

Report on the
Jersey Annual Social Survey
2007

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Introduction

This report presents the results of the 2007 Jersey Annual Social Survey (JASS).

JASS was launched in 2005 to provide the means to collect and analyse detailed information on a wide range of social issues on an annual basis. The introduction of JASS was an important step forward in the provision of official social statistics for Jersey as it enables a broader and deeper understanding of social issues and for policy to be made from a more informed standpoint. The success of JASS in 2005 meant that it is now an annual feature of the official statistics produced in Jersey by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit.

The survey has a set of core questions, which will be asked every year, along with a range of different topics determined by Departmental needs. The core questions cover population demographics, economic activity and household structure and are aimed at ensuring that change in key Census variables can be monitored annually. The Department-driven topics covered in 2007 include: Health; Travel and transport; Communications; Policing and fire safety; Parenting and childcare; Leisure activities; and Customer service in the States of Jersey. The findings for each of these topics are reported in the individual chapters in this report.

JASS is a result of close cross-departmental working. Individual Departments ask for topics to be covered to meet their priorities, whilst the 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 which means more informative analysis can be undertaken.

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

- to provide benchmark data to measure change (for example: health status in Chapter 7; travel and transport in Chapter 8);
- to provide information to assist the development of evidence-based policy (for example concerning family and childcare in Chapter 2); and
- to gauge public opinion (for example States of Jersey Customer Service, Chapter 6).

Over 3,400 households were randomly selected to complete the survey in July and August 2007. In order to cover the entire adult population, the household member who next celebrated their birthday, and was aged 16 years or over, was asked to complete the form. The response from the public was extremely high with 46% of sampled households completing the forms. This means the results from the survey are representative and accurate. However, as with all sample surveys there is an element of uncertainty in looking at very small changes or differences (see Annex A). Therefore in going through the report the focus is on significant findings for which the results are robust, for example where differences between groups of the population are at least 10 percentage points.

JASS can only work with the help of all those who completed the forms, due to whom the survey has been a success; **the Statistics Unit wishes to thank all the respondents.**

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

Notes

Throughout this report the following notation is used:

*~0 signifies a cell whose value is positive but less than 0.5%.
- signifies a blank cell.*

All calculations are independently rounded and so aggregates of cell values may not necessarily sum to corresponding row or column totals or combinations of cells.

The target population for the survey is those aged 16 years or over, so where any of the terms 'adult', 'public', 'residents', 'population' or 'people' is used it refers to this age group, unless specified otherwise.

For results published by tenure "States/Parish rent" includes "housing trust rent"; "Private rent" includes "old people's/retirement home" and "sheltered/disabled accommodation". Non qualified accommodation includes non-qualified rented accommodation, registered lodging houses and private lodging arrangements.

Some Key Findings

- Continued indications of **increasing economic activity** rate since the Census 2001 - particularly for women
- The unemployment rate (as defined by the International Labour Organisation) was 1.4% in July/August 2007.
- One in five families (21%) with at least one child under 16 are **lone-parent** families.
- 60% of mothers and 64% of fathers with children under 3 years are **employed**.
- Three-quarters of parents who are currently not working are **planning to return to work** at some point, citing cost of childcare, health reasons and desire to raise their children personally as reasons why they are not working.
- Three-fifths (60%) of parents not currently working identified that **flexible working hours** would encourage them to return to work sooner.

- Half of adults (52%) meet or exceed the recommended amount of **physical exercise** per week, with little difference between men and women.
- Nine in ten (87%) people **rate their health** as “Good” or better. One in five (19%) people who have never smoked rated their health as “Excellent”, compared to only 8% of those who smoke daily.
- Nine out of ten (88%) people say that the **smoking ban is a good thing** – even two-thirds (67%) of those who smoke daily agreed that the ban was a good thing.
- Three-fifths (59%) of people eat **less** than the **recommended daily amount** of fruit and vegetables.

- There has been an overall slight improvement in how safe people rate the **town centre** to be after dark. However, place of birth appears to affect how safe people feel in town after dark.
- **Drug-dealing** and **anti-social behaviour** were the two crimes of greatest concern to people in Jersey, both for people’s own neighbourhoods and for Jersey as a whole.
- As in 2005, nine in ten people gave the Jersey Police service a rating, and of these, four-fifths (82%) rated the police service in Jersey as “Good” or “Very good”.

- Almost everyone (99%) **rated their own driving** as “Good” or “Very good”, whilst a quarter (26%) rated the general level of driving in the Island as “Poor”.
- The two main factors identified as the biggest **risk factors for a crash** were driving too fast for the conditions (identified by younger age-groups as the most significant issue) and drink driving (identified by older age-groups as the most significant issue).
- The population was evenly split over whether drivers should have to take **refresher courses**. However, nearly three-quarters (72%) said that **speed billboards** were the best method for controlling speed in the island, whilst a similar proportion (74%) felt that Jersey should introduce a system of **fixed penalty fines** for speeding and other driving offences, as in the UK.
- Half of people use a car to get to work, whilst a third walk and around 4% take the bus.

- Nearly one in ten (8%) households do not have any **smoke detectors**, despite one fifth (19%) of all households reporting that smoke detectors have given them an early warning of a fire.
- In half (53%) of all cases where there was a fire, the fire service was not called and the fire was dealt with by the householders.
- There is a high level of satisfaction with the **fire service**, with 93% saying they were satisfied or very satisfied.

- Three-quarters (74%) of households have **access to the internet** (an increase from 58% of households in the 2004/05 Household Expenditure Survey).
- Just over half (55%) of people **use the internet every day**, and another third (33%) use it several times a week – eight out of ten people who use the internet use it to **order goods** and **book travel**.

- Less than one in ten (8%) people had been involved in a **States of Jersey consultation** during the previous 12 months, with the most frequently cited reason why they have not, by 58% of people who have not been involved, being a **lack of awareness** of the consultation.

Chapter 1 – Demographics

Collecting demographic information through the Jersey Annual Social Survey is important for several reasons. Firstly, it ensures that the random sample used in the JASS analysis is indeed representative of the whole Island population. Secondly, it allows further analysis in terms of understanding whether different sub-groups of the population have different views or behaviours. Finally, the information provides a means of updating key information about the Island, which is usually only compiled through the periodic Censuses.

Annex A looks at the profile of the sample in relation to age, gender, Parish of residence and housing qualifications in the context of ensuring that the sample (1,574¹ completed questionnaires, contributing a response rate of 46%) is representative of the whole population of adults aged 16 or over. Following the discussion of Annex A, all results in this and subsequent chapters have been weighted by age of respondents.

Some of the demographic analysis undertaken on last year's data is repeated below, as well as some additional analyses.

Place of birth

The breakdown of people's place of birth (Table 1.1) is similar to last year's report, with half (50%) of all respondents being Jersey-born and about four out of ten people (37%) now living in Jersey having been born elsewhere in Britain. There are fewer people from Portugal/Madeira represented in the sample compared to the 2001 Census, reflecting both slightly lower coverage of this population group and the changing patterns of migration, with more people now coming to Jersey from elsewhere within Europe. There are slightly more people in the "Other European" category compared to the 2001 Census, largely a result of increased migration from Eastern Europe, particularly Poland. The number of Polish people represented in this survey is in line with estimates provided by Social Security Contributions².

Table 1.1 – Profile of place of birth

	JASS 2007		2001 Census	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Jersey	784	50	31,952	45
Elsewhere Britain	573	37	30,001	42
Portugal/Madeira	51	3	4,916	7
Other European	89	6	2,181	3
Elsewhere World	53	4	2,472	3
Total	1,551	100	71,522	100

Economic activity

Employment status

The profile of respondents' economic activity status (Table 1.2) is broadly similar to last year's JASS and to the 2001 Census, reflecting a fairly stable labour market. As in last year's survey the proportion of retired people is higher than in the Census (it is usual to get higher response rates to this kind of survey from retirees) and the proportion of

¹ A total of 1,574 questionnaires were returned but some respondents did not answer some questions. Such blank responses are excluded from specific analyses. In addition as explained in the text, responses are weighted by age. Therefore, not all table totals sum to 1,574.

² Jersey Labour Market Report, States of Jersey Statistics Unit, published October 2007

homemakers lower. The differences are well within statistical uncertainty due to sampling, and also incorporate some variation in self-classification by respondents. However, given that the proportion of homemakers has now been consistently slightly lower over the last *three* annual social surveys, and coupled to increasing numbers of locally qualified people in employment³, this trend may suggest that more people have returned to work after a period of economic inactivity.

Table 1.2 – Profile of employment status

	JASS 2007		2001 Census	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<u>Economically Active</u>				
Working for an employer	922	59	41,476	58
Self employed, employing others	81	5	2,797	4
Self employed, not employing others	65	4	2,809	4
<u>Economically Inactive</u>				
Retired	288	18	11,674	16
Homemaker	56	4	6,018	8
In full-time education	85	5	3,115	4
Unable to work due to long term sickness/disability	46	3	2,118	3
Unemployed, looking for work	16	1	1,022	1
Other	13	1	493	1
Total	1,572	100	71,522	100

The overall economic activity rate for working aged adults (i.e. the proportion of women/men aged 16 to 59/64 years who are economically active) is slightly greater than that recorded by the 2001 Census (Table 1.3). The increase is due to a rise in the female activity rate from 76% in 2001, to 79% in 2007, and in the male activity rate from 87% in 2001 to 89% in 2007, and further reflects the increase in the number of locally qualified people employed during 2007.

Table 1.3 – Economic activity rates (percentages)

	JASS 2007	JASS 2006	JASS 2005	2001 Census
Men	89	88	88	87
Women	79	80	78	76
All	85	84	83	82

Table 1.4 shows that one in ten men (9%) and one in eight (13%) women are continuing to work after the ages of 65 and 60 respectively.

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

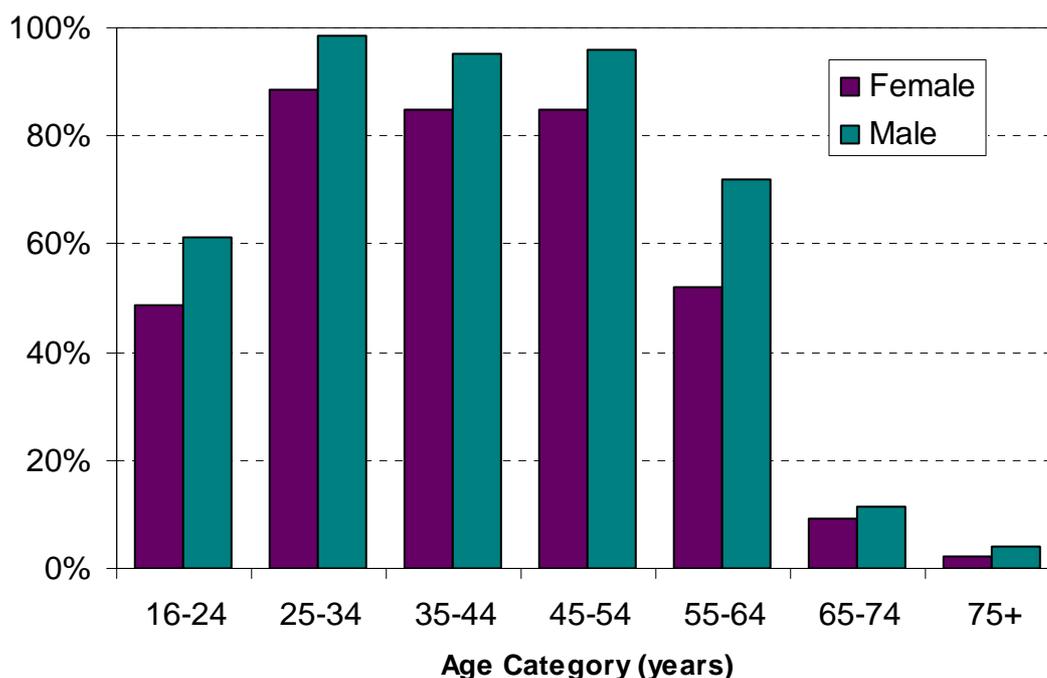
	Percentage
Men aged 65 or over	9
Women aged 60 or over	13
Women aged 65 or over	5

³ Jersey Labour Market Report, States of Jersey Statistics Unit, published October 2007

Employment by age and gender

Across the age categories, a lower proportion of women than men are in employment, as shown in Figure 1.1. This difference is particularly evident in the youngest age category (16 – 24 year olds) where about half (49%) of women are in employment, compared to three-fifths (61%) of men, and also in the 55 – 64 years age category where half (52%) of women but nearly three-quarters (72%) of men are in employment. This latter age group includes women retiring at 60, and is thus the likely cause of the increased difference between the genders in this age-band.

Figure 1.1 Percentages of each age group in employment, by age



Employment by Industry

A definitive analysis of employment by industrial sector is provided in the six-monthly Labour Market report (www.gov.ie/statistics), which is compiled from company returns (indeed it is a Census of all companies and the self-employed). The classification of industries used here is slightly different from that used in the Labour Market report in that everyone working in education and health (private and public sector) are grouped with the public sector to form a group called Public sector and all health or education. This sector also includes a small number of people who are working in sheltered employment.

As found in 2006, the traditional industries of Agriculture, Energy and Construction are still very much male dominated. Similarly in the Transport and communications industry, men account for 72% of the workforce, and women account for 28%.

Women and men almost equally make up the “Hotels, restaurants and bars” sector. Women make up a slightly higher proportion of the workforce in the Public Sector and a much higher proportion of the workforce in the “Private education or health” sector.

Table 1.5 Distribution of the genders within industry sectors (*percentages*)

	Percent of sector by gender	
	Women	Men
Agriculture & fishing*	18	82
Construction & tradesmen	6	94
Electricity, gas & water*	~0	~100
Finance (including legal)	53	47
Hotels, restaurants & bars	45	55
Other	42	58
Private education & health	87	13
Public sector	57	43
Transport & communications	28	72
Wholesale & retail	42	58
Public Sector & private education or health (combined)	72	28
All	48	52

Employment by age, gender and industry

The above distributions can be broken down further to investigate the make-up of industry sector employees by age and gender. The majority of age-gender distributions are similar; however this analysis shows that half of all women who work in Hotels, restaurants and bars are under 24 years of age, compared to a quarter of all men working in the same sector being under 24 years of age. More than half (54%) of those working in Electricity, gas and water are aged over 44 years. Overall, across all sectors, half (53%) of the workforce is aged 25 – 44 years.

Table 1.6 Sectoral employment by age-group, in years, and gender (*percentages*)

Women	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Agriculture and fishing*	-	42	25	-	15	18	-
Construction and tradesmen*	-	-	39	50	11	-	-
Electricity, gas and water*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance (including legal)	6	35	31	23	5	-	-
Hotels, restaurants and bars*	50	19	18	13	-	-	-
Other Services	12	29	17	25	13	4	-
Public Sector, all health & education	10	32	27	19	12	-	-
Transport and communications*	24	36	28	12	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail	14	17	32	17	16	3	2
All women	12	30	27	21	9	1	0

Men	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Agriculture & fishing*	-	35	-	30	24	5	6
Construction & tradesmen	-	10	32	27	28	3	-
Electricity, gas & water*	-	28	17	36	19	-	-
Finance (including legal)	8	25	34	23	8	1	1
Hotels, restaurants & bars*	26	19	19	26	9	3	-
Other Services	5	26	29	24	12	3	1
Public Sector, all health & education	9	23	27	20	20	2	-
Transport & communications*	-	28	23	31	15	2	-
Wholesale & retail	19	15	22	30	15	-	-
All men	8	22	27	25	15	2	1

* Small numbers for these categories

All	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Agriculture & fishing*	-	37	5	24	22	8	4
Construction & tradesmen	-	10	33	28	27	3	-
Electricity, gas & water*	-	28	17	36	19	-	-
Finance (including legal)	7	31	32	23	6	1	-
Hotels, restaurants & bars	38	19	19	19	4	1	-
Other Services	8	27	23	24	13	3	1
Public Sector, all health & education	10	29	27	19	14	1	-
Transport & communications*	8	30	25	25	10	2	-
Wholesale & retail	16	16	27	24	15	1	1
All	10	26	27	23	12	1	0

* Small numbers

Hours of Work

Individuals were asked how many hours per week they worked in their main job (not counting overtime and meal breaks). Breaking this information down by sector, and focussing just on the full-timers (those working over 25 hours per week) reveals that those in the finance industry work on average about 38 hours per week, and those in the Public Sector work on average 37 hours per week. In contrast full-time workers in Agriculture and fishing work an average of about 45 hours per week. Overall, the average hours worked by sector was similar to that reported in the 2001 Census.

Table 1.7 Average hours worked by sector (full-time workers)

Sector	Average hours worked per week (JASS 2007)	Average hours worked per week (Census 2001)
Agriculture & fishing	45	45
Construction	43	42
Electricity, Gas, Water	41	40
Finance	38	38
Hotels, restaurants and bars	43	45
Other	40	39
Public Sector, all Health & education	37	39
Transport & communications	40	41
Wholesale & retail	40	41
<i>Public sector</i>	37	N/A
<i>Private education or health</i>	38	N/A
ALL	39	40

Focussing next on those working part-time (less than 25 hours per week) shows that women make up around four-fifths (81%) of all part-time workers in Jersey. Of the total female working population, one in six (17%) work part-time compared to only one in twenty (5%) of men. Mainly due to these different proportions of part-time workers between men and women, taking all employees together, both part- and full-time, men work on average 40 hours per week and women work on average 33 hours per week.

Minimum Wage

Jersey's minimum wage increased to £5.40 in April 2007. This round of JASS, run in the summer of 2007, questioned employees earning less than £6 an hour about their hourly earnings. The results showed that one in twenty (5%) of all employees reported that they earned less than £6 an hour, and a quarter of *these* (26%) reported that they earned less than the minimum wage.

Of those who reported earning less than £6 an hour, nearly half (44%) worked in Hotels, restaurants and bars, representing fewer than 5% of all workers in this sector.

Unemployment rate, 2007

The International Labour Organisation's (ILO) unemployment rate is a globally comparable figure which measures the proportion of unemployed people in the entire work force. In 2001 the ILO unemployment rate for Jersey was 2.1% (from the Census). In 2006 the rate was estimated from JASS at 2.3%. This year yields a lower percentage, with 1.4% of Jersey's work force being unemployed. Unemployment in Jersey continues to be low (compared to other jurisdictions, such as the UK), and although allowance should be given for sampling uncertainty (which can be greater for smaller population measures) it does indicate an increase in employment from 2006 to 2007. This is supported by the information provided by the Jersey Labour Market report published by the Statistics Unit in June 2007 which indicated that total employment was 1,210 higher (2%) than the previous year, with the figure being the highest for nine years.

Marital status

As with JASS 2006, the 2007 survey separately identified those people who were living as couples who were not married; such people were categorised with married couples in the 2001 Census.

The breakdown of marital status in 2007, overall, is very similar to JASS 2006, and to the 2001 Census. Four in ten adults (40%) are married, a quarter (26%) are single and 10% are divorced. Fewer than one in ten are re-married (6%) whilst 7% are widowed and 3% are separated but still legally married.

Table 1.8 – Profile of marital status

Marital status	JASS 2007		2001 Census	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Married	621	40	31,390	44
Single	537	34	21,542	30
<i>of which single</i>	412	26		
<i>of which cohabiting</i>	125	8		
Divorced	152	10	6,021	8
Widowed	111	7	4,978	7
Re-married	97	6	5,664	8
Separated	46	3	1,927	3
Total	1,564	100	71,522	100

Professional Qualifications

About three fifths of adults (58%) reported having no professional qualifications (e.g. medical or teaching qualifications). About one in ten (11%) reported having finance, business or administrative business qualifications, representing about one in three of all workers in the finance sector. A small proportion (7%) of people with a teaching qualification were working in the finance industry.

Households

Tenure

As Table 1.13 shows there was a higher proportion of owner-occupiers reported in JASS (63%) than in the 2001 Census (51%), but fewer in lodging and staff/service accommodation. These differences are similar to those of the last two years' JASS and do not signify a significant change in proportions but are rather a reflection of the different response rates between tenure categories.

Table 1.13 Tenure of households

		JASS		2001 Census	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Qualified sectors	Owner-occupied	978	63	18,031	51
	States/Parish rent**	163	11	5,017	14
	Private Rent	348	22	7,857	22
	<i>of which private rent (qualified)*</i>	221	14		
Non-qualified sectors	<i>of which private rent (non-qualified)</i>	116	8		
	Staff/service	27	2	1,700	5
	Lodger paying rent	11	1	1,539	4
	Registered lodging house	22	1	1,269	4
	Other	0	~0	149	~0
Total		1549	100	35,562	100

* including sheltered/disabled and old people's/retirement accommodation

** including Housing Trust rental accommodation

Property type

There is very little change in the distributions of property types compared with the 2006 JASS. The types of property are fairly evenly distributed between flat/maisonette, semi-detached/terraced house and detached house/bungalow, each with about a third of the total number of homes (Table 1.14). Eight in ten households (80%) have three or fewer bedrooms, whereas one in twenty (5%) have more than four bedrooms. The most common type of household is a three-bedroom semi-detached/terraced house, with slightly more than a sixth (18%) of residential properties comprising of this property type.

Table 1.14 Property type by number of bedrooms (percentages)

	Number of bedrooms					Total
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	
Bed-sit	3	-	-	-	-	3
Flat/maisonette	16	15	2	~0	-	33
Semi-detached/terraced house	1	6	18	5	1	31
Detached house/bungalow	1	5	13	9	4	32
Total	21	26	33	15	5	100

Around twice as many social rental properties (States or Parish) are flats or maisonettes, as opposed to houses. In contrast, nearly half (44%) of owner occupied accommodation are either a detached house or bungalow.

Table 1.15 Property type by tenure

	Bed-sit	Flat/ Maisonette	Semi-detached house	Detached house/bungalow	Total
Owner-occupied	~0	18	38	44	100
States/Parish rent	4	63	26	7	100
Private rent (qualified)	7	59	20	15	100
Non-qualified accommodation	18	53	17	12	100

Housing Qualifications

In the summer of 2007, as recorded by JASS, 85% of the adult population have residential qualifications under categories 'a'-'h'. Around one in twenty (6%) of people fall into the qualified category of "essentially employed" or 'j' category. Just one in a hundred (1%) are residentially qualified under 'k' category ("High value resident"). Nearly one in ten (9%) living in the island do not have residential qualifications.

Chapter 2 – Family and Childcare Issues

About a quarter (27%) of respondents to JASS 2007 were parents of children aged 15 years or under. Such respondents were asked to answer further questions on issues to do with parenting and childcare provision. All the analyses contained in Chapter 2 are based on this sub-set of the population and are household based. The proportion of parents with dependent children found in JASS 2007 is similar to that recorded by the 2001 Census, which found that 24% of households had at least one child aged 15 years or under.

Over a third (37%) of parents live in social rented housing (States or Parish rented accommodation), whilst a quarter (28%) live in owner-occupied accommodation.

Table 2.1 Tenure of parents of dependent children (aged 15 or under)

	Percentage
Owner occupied	28
States/Parish rent	37
Private rent (qualified)	27
Non qualified accommodation	19
Total	100

One in four (26%) parents of dependent children were either single, divorced, widowed or separated, and therefore bringing up a child on their own in the household. This can be compared to the proportion of lone-parent families in the UK in Spring 2006, which was similar at 24%⁴.

Table 2.2 Marital status of parents of dependent children (aged 15 or under)

	Percentage
Married	58
Re-married	9
Cohabiting	7
Single, Divorced, Widowed or Separated*	26
Total	100

**Due to small numbers, these categories have been grouped together*

Only a sixth (16%) of parents in owner-occupied accommodation are lone-parents, in contrast to three-fifths (60%) of those in States or Parish rented accommodation.

Almost half (48%) of households with dependent children have just one child, whilst 40% have two children. About one in ten (11%) of families have three or more children. Overall, the average number of children per family is 1.66.

One in ten families (10%) have two children under 5 years of age.

In terms of the employment patterns of parents with dependent children, more than two-thirds (70%) of such parents are in employment. For both genders, there is a similar proportion, around two-thirds (68% of men, 70% of women), of parents who look after their children *and* continue to be employed (see Table 2.3).

However, there is some difference between fathers and mothers: around one in four females (23%) are *not* employed and are looking after their children, compared to just 1% of males.

⁴ *Social Trends 37, Office of National Statistics*

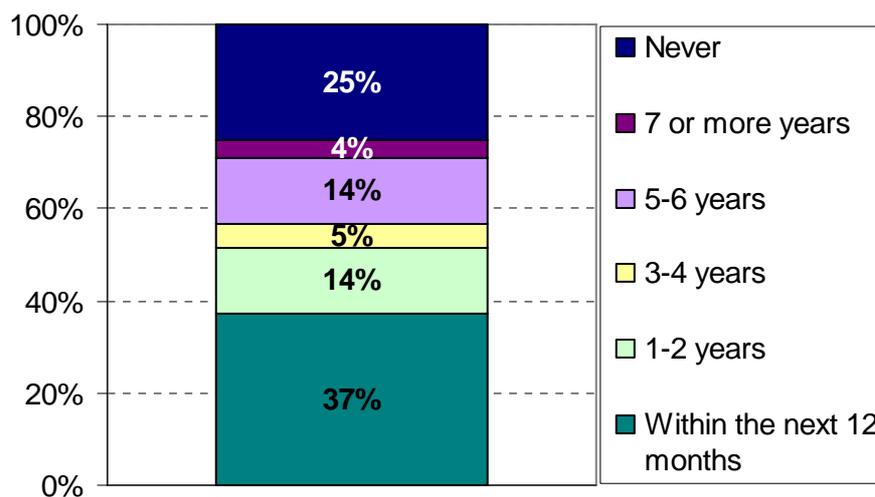
In contrast, about one in three fathers (30%) said they were not involved in looking after their children, compared to just 3% of mothers. About half of these men were married, and the majority of them were living with children in the household, which might suggest that some people who live in the house with their children described themselves as not being involved in their care, perhaps due to length of working hours being undertaken.

Table 2.3 What statement best describes your current situation? (percentages)

Situation	Men	Women	All
I am looking after my child(ren) and am currently not employed	1	23	14
I am currently on maternity/paternity leave	1	4	3
I am looking after my children and am currently employed	68	70	69
I am not involved in looking after my children	30	3	14

More than a third (37%) of parents who are currently not employed plan to return to work within 12 months, and nearly a sixth (14%) within 1-2 years, see Figure 2.1. However, one in four (25%) are planning not to return to work at any time in the future.

Figure 2.1 Of those parents who are looking after their children and are not currently employed, “When do you currently plan to return to work?”



Parents not currently working

When asked to identify the main reason preventing them from returning to work, the three most popular reasons were:

- Cost of care for the children (27% of parents not currently working)
- Health reasons (24% of parents not currently working)
- Desire to raise children personally (22% of parents not currently working)

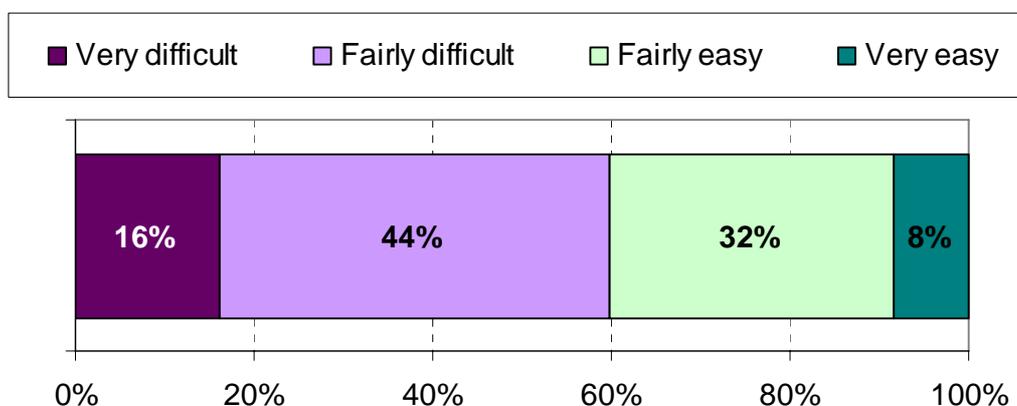
One in ten (10%) stated the reason was because of the hours they would be required to work.

Three-fifths (60%) of parents not currently working responded that flexible working hours would encourage them to return to work sooner. This was by far the most popular motivation identified, with the next highest motivation being “more opportunities to take unpaid leave” and “longer periods of unpaid leave”, which together were identified by 10% of parents. However, one in five parents (21%) who weren’t working said that *nothing* would encourage them to return to work.

A similar pattern was found when the views were investigated of *all* parents involved in looking after dependent children – both those working and those not working – on what would make work easier for them. Half (52%) of parents identified flexible working, whilst a sixth (16%) indicated more opportunities to take child-related unpaid leave. Another sixth (16%) of parents said that nothing would make working easier for them.

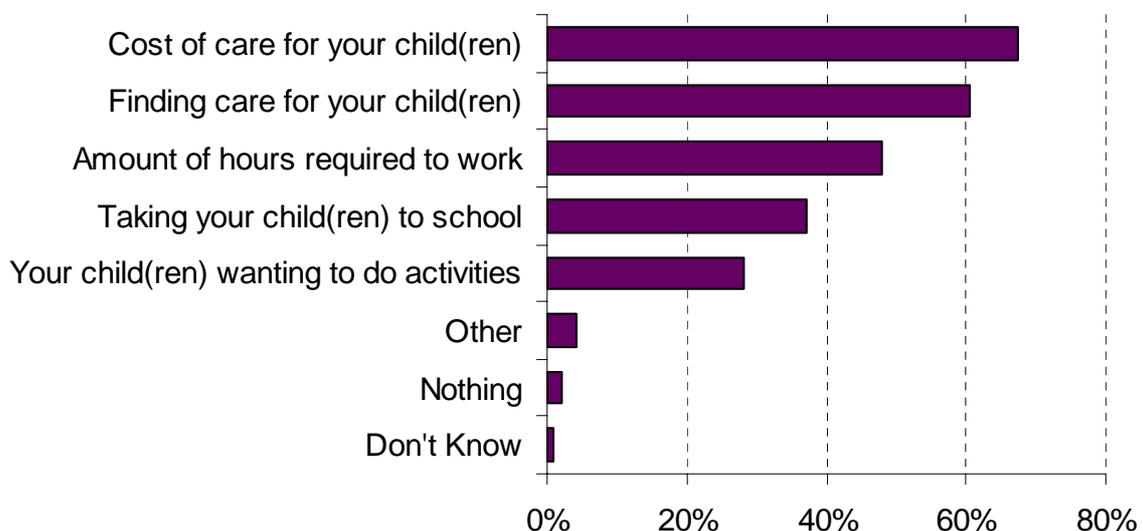
Figure 2.2 shows that three-fifths of parents (60%) felt it would be “Very difficult” or “Fairly difficult” to work the required hours in their job after returning to work. Two thirds (66%) of people with one child said they would find it “Fairly” or “Very” difficult to return to work, and the opinion that returning to work is “Fairly” or “Very” difficult held true for people with one child who had already returned to work. The proportion of people who would find it “Fairly” or “Very” difficult did not appear to be affected by the age of their child.

Figure 2.2 How difficult did you/do you imagine you will find it to work the required hours in your job after returning to work? (percentages)



Parents who said they would find it difficult to work the required hours in their job after returning to work were asked which factors would make it difficult. For two thirds of such parents, one factor was the cost of childcare. For around half of parents, a factor was finding care for their children (56%) or the amount of hours they would be required to work (48%).

Figure 2.3 Which of the following factors made it/will make it difficult for you to work the required hours in your job after returning to work? (More than one response was permitted)



Parental Support Services

There are several support services available to parents in Jersey, e.g. The Bridge Centre, Parenting Support Services and the Children’s Service. More than two-thirds (71%) of parents responded that they were aware of these support services – the remaining third of parents (29%) were not aware. However, only 3% of parents “Frequently” and 6% “Infrequently” used these services – in other words less than one in ten used the services at all, and the majority who did, used them infrequently.

Almost half (46%) reported not knowing how to make use of those services that they had heard about.

Table 2.4 shows the range of support services which parents reported they used (this question did not provide specific answers, but instead allowed free text from the respondents. The responses have been grouped into broad categories).

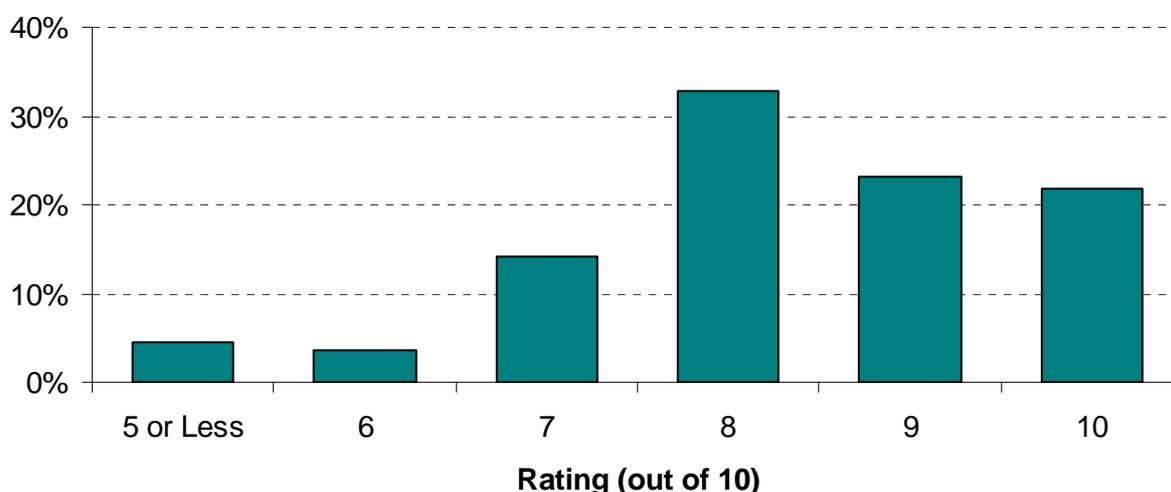
Table 2.4 “Which support services have you used?”

	Percentage
Playgroups	36
Health visitors/clinics	23
Child Care classes	15
Children Services	10
Other	17

Parents were asked to choose what type of support service they would be most likely to use if they needed one. One quarter (26%) indicated they would prefer a one-to-one scheduled appointment, whilst another quarter (27%) indicated that they would be most likely to use a course such as “Understanding 5-10 year old children”. Drop-in sessions, e-mail and telephone support were also popular, with 14%, 14% and 16% of parents indicating their preference for these modes respectively.

Respondents were asked to rate how confident they felt in their parenting abilities. More than three quarters (78%) rated themselves 8/10 or above; 14% rated themselves as 7/10; and 8% rated themselves as 6/10 or below – see Figure 2.4.

Figure 2.4 Please rate yourself, on a scale of 0 to 10 on how confident you feel in your parenting abilities (percentages of parents)



The average self-assessed parental rating did not vary significantly according to the number of children in the household.

Pre-school Facilities

Parents of children aged 3 or 4 years were questioned on what for them was a priority when considering pre-school facilities. Parents were asked to rank three options in order of importance, with “1” being the most important, and “3” being the least important. Calculating the mean ranking of all responses gives the following priorities in order of importance. The ranking was shown to be statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

Top rank (i.e. most important): Early Education for your child(ren) (average rank 1.6)

Middle rank: Childcare for your child(ren) (average rank 1.8)

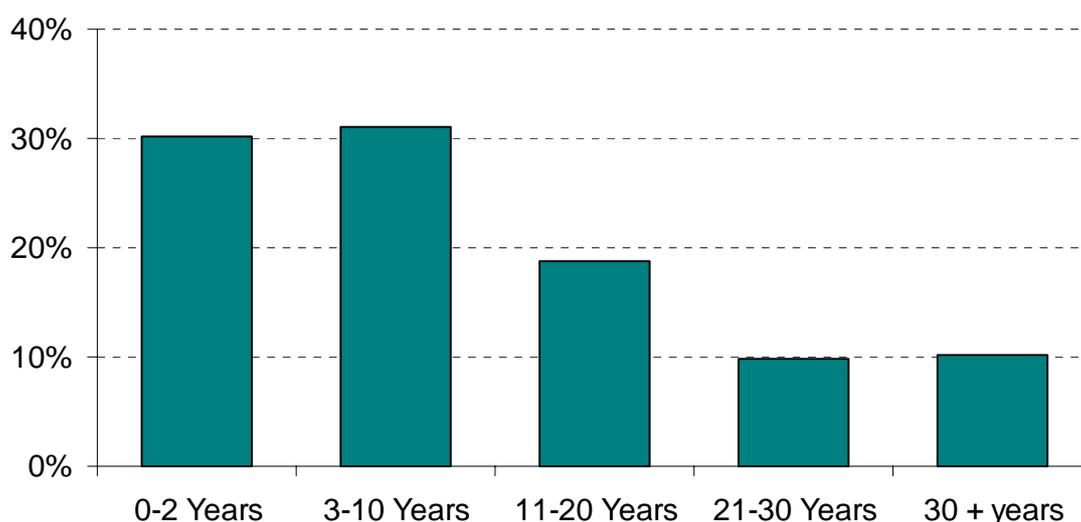
Bottom rank (i.e. least important): For you to return to employment (average rank 2.5)

Chapter 3 – Policing and Fire Safety in Jersey

Policing in Jersey

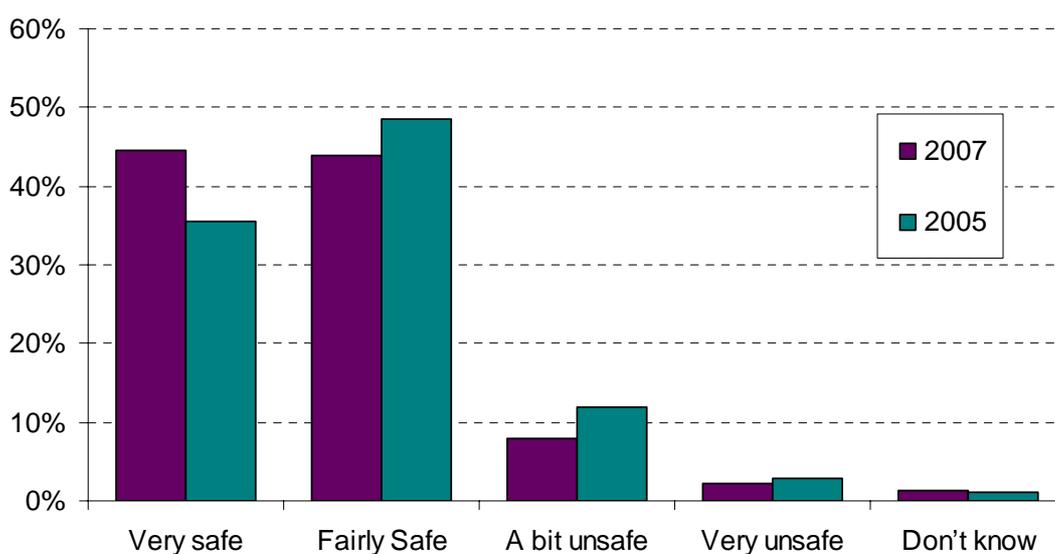
People were asked to rate the safety of their neighbourhood - defined as an area within 5 minutes walk of their home. It was found that three-fifths (61%) of people have lived in their neighbourhood for ten years or less, and about one in ten have lived in their neighbourhood for thirty years or more (see Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1 Length of time living in neighbourhood (percentages)



Almost half (45%) of adults in Jersey consider their neighbourhood to be “Very safe”, up by 9 percentage points from 2005. As in 2005, some nine out of ten adults (89%) consider their own neighbourhood to be either “Very safe” or “Fairly safe” – see Figure 3.2. More people felt their neighbourhoods were “Very safe” in 2007 than in 2005.

Figure 3.2 How safe or unsafe do you consider your **neighbourhood** to be (within 5 minutes walk of your home)? (percentages)



In terms of opinions on neighbourhood safety, there are some differences by Parish, notably with higher proportions of people feeling “Very safe” and “Fairly safe” in the rural Parishes compared to the urban Parishes. Overall, residents of St. Mary and Trinity had

the most positive view of their own neighbourhood, with over three-quarters (79% and 78% respectively) considering their area to be “Very safe”. Overall, 99% of St. Martin’s residents considered their neighbourhood to be “Very safe” or “Fairly safe”. In contrast, the urban Parishes have smaller proportions of people (between 27% and 39%) who rate their neighbourhood as “Very safe”.

Comparing 2005 to 2007, the differences are mostly not statistically significant, however in 2007, four-fifths (79%) of people in St. Mary’s said they felt “Very safe”, compared to under half (45%) of people in 2005. Similarly in Trinity, nearly four-fifths (78%) felt “Very safe” in 2007 compared to three-fifths (61%) of people in 2005. Little change was found from 2005 to 2007 in Grouville, St. John, St. Martin, St. Ouen and St. Saviour.

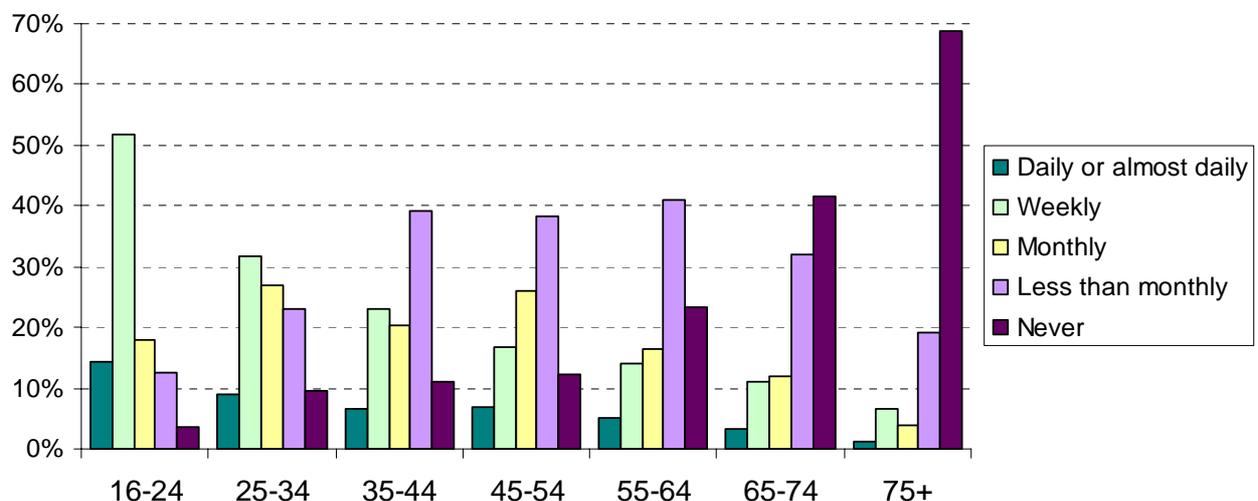
The Town Centre

Nearly one in five (19%) adults never visit the town centre (St. Helier) after dark. Perhaps unsurprisingly, the frequency with which people visit town after dark varies according to their age; however at least 10% of each age category above 24 years of age “never” visit town after dark (see Figure 3.3). Also as would be expected, those living in St. Helier visit town after dark more frequently, with a sixth (16%) of those living in St. Helier doing so daily.

Table 3.1 How often do you visit the town centre after dark, by Parish (percentages)

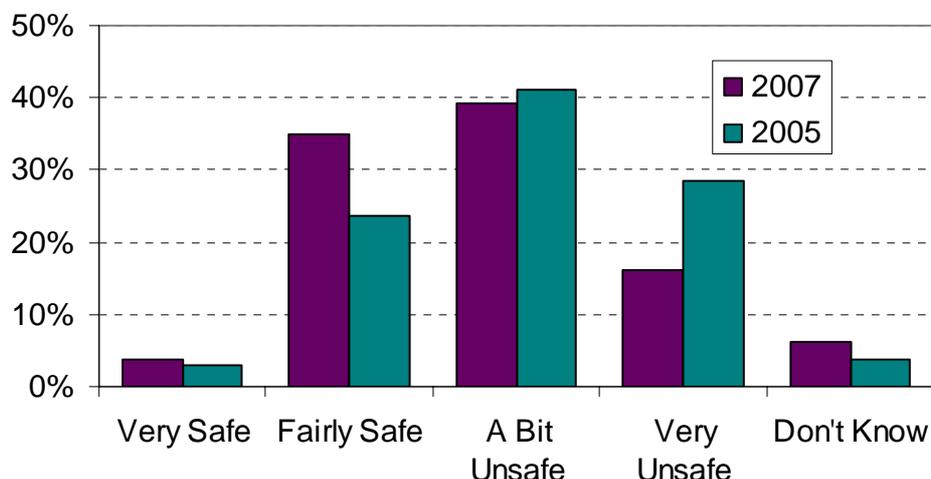
Parish of residence	Daily or almost daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than monthly	Never	Total
Grouville	2	14	26	40	18	100
St Brelade	2	21	16	37	24	100
St Clement	3	25	19	27	26	100
St Helier	16	34	15	20	14	100
St John	1	19	26	42	12	100
St Lawrence	6	15	28	40	11	100
St Martin	5	18	27	28	22	100
St Mary	3	28	8	51	10	100
St Ouen	~0	12	14	48	26	100
St Peter	2	13	22	34	28	100
St Saviour	6	17	26	30	21	100
Trinity	~0	22	25	41	11	100
All	7	24	20	31	19	100

Figure 3.3 How often do you visit the town centre after dark, by age (percentages)



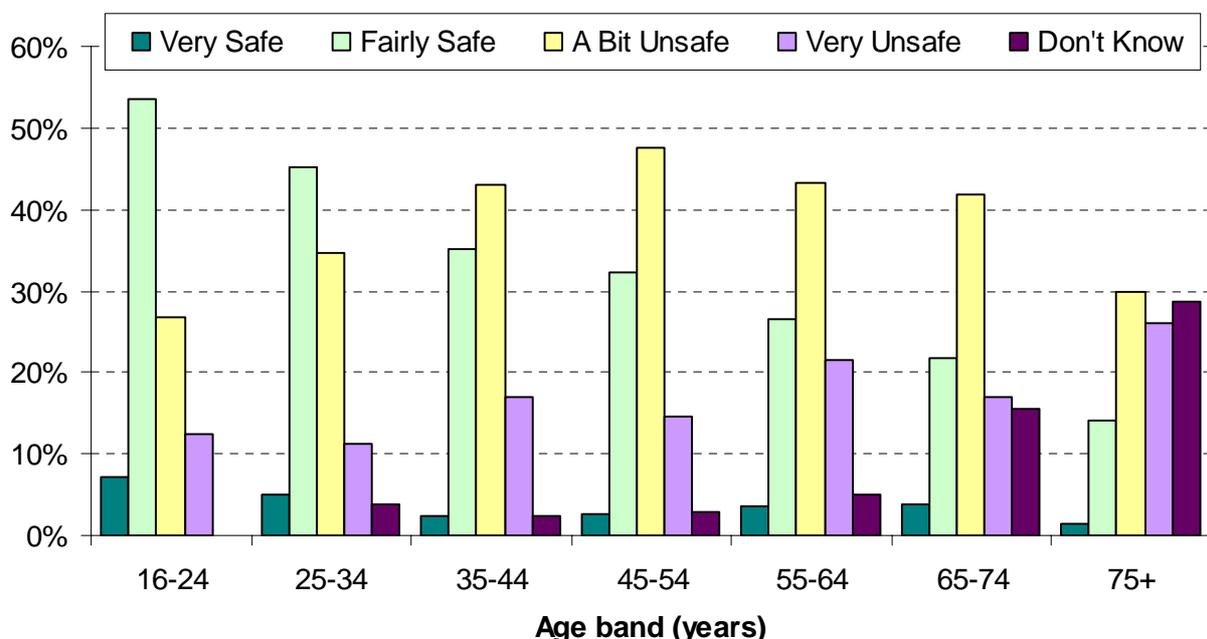
In terms of perceived safety of the town centre, there has been an overall improvement in people's ratings since 2005. *More* people feel it is "Fairly safe" and *fewer* people feel it is "Very unsafe" compared to 2005 (see Figure 3.4). Overall, in 2007 just over half (55%) of people felt town was either "A bit unsafe" or "Very unsafe" after dark, compared with nearly three-quarters (70%) of people in 2005.

Figure 3.4 How safe or unsafe do you consider the town centre to be after dark?



Younger age-groups report that they feel more safe in the town centre after dark than older age groups. Figure 3.5 shows the proportion of those saying they feel "Fairly safe" in the town centre after dark steadily decreases with increasing age.

Figure 3.5 How safe or unsafe do you consider the town centre to be after dark? By age (percentages)



Women reported feeling slightly less safe than men in the town centre after dark: about six out of ten (60%) women felt "Very unsafe" or "Fairly unsafe" compared with five out of ten (50%) men.

Place of birth also appeared to have an influence on how safe people felt in town after dark. Of those born in Jersey, a third (34%) felt either “Very safe” or “Safe” compared to almost half (45%) of those born off-Island.

People were asked to think about what had influenced the way they felt about how safe town is after dark, and were asked to rate how much each of the following were major or minor influences on the way they felt:

1. Personal experience,
2. Friends’ or family’s experience, or
3. Local media.

Interestingly, as Table 3.2 shows, those who feel “Very safe” in town after dark are more likely to report that their own personal experiences were a major influence (81%), with fewer (16%) saying the local media was a major influence. In contrast, those who feel “Very unsafe” in town more frequently indicated that the local media had been a major influence than their own personal experience. This was true for two thirds (68%) of those who felt unsafe in town, compared to under half (48%) of the same group for whom personal experience had shaped their opinion.

Similar findings came across in the 2005 JASS, indicating little change in the strength of the different influences on people’s attitudes and opinions.

Table 3.2 Have the following been a major influence on your opinion of visiting town after dark? (percent positive responses)

Of those who feel:	Have the following been a major influence on your opinion? Percent of YES responses		
	Personal experience of visiting town after dark	The experience of family and friends	What you have seen or heard in the local media
Very safe	81	56	16
Fairly safe	61	22	20
A bit unsafe	31	21	53
Very unsafe	48	42	68

Crime in Jersey

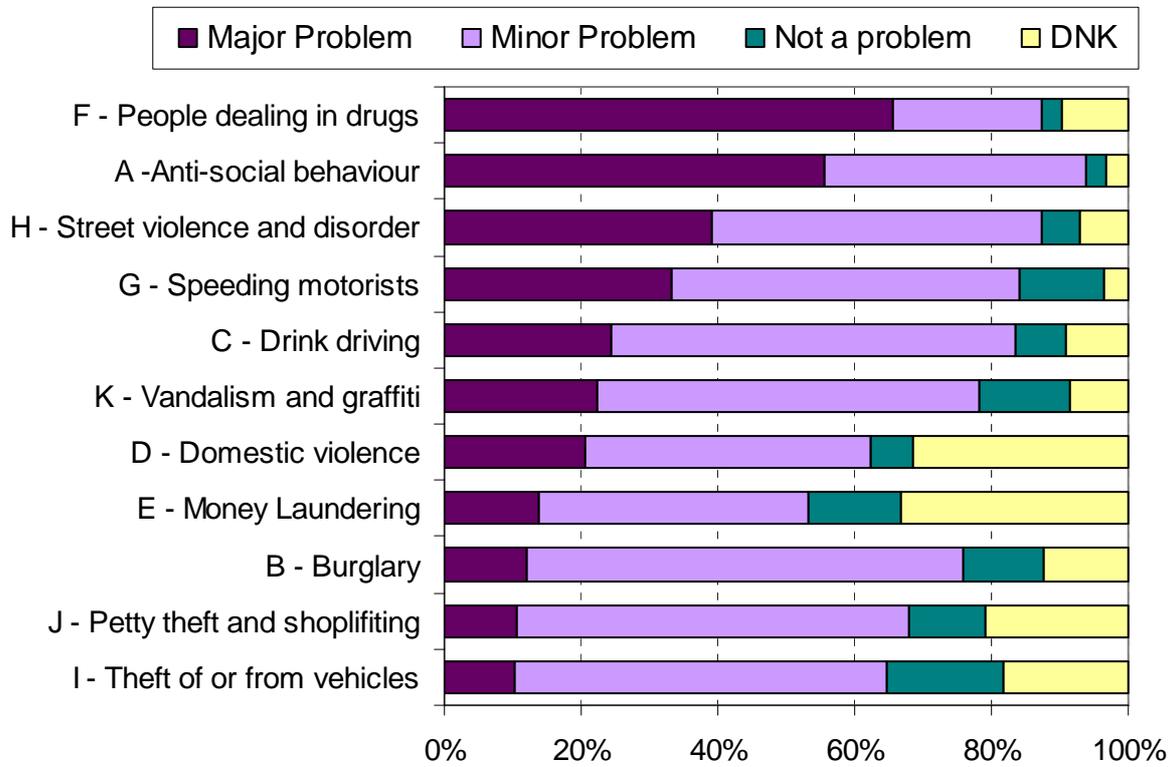
People were asked to rate how much of a problem they felt a number of crimes were in Jersey. The options were:

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

The two crimes of greatest concern to people were “Drug dealing” (which two-thirds of people, 66%, felt was a major problem in Jersey), and “Anti-social behaviour” by young people, which over half (56%) identified as a major problem. “Street violence” and “Speeding” were the next most problematic, with two fifths (39%) and a third (33%)

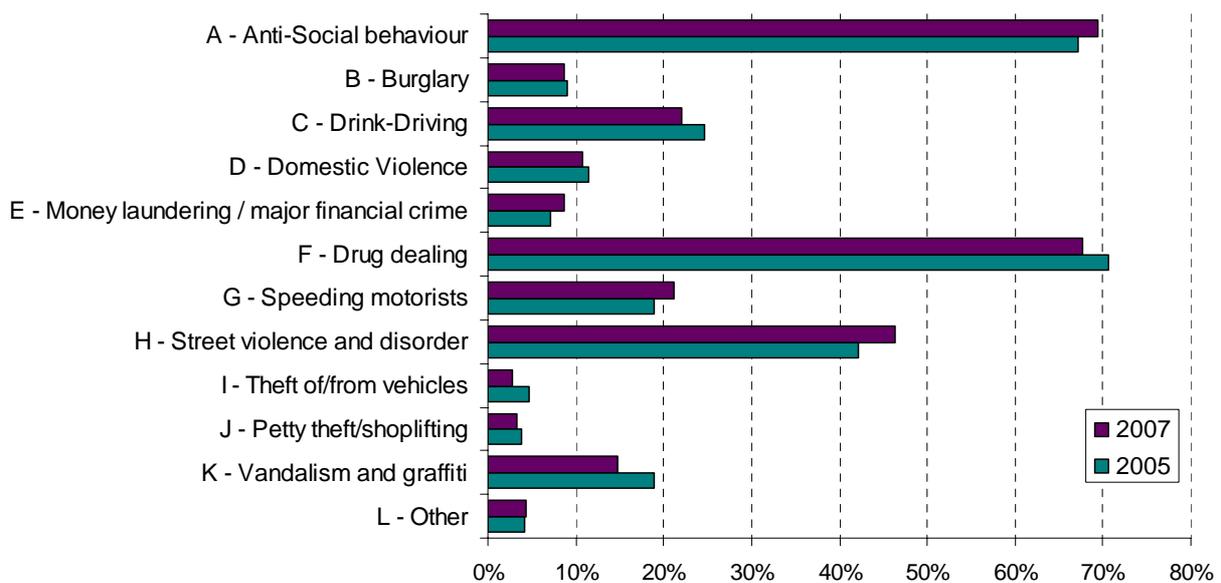
respectively rating them as a major problem in Jersey. The remaining areas of crime were mainly rated as being minor problems, as is shown in Figure 3.6.

Figure 3.6 How much of a problem is each of the following in Jersey as a whole? (percentages)



People were also asked to name the *three* most important problems for police to deal with in Jersey, and as Figure 3.7 shows, “Anti-social behaviour (A)”, “Drug dealing (F)” and “Street violence (H)” were identified as the most important issues.

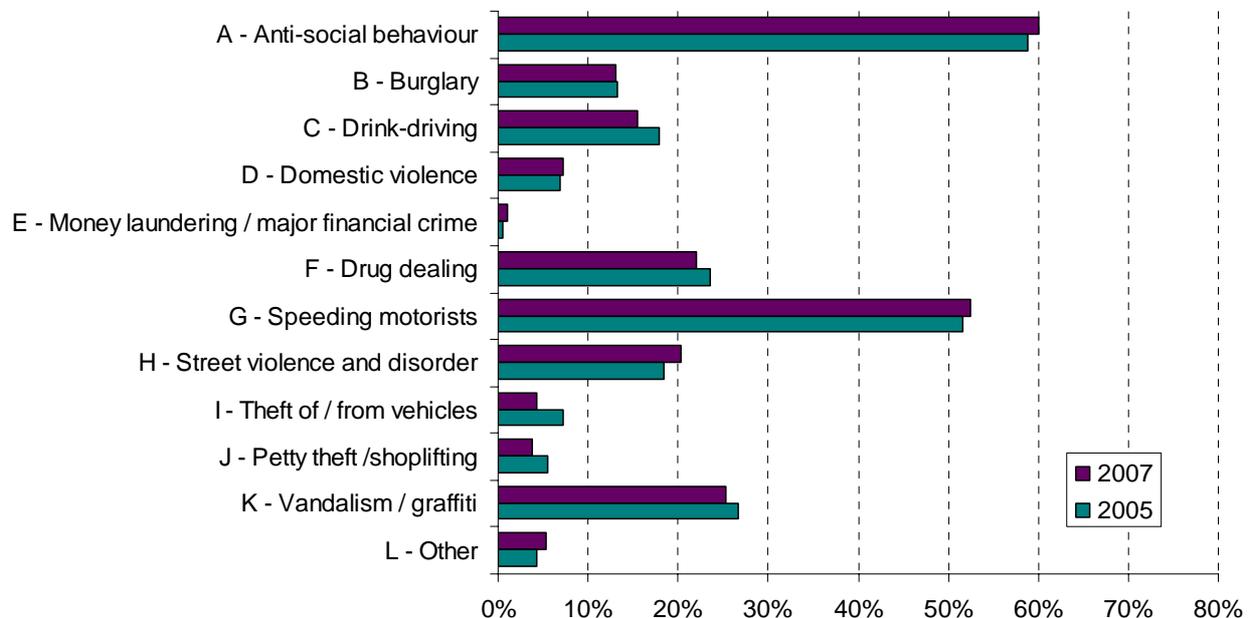
Figure 3.7 Problems in Jersey overall (percentage of respondents)



People were then asked about their own *neighbourhood*, defined as an area within 5 minutes walk of their home, and asked to name the three most important problems for

police to deal with. Comparison with JASS 2005 indicates very little change in the types of neighbourhood problems (see Figure 3.8). As with the problems in Jersey as a whole, the most cited “top three” problem in people’s neighbourhoods was “Anti-social behaviour” by young people (A – cited by 60% of people). Following this the next two issues of concern in people’s neighbourhoods were “Speeding motorists” (G – 52%), and “Vandalism / graffiti” (K – 25%).

Figure 3.8 Problems in own neighbourhood (percentage of respondents)



In general, people have similar concerns with regards to their neighbourhood and with regards to Jersey as a whole. One difference is that of “Money laundering and major financial crimes” (E), which features low on people’s concerns with regards to their neighbourhood, but more highly on people’s concerns with regards to Jersey as a whole.

Another difference is how “Speeding” (G) is cited as a neighbourhood problem by half (52%) of people, but as an Island problem by only a fifth (21%). In contrast, “People dealing in drugs” (F) and “Street violence and disorder” (H) are considered less of a concern in neighbourhoods (with about a fifth - 22% and 20% respectively - identifying these as neighbourhood issues) compared to two-thirds (68%) and nearly half (46%) respectively identifying these as issues for the Island as a whole. Table 3.3 shows these figures in more detail.

For two rounds of JASS and also from the 2003 Victims of Crime Survey⁵, there has been little change between 2005 and 2007 in terms of the top three problems in neighbourhoods and in the Island as a whole, as shown in Table 3.3.

⁵ NB this survey used slightly different wording – categories are shown where comparisons between surveys are possible

Table 3.3 Percentage of people who identified each issue as one of their top three concerns in their neighbourhood and in the Island as a whole, 2003 to 2007

	Neighbourhood issues			Island issues		
	2007	2005	2003	2007	2005	2003
Excessive speed	52	52	60	21	19	22
Anti-social behaviour by young people	60	59	N/a	69	67	N/a
Young people hanging around in street	N/a	N/a	31	N/a	N/a	22
Vandalism and graffiti	25	27	21	15	19	18
Rowdy or drunken behaviour	N/a	N/a	18	N/a	N/a	37
Fighting or assaults in the street	N/a	N/a	7	N/a	N/a	44
Street violence and disorder	20	18	N/a	46	42	N/a
Burglary of houses	13	13	17	9	9	23
People dealing in drugs	22	24	N/a	68	71	N/a
People using or dealing in drugs	N/a	N/a	17	N/a	N/a	70
Drink driving	16	18	13	22	25	21
Theft of or from vehicles	4	7	8	3	5	7
Domestic Violence	7	7	3	11	11	9

N/a = not asked

Jersey police and the community

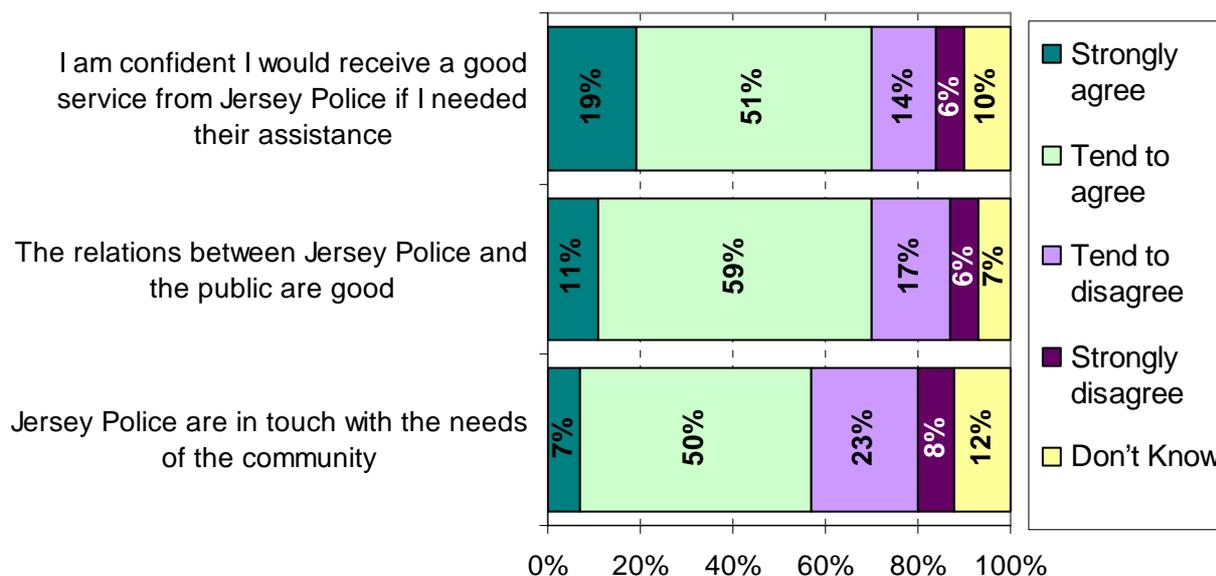
In answering questions relating to:

1. the relations between the Jersey Police and the public,
2. how in touch Jersey Police are with the needs of the community, and
3. public confidence in receiving a good service from Jersey Police,

a number of people chose the answer “Don’t know”. These answers can in fact be informative in themselves, by indicating a low awareness of, or interaction with, the specific issue. Therefore, the following analysis has included those who “Don’t know” unless stated otherwise.

Before going into more detail for each statement, the following chart (Figure 3.9) provides an overview of the responses. Fewer people (57%) agree that the Jersey Police are in touch with the needs of the community, compared with seven in ten (70%) who agree that the relations between Jersey Police and the public are good, and the same proportion (70%) who feel confident that they would receive a good service from Jersey Police if their assistance was needed. These numbers are essentially unchanged from the 2005 figures. Men and women provided similar responses for each statement.

Figure 3.9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (percentages)



“The relations between Jersey Police and the public are good”

The majority (70%) either agreed or strongly agreed – similar to the 2005 proportion of 73% answering that they agree or strongly agree. 7% answered “Don’t know”, again a similar proportion to that reported in 2005.

There are different attitudes to this statement according to place of birth. Nearly one-third (30%) of those born in Jersey either disagree or strongly disagree with the statement that relations are good, compared to one-sixth (16%) of those born in the British Isles, and one-tenth (11%) of those born in European countries, including Portugal / Madeira. In addition around a third of those from European countries (31%), and in particular Portugal / Madeira (37%), strongly agreed with the statement, compared to only 6% of those born in Jersey. This could reflect cultural differences in attitudes towards police in general, previous experiences of police forces in different countries, or in fact different approaches taken by Jersey Police with different communities within Jersey

Table 3.4 Percentages of people who agreed that “The relations between Jersey Police and the public are good”

Place of birth	Strongly Agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	All
Jersey	6	58	22	8	5	100
Elsewhere in British Isles	11	65	12	4	8	100
Portugal/ Madeira	37	44	10	~0	10	100
Other European country	31	47	9	2	11	100
Elsewhere in the world	20	59	11	4	6	100
All	11	59	17	6	7	100

“Jersey Police are in touch with the needs of the community”

More than half (57%) of people agreed or strongly agreed with this statement. A quarter disagreed (23%) whilst one in twelve (8%) strongly disagreed. Nearly half (44%) of those who disagreed strongly were aged 34 years or under.

Again there were particularly significant differences in people’s attitude to the statement according to where they were born. One third of those born in Portugal / Madeira strongly

agreed that Jersey Police are in touch with the needs of the community, compared to less than one in twenty (4%) of those born in Jersey.

Table 3.5 Percentages of people who agreed that “Jersey Police are in touch with the needs of the community”

	Strongly Agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	All
Jersey	4	45	29	12	10	100
Elsewhere in British Isles	7	57	18	5	13	100
Portugal/ Madeira	32	37	14	~0	17	100
Other European country	12	54	15	1	19	100
Elsewhere in the world	9	53	17	6	15	100
All	7	50	23	8	12	100

“I am confident I would receive a good service from Jersey Police if I needed their assistance”

Overall, nearly three-quarters (71%) of people agreed or strongly agreed with this statement, whilst only one in twenty (6%) strongly disagreed.

More than nine in ten (94%) of those born in Portugal / Madeira either agreed or strongly agreed with this statement compared to only two-thirds (68%) of those born in Jersey.

Table 3.6 Percentages of people who agreed that “I am confident I would receive a good service from Jersey Police if I needed their assistance”

	Strongly Agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	All
Jersey	16	52	16	8	8	100
Elsewhere in British Isles	20	53	11	3	12	100
Portugal/Madeira	49	45	4	~0	2	100
Other European country	27	42	18	1	12	100
Elsewhere in the world	23	48	11	7	12	100
All	20	51	14	6	10	100

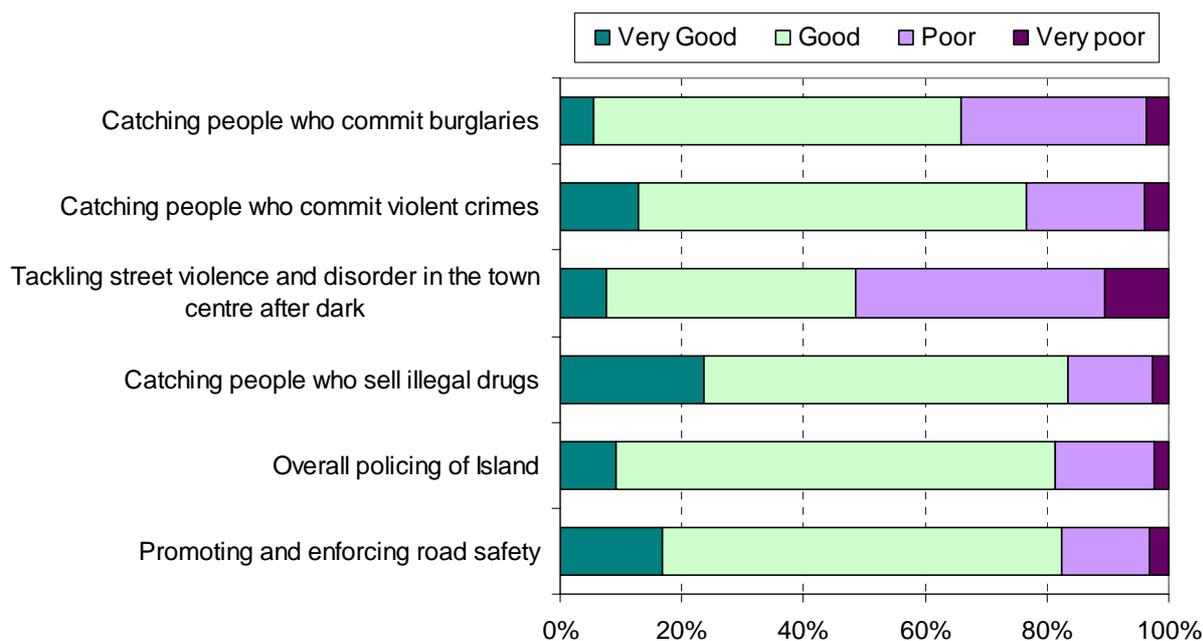
The survey asked respondents to think about what had influenced their opinions on the Jersey Police. Over a third (38%) of people reported that their personal experiences had been a *major* influence on their opinion of the services provided. A quarter (24%) reported that the local media had been a major influence, and a similar proportion (22%) said that the experiences of their family and friends were major influences.

Looking more closely shows that for those people who expressed *strong* opinions about the relations between Jersey Police and the public (i.e. “Strongly agree” or “Strongly disagree” that they are good), around three-fifths (60%) of people reported that personal experience was a major influence, whereas the media was only a major influence for around a third (34%) of these people. Similarly for the remaining two statements – that the Jersey Police are in touch with the needs of the community and people’s confidence in receiving a good service – those with strong opinions were more likely to report that personal experience was a major influence in forming their opinion, compared to the media or the experience of family and friends.

Performance of Jersey Police

Over four-fifths (82%) of people who were able to rate the police service (i.e. *not* including the 13% of people who said they “Don’t know”) felt it was “Good” or “Very good”. The breakdown is highly comparable with the results of 2005 where 83% answered “Good” or “Very good”. The area of policing with the highest proportion of public dissatisfaction was in police tackling public disorder, with more than half of people saying the police performance was “Poor” or “Very poor”.

Figure 3.10 During the last 12 months, how do you think the States of Jersey Police have been doing in each of these areas? (Percentages, excluding “don’t knows”)



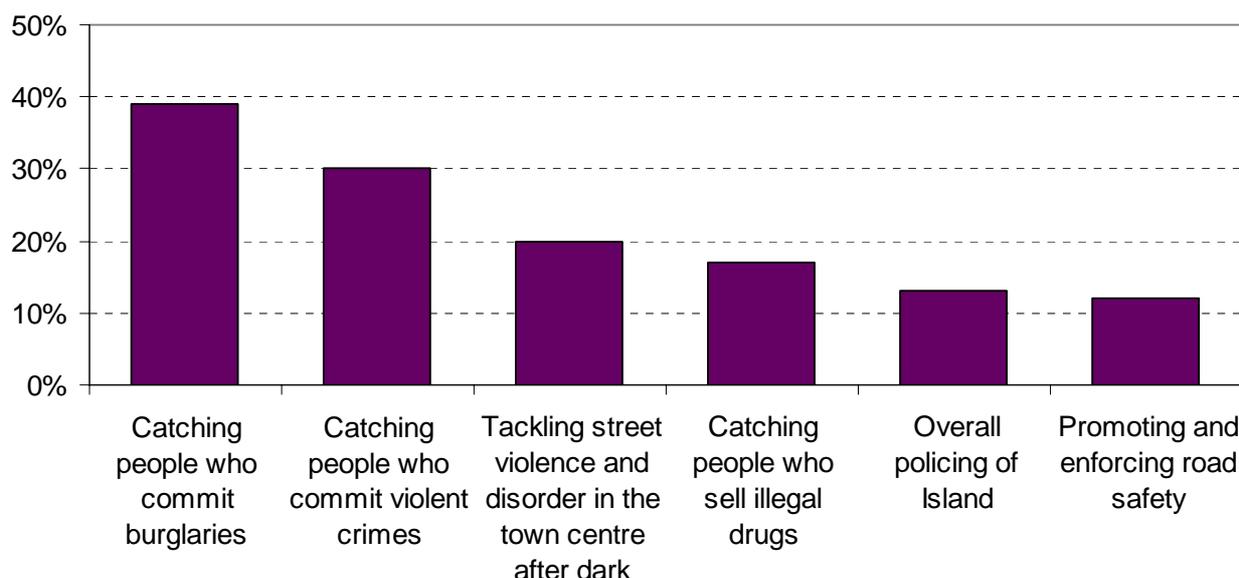
The proportion of people thinking that the police were doing either a “Good” or “Very good” job was reasonably constant across age bands (Table 3.7) although it slightly declined from over three-quarters (77%) in the 16 – 24 year olds, down to two-thirds (66%) of people aged over 75 years.

Table 3.7 Ratings for the overall police performance, broken down by age. (percentages)

	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	All
Very Good	9	7	8	8	6	12	14	8
Good	68	64	63	63	63	55	52	62
Poor	11	13	12	13	18	19	13	14
Very poor	~0	2	3	3	3	3	2	2
Don't know	12	14	14	13	10	11	18	13
Total	100							

About one in eight people (13%) answered “Don’t know” when asked to rate the performance of the police service overall, indicating that they didn’t feel able to provide a rating. This proportion of people who didn’t know varied somewhat according to the area of policing they were being asked to rate – presumably due to people’s level of actual experience, or media exposure, to different crimes.

Figure 3.11 Percentage of people who responded “Don’t know” when asked to rate the performance of the police in different areas of their work



Comparing the results of this question with 2005 (where the same question was asked) shows no significant change between two years, as can be seen in Table 3.8. Around four-fifths of people felt the Police did a “Good” or a “Very good” job at catching people who sell illegal drugs (83%) or who commit violent crimes (77%), and in promoting and enforcing road safety (82%). Around two-thirds of people felt that the Police did a “Good” or a “Very good” job at catching people who commit burglary (66%). The Police’s performance at tackling street violence and disorder in the town centre after dark was the lowest rated area, with half (49%) rating this as “Good” or “Very good”.

Table 3.8 During the last 12 months, how do you think the States of Jersey Police have been doing in each of these areas?

	Don't know (percentages)		Percentage of those who expressed an opinion who thought the Police did a “Good” or a “Very good” job	
	2007	2005	2007	2005
Catching people who sell illegal drugs	17	16	83	80
Catching people who commit violent crimes	30	22	77	79
Promoting and enforcing road safety	12	13	82	83
Catching people who commit burglary	39	38	66	65
Tackling street violence and disorder in the town centre after dark	20	17	49	45
Overall policing of the Island	13	14	82	79

Concerns over crime

A series of questions probed how concerned people were with regards to particular crimes. Around three-quarters are not worried about burglary (75%), vandalism (74%) or violent crime (75%). However only half of people (55%) are not worried about being verbally abused or threatened in the street. This crime is a particular worry for those aged 16 – 24 years, as is shown in Table 3.9. For the other crimes, each age-group appears to have a similar level of concern.

Table 3.9 Percentages of people amongst each age group who were either “worried” or “very worried” about particular crimes

Age band (years)	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	All
Burglary	21	22	25	29	29	28	23	25
Vandalism	23	24	23	29	29	31	21	26
Violent Crime	32	28	22	23	24	22	16	25
Verbally abused/ threatened in the street	63	48	45	46	41	38	24	45

Looking at the same information, by Parish, shows that people in the urban and suburban parishes are generally slightly more worried about each area of crime, but particularly about being verbally abused in the street (see Table 3.10).

Table 3.10 How worried are you that you might become a victim of the following in the next 12 months? (NB the urban and suburban parishes have been highlighted in blue)

Parish	Percentage of people who are “Very worried” or “Fairly worried”			
	Burglary	Vandalism	Violent crime	Verbally abused / threatened in street
Grouville	20	25	23	39
St Brelade	23	27	22	37
St Clement	26	27	25	45
St Helier	27	26	30	55
St John	25	25	12	33
St Lawrence	23	19	17	35
St Martin	28	24	24	35
St Mary	28	21	21	40
St Ouen	13	20	10	35
St Peter	19	21	23	37
St Saviour	29	30	27	50
Trinity	28	15	19	46

The level of concern appears fairly even between the genders for burglary, violent crime and vandalism, as shown in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11 How worried are you that you might become a victim of the following in the next 12 months (by gender)?

Percentage who were “Very” or “Fairly” worried	Men	Women
Burglary	25	26
Vandalism	27	24
Violent crime	23	25
Verbal abuse	42	49

Turning to where people were born, those born in Portugal / Madeira had a higher level of concern compared to those born in Jersey for each of the above areas of crime. For example, over a third (36%) of those born in Portugal / Madeira reported being “Very worried” about being verbally abused or threatened, compared to a sixth (16%) of those born in Jersey.

Change in concern over the last 2 years

With regards to changes in people's level of concern over the last two years, around a third (36%) of people report that they have become **more** worried over the last two years about burglary and vandalism, but the majority (61%) report that their level of concern has not changed over this time period.

However, around half of people have become more worried over the last two years about violent crime (45% are a little more worried or a lot more worried), and being verbally abused or threatened in the street (53%). A similar proportion report that their level of concern has not changed over the last two years.

In summary, although half or more people report that their level of concern over crimes has not changed over the last two years, nearly all those who say that their concerns *have* changed report that they are *more* worried about them. Tables 3.12 and 3.13 break these figures down by age and Parish.

Table 3.12 Percentages of people who are *more* worried than 2 years ago about particular crimes, by Parish (*percentages*)

Parish	Burglary	Vandalism	Violent crime	Verbally abused/ threatened in the street
Grouville	39	36	52	49
St Brelade	34	36	43	48
St Clement	33	33	48	54
St Helier	38	35	46	56
St John	38	44	44	61
St Lawrence	38	33	39	51
St Martin	27	27	39	38
St Mary	33	26	39	52
St Ouen	31	35	38	44
St Peter	26	28	41	47
St Saviour	40	43	49	59
Trinity	29	28	37	54

Table 3.13 Percentages of those in each age-group who are *more* worried than two years ago about particular crimes (*percentages*)

Age band (years)	Burglary	Vandalism	Violent crime	Verbally abused/ threatened in the street
16-24	39	34	50	64
25-34	34	30	44	54
35-44	34	34	47	56
45-54	36	36	41	52
55-64	38	44	46	52
65-74	34	38	43	44
75+	37	37	37	37
All	36	35	45	53

Vehicle Theft

The large majority of people (84%) who own a car are *not* worried about vehicle theft. About one in eight (13%) are worried. The level of concern is similar across the age-groups and by genders.

Despite the low level of concerns, one in five people (21%) who own a car report that they are more concerned than they were two years ago. Around three-quarters (77%) have not changed their level of concern over the last two years.

Fire Safety in Jersey

An extremely high proportion (94%) of people described their workplace as being “Safe” or “Very safe”. One in a hundred (1%) reported their workplace as being “Very unsafe”.

Similarly low proportions felt that their home was “Unsafe” or “Very unsafe”, but only a quarter (27%) felt that their home was “Very safe”, compared to the 42% that described their workplace as “Very safe”.

Table 3.14 How safe is your workplace/home? (percentages)

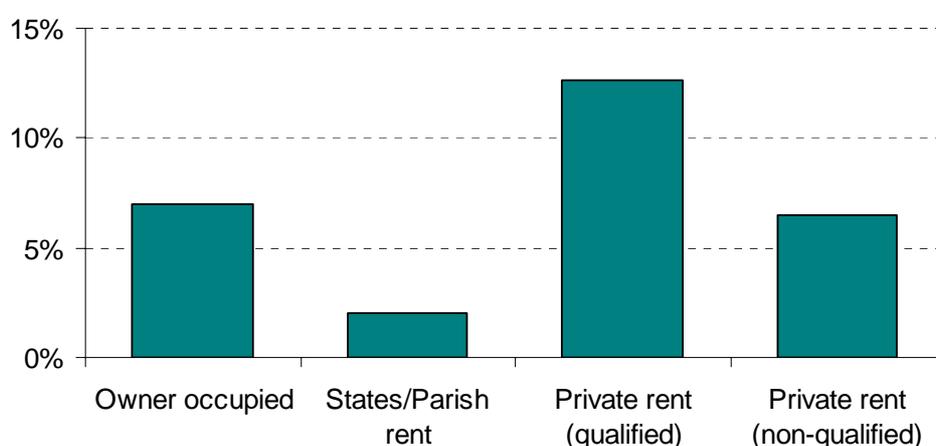
	Workplace	Home
Very safe	42	27
Safe	52	68
Unsafe	5	4
Very unsafe	2	1

About half (54%) of people have prepared a fire escape plan for their family. Fewer than one in ten (8%) of households do not have any smoke detectors – two-fifths of these (40%) being three-bedroom properties, and nearly half (48%) being one- and two-bedroom properties. The 1996 Census found that two-thirds (64%) of households had smoke detectors, indicating a large increase over the last 10 years to the 92% who have smoke detectors in 2007.

About a third of homes have either one (34%) or two (38%) smoke detectors. One- and two-bedroom homes were more likely to have just one smoke detector, whilst three- and four-bedroom homes were more likely to have two smoke detectors. One in twenty (6%) of homes had four or more smoke detectors.

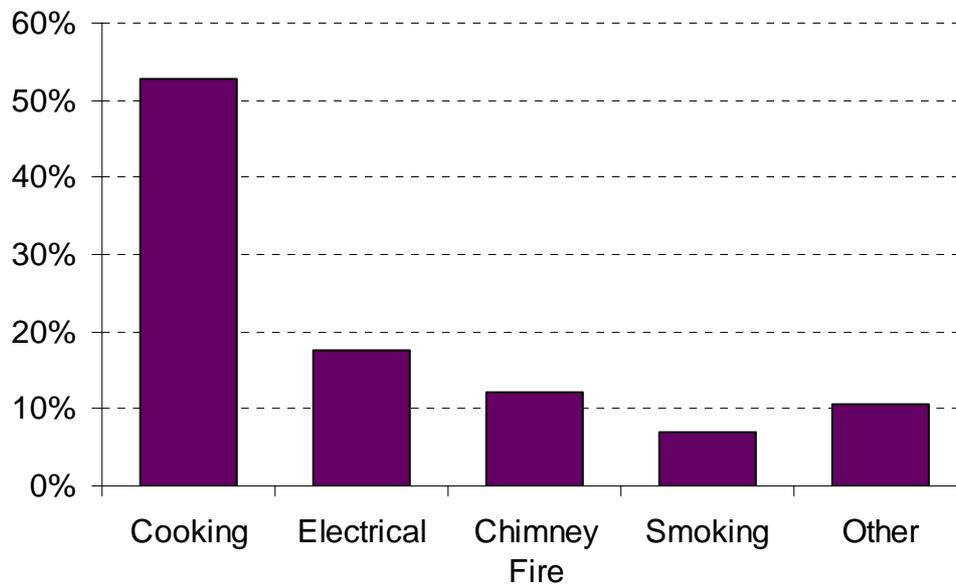
The smoke detector data was analysed by tenure to investigate whether this factor affected the patterns of smoke detector use. Those in States or Parish rental accommodation (including Housing Trusts) had the highest percentage of homes with smoke detectors (98%), although this figure is not significantly different from the percentage of people in owner-occupied homes and those in non-qualified private rental accommodation, where 93% of households had a smoke alarm. There was a slightly lower proportion (87%) of households in the qualified rental sector which had smoke detectors.

Figure 3.12 Percentage of homes who do **not have any smoke detectors, by tenure (percentages)**



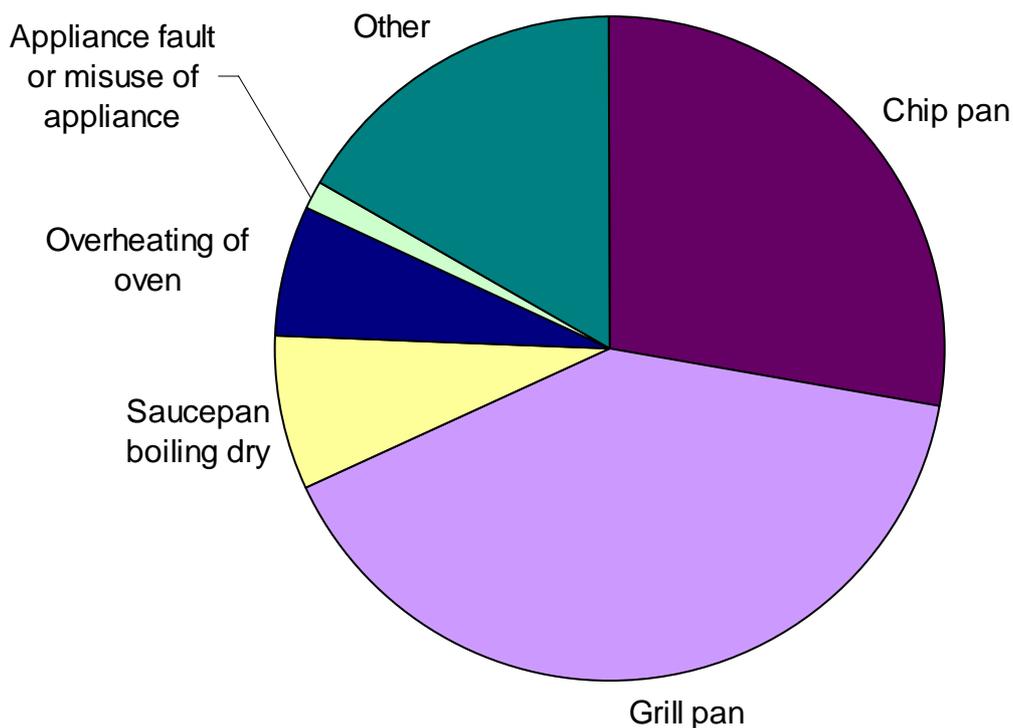
Nearly one in five people (19%) have been given an early warning of a fire in their home by a smoke detector. In fact, one in ten (9%) report that they have actually had a fire in their home. Over half of these fires (53%) were caused by cooking. More than a sixth (18%) were due to a fault with an appliance, or misuse of an appliance. Although smoking was cited the least as a cause of fire in the home, over one in twenty (7%) of fires were caused by smoking.

Figure 3.13 Reported causes of fires in the home (*percentages*)



Of those fires cause by cooking, two-fifths (40%) were caused by the grill pan, and more than a quarter (28%) by the chip pan.

Figure 3.14 The causes of cooking fires in the home



Over half (54%) of fires caused by smoking were due to smoking in bed.

Turning to those fires with electrical causes, overall this accounted for 23 fires in the sample, and therefore caution must be taken when making conclusions from these small numbers. However about a third (34%) of these were caused by a domestic appliance, whilst another fifth (22%) were due to mains electricity (e.g. lighting sockets or wiring).

In half (53%) of all the cases where there was a fire, the Fire Service was not called and the fire was dealt with by the householders. These tended to be fires that had been caused by cooking. For the remainder of incidents, the Fire Service was called, but this included nearly a sixth (14%) where the householders had attempted to deal with it themselves before handing over to the Fire Service.

There is a high level of satisfaction with the Fire Service, with three-quarters (76%) being "Very Satisfied" and another sixth (17%) being "Satisfied". Overall therefore, those who are "Satisfied" or "Very satisfied" with the fire service amounted to over nine in ten people (93%). One in twenty people (6%) were "Very unsatisfied" with the service they received.

In general, people are very positive about how well the Fire & Rescue Service prevents fires through education and fire regulation in Jersey, with over nine out of ten (94%) people rating how well they do as "Good" or "Very good".

Despite this high percentage, when people were asked to specifically remember the most recent fire safety campaign nearly nine out of ten (89%) were unable to remember one. The most frequently remembered campaign was one for smoke alarms, whilst "Ban the Pan" was mentioned by a sixth, and school visits by one in ten of those who said they did remember a campaign.

The large majority (95%) of people feel that Jersey is a "Safe" or "Very safe" place to live in terms of fire and other emergencies, with almost no-one (~0%) describing Jersey as "Very unsafe" in this context. A third of people highlighted that they would be interested in a free home fire safety visit (offered for free by the States of Jersey Fire & Rescue Service, whereby two fire-fighters visit the home and discuss potential fire hazards and fire safety action plans). Such home visits also provided free smoke alarms.

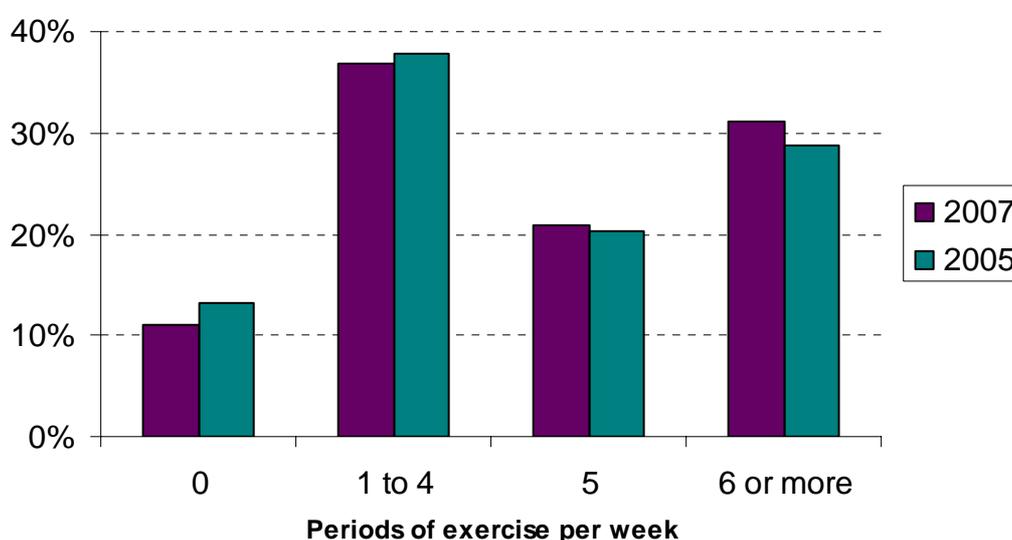
Chapter 4 – Leisure Activities

Physical activity

The recommended physical activity level for adults is at least 30 minutes of at least moderate intensity activity at least 5 times a week. JASS 2007 has shown that 52% of adults in Jersey meet or exceed this recommended activity level. This is a similar level to 2005 where 49% undertook at least 30 minutes of physical activity at least 5 times a week.

In 2005 it was reported that one in eight people (13%) undertake no physical activity and over a third (38%) only one to four periods a week. In 2007 the proportions are again similar, with 11% undertaking no physical activity and 37% only one to four periods a week.

Figure 4.1 Number of periods of organised or independent physical activity greater than 30 minutes per week, 2005 compared to 2007 (percentages)

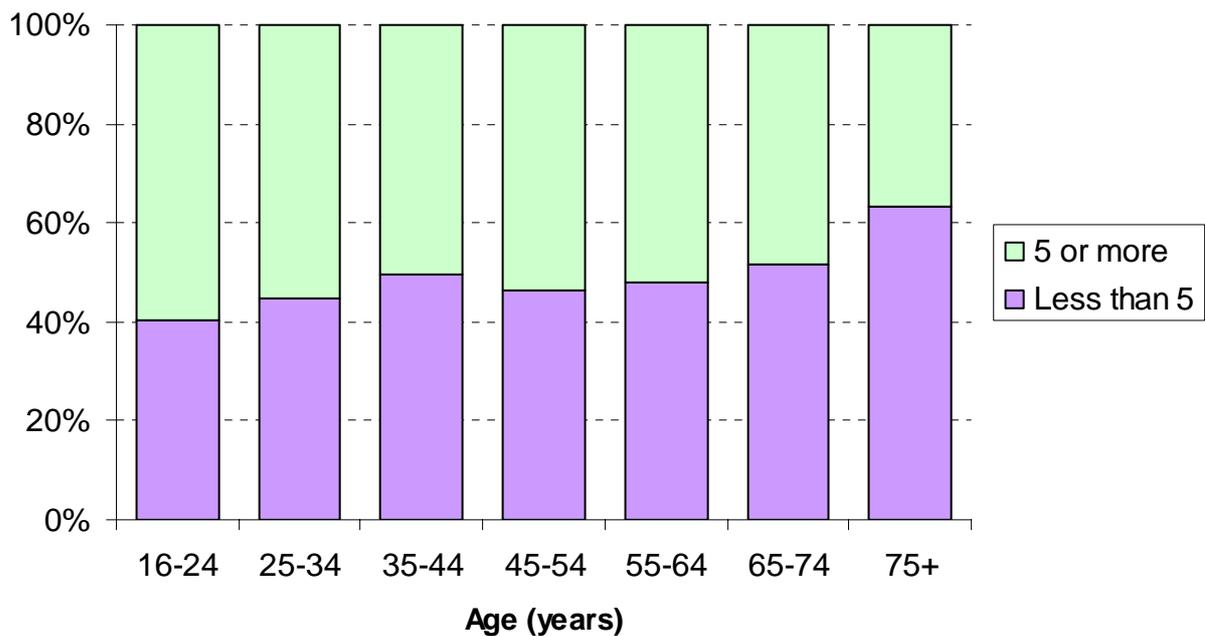


As with 2005, there is no difference between the genders in terms of the proportion of people who meet or exceed the recommended physical activity level. However, whilst over a quarter of men (27%) will continue this physical activity for over 60 minutes, more than 5 times every week, this is only true for a sixth (16%) of women.

There is an indication that there might have been a change between 2005 and 2007 for those aged over 75 years, as in this year's survey there was a slightly higher proportion of those aged over 75 years who *do* meet or exceed the recommended activity level, with over one in three (37%) achieving this in 2007, compared with only one in five (20%) in 2005.

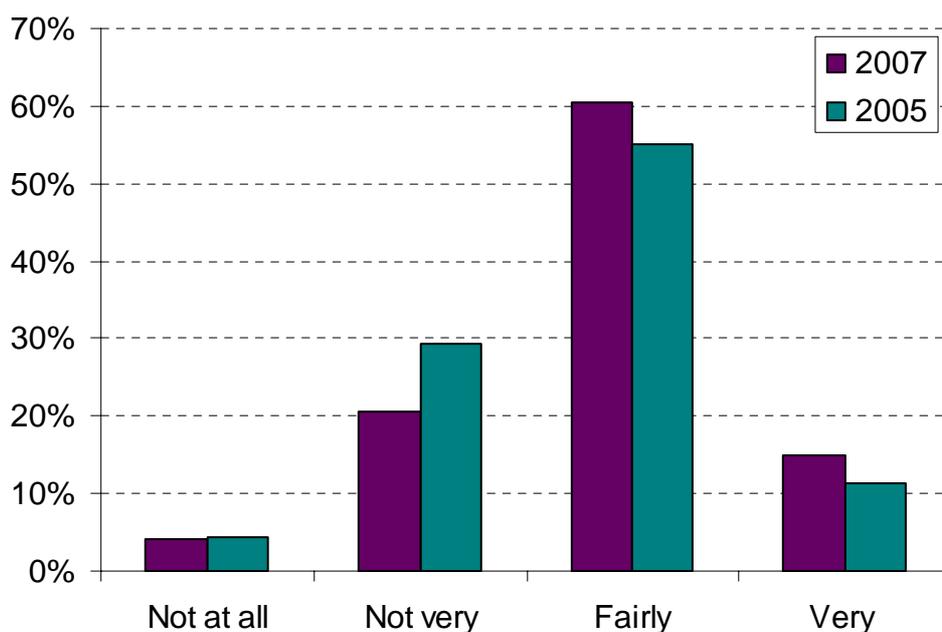
Some four in ten (40%) of the younger age group 16-24 year olds do *less* than the recommended activity level. This proportion increases slightly as age increases, up to around six in ten (63%) of those aged 75 years or more.

Figure 4.2 Number of periods of organised or independent physical activity greater than 30 minutes per week, by age (percentages)



Despite there being little difference in the actual physical activity levels reported from 2005 to 2007, there does appear to be some difference in people’s self-assessed rating of their activity level (i.e. their answer to the question “How physically active would you say you are?”). Less people rated themselves as “not very” physically active in 2007, and more people rated themselves as “fairly” and “very” physically active, as can be seen in Figure 4.3.

Figure 4.3 How physically active would you say you are, 2005 compared to 2007? (percentages)

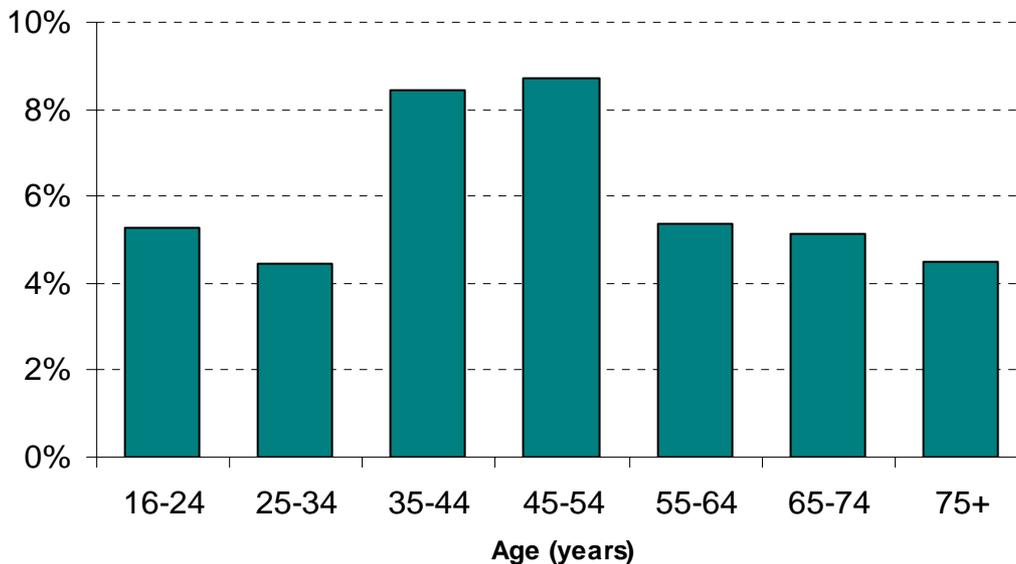


Volunteering

In the four weeks prior to being surveyed, 6% of the population had taken part in sports voluntary work, and both men and women showed similar levels of involvement.

Looking at the data by age indicates that the age-group 35 – 54 years had the highest proportion of people (almost one in ten, 9%) who had taken part in sports volunteering in the previous four weeks.

Figure 4.4 Percentage of each age band who **had** done sports voluntary work in the previous four weeks

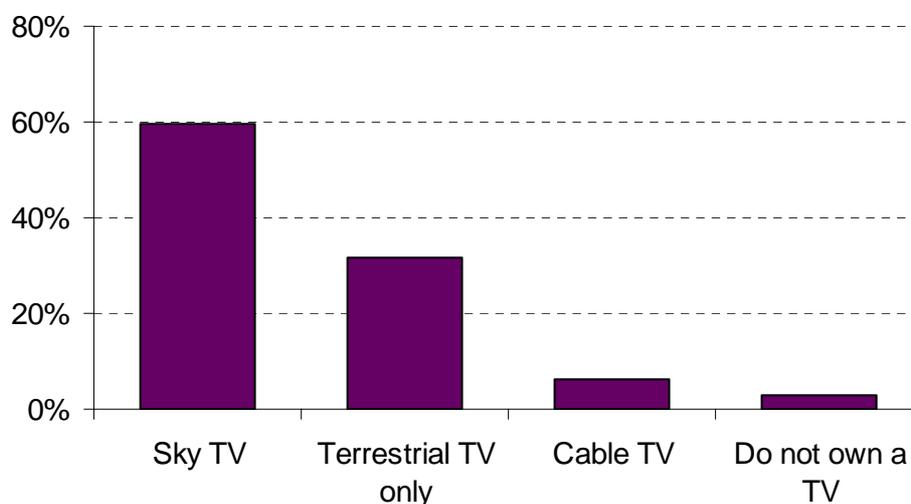


Of those who undertook sports volunteering, about half (53%) spent on average up to one hour a week carrying out the voluntary work, whilst nearly a third (29%) spent between one and three hours a week, and nearly one in five (19%) spent over three hours a week.

Access to television

Around a third (32%) of households have terrestrial TV only, and about three-fifths (62%) access television through Sky TV. Some 3% do not own a TV and the remaining 6% access the signal through Cable. Over half (55%) of households which do not own a TV comprise non-qualified accommodation.

Figure 4.5 How is the television signal received in your household? (percentages)



As can be seen in Table 4.1, the use of Cable is higher in the urban and suburban Parishes of St. Helier, St. Clement and St. Saviour (highlighted in blue in the table below).

Table 4.1 How is the television signal received in your household? (*percentages*)

Parish	Sky TV	Terrestrial TV only	Cable TV	Do not own a TV	All
Grouville	69	27	2	2	100
St. Brelade	64	31	4	2	100
St. Clement	67	23	7	3	100
St. Helier	50	35	10	6	100
St. John	52	45	4	~0	100
St. Lawrence	72	23	4	1	100
St. Martin	68	30	1	~0	100
St Mary	70	27	3	~0	100
St. Ouen	73	22	3	1	100
St. Peter	55	43	2	~0	100
St. Saviour	53	37	8	2	100
Trinity	82	18	~0	~0	100

Telephone Lines

Four-fifths of households (79%) have just one telephone line. Around one in eight (12%) have two telephone lines, whilst 6% of households do not have any telephone lines. A small proportion (3%) have three or more telephone lines.

In the summer of 2007 there were, on average, two mobile phone users per household in Jersey. When calculated by size of household (not including children below 5 years), there was an average of one mobile phone for every person in each household.

At the time of the survey, nearly nine out of ten (88%) of all mobile phone users used Jersey Telecoms as the provider; 8% used Cable and Wireless and 4% used "Other" providers, such as UK-based provider companies.

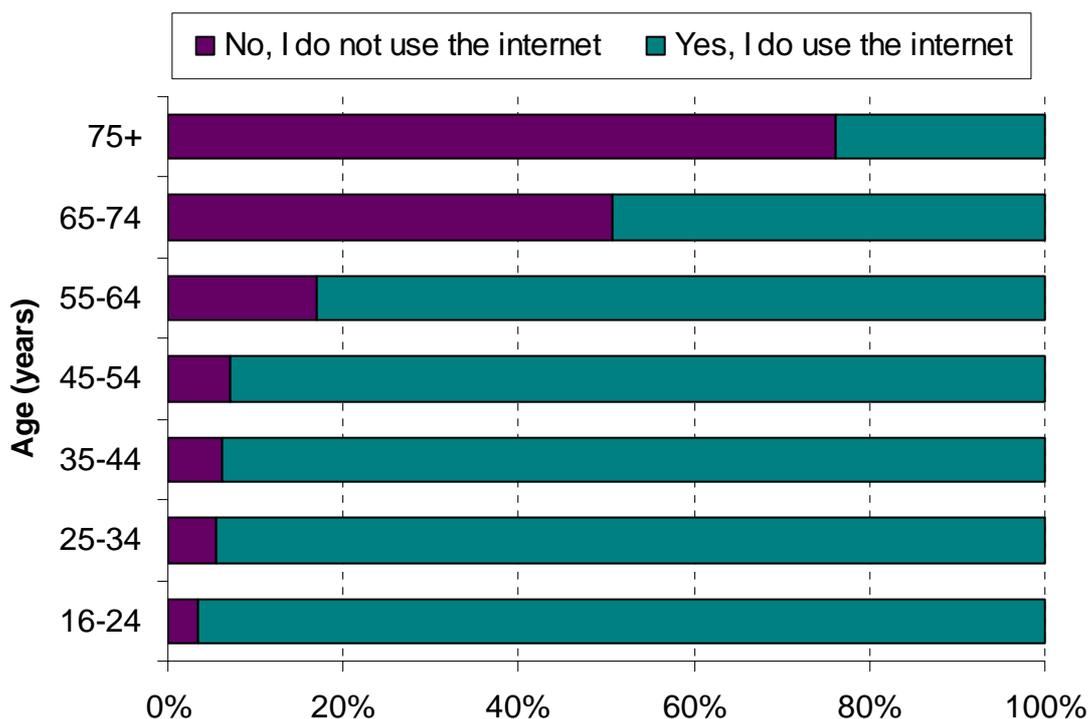
Internet Access

In the summer of 2007, three-quarters (74%) of households in Jersey had access to the internet. Around one in six (17%) people report that they do not access the internet, whilst the remaining 10% do access the internet, but not at home.

Households with children are more likely to have access to the internet, with 89% of these households having internet access at home, compared to 73% of those households without children.

The proportion of people who do **not** use the internet increases with increasing age is illustrated by Figure 4.6.

Figure 4.6 Does your household have access to the internet? (Percentages of each age-band)



Of those who use the internet at home, 94% of people access the internet just through their home computer. However, 3% reported accessing the internet through their games console and 1% through their television as well as through the computer.

Of those households who access the internet at home, 84% of them have broadband access.

In the UK in September 2007, the Office for National Statistics found 61% of households had access to the internet, and 88% of these had broadband⁶.

Internet Usage

Patterns of internet usage were investigated with a series of questions focussing on just those people who use the internet. Two-thirds (66%) of this sub group of the population first accessed the internet more than three years ago, and one-fifth (20%) between one and three years ago. A further 9% first accessed the internet between three months to a year ago. The remainder (6%) first accessed the internet less than three months ago. This pattern is similar across the age-groups.

More than half (55%) of people said that they use the internet everyday and another third (31%) use it several times a week. The pattern is similar between the genders, although men are more likely to use the internet everyday compared to women. Also, younger age groups tend to access the internet more frequently than older age groups, as shown in Table 4.2

⁶ www.statistics.gov.uk

Table 4.2 How often do you usually use the internet at home? (*percentages*)

Age (years)	Everyday	Several times a week	Once a week	Once or twice a month	Less than once a month	Total
16-24	74	22	2	0	2	100
25-34	56	33	5	3	3	100
35-44	52	33	8	4	3	100
45-54	51	30	10	7	2	100
55-64	48	29	8	7	8	100
65-74	45	38	9	3	4	100
75+	46	21	13	4	17	100
All	55	31	7	4	4	100

The length of time people typically spend on the internet over a week was analysed. Around a quarter of people (27%) typically spend an hour or less on the internet each week. However, one sixth (16%) of people typically spend over ten hours a week on the internet.

There were small differences between the genders, with more than two fifths (44%) of men and around a third (33%) of women spending 5 or more hours per week on the internet (see Table 4.3).

Table 4.3 How long do people typically spend on the internet over a week? (*percentages*)

Length of time	Men	Women	All
Less than 30 minutes	10	12	11
30 - 60 minutes	17	18	17
1 - 2 hours	19	23	21
2 - 5 hours	11	13	12
5 - 10 hours	26	19	22
More than 10 hours	18	14	16
Total	100	100	100

The two main places where people usually access the internet for their personal use are at home (80% of people) and the workplace (12% of people) – see Table 4.4. A further 5% access the internet at other people’s homes while about one in a hundred (1%) reported that they *usually* use internet cafes and the same proportion (1%) usually use the library as their main access to the internet. Analysing by tenure, those living in owner-occupied accommodation were the most likely (86%) to usually use the internet at home, whilst those in States/Parish rented accommodation were the least likely (63%).

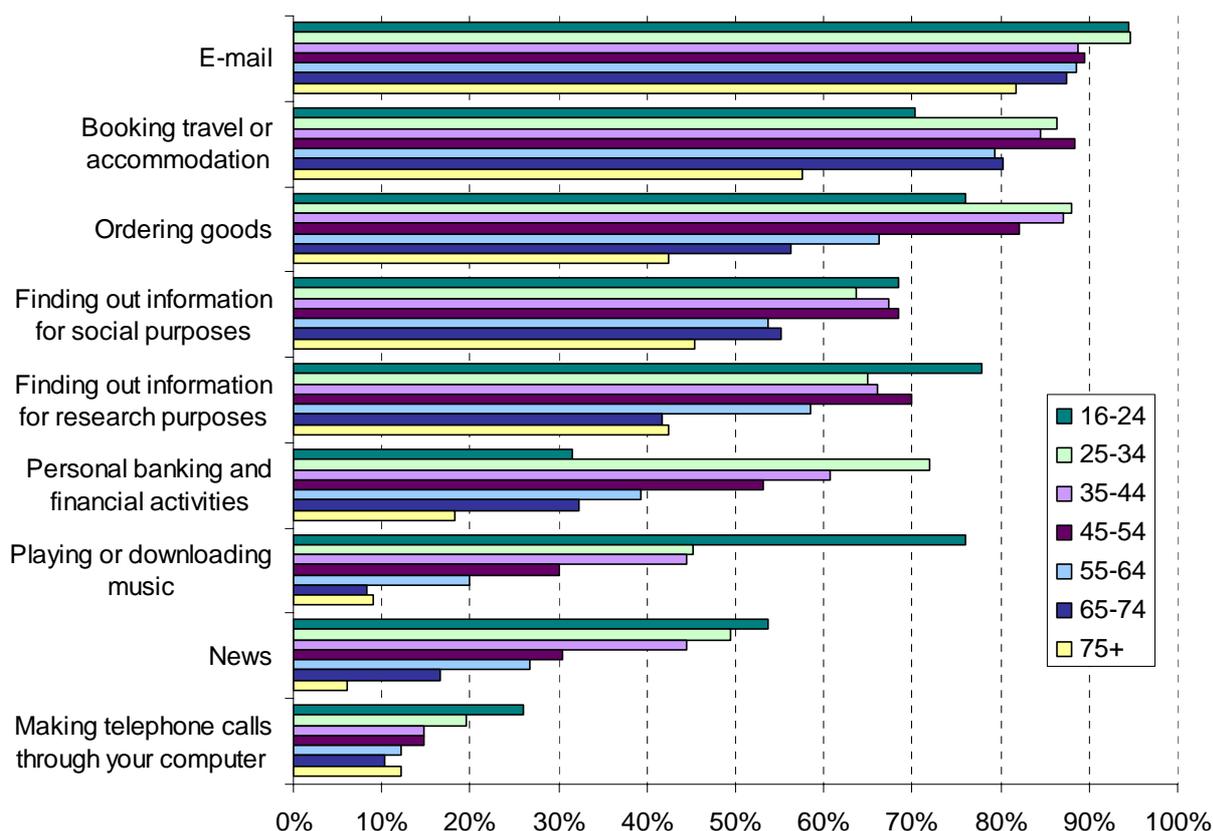
Table 4.4 Where do you usually access the internet for your own use, i.e. not for work? (*percentages*)

	Owner-occupied	States/Parish rent	Qualified Private Rental	Non-qualified accommodation	All
My own home	86	63	68	75	80
Another person's home	2	11	11	7	5
My workplace	11	14	17	10	12
At school/college	~0	4	1	~0	~0
Internet café	1	5	~0	3	1
Library	~0	4	2	2	1
Elsewhere	~0	~0	~0	3	~0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Internet Activities

The types of activities that people use the internet for vary with age-group. Whilst for all age groups the majority use the internet for e-mail and booking travel or accommodation, only the majority of those aged 25-54 years (more than 50%) will use it for personal banking and financial activities. Figure 4.7 shows a detailed breakdown of what activities for which different age groups use the internet most commonly.

Figure 4.7 Which of these activities do you use the internet for? (respondents were able to tick all that applied – percentages of respondents)



Overall, eight out of ten people (80%) who access the internet use it to order goods, and around the same number (82%) use the internet to book travel or accommodation online.

Table 4.5 shows the value of goods or services which people have bought over the internet in a three-month period, excluding shares or financial services. This ranges from about a quarter (27%) of people not spending anything to around one in ten (10%) spending more than one thousand pounds. The amount spent was similar for men and women.

Table 4.5 The total value of goods or services (excluding shares or financial services) which people bought over the internet in a three-month period (percentages)

	Women only	Men only	All
I haven't bought anything	27	26	27
Less than £50	16	12	15
Between £50 and £199	26	22	24
Between £200 and £999	22	29	25
Between £1,000 and £5,000	7	9	8
More than £5,000	1	3	2
Total	100	100	100

The 17% of people who reported that they did not use the internet were further questioned to gain an understanding of the reasons behind this. For these people the two most important reasons were not having a computer or internet access at home (58%) and having no interest in using the internet (45%). Around one in five people (18%) reported that they lacked the confidence, skills or knowledge whilst a similar number (20%) felt that the costs were too high, or that they were too old (23%).

Table 4.6 What reasons currently prevent you from using the internet? (Respondents were asked to tick up to 3 main reasons)

Reason	Percentage of respondents answering this question
Do not have computer or internet access at home	58
No interest in using the internet	45
Feel too old	23
Costs are too high	20
Lack the confidence/skills/knowledge	18
Have not got around to it yet	12
Too busy	9
Other reasons	3

More than two-thirds (69%) of people who don't currently use the internet answered that it is "very unlikely" they will start to use the internet in the next 12 months.

Chapter 5 – Communications

This section focussed on communication by the government with the people of Jersey, including providing information on policy development, inviting feedback and dialogue through consultation as well as more general day-to-day information about events and news.

The most popular means of hearing government news and general day-to-day information are the printed media, such as newspapers (indicated by around four out of five, 82%, of people), and on television (77%). Just over half (58%) indicated the radio as a preferred source, whilst only 15% of people indicated the States of Jersey website (www.gov.je). See Table 5.1 for details.

Table 5.1 How do you prefer to hear about government news and general day-to-day information (up to 3 responses per person)

	Percentage of respondents
Printed Media (e.g. newspapers)	82
Television	77
Radio	58
Direct Mail from government, either post or email	20
States website (www.gov.je)	15
Other websites	5
Public meetings	5
Other	1

There are some differences by age on people's preferences for hearing about government news and general day-to-day information. In particular, one quarter (25%) of 16 - 34 year olds indicated the States website as a preferred means, compared to 15% of 35 - 54 year olds, and just one in twenty (5%) of those over 55 years of age.

Those who indicated public meetings as a preferred means of receiving government information was consistently low (between 2% and 8%) across the age groups. Almost two-thirds (64%) of people aged 55 years and older indicated the radio as a preferred means of receiving government information compared to half (52%) of those aged 16 to 34 years.

Respondents were then asked about where they might expect to find information on policies being developed by the government. The most expected means of finding out information was again through the printed media (87% of people chose this as one of their top three preferred methods), television (67%) and radio (49%).

Table 5.2 Where do you expect to find information on policies being developed by the government? (up to 3 responses per person)

	Percentage of respondents
Printed media (e.g. newspapers)	87
Television	67
Radio	49
Direct mail from government, either post or email	22
States website (www.gov.je)	15
Other websites	3
Public meetings	8
Other	1

The preferred methods of hearing government news, general information and information on policies are generally similar across the age-groups, although the younger age-groups had higher proportions who would find out information from the States website and other websites (28% of 25 – 34 years compared to 1% of 75+ years), whereas the older age-groups had higher proportions who would prefer the radio as a means of hearing information (68% of those aged 75+ years compared to 48% of those aged 25 – 34 years)

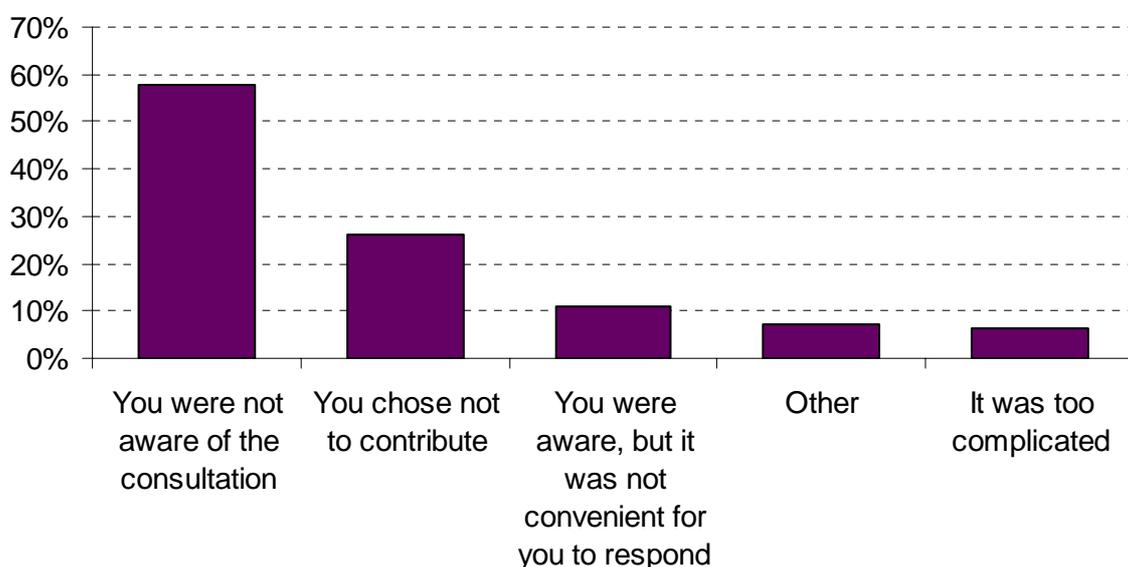
The government regularly asks for feedback from, or dialogue with, the public on policies being developed by means of formal public consultations. However, fewer than one in ten (8%) reported that they had taken part in a Government consultation over the previous 12 months. The proportion of people who had been involved varied between age categories as in Table 5.3, with significantly fewer 16 – 34 year olds having been involved, compared to 35 – 64 year olds.

Table 5.3 Have you taken part in a Government consultation within the last 12 months?

Age (years)	YES (Percentage)
16-24	~0
25-34	3
35-44	11
45-54	13
55-64	10
65-74	7
75+	5
All ages	8

The most frequent reason provided for not having participated in a government consultation was a lack of awareness of the consultation – more than half (58%) of people cited this as one of the reasons they had not become involved. A quarter (26%) stated that they chose not to contribute whilst one in ten (11%) said it was not convenient. A smaller proportion - 6% - felt the consultation process was too complicated. There were slight differences in the reasons given across the age groups. In particular, lack of awareness of the consultations was cited more frequently by 16-34 year olds (71%) compared to 35 – 64 year olds (54%).

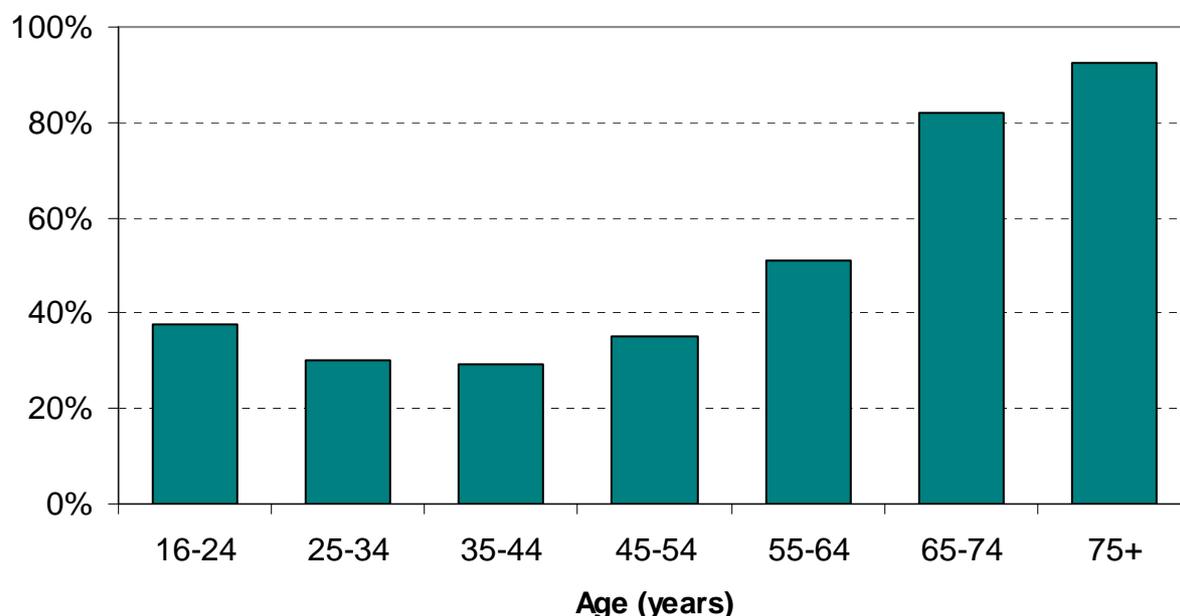
Figure 5.1 For what reasons have you not taken part in a government consultation within the last 12 months? (percentages of respondents)



States of Jersey website (www.gov.je)

Overall 44% of people reported that they do **not** use the States of Jersey website. A higher proportion of people in the younger age-groups report that they did use the States of Jersey website, compared to people in the older age-groups – see Figure 5.2.

Figure 5.2 Percentage of people who **do not** use the States of Jersey website, by age



Of those who *do* use the States of Jersey website, 80% reported it as being “very easy” or “quite easy” to use. Only 2% said it was “very difficult” to use.

Table 5.4 How easy is it to find information on the States of Jersey website www.gov.je?

	Percentage	Percentage of those who use the website
Very easy	11	20
Quite easy	34	60
Quite difficult	9	16
Very difficult	2	3
I do not use it	44	N/A
Total	100	100

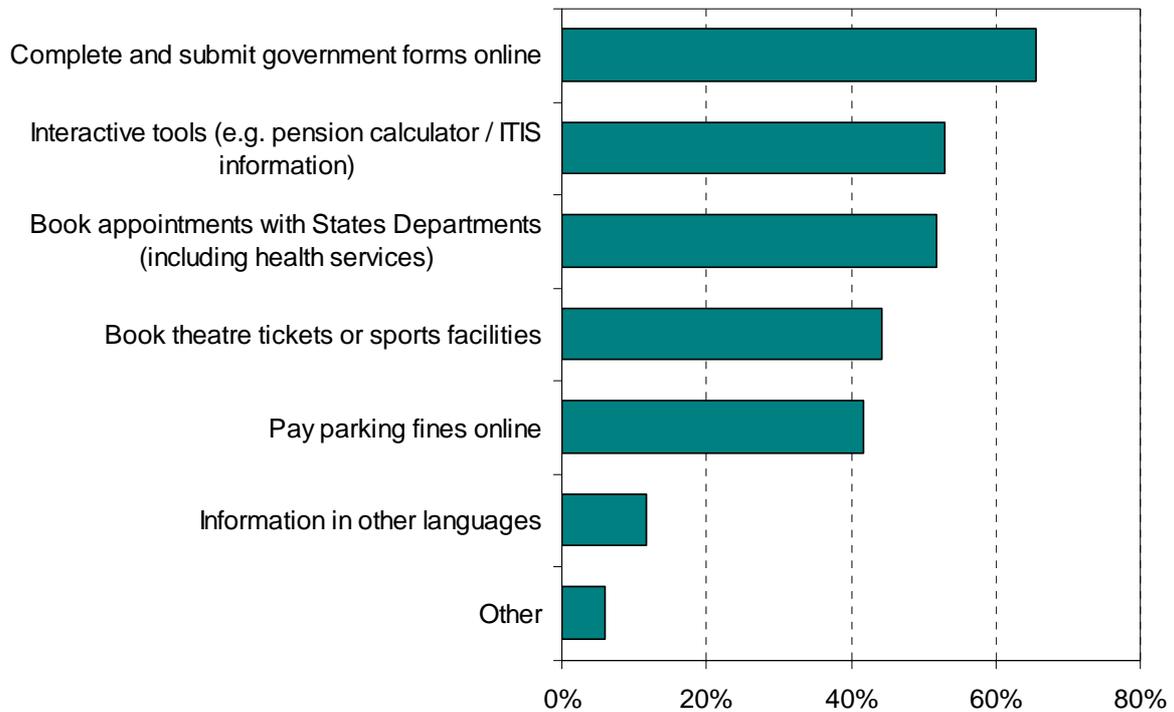
The question concerning ease of use of the States of Jersey website was asked in JASS 2006, and therefore allows a comparison to be made. There appears to be very little change in people’s use of the website and their views on its ease of use since 2006 – see Table 5.5

Table 5.5. How easy is it to find information on the States of Jersey website: 2006 and 2007 compared (*percentages*)

	2007	2006
Very easy	11	12
Quite easy	34	35
Quite difficult	9	7
Very difficult	2	2
I do not use it	44	44
Total	100	100

Over 50% of people indicated that they would like to see additional features on the States of Jersey website. The suggested features are shown in Figure 5.3 in order of popularity. The most frequent “Other” comment provided was for improved search facilities and navigation on the website. Other suggestions included online government polls on issues such as GST, and the ability to submit comments to consultations.

Figure 5.3 What extra features would you like to see on the States website? (percentages of respondents)



Chapter 6 – States of Jersey Customer Service

About half of people (48%) reported that they usually interact with the States of Jersey by telephone – see Table 6.1. The second most used method was face-to-face (32%), followed by letter contact (14%). Email contact was identified by only 4%.

Across the age-groups, the methods of interaction with the States were similar, although those in the 16-24 age-group did not follow the above pattern. Instead, their usual method of interaction with the States of Jersey was by face-to-face contact, followed by the telephone and then by written letter.

Around three-fifths of those born in Portugal (64%) and other European countries (58%) usually interacted face-to-face with the States compared to just a third (31%) of Jersey-born and a quarter (25%) of those born elsewhere in the British Isles and Irish Republic.

When asked what their preferred method of interaction would be, e-mail or internet were much higher at 22% compared to only 6% for whom it was the usual means of contact.

Table 6.1 Methods of interacting with the States Departments – usual and preferred

<i>(Percentages)</i>	How do you <u>usually</u> interact with States Departments?	What would be your <u>preferred</u> method of interacting with States Departments?
Face to Face	32	36
Telephone	48	34
Letter	14	9
Email	4	16
Internet	2	6
Other	1	~0

Table 6.2 shows the ratings assessed by the public for States of Jersey Departments and the services offered. Respondents were able to indicate where they did not use the service, and for each individual service over half the population chose this option. The percentage ratings in Table 6.2 therefore relate to those people who reported that they *did* use the services. However, some caution should be taken interpreting the results in this section because, for example, whilst two-thirds of people responding to JASS reported that they did not use the “Health Scheme”, this scheme in fact encompasses subsidised GP visits and prescriptions – a service provided to all Jersey residents.

The most used Department as a whole is Social Security for which, overall, at least three out of four people were able to rate at least one of the services it provides.

Notably highly rated services included a number of those in the Social Security Department, with, for example, over four-fifths of people rating the Health Scheme (83%) and the Pension (85%) services as “Very good” or “Good”. The ratings for the Housing Subsidies and Social Security Contributions services were also high, with around three-quarters of people (76%) rating them as “Very good” or “Good”.

The Housing Department had some areas receiving lower ratings, with just over half of people rating the Housing Maintenance (59%) and Paid Parking (54%) services as “Very good” or “Good”.

Table 6.2 How would you rate the following services?

KEY	Service in an orange box - less than 60% of people rated it as "Very good" or "Good"
	Service in a yellow box - between 60% and 80% of people rated it as "Very good" or "Good"
	Service in a green box – more than 80% of people rated it as "Very good" or "Good"

	% who do not use the service	Of those who do use the service, the following % rated it as:			
		Very Good	Good	Poor	Very Poor
Housing Department					
States Rental Accommodation	84	27	46	12	15
Housing Maintenance	86	15	44	22	18
Housing Rent Payments	85	21	57	14	8
Paid Parking	86	11	43	33	13
Clarity of Written Information	77	10	52	23	14
Overall Housing Department	70*	16	49	21	14
Population Office					
Housing Qualifications	66	25	54	13	8
Regulation of Undertakings	79	15	57	19	10
Clarity of written information	73	10	59	22	9
Overall Population Office	60*	18	56	17	9
Human Resources					
States of Jersey Recruitment	77	13	56	20	11
Clarity of written information	78	13	59	20	8
Overall Human Resources	75*	13	58	20	10
Social Security Department					
Incapacity Benefits	82	24	50	15	12
Health Scheme	67	19	64	12	6
Housing Subsidies	88	25	51	10	14
Social Security Contributions	47	12	64	15	8
Family Benefits	87	17	49	18	16
Pensions	72	33	52	8	7
Work-related services	78	11	64	14	10
Clarity of written information	62	12	61	18	9
Overall Social Security Dept	25*	18	59	14	9
Treasury & Resources Department					
Family Allowance	92	18	52	18	13
Housing Rent Payments	90	23	56	13	8
Payments to suppliers (accounts payable)	92	11	61	18	9
Payments from customers (accounts receivable)	93	16	62	13	9
Clarity of written information	86	14	60	19	8
Overall Treasury & Resources	77*	16	58	16	9

*Percentage who reported that they did not use **any** of the services across that dept.

Chapter 7 – Health

When asked to think about their health in general, nearly nine in ten (87%) people rated their health as “Good” or better. Fewer than one in twenty (3%) rated it as “Poor”. The proportion who felt their health is “Good” or better remained consistently high, above 80%, up to retirement age after which it decreased, as Table 7.1 shows.

Despite this, only one in ten (9%) people over 75 years of age rated their health as “Poor”, and nearly a third (59%) rated themselves as “Good” or better. This figure should be interpreted with some caution however as it is possible that those in particularly poor health may be less able to participate in the survey.

Table 7.1 How do you rate your health, by age (percentages)

Age band (years)	Good or better*	Fair	Poor
16-24	93	7	~0
25-34	96	3	1
35-44	92	5	4
45-54	87	11	2
55-64	85	12	4
65-74	76	21	3
75+	59	32	9

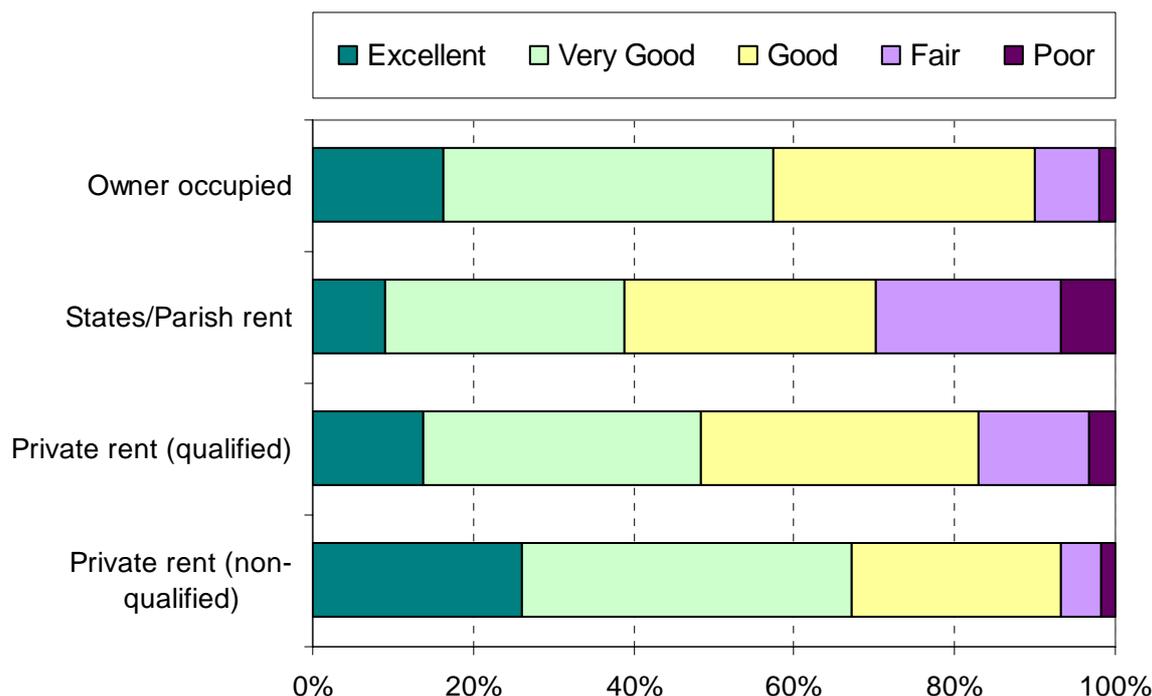
**categories “Very good”, “Fairly good” and “Good” have been grouped as “Good or better”*

Initially there appeared to be very little difference by gender in people’s self-assessed rating of health. However, breaking the data down by age indicates that in the 16-24 year age group a higher proportion of men rated themselves as in “Excellent” health (39%) compared to women (16%), who instead were more likely to rate themselves as “Very good” (nearly half, 45%, of women compared to around a quarter, 28%, of men rated themselves as having “Very good” health).

There were some differences in health rating by tenure. Those in non-qualified accommodation rated their health the highest, whilst those in States or Parish rental accommodation had the lowest self-assessed rating of their health. Nearly twice the proportion of people in States / Parish rental accommodation rated their health as “Poor” compared to other tenure types, as can be seen in Figure 7.1.

This could be argued to be simply a reflection of the distribution of ages across the tenure types – for example the average age of people in non-qualified accommodation (33 years) is lower than the average age of people in States accommodation (48 years), and so it would perhaps be expected that their relative health rating would be better. However, the average ages of those in owner-occupied (48 years) and qualified rental accommodation (45 years) are comparable with those in States accommodation.

Figure 7.1 How do you rate your health? By tenure (*percentages*)



Level of physical activity impacts on health (and vice versa), and the findings of JASS 2007 support this. Nearly eight out of ten (79%) of those people who rated themselves as “Fairly” or “Very” physically active also rated their health as “Good” or better, compared to only 2% of people who were not at all physically active rating their health as “Good” or better – see Table 7.2.

Table 7.2 How do you rate your health against activity level (*Percentages*)

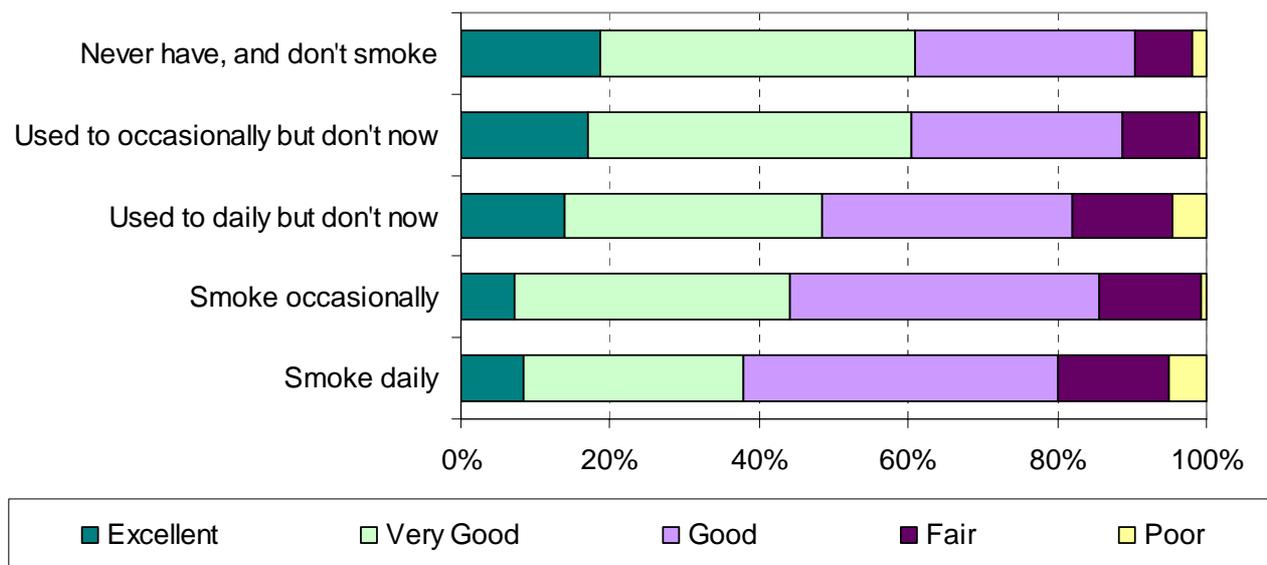
	Good or better	Fair	Poor
Very physically active	16	5	8
Fairly physically active	63	45	30
Not very physically active	18	36	34
Not at all physically active	2	13	27
Total	100	100	100

Effects of Smoking

Investigating people’s self-assessed rating of their health against their smoking habits highlights that nearly one in five (19%) of those who have never smoked would rate their health as “Excellent”, and another two in five (42%) would rate their health as “Very good”.

In contrast, fewer than one in ten (8%) of those who smoke daily would rate their health as “Excellent”, and less than a third (29%) as “Very good”.

Figure 7.2 How do you rate your health against smoking habits



The health benefits of those who have never smoked appear to hold for those who used to smoke occasionally and don't now, and even for those who used to smoke daily but have stopped. The message that people who have given up smoking feel healthier is clear from Figure 7.2.

Focussing on overall smoking habits, there appears to be no significant change from 2005, although there are indications of a small increase in non-smokers and ex-smokers, as can be seen in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3 Do you smoke? By year of JASS (percentages)

	2007	2006	2005
Current smoker	20	21	25
Ex - smoker	32	30	29
Never smoked	48	48	45
All	100	100	100

However, the proportion of people who smoke decreases slightly with age, from nearly one in five (20%) of 16 – 24 year olds to a quarter (25%) of 25 – 34 year olds, down to just one in ten (9%) of those aged over 75 years. Overall, the proportion of smokers to non-smokers is the same for men and women.

The vast majority of people (overall nine out of ten people – 88%) feel that the smoking ban, implemented in Jersey in January 2007, is a good thing. This finding is consistent across the age groups and different industry sectors worked in. Over nine out of ten (96%) of those who don't smoke or who used to smoke (94%) think the ban has been a good thing, and this only drops to eight out of ten (81%) of people who currently smoked to some degree, agreeing it's a good thing.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, the more frequent smokers are in less agreement about the smoking ban. The proportion who think it's a good thing drops down to two-thirds (67%) for those who smoke daily.

Nearly half (46%) of those who smoke daily identified smoking as one of the top three things that most affected their health.

Lifestyle changes over the last 12 months

Survey respondents were asked to indicate which lifestyle changes they had tried in the last 12 months to improve their health. Eight out of ten (81%) people reported trying, even if only for a short time, to eat more healthily. Two-thirds (66%) had tried to increase their level of exercise, and a similar proportion (65%) of people had tried to control their weight. Reducing their level of stress was given by over half (57%) of people as something they had attempted in the last 12 months. Fewer people (a third, 32%) had tried to cut down on the amount they drink.

Table 7.5 What lifestyle changes have you made in the last 12 months to improve your health?

Have you made any of the following lifestyle changes?	Yes (percentage)
Eat more healthily	81
Increase the amount of exercise you take	66
Control your weight	65
Reduce your level of stress	57
Cut down the amount of alcohol you drink	32
Cut down on smoking	20
Other	14

Control Weight and Eating

Slightly more women (81%) compared to men (70%) had tried to control their weight. Similarly, slightly more women - nine out of ten (91%) have tried to control their eating compared to eight out of ten (83%) males.

Exercise

Although overall two-thirds of people have tried to increase the amount of exercise they take, this decreases with increasing age, with three-quarters (76%) of those in the age range 16 – 34 years attempting to make this change in the last 12 months, down to only two-thirds (66%) of those aged 35 – 54 years and decreasing further to around a half (52%) of those aged 55 – 74 years.

Encouragingly, the majority (71%) of those who rated themselves as “Not very” or “Not at all” physically active said that they had tried to increase the amount of physical exercise they had done in the last 12 months.

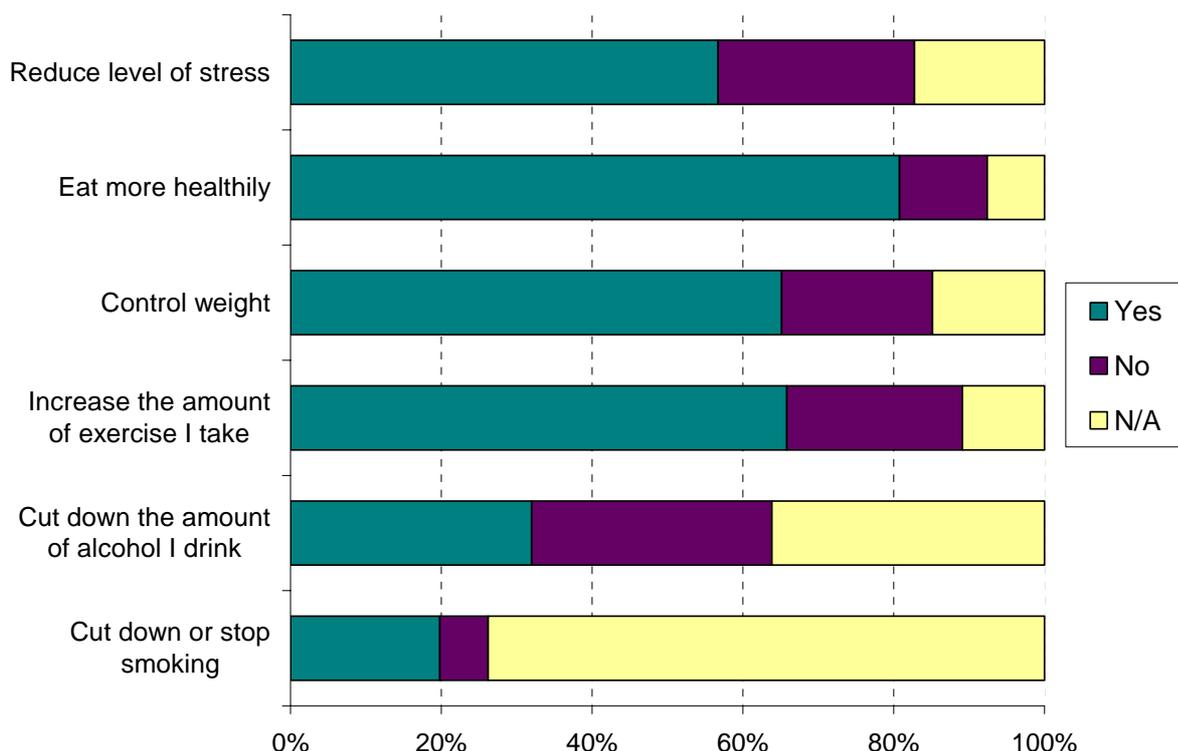
Alcohol Consumption

A third of people (36%) said this did not apply to them, and, of the remainder, half said they would like to cut down. This was evenly split between the genders, although analysis by age showed that the 25 – 34 year age group were the most likely to identify this as an area they are trying to improve (40%), whereas the proportion was smaller for the older age groups, and was around a fifth (19%) of those aged above 65 years.

Smoking

Overall, one in five people (20%) have tried to cut down on smoking. Looking into this further shows that two-thirds (67%) of people who are smokers have tried to give up in the last 12 months.

Figure 7.3 Have you tried to make any of the following changes in your life in the last 12 months? (percentages)



Important factors for a healthy lifestyle

The types of lifestyle changes that people have tried to make to improve their health correspond well with their opinions on which three factors affect their health the most, as can be seen in Table 7.6 which shows the most commonly chosen issues to be: the food we eat (55% of people chose this as one of their top three); and the amount of exercise taken (54% of people identified this issue). A selection of these factors is discussed in more detail below.

Table 7.6 In your opinion which three options have the most affect on your own health? (percentage who chose each option as one of their three choices)

Group	Percentage
The food you eat	55
The amount of exercise or physical activity you take	54
Your relationships with family	29
Your relationships with people outside your family	29
Current employment status	28
The amount of alcohol you drink	18
Smoking (your own or other people's)	16
Your income or standard of living	16
The quality of your housing	10
Other	4
None of these*	8

* i.e. nearly one in ten (8%) felt that none of these factors affected their health.

Quality of Housing

Only one in twenty (6%) of those in owner-occupied accommodation identified this as an area which significantly affected their health, compared to nearly one in five of those in

rented accommodation – both qualified (14%), non-qualified (17%) and States or Parish rent (18%).

Relationship with family

Table 7.7 shows how the importance of this factor varies according to marital status. Those who were separated were the most likely to identify this factor as being one of the top three issues impacting on their health.

Table 7.7 Is your relationship with your family one of the three factors having the most impact on your health?

Marital Status	Percentage who identified “Relationship with family” as an important factor for their health
Married	35
Cohabiting	19
Single	18
Divorced	22
Widowed	41
Re-married	28
Separated	56

Income or standard of living

Nearly a third (29%) of people identified their income or standard of living as having an effect on their health. This was a particular issue for the long-term sick where this was a significant issue for nearly half (47%), compared to only a fifth (20%) of those who were self-employed, and employing others.

Amount of alcohol drunk

Overall, one-fifth (18%) of people identified this as one of the top three influences on their health. This was slightly more prevalent in men (22%) than with women (14%). Also interesting to note was that it was much more frequently identified by those of working age (16 – 64 years) at around a fifth (19%), compared to those over retirement age (over 65 years) where only one in ten (10%) felt that the amount of alcohol they drank had a significant impact on their health.

Exercise

Half of all people (54%) felt their level of exercise had a significant impact on their health. This proportion decreased as people’s own self-rating of their health went down. In other words, those who said they had “Poor” health were less likely to identify that their level of exercise had a significant impact on their health (see Table 7.8).

Table 7.8 Does the amount of physical activity or exercise you take affect your health? (against self-assessed health rating, percentages)

How do you rate your health:	YES	NO
Excellent	58	42
Very good	55	45
Good	56	44
Fair	45	55
Poor	29	71

Similarly, only two fifths (37%) of those who did *no* physical activity felt exercise impacted on their health, compared to over half (55%) of those who did at least some physical activity

The food you eat

Almost three fifths (58%) of people who said that the food they eat affects their health actually eat less than the recommended five portions of fruit and vegetables each day.

Other factors

The most commonly mentioned “Other” factor was stress, with overall two in a hundred (2%) people identifying this as something that significantly affected their health. It is possible that this proportion would have been higher if “stress” had been one of the listed options.

GPs in Jersey

Only one in twenty (4%) people use more than one GP practise on the Island – nearly half of these are aged between 16 and 24 years of age, and have visited two practises in the last 12 months. A very small number said that they have attended three GP practises in the last 12 months. The main reasons given were “To get the treatment I want” (nearly a third of those who attend more than one practise – 29%), to get a second opinion (one-fifth, 21%), or because it is cheaper (one-fifth, 20%). Other reasons given included “Convenience” and “Location”.

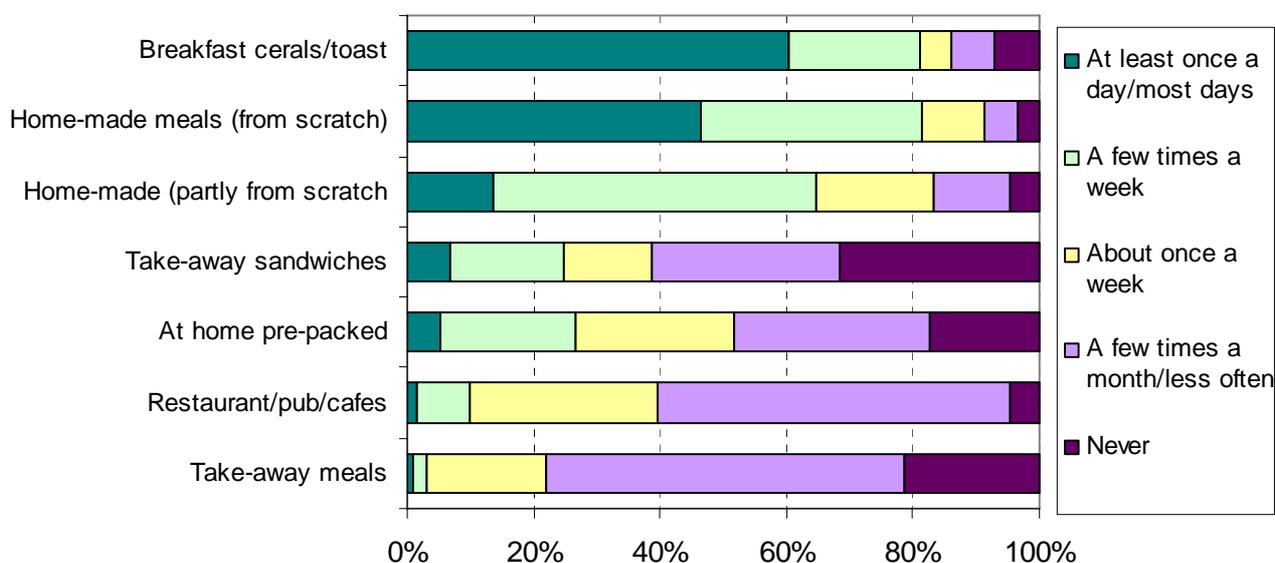
Food shopping

Four-fifths (80%) of people buy the majority of their food in supermarkets, and nearly one in ten (8%) mainly use convenience stores or express shops. Less than one in thirty (3%) people buy most of their food in the Central Markets in St. Helier, and a similar proportion (6%) from farm shops.

Preparing Meals

Figure 7.4 shows the frequency with which people eat different types of meals, from home-made meals (prepared from scratch), to pre-prepared meals (store bought), take-aways and eating out. Nearly half of people (47%) eat home-made meals, made from scratch, about once a day – whilst about one in twenty (3%) never eat such home-made meals. A third of people (32%) never eat shop-bought sandwiches, and a fifth of people (21%) never eat take-aways. Some selected meal types are discussed in slightly more detail below.

Figure 7.4 How often do you eat the following types of meals? (percentages)



1. Preparing meals from scratch

Those who are retired, or who are home-makers, are more likely to prepare meals from scratch everyday, with three-fifths (60%) of these groups doing so. In contrast only two-fifths (40%) of those who are working do so.

The percentage of people who *never* prepare a meal from scratch appears to be similar across the age-groups, with around one in twenty (5%) people in each age group never doing so.

Investigating this further by tenure shows that those in qualified private rental accommodation prepare home-made meals from scratch *least* frequently, as Table 7.9 shows.

Table 7.9 How often do you eat meals completely made from scratch? (percentages)

Tenure type	At least once a day/ most days	A few times a week	About once a week	A few times a month/ less often	Never	Total
Owner-occupied	49	35	10	4	3	100
States/Parish rent	52	23	14	9	2	100
Private rent (qualified)	35	42	13	7	3	100
Private rent (non-qualified)	48	38	2	5	7	100
All	47	35	10	5	3	100

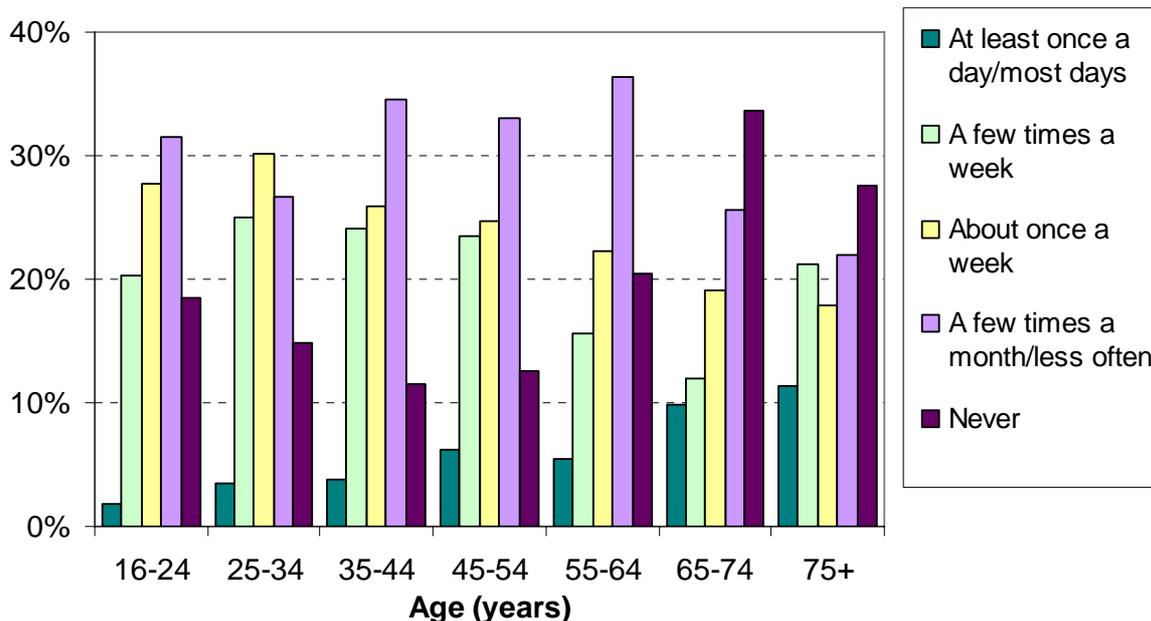
2. Preparing meals partly from scratch

Four-fifths of people (83%) prepare meals partly from scratch (i.e. using some pre-prepared ingredients) at least once a week, with half of people (51%) doing so a few times a week. Those who are 16 – 24 years old, or over 65 years old, are the most likely to do so every day.

3. Meals at home from completely pre-prepared ingredients

Around half (51%) of people will eat a meal at home from completely pre-prepared ingredients at least once a week, but only one in twenty (5%) will eat this type of meal everyday. A sixth (17%) of people never eat meals of this type.

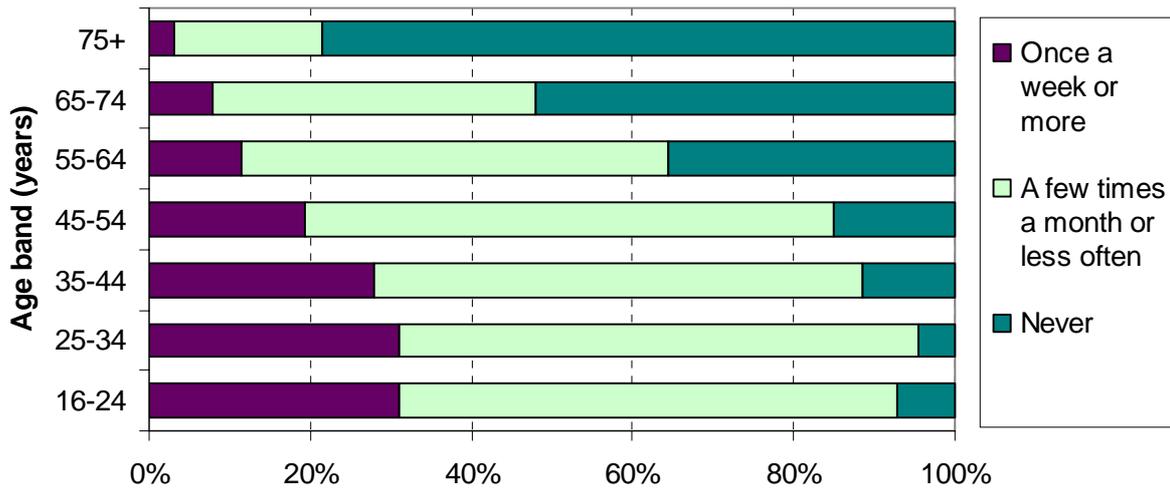
Figure 7.5 How often do you eat meals at home made completely from pre-prepared ingredients? By age (percentages)



4. Take-away meals

The majority of people (nearly three-fifths at 57%) report that they have a take-away meal a few times a month or less often. One fifth (19%) have a take-away once a week, whilst a small number (3%) have take-aways more than once a week. The frequency of take-away meals decreases with increasing age, as Figure 7.6 shows. Patterns of take-away frequency were fairly similar across tenure types.

Figure 7.6 How often do you eat take-away meals (e.g. fish and chips, curry, kebabs), by age? (percentages)



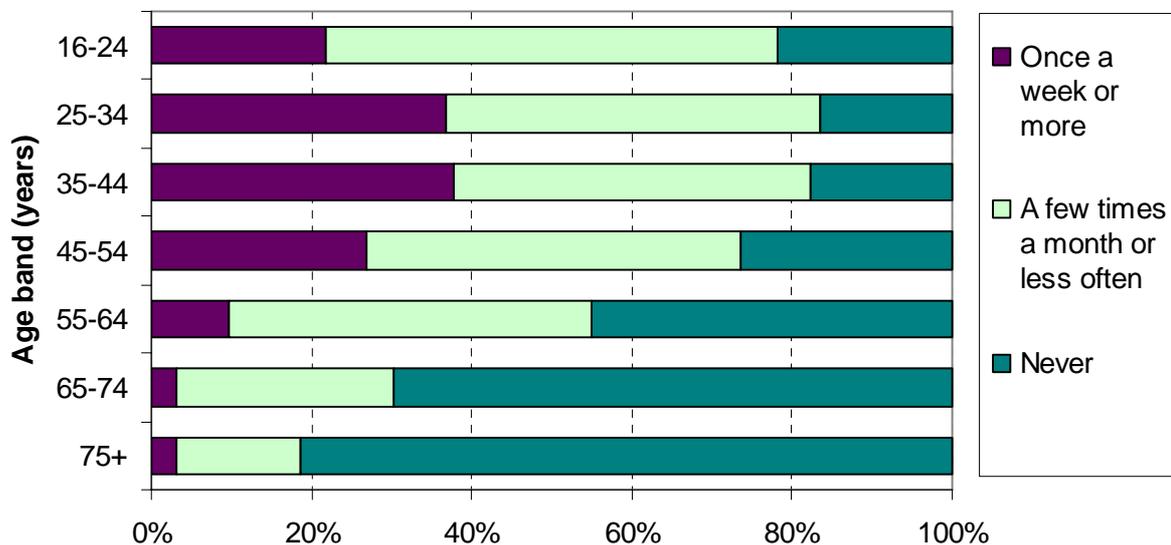
5. Restaurants / pubs / cafes

One in ten people (10%) eat a meal in a restaurant, pub or café more than once a week, whilst another third of people (30%) do so once a week. About half of people (55%) eat a meal in a restaurant, pub or café a few times a month or less.

6. Take away sandwiches, wraps and salads

Those between the ages of 25 – 44 years of age are most likely to eat take-away sandwiches every day, with around one in eight (12%) of this age category doing so. In contrast less than one in twenty do so in the age categories over 55 years or under 25 years.

Figure 7.7 How often do you eat take-away sandwiches, wraps and salads, by age?



Healthy eating

Respondents were asked to rate how much they agreed with a number of statements regarding healthy eating. The most highly rated statements were:

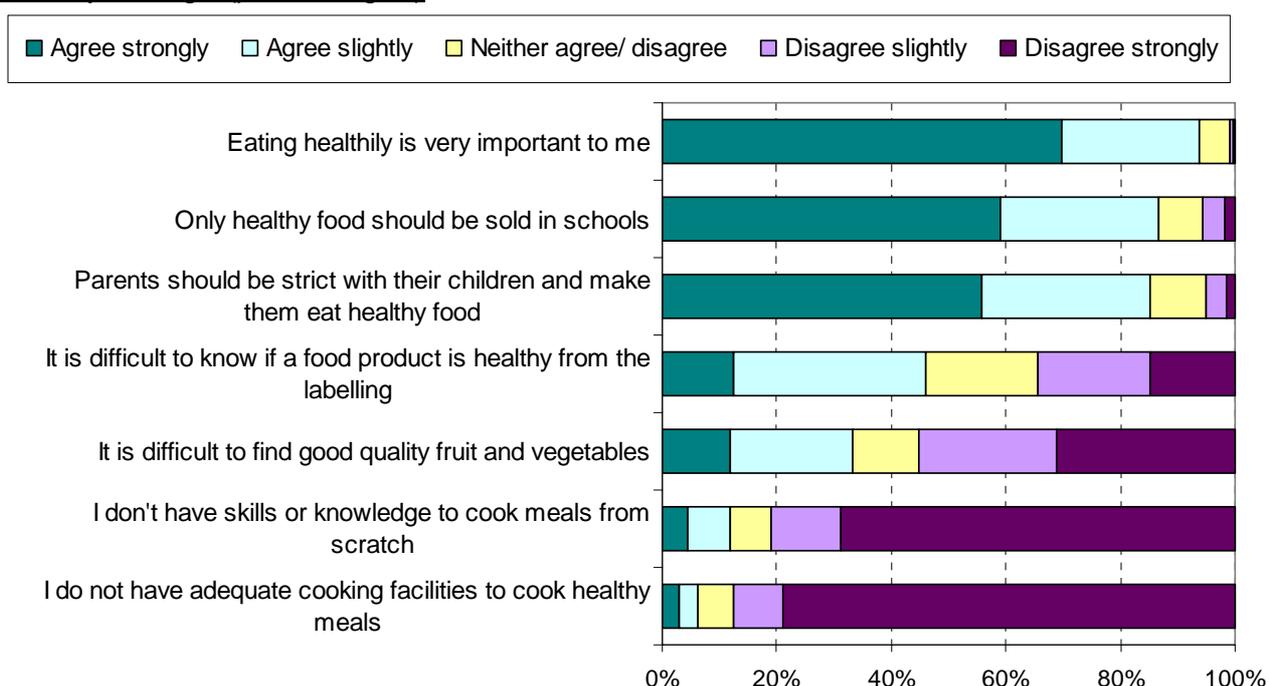
- **“Eating healthily is very important to me”** – with over nine in ten people (94%) agreeing with this statement. This statement was less true for the younger age group 16 – 24 year olds, of whom only half (53%) agreed *strongly* whereas over two-thirds of other age-groups agreed strongly with the statement. Looking at this issue by tenure highlighted a slight trend towards those in States / Parish rental accommodation agreeing less strongly with this statement than those in other accommodation types, although similar numbers disagreed across the tenure types.
- **“Only healthy food should be sold in schools”** – again nearly nine in ten (87%) of people agree with this statement. The level of agreement was the same for parents as for those without children.
- **“Parents should be strict with their children and make them eat healthy food”** – again nearly nine in ten (86%) agreed with this statement. The proportion of people who agreed with this statement was essentially the same for those who had children and those who didn’t.

A third of people (33%) felt that it was difficult to find good quality fruit and vegetables in Jersey.

Most people reported that they felt they *did* have the skills or knowledge to cook meals from scratch, although one in eight (12%) said that they did not. More men (one in six, 16%) than women (one in ten, 9%) reported that they did *not* have the cooking skills to cook meals from scratch.

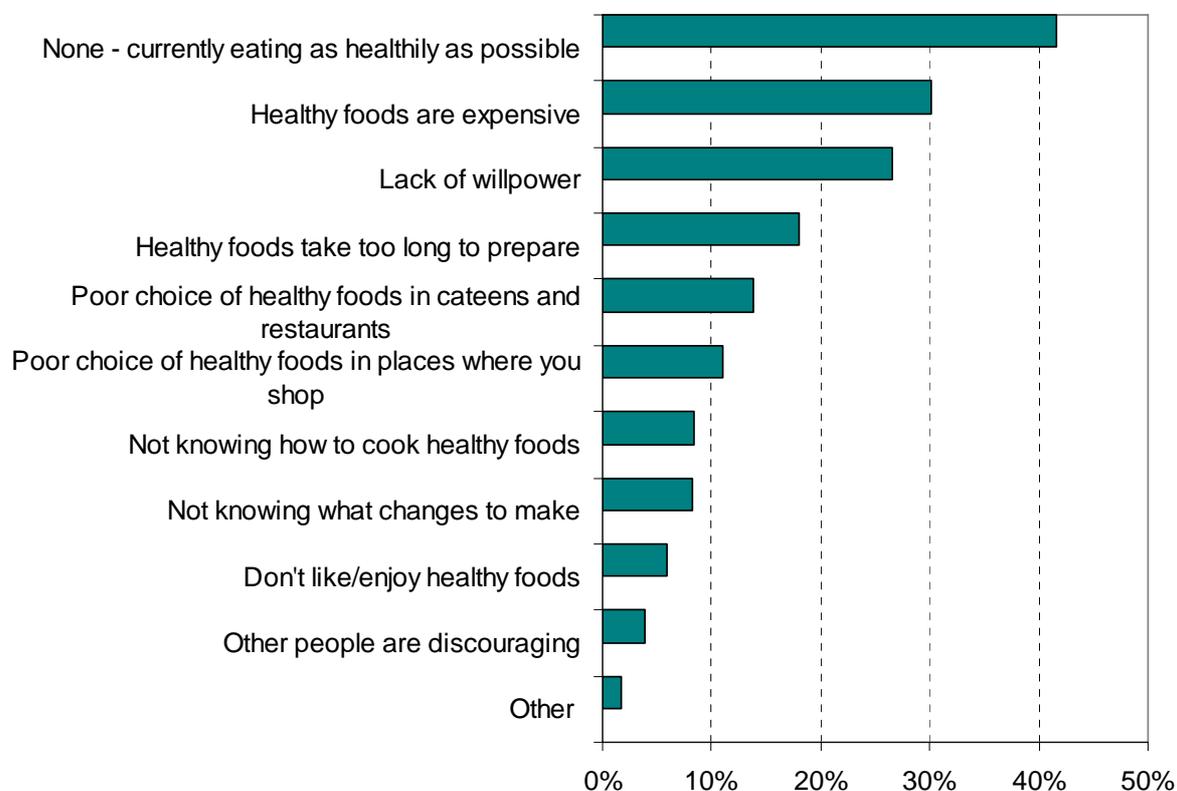
The majority of people *did* have adequate cooking facilities to cook healthy meals – although one in twenty (6%) felt they did not. The latter tended to be those living in non-qualified accommodation, a category which includes lodgers and those in staff accommodation.

Figure 7.8 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about healthy eating? (percentages)



People were asked to identify up to three factors which prevented them from eating more healthy foods. Two-fifths (42%) of people actually identified that they were eating as healthily as possible already and that there were no changes that could be made (see Figure 7.9)

Figure 7.9 Which three options prevent you from eating more healthy foods? (percentages of respondents indicating each option)



The reason identified most frequently for not eating more healthy foods was the expense with nearly one-third (30%) of people feeling they were too expensive. Lack of willpower was the next highest reason identified by over a quarter of people (27%), suggesting that a high proportion of people simply prefer to eat 'non-healthy' food options. Another message from this question is that up to a fifth of people (18%) think that healthy foods take too long to prepare. Few people (around one in twenty at 6%) said that they didn't enjoy healthy foods or didn't like the taste.

The "5-a-day" message from the UK NHS recommends that adults should eat 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables every day for health reasons. JASS 2007 has found that in Jersey, overall three-fifths of people (59%) eat less than the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables each day. This is comparable with the UK where a survey found two thirds (66%) eat less than the recommended amount⁷.

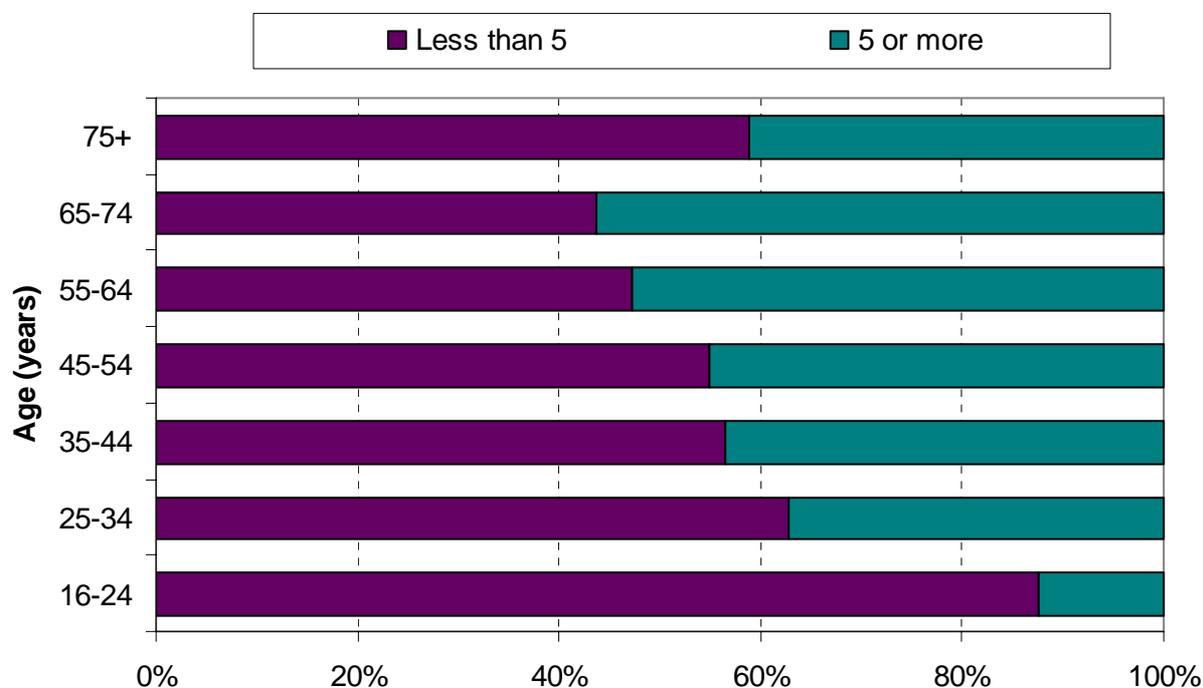
In addition, of those who rated themselves as having "Poor" health, three-quarters (77%) ate less than 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day, whereas only half (49%) of those having "Excellent" health ate less than 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day.

Men were less likely to eat the daily recommended amount of fruit and vegetables, with two thirds (66%) eating less than "5 a day", compared to half (53%) of women.

⁷ www.cancerresearchuk.org

With increasing age, people are more likely to be eating the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables, until above the age of 75 years, as figure 7.10 shows. Nearly nine in ten (88%) of those aged 16 to 24 years eat less than the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables.

Figure 7.10 How many portions of fruit and vegetables have you eaten in the last 24 hours? By age.



In terms of making healthy eating changes over the last 12 months, it seems that around one in thirty (3%) have not made any changes at all, whilst the remainder have made at least one change, at least for a short time. Table 7.10 gives the breakdown by gender. The most popular change was to eat more fruit and vegetables, with four-fifths (82%) of people indicating that they had tried to do this.

Around two thirds of people have tried to cut down on sugary foods (67%) and fatty or fried foods (71%).

Two-thirds of people (65%) have tried to eat less at some point over the last 12 months – with marginally more women (67%) than men (61%) having tried this change to their eating habits.

Table 7.10 Over the past 12 months have you tried to make any of the changes listed even if only for a short time? By gender (percentage “Yes” responses)

	Men	Women
Eating more fruit and vegetables	80	84
Eating less fatty/fried foods	71	72
Eating less sugar and foods containing a lot of sugar	62	70
Generally eating less	61	67
Eating less processed and convenience foods	60	62
Eating more foods containing fibre	57	66
Eating low-fat foods	48	60
Other	20	37
Generally eating more	7	8

Pain

About two-fifths (38%) of people reported that they had pain in some part of their body at the time of the 2007 JASS. This proportion was similar across the genders, but did increase with increasing age, so that over half (55%) of those aged over 75 years reported that they had pain at the time of answering the survey.

Two-thirds of people (63%) have had lower back pain at some point in their life, and, of these, a third (36%) have had to take time off work due to their lower back pain. There was no significant difference between the proportion of men (37%) and women (39%) who reported currently having pain.

A fifth (20%) of those who have had back pain at some point in their lives reported that, at the time of being surveyed, lower back pain was affecting their day-to-day activities “Moderately” or more significantly. A further fifth (23%) of these people said the lower back pain was affecting their day-to-day activities “A little bit”.

Table 7.11 Within the last 7 days, how much has lower back pain affected your day to day activities? (percentages of those who have had back pain at some point in their life)

How much has lower back pain affected your day-to-day activities?	Percentage
Extremely	3
Quite a bit	6
Moderately	11
A little Bit	23
Not at all	57
All	100

The survey also questioned people, *both* those who have and those who haven’t had back pain, on their attitudes to a variety of statements about lower back pain – Figure 7.10 summarises the results.

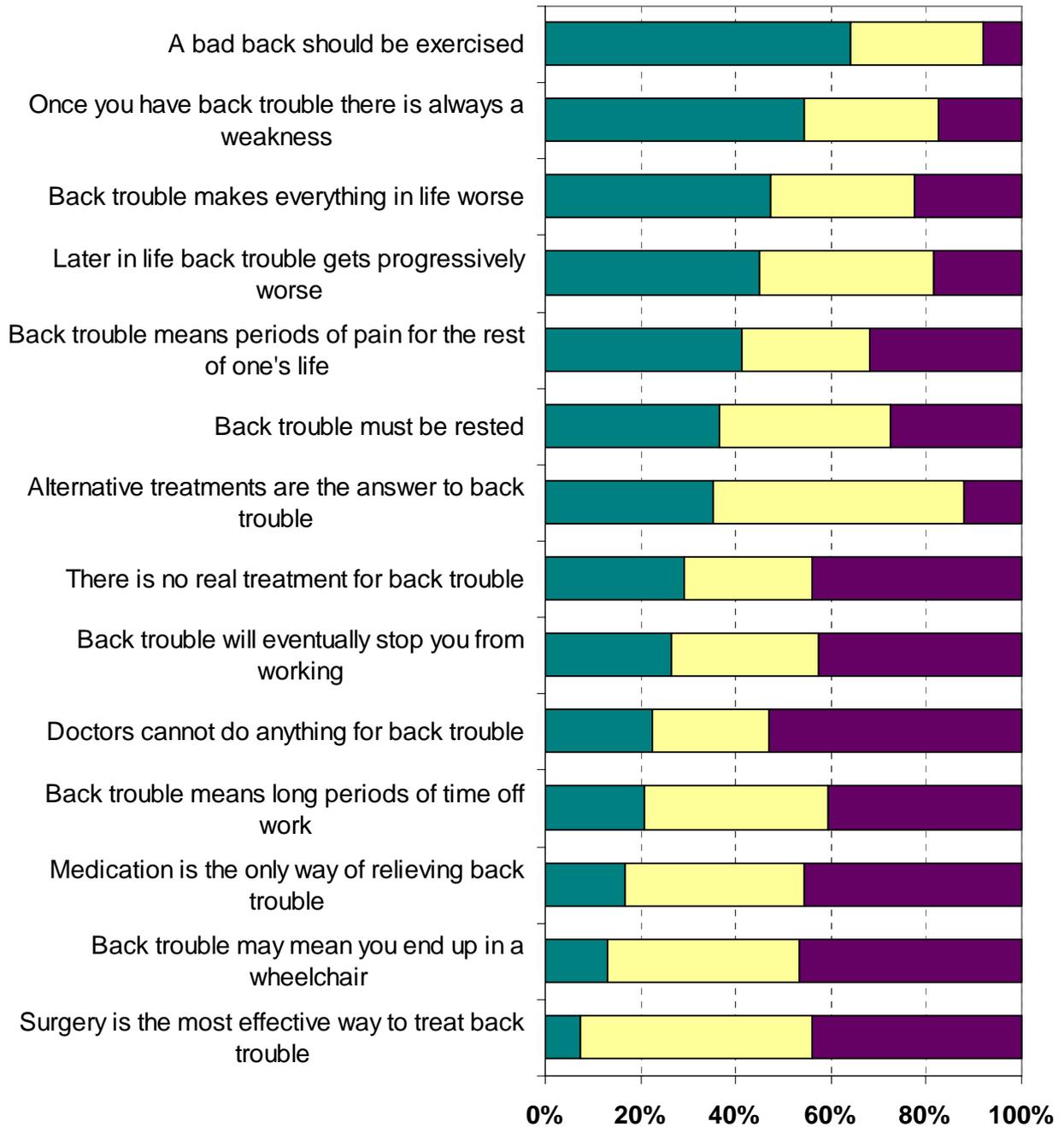
People were asked whether it would be acceptable for someone with lower back pain to take time off work. Very few felt that it would “Always” (3%) or “Often” (5%) be acceptable for someone to take time off work for back pain. However, three-fifths (62%) of people felt that it would be “Sometimes” acceptable. One quarter (26%) thought that it would “Rarely” be acceptable and one in twenty (4%) felt it would “Never” be acceptable to take time off work for back pain.

A similar question was asked about taking time off work for stress. The proportions were similar, with the majority of around three-fifths (58%) saying that it would “Sometimes” be acceptable and a quarter (26%) feeling that it would “Rarely” be acceptable (Table 7.12).

Table 7.12 If a person suffers from lower back pain or stress, how often do you think it is acceptable for them to take time off work? (percentages)

	If a person suffers from the following, how often do you think it is acceptable for them to take time off work?	
	Lower back pain?	Stress?
Always	3	3
Often	5	6
Sometimes	62	58
Rarely	26	26
Never	4	7
All	100	100

Figure 7.10 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



Chapter 8 – Travel and Transport

Overall, one sixth (17%) of people do not currently drive a motor vehicle. Those in the age categories 16 – 24 years and those above 75 years are least likely to drive. Perhaps not unexpectedly, by Parish, those living in St. Helier are least likely to drive, with nearly a third (29%) of St. Helier residents not driving. In contrast, virtually all adults living in the rural parishes of Trinity, St. John, and St. Mary (~100%) drive.

Two-fifths of 16 – 24 year olds (40%), and those over 75 years (38%), do not drive. For the remaining age groups, about one in ten people do not drive.

Overall nearly one in twelve people (8%) drive a motorbike or a moped, whilst eight in ten (81%) drive a car or a van.

Table 8.1 Percentages of people who drive a motorbike, moped, car or van, and percentages of those who do not drive at all, by Parish

Parish	Motorbike / Moped	Car / Van	Don't Drive
Grouville	12	83	12
St Brelade	5	91	9
St Clement	16	91	9
St Helier	8	67	29
St John	8	98	2
St Lawrence	5	90	10
St Martin	6	89	6
St Mary	27	88	~0
St Ouen	8	89	11
St Peter	1	90	10
St Saviour	8	82	16
Trinity	7	100	~0
All	8	81	17

(NB each row sums to more than 100 due to people driving both motorbike/mopeds **and** car/vans)

Nine in ten people who live in owner-occupied accommodation drive a car or a van, compared to two-thirds of people in States or Parish rental accommodation. Nearly a third of those in non-qualified accommodation do not drive. See Table 8.2 for further details.

Table 8.2 Percentages of people who drive a motorbike, moped, car or van, and percentages of those who do not drive at all, by tenure

	Drive motorbike or moped	Drive car or van	Don't drive
Owner-occupied	10	89	9
States/Parish rent	5	64	35
Private rent (qualified)	6	77	20
Private rent (non-qualified)	5	67	32

(NB each row sums to more than 100 due to some driving both motorbike/mopeds **and** car/vans)

Road Safety

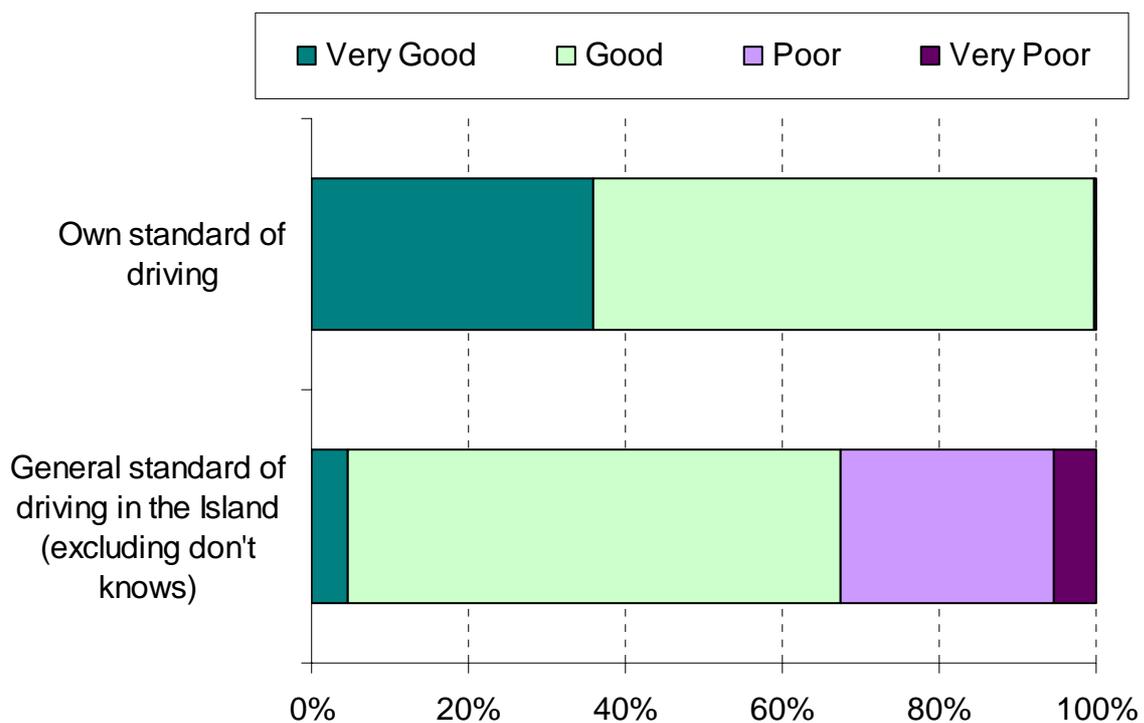
People were asked to rate their standard of driving. Of those surveyed, nobody rated themselves as a “Very poor” driver and only two out of over 1,500 rated themselves as “Poor”. A third of people (36%) thought they were “Very good” and the remaining two-thirds (64%) rated themselves as “Good”. There was no significant difference

between the genders in terms of how many men versus women rated themselves as “Very good”. The proportions of people rating themselves as “Very good” were also distributed similarly according to place of birth. In terms of age, the youngest (16-24 years) and the oldest (75+ years) age categories had the smallest proportion (24%) of people who rated themselves as “Very good”.

People’s self-assessed rating of their own standard of driving was compared against how long they had been driving. The small number of people who rated themselves as “Poor” had actually been driving for over 20 years. Otherwise, there were similar proportions of people rating themselves as “Very good” and “Good” within each category of length of time driving.

Three-fifths of people in Jersey think that the general standard of driving on the Island is “Good” (61%), whilst a quarter (26%) think that it is “Poor”. This can be compared with people’s self-assessed rating of their own driving standards. As shown in Figure 8.1, people are less positive about the overall standard of driving in the Island than they are about their own driving skills.

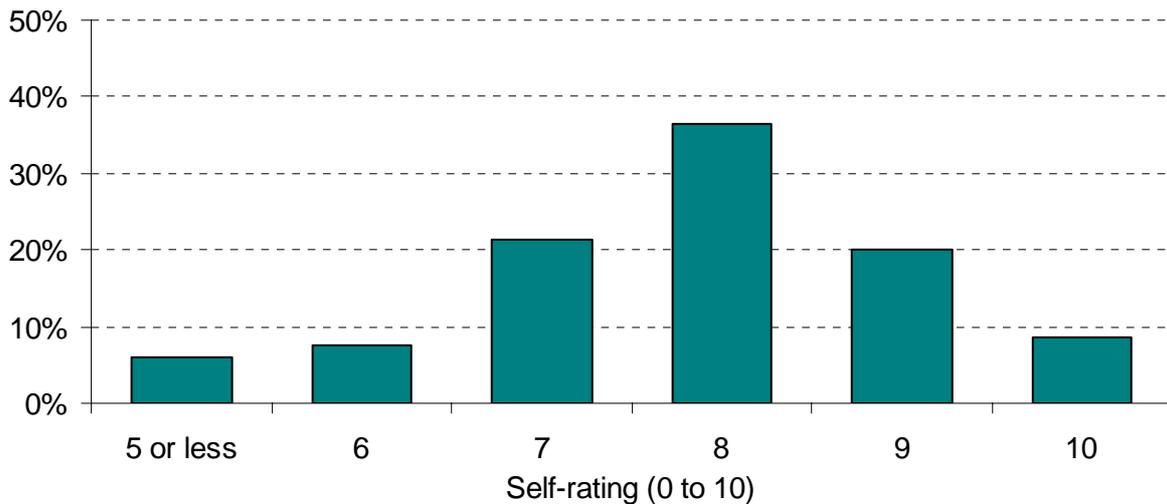
Figure 8.1 Comparison of people’s rating of their own driving skills, compared with how they rate the overall standard of driving in the island



Across the age-groups, there is a similar distribution of people’s rating of the standard of driving on the island.

JASS 2007 went on to question how well-informed people felt they were about road craft (e.g. meaning of road signs and braking distances). They were asked to rate themselves on a scale of zero to ten, with zero being the “worst possible knowledge” and ten being “best possible knowledge”. Around two-fifths of people (37%) rated themselves at 8/10.

Figure 8.2 On a scale of 0 to 10, how well informed do you feel you are on road craft

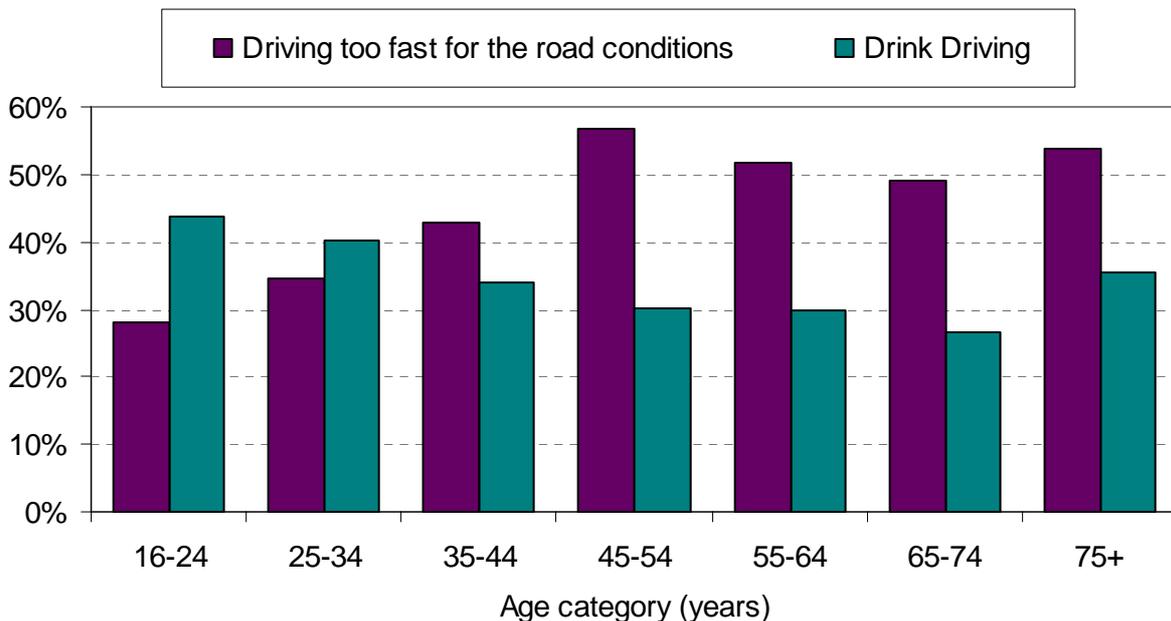


There was a particular difference by age, with one in five (19%) of 16-24 year olds compared to around one in twenty (5%) of other age categories rating themselves at 5 or less for how well-informed they felt on road craft. There was no significant difference between how women and men rated themselves. The majority of those who rated themselves as a 5/10 or less had been driving less than 5 years.

With regards to risk factors for causing a crash, the two main factors identified were “Driving too fast for the road conditions” and “Drink driving”. “Using a mobile phone whilst driving” was identified by just over one in twenty (7%) of people, and was the third largest issue raised.

Analysing the data by age shows that the younger age groups identified “Drink driving” as being a higher risk for causing a crash compared to “Driving too fast for the road conditions”. In contrast, those in the older age groups identified “Driving too fast for the road conditions” as being a higher risk than “Drink driving”. Figure 8.3 shows this trend.

Figure 8.3 The percentage of people in each age category who identified “Driving too fast for the road conditions” and “Drink driving” as being the highest risk for causing a crash.



Analysing the same data by place of birth highlights some cultural differences. Those born in Jersey or elsewhere in the British Isles identified “Driving too fast for the road conditions” as the primary issue, with “Drink driving” being the second most identified concern. The opposite was found for those people born elsewhere (including Portugal / Madeira and other European countries) where “Drink driving” was the largest concern, and “Driving too fast for the road conditions” was the second greatest concern.

Road safety campaigns were discussed in terms of their effectiveness in changing people’s attitudes to road safety. The most well known campaigns were “Hands Off” and “Drink Driving” where only one in twenty (5%) people had not heard of them. Around four fifths of people (80%) felt these two campaigns were effective. The other three campaigns which were felt by at least half of people to be effective were: “Anti-speeding” (52%), “Be seen, Be safe” (58%), and “Road Safety banners” (57%).

One in five people had not heard of the “Anti-speeding” (20%) and “Be seen, Be safe” (19%) campaigns, and one in ten people (13%) had not seen the “Road safety banners”, and fewer than half of people had heard of the campaign. Table 8.3 summarises the findings.

Table 8.3 How effective have each of the following road safety messages been in changing your attitude towards road safety (percentages)

	Very effective	Quite effective	Not very effective	Not at all effective	Have not seen it	Total
Hands off	38	37	15	6	4	100
Drink Driving	42	40	9	3	5	100
Crash.je	7	15	11	5	62	100
Anti-speeding	17	35	21	7	20	100
Be seen, Be safe	17	41	19	5	19	100
Road safety banners	14	43	21	9	13	100

Other influences on increasing people’s awareness of road safety were explored. Three-quarters (76%) felt that what they had learnt whilst being taught to drive was important. Around two-thirds (68%) identified the Highway Code and the likelihood of being stopped by the Police as being important.

The next two most highly rated influences in order of importance were TV advertising and personally being involved in a crash. Bus and radio advertising were felt to be the least important methods of changing people’s attitudes.

Table 8.4 How important were the following factors in creating your awareness of road safety? (percentages)

	(Excluding those who “Don’t know”)				Don't know	All
	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important		
What you learnt when learning to drive	38	38	11	4	10	100
Personally involved in crash/near miss	29	32	8	10	21	100
Highway Code	27	42	17	6	9	100
Likelihood of being stopped by the Police	22	46	15	9	8	100
Friend/relative involved in crash/near miss	22	29	13	10	26	100
TV Advertising	16	43	24	10	7	100
Articles in press	15	40	25	11	10	100
TV Programmes	14	41	26	11	9	100
Road-side banners	10	35	31	15	9	100
Radio advertising	8	27	34	19	13	100
Bus advertising	6	19	38	22	15	100

Speeding in Jersey

JASS 2007 asked respondents to identify which measures would be best suited to control speeding in the Island. Three-quarters of respondents (76%) identified “speed billboards” as being best suited for the Island (speed billboards are electronic signs which flash up the actual speed of the motorist). This finding was consistent across the age-groups, as shown in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5 Percent of people who think the method of speed reduction is best suited to control speeding in the Island, by number of years driving

Number of years driving:	0-5 yrs	6-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21-30 yrs	30+ yrs	All
Speed Billboards	71	83	75	79	75	76
Speed Limiters*	15	24	17	18	23	19
Speed Guns	35	27	34	30	30	32
Speed Cameras	45	20	37	32	29	33

**i.e. a device in the vehicle that prevents it from exceeding certain speeds*

Looking into responses to this question in more detail shows that half of people (51%) felt that at least one of the *enforcement* methods – i.e. speeding guns and/or speed cameras – would be best suited to controlling speed in the island. The other half (49%) did not choose either of these options, but instead chose speed billboards or limiters as their preferred options.

Four-fifths (84%) of people said that people who have been banned from driving in the UK or other countries should NOT be allowed to drive in Jersey, and vice versa.

Nearly three-quarters (74%) of people agreed that Jersey should introduce a system of fixed penalty *fin*es for certain driving offences (as in the United Kingdom where fixed fines are issued for particular driving offences such as speeding or using a mobile phone while driving). Again this finding was consistent across the age categories.

Slightly less people, but still two-thirds (67%) of the total, were in favour of a penalty points system whereby penalty points are added to your licence for certain driving offences such as speeding or using a mobile phone while driving.

There was a less positive response to the suggestion that drivers should take refresher courses, both theory and practical, after a fixed length of time to make sure that their knowledge is up to date, and to improve road safety. For this suggestion, people were equally divided between agreeing with the idea (41%) and not agreeing (41%). There was a tendency towards younger age groups being more positive towards this suggestion than older age groups. Those born in Portugal / Madeira were much more positive, with nearly three-fifths (58%) agreeing with the suggestion of refresher courses.

In terms of when people felt that refresher courses should be taken, more than two-fifths (44%) of people felt it should be every 6 to 10 years, whilst a fifth (22%) would prefer it to be between 11 and 20 years. Many of the comments for this section described an initial refresher course at, or just above, retirement age, with additional refresher courses at regular intervals after this.

Vehicles on Jersey

Around two-thirds (65%) of people feel that there should be a restriction on vehicles in Jersey. This sub-group were questioned further about which restrictions they would like to see. With regards to private vehicles, most felt that there should be a restriction on

caravans, but another significant proportion (12%) of people added “4 by 4”s to the given list.

In terms of commercial vehicles, there was a greater response from people wanting these restricted. For example over four-fifths (86%) of people felt that there should be restrictions on wider lorries, whilst three-quarters felt there should be restrictions on longer lorries.

Table 8.6 Which vehicle type do you think should NOT be allowed in the Island? (percentages of the sub-group who responded that there should be restrictions in general)

Private vehicle restrictions	Percentage who responded “Yes”
Caravans	55
Quad Bikes	38
Other	23
<i>.. including “4 by 4s”</i>	<i>... 12</i>
No private vehicles should be restricted	18
Commercial vehicle restrictions	Percentage who responded “Yes”
Wider lorries	86
Longer lorries	74
None	6
Other*	4

**comments included agricultural vehicles and buses of certain dimensions*

Road Crossings

The JASS survey asked questions around people’s behaviour at road crossings. Nearly half (48%) of people often use road crossings, and over a third (37%) *always* use road crossings. Only two in a hundred (2%) never use them. Looking in more detail at the figures by age shows that older age groups are more likely to always use road crossings.

Table 8.7 How often do you use road crossings? (Percentages in each age-group)

	16-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65-74 yrs	75+ yrs	All
Always	23	32	39	35	38	48	56	37
Quite often	53	57	51	52	45	36	25	48
Not very often	25	10	9	13	13	13	11	13
Never	~0	1	1	1	3	3	8	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Women are more likely to use road crossings than men, with four in ten (43%) women using them compared to three in ten (29%) men.

However, four out of five (82%) of the people who never use road crossings actually agree that they improve their safety. A similar proportion (74%) of those who never use road crossings also agree that using one delays the time it takes to cross the road.

Taking the views of everyone shows that people are divided equally in terms of whether they think waiting at a signal controlled crossing will delay the time it takes them to cross the road (50% agreeing, and 50% disagreeing). People feel more strongly about their importance in improving safety with nearly everyone (98%) agreeing that they do. Similarly, nearly everyone (97%) agreed that signal control crossings help them cross the road.

Table 8.8 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about signal control crossings? (percentages)

	“Signal control crossings help me cross the road”	“There is no need for signal control crossings”	“As a pedestrian, signal control crossings improve my safety”	“Waiting at a signal controlled crossing delays the time it takes me to cross the road”
Agree strongly	67	3	70	12
Agree slightly	30	5	28	39
Disagree slightly	2	21	2	24
Disagree strongly	1	72	1	26
Total	100	100	100	100

Despite the positive opinions on the usefulness of signal control crossings as indicated above, less than half of people (43%) felt there should be more of them. Those who did were able to identify particular areas and roads where they would like to see road crossings introduced. These included areas outside schools, including Grainville and St. Saviour’s school, and along Victoria Avenue (for example at Millbrook).

Services for the Public

As in JASS 2005, people were asked to rate different public services provided in Jersey. Table 8.9 shows the results in detail, with those services gaining 50% or more of people who rated them as “Very good” or “Good” being shaded in green, and those gaining around 50% being shaded in yellow.

The percentage of people responding “Don’t know” is likely to represent the proportion of people who do not use, or are not aware of, the service: for example half of people (49%) did not rate motorcycle parking, and a third (34%) did not rate cycle parking. One in ten people did not rate Island-wide recycling facilities, perhaps indicating low awareness of recycling services.

Table 8.9 How do you rate the following services in Jersey?

Percentages	Very Good	Good	Poor	Very Poor	Don't know
Standard/quality of all parks and gardens	34	59	3	1	3
Cleanliness of beaches	21	65	10	3	2
Maintenance of street lighting	9	68	7	2	14
Standard of road markings	8	69	14	3	7
Cleanliness of our pavements and roads	9	67	19	5	1
Town pavements	8	65	21	5	1
Main roads	10	58	23	7	2
Cleanliness of public toilets	6	43	26	10	16
Availability of cycle parking	8	40	15	3	34
Island-wide recycling facilities	4	34	34	19	9
Management of road works	4	34	34	19	10
Availability of motorbike parking	6	31	11	3	49

A number of the above issues can be compared with 2005. In the main, there were similar ratings given. By scoring “Very Good” with 2 points, “Good” with 1 point, “Poor” as *minus* 1 point and “Very poor” as *minus* 2 points, each service was given an overall score out of a possible 200. This could then be compared with the overall score found in 2005. The results can be seen in Table 8.10. Improvements in scores were found in cycle and motorcycle parking and the management of road works. A decrease in the overall score had been found in the cleanliness of the beaches, pavements and roads and in the cleanliness of the public toilets.

Table 8.10 Overall rating score for public services in 2007 and 2005.
 (see text for scoring. Green highlight indicates improvement since 2005)

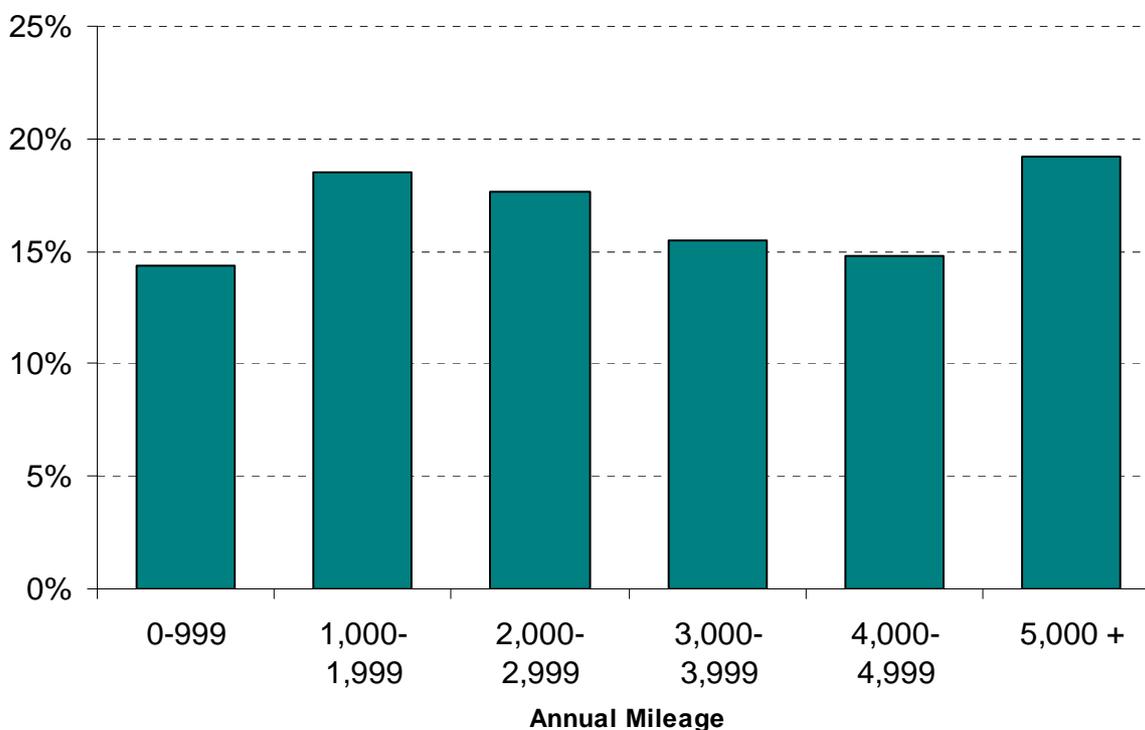
	2007 Score	2005 Score	Difference
Standard/quality of all parks and gardens	121	N/A	N/A
Cleanliness of our beaches	91	99	-8
Maintenance of street lighting	75	N/A	N/A
Standard of road markings	64	N/A	N/A
Cleanliness of our pavements and roads	55	71	-16
Condition of town pavements	50	33	17
2007 Condition of the Island's main roads			
2005 Condition of roads	42	-15	N/A
Availability of cycle parking	34	19	15
Availability of motorcycle parking	25	15	10
Cleanliness of our public toilets	10	19	-9
Island-wide recycling facilities	-29	-34	5
Management of road works	-29	-58	29

*N/A indicates where this question was not asked in that year

Travel Diary

The distribution of people's average annual mileage in Jersey can be seen in Figure 8.3. Around a third (36%) of drivers travel between one and three thousand miles a year, another third (30%) three to five thousand, and a fifth (19%) drive more than five thousand miles per year in their car or van.

Figure 8.3 The distribution of average annual mileage in Jersey (percentages of drivers)



In 2006 in the UK, the average annual mileage by household cars (i.e. not company cars) was 8,190 miles⁸.

⁸ www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics

A number of people were able to fill in a travel diary for an entire day, providing a high level of detail around travel behaviours. The average length of a journey was 2.9 miles, including journeys to work, school, shopping, and for commercial and social purposes, by all transport means including walking. This has not changed significantly from 2005.

As might be expected, there is some variation in the average length of journey by different modes of transport. Table 8.11 shows this in detail, with the average walking journey being just under a mile (0.8 miles) compared to the average car journey being 3.4 miles.

Table 8.11 The average journey distances, by mode of transport

Mode of transport	Average distance travelled (miles)
Bicycle	3.1
Bus	3.1
Car (driver)	3.4
Car (lift)	3.3
Company car/van	4.5
Motorbike	3.3
Taxi	3.7
Walk	0.8
Average of all	2.9

Travelling to work

In Jersey, just over half of people (56%) drive a car or van to work. One in twenty people (4%) take the bus, and a similar proportion (5%) cycle to work. A third of people (32%) walk to work – perhaps unsurprisingly this proportion of people who walk to work doubles (57%) when looking at just those living in St. Helier.

Table 8.12 How do you travel to work?

Mode of transport	Percentage
Bicycle	5
Bus	4
Car (driver)	49
Car (lift)	4
Company car/van	3
Motorbike	3
Walk	32
All	100

As shown in detail in Table 8.13, one in ten of those in St. Clement cycle to work. A smaller proportion cycle from other Parishes. Around one in ten people from the Parishes of St. Clement, St. John, and St. Martin use the bus to get to work, although across the whole of Jersey only one in twenty people go to work by bus.

Table 8.13 How do you travel to work? By Parish of residence (*percentages*)

Parish	Bicycle	Bus	Car (driver)	Car (lift)	Company car/van	Motorbike	Walk
Grouville	3	1	65	~0	5	~0	25
St Brelade	7	1	73	~0	6	~0	13
St Clement	12	9	38	3	4	~0	34
St Helier	1	1	30	5	~0	5	57
St John	3	12	52	~0	10	5	18
St Lawrence	~0	7	73	3	~0	2	14
St Martin	3	10	73	10	~0	~0	3
St Mary*	28	13	50	~0	~0	~0	9
St Ouen	3	4	61	15	~0	11	7
St Peter	5	4	66	6	10	4	6
St Saviour	7	3	41	5	4	5	35
Trinity	6	6	71	6	~0	6	6
Total	5	4	49	4	3	3	32

**small numbers*

The methods of transport people choose to travel to work are very similar to 2005. However there are indications that a slightly higher proportion of people are now walking and slightly less people are now using the car.

Table 8.14 How do you travel to work? Comparison of 2007 with 2005 (*percentages*)

	2007	2005
Bicycle	5	6
Bus	4	3
Car (driver)	49	N/A
Car (lift)	4	N/A
Company car/van	3	N/A
Private car	N/A	62
Motorbike	3	3
Walk	32	25

In the UK, two thirds (69%) of people travel to work by car, around one in ten (11%) walk, or get the bus (8%) and less than one in twenty (3%) cycle to work⁹.

⁹ www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics

Annex A – Response and sampling issues

Response rates

The principle behind running a large random sample survey is that results and inferences drawn from the sample are representative of the overall population. To verify that this is indeed the case, it is essential to check the profile of those who completed the survey against other available data.

As for the previous rounds of the survey, the overall response to JASS 2007 was extremely good. A response rate of 46% for a voluntary postal survey is excellent. However, the proportion of young adults who respond is often low in surveys of this kind, which would lead to an under-representation of their views if the survey responses are not adjusted accordingly.

Table A1 shows the age profile of survey respondents against that of the 2001 Census¹⁰. As expected, this shows that fewer younger people and a greater number of older people responded to JASS than their proportions in the total population would imply. However, the table also shows that, overall, the differences are not large, with the largest weighting factor (i.e. the ratio of the proportion of that age category in the sample to that in the total population) being under 4. The small weighting factors of table A1 are good for a survey of this nature.

Table A1 – Age profile of unweighted JASS survey response

	JASS 2007		2001 Census		Implied weighting factor
	Number of respondents	Percentage	Number aged 16 or over	Percentage	
Unspecified	1	~0			1.0
16-24	57	4	8,974	13	3.6
25-34	179	11	13,842	19	1.7
35-44	325	21	14,909	21	1.0
45-54	314	20	12,478	17	0.9
55-64	335	21	8,989	13	0.6
65-74	207	13	6,638	9	0.7
75+	156	10	5,692	8	0.8
Total	1574		71,522	100	

Given the differences between the age profiles it was necessary to correct the JASS sample for age by applying the weighting factors of Table A1 to all sample returns. This effectively meant that each response from a person aged 65-74 had a weight of 0.7 whilst that from a person aged 25-34 had a weight of 1.7. The resulting weighted age profile is shown in table A2. All the results used in this report are based on age weighted responses.

¹⁰ Given that overall age profiles tend to change quite slowly, comparison of the age profile of JASS with the previous Census is an appropriate check.

Table A2 – Age profile of weighted JASS survey response

	Number	Percentage
Unspecified	1	~0
16-24	197	13
25-34	304	19
35-44	329	21
45-54	274	17
55-64	198	13
65-74	146	9
75+	125	8
Total	1,574	100

In running sample surveys it is preferable to have small weighting factors, but at the same time it is essential that the survey is representative of the whole population. Therefore, after weighting for age, other demographic variables were looked at to see how the profile of sample respondents compared with known information on the full Island population (tables A3 to A5).

Table A3 – Parish profile of weighted JASS survey response

	JASS		2001 Census	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Unspecified	17	1		
St Helier	472	30	23,877	33
St Saviour	222	14	9,907	14
St Brelade	186	12	8,352	12
St Clement	163	10	6,426	9
Grouville	87	6	3,876	5
St Lawrence	93	6	3,932	5
St Peter	83	5	3,527	5
St Ouen	57	4	3,062	4
St Martin	63	4	2,945	4
St John	47	3	2,069	3
Trinity	56	4	2,232	3
St Mary	28	2	1,317	2
Total	1574	100	71,522	100

After weighting for age, the Parish profile of the survey respondents was very similar to the Census distribution.

Comparing the gender distribution of those who responded with that of the Census population shows a small difference of approximately 4 percentage points. However, at the level of accuracy used throughout this report (percentages quoted to zero decimal places), accounting for this difference produced no change in results.

Table A4 – Gender profile of weighted JASS survey response

	JASS		2001 Census	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Women	887	56	37,119	52
Men	687	44	34,403	48
Total	1,574	100	71,522	100

On first sight, comparing the profile of residential (housing) qualifications of respondents to the Census suggests a considerable, statistically significant, difference. However, since the last Census there have been a series of changes in the housing regulations such that by the time of JASS 2007 the period of residency required to attain qualified status had been reduced from 19 years to 12 years. As a result of this, it has been possible to update the overall profile of residential qualifications to 2007. Against the updated profile, the residential qualification profile of the response is sufficiently representative.

Table A5 – Residential qualification profile of weighted JASS survey response

	JASS		2001 Census		Updated profile
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
a-h	1,333	85	55,002	77	86 ± 1%
j and k	108	7	1,209	2	3%
Not residentially qualified	119	8	15,311	21	11 ± 1%
Total	1,560	100	71,522	100	

Sampling uncertainty

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

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

Under the sampling design implemented (simple random sampling without replacement¹¹) the standard error on the estimate of a population proportion p is:

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

Where:

n is the total number of respondents.

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

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

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

Using these formulae, the statistical uncertainty on results in this report which refer to the full population is ± 2.4 percentage points.

¹¹ Strictly speaking the sampling design incorporated stratification by Parish, with proportional allocation to the strata. The full estimated variance calculation under this design produces confidence intervals which are the same as those reported in this annex (derived using the simpler formalism) within the accuracy of percentage point ranges quoted to zero decimal places.

This means that for a question which gives a result of 50%, the 95 percent confidence interval is 47.6% to 52.4%. Rounding to zero decimal places, the result can be more simply considered as $50 \pm 2\%$. Put another way, it is 95% likely that a result published for the overall population is within $\pm 2\%$ of the true population figure.

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

- Age band: between $\pm 5\%$ (age 55-64 years) and $\pm 13\%$ (age 16 – 24yrs).
- Gender: $\pm 4\%$.
- Tenure: owner-occupiers $\pm 3\%$; States / Parish rental $\pm 8\%$
- Parish: urban (St Helier) $\pm 5\%$;
semi-urban (St Saviour $\pm 6\%$; St Brelade $\pm 7\%$; and St Clement $\pm 8\%$);
others between $\pm 10\%$ (St Lawrence) and $\pm 18\%$ (St Mary).
- Industry of employment: due to low numbers in certain categories, there is particular statistical uncertainty for Agriculture and fishing ($\pm 23\%$) and Electricity, gas and water ($\pm 29\%$); between $\pm 6\%$ and $\pm 15\%$ for other sectors

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 very small. Since this report focuses on larger differences, there can be confidence that the results presented and inferences drawn do indeed reflect the views or behaviour of the overall population.