

JERSEY  
OPINIONS  
& LIFESTYLE  
SURVEY  
REPORT  
2018

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## Introduction

### About the survey

This report presents the results of the 2018 Jersey Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (JOLS), formerly known as the Jersey Annual Social Survey. The Jersey Annual Social Survey was launched in 2005 and was renamed as the Jersey Opinions and Lifestyle Survey in 2016.

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

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

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

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

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

### Sample size and response rate

Around 3,500 households were selected at random to complete the survey in June and July 2018. In order to cover the entire adult population at random, the household member who next celebrated their birthday, and who was aged 16 years or over, was asked to complete the survey. Respondents were able to complete the survey by post or online.

Over 1,000 respondents took part in the survey, representing a response rate of 32%.

### Weighting and confidence intervals

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

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

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

### Further information

For further information about Statistics Jersey and access to all our publications visit [www.gov.je/statistics](http://www.gov.je/statistics)

**Statistics Jersey wishes to thank all the respondents who took the time to take part in this survey**

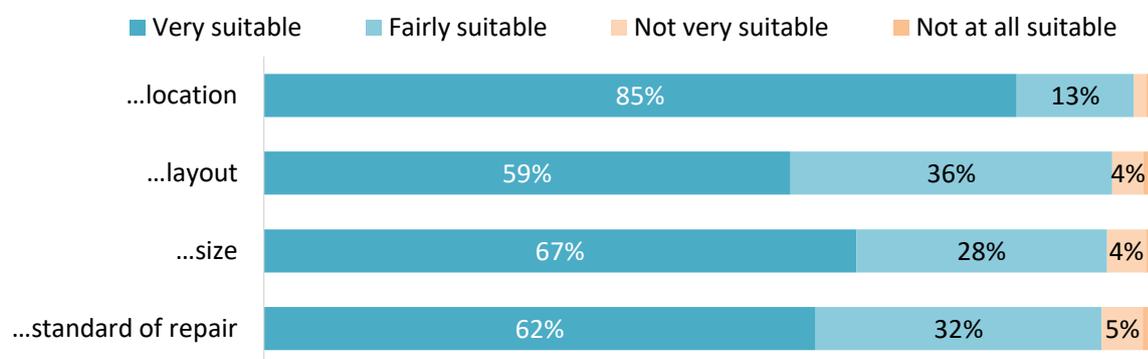


## Chapter 1 – Housing

### Accommodation

Respondents were asked to rate their home's suitability for themselves and their household in terms of its location, layout, size and standard of repair

Figure 1.1 How would you rate your home's suitability for you and your household in terms of its...



- for the listed accommodation qualities, at least 94% of adults described their current accommodation as at least fairly suitable for their household
- location was most commonly cited as being very suitable (85%)

### Overall, how satisfied are you with your current housing?

Figure 1.2 Rating of overall satisfaction with current housing

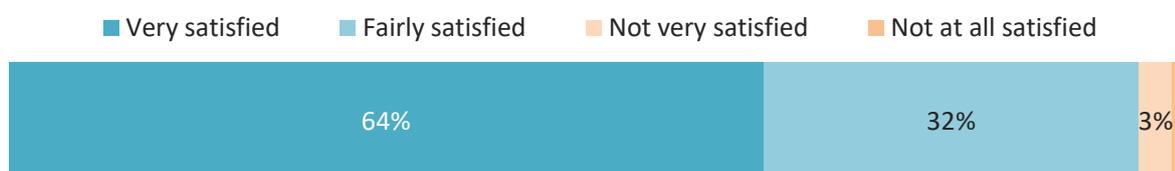
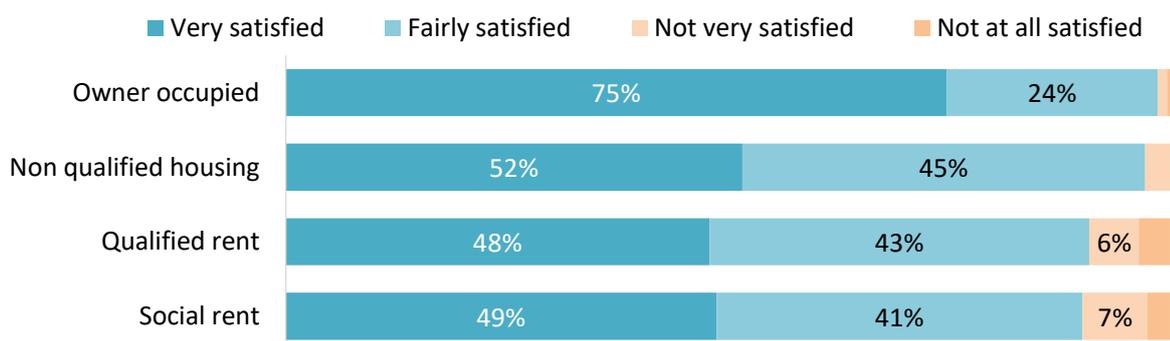


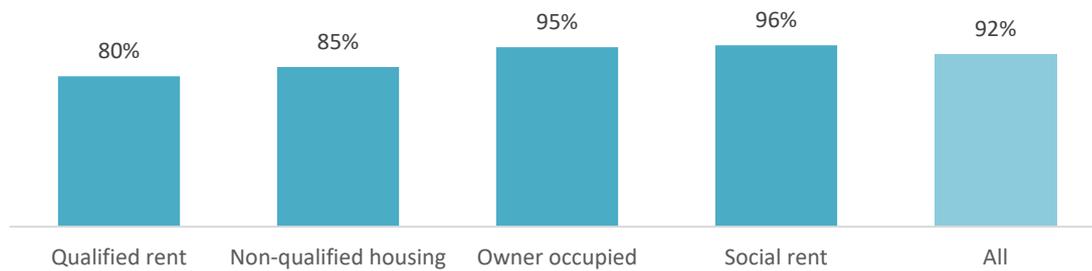
Figure 1.3 Rating of overall satisfaction with current housing, by tenure



- overall, almost two-thirds (64%) of adults were very satisfied with their current housing, whilst one in twenty (4%) were not very or not at all satisfied
- three-quarters (75%) of owner-occupiers said they were very satisfied with their current housing, compared to around half of adults in other tenures
- around seven out of ten adults living in rural and suburban parishes were very satisfied with their current housing (72% and 70% respectively), compared to half (49%) of adults in St Helier

**Do you have any form of central heating, including electric storage heaters, in your accommodation?**

Figure 1.4 Proportion of households with central heating, by tenure

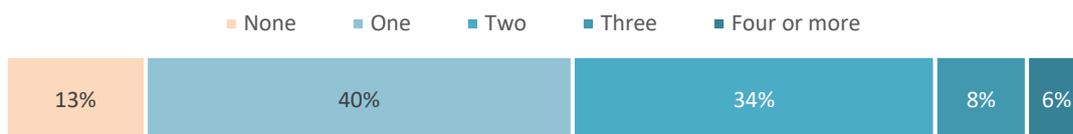


- overall, 92% of households had central heating
- the tenures with the greatest proportions of households with central heating were social rental and owner-occupied accommodation, whilst qualified rent had the lowest proportion
- these proportions are similar to those reported in 2015

**Parking**

**How many cars or vans are owned or are available for use by members of your household?**

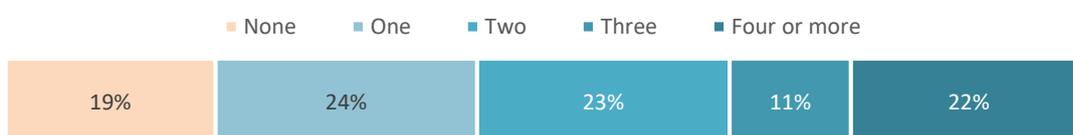
Figure 1.5 Number of cars or vans owned or available for use by members of the household (includes vehicles owned by employers that are available for private use)



- around one in eight households (13%) did not have a car / van for private use
- the proportion of households without a car / van ranged from around one in twenty households in rural and suburban parishes (4% and 6% respectively) to almost a third (30%) of households in St Helier
- the mean number of cars per household (1.6) was not significantly different to that recorded in the 2011 census (1.5)
- households living in flats had on average 1.0 car / van per household, compared to 2.0 cars / vans for those living in houses

**How many on-site parking spaces do you have allocated for your household's sole use?**

Figure 1.6 Number of on-site parking spaces that are allocated for the household's sole use (includes garages, but excludes communal visitor parking)



- almost one in five (19%) households did not have a parking space for their sole use, whilst a similar proportion (22%) had four or more
- around one in ten households in the rural and suburban parishes (8% and 14% respectively) did not have a parking space for sole use, compared to almost four in ten (39%) households in St Helier
- on average there were 2.3 (mean) parking spaces per household, ranging from 0.9 for households living in flats to 3.2 for those living in houses
- 40% of households had more parking spaces than cars / vans, whilst 16% had fewer parking spaces than cars / vans (44% had the same number of cars / vans as parking spaces)

## Households were asked whether they felt they had adequate parking facilities for their household's current needs

Figure 1.7 Thinking about your household's current needs, does your home have adequate....?

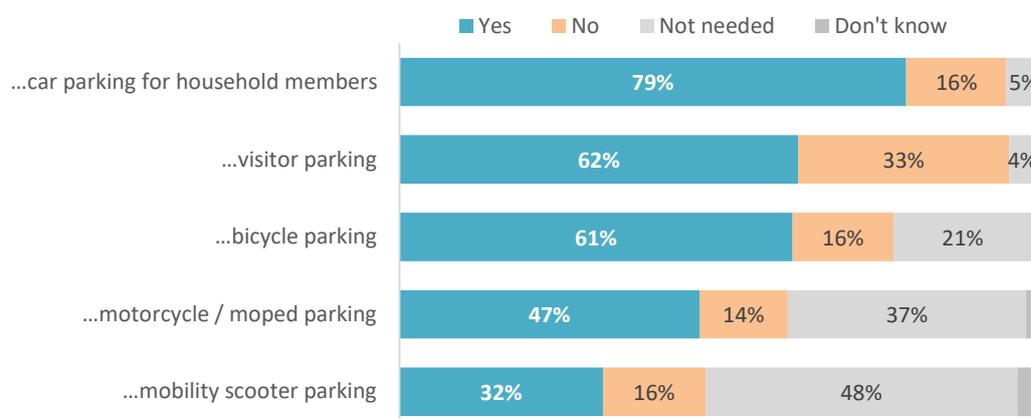
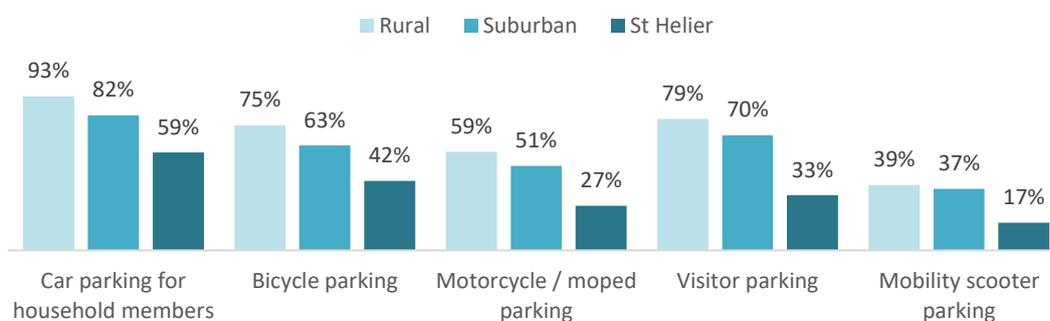
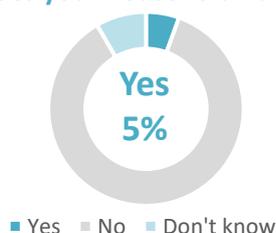


Figure 1.8 Proportion of households with adequate parking, by parish type



- overall, car parking for household members was rated adequate by 79% of households
- almost a third (32%) of households felt they had adequate mobility scooter parking whilst around half of households did not require this type of parking (it should be noted that fewer than 1% of adults usually use a mobility scooter to travel from their home, see [Chapter 2](#))
- for all types of parking, a smaller proportion of households in St Helier rated them adequate compared to those in suburban and rural parishes
  - for example, 33% of households in St Helier said they had adequate visitor parking, compared to 79% of households living in rural parishes
- excluding households that did not need parking or did not know, the proportion of households who felt their parking was adequate for their needs ranged from 65% for visitor parking to 83% for car parking for household members

### Does your household have access to an on-site electric vehicle charging point?



- 5% of households had an electric vehicle charging point at their home; 8% didn't know
- 8% of households in rural parishes had an electric vehicle charging point, compared to 6% of those in suburban parishes and 2% in St Helier

## Household energy efficiency

Respondents were asked how important it was for them to improve the energy efficiency of their present home

Figure 1.9 How important do you think it is to improve the energy efficiency of your present home?

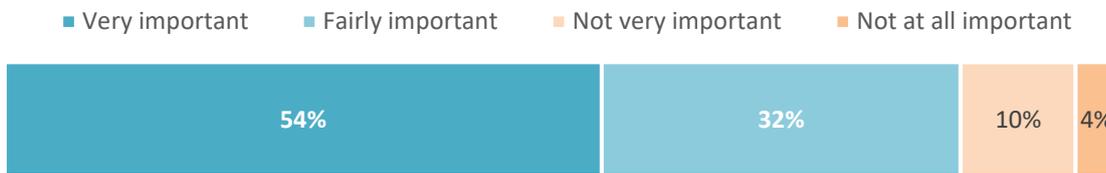
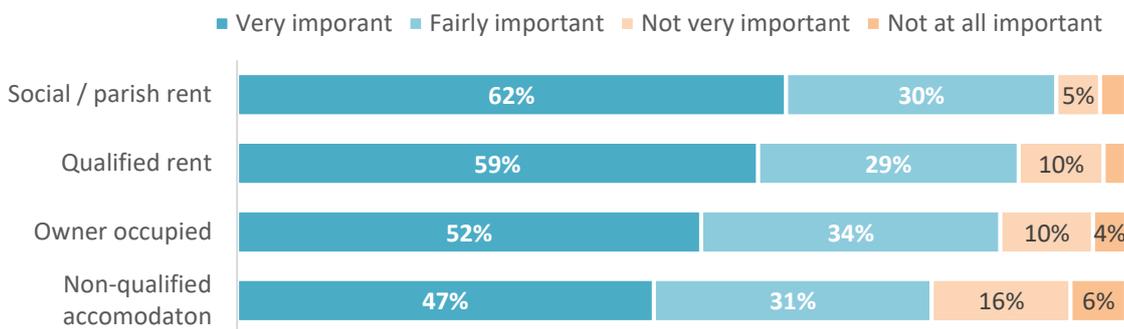


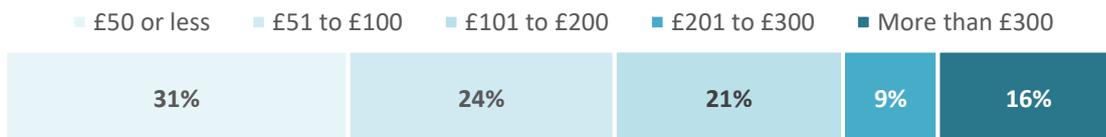
Figure 1.10 How important do you think it is to improve the energy efficiency of your present home? by tenure



- overall, 86% of households thought it was at least fairly important to improve the energy efficiency of their current accommodation
- 92% of households in social rental accommodation felt it was important at some level, compared to 78% of non-qualified households

## How much are you willing to spend on energy saving products as a one-off payment in order to save £50 each year?

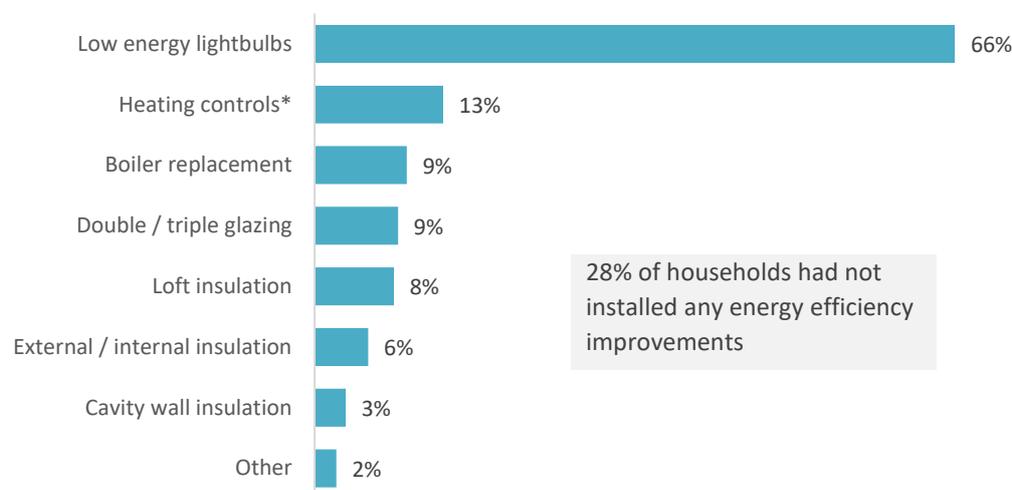
Figure 1.11 Amount households would be willing to spend on an energy-saving product that would save them £50 a year



- over half (55%) of households said they would be prepared to pay up to £100 on an energy saving product to save £50 a year
- larger proportions of high-income households (income of £80,000 or more) were prepared to pay more to save £50 each year:
  - around four in ten (41%) households in the highest income group would pay more than £200 on an energy saving product to save £50 a year, compared to around one in ten (12%) households in the lowest income group (income less than £20,000)
- similarly, a larger proportion of households in the lowest income group would pay £50 or less to save £50 each year than households in the highest income group (55% and 17% respectively)

### In the last 12 months have you installed any of the following energy efficiency improvements in your home?

Figure 1.12 Proportion of households that had installed energy efficiency improvements in the last 12 months (respondents could select multiple options)

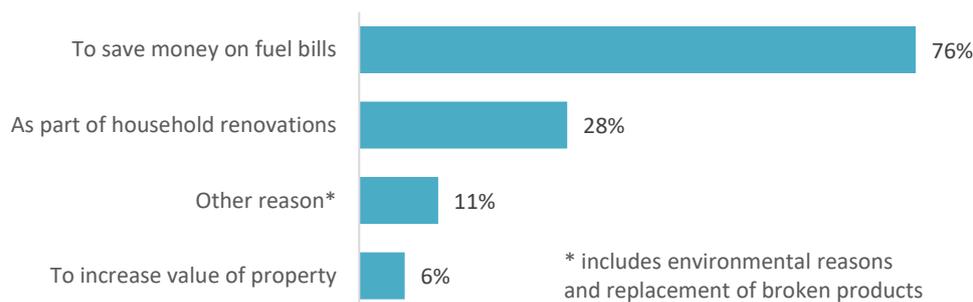


\*includes radiator valves, thermostats, smart technology and apps

- almost three-quarters (72%) of households installed at least one energy efficiency improvement in their home in the last twelve months
- two-thirds (66%) of all households had installed low-energy light bulbs in the last twelve months
  - of households that had installed a measure in the last twelve months, 90% of them had installed low-energy light bulbs

### What were your reasons for installing energy efficiency measures in your home?

Figure 1.13 Reasons for installing energy efficiency measures in the last 12 months (respondents could select multiple options)

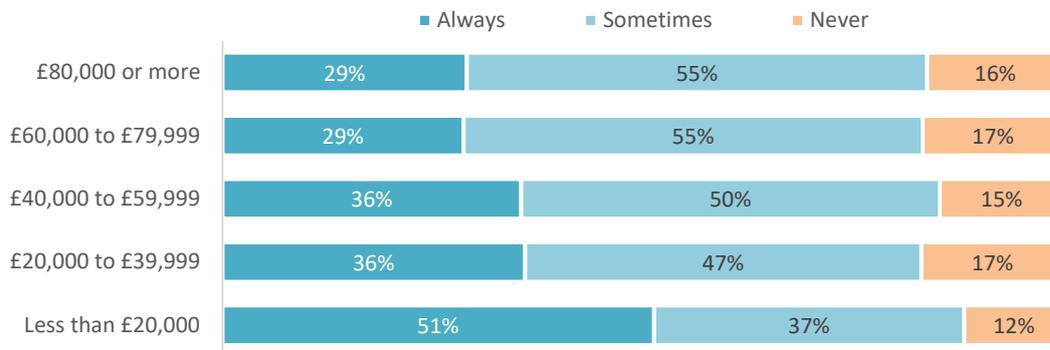


- three-quarters (76%) of households that installed at least one energy efficiency improvement in their home in the last twelve months did so to save money on their fuel bills

## Household energy use

### How often do you limit your energy consumption?

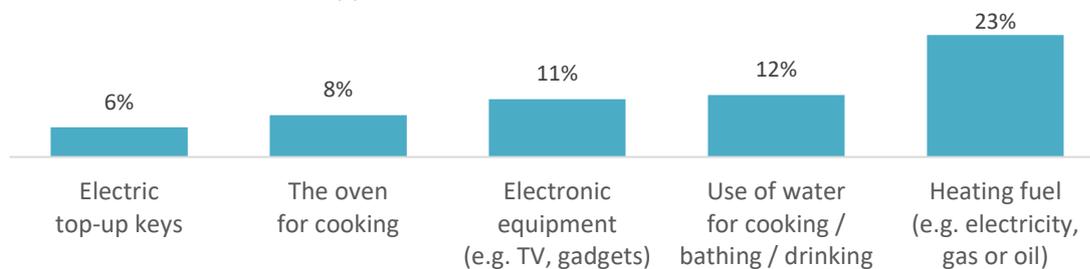
Figure 1.14 Frequency of limiting energy consumption, by household income



- overall, 37% of households always limited their energy consumption, and half (48%) sometimes limited their energy consumption
- by income, a larger proportion of households in lower income brackets always limited their energy consumption (51% of households with incomes below £20,000 compared to 29% of households with incomes of £60,000 or more)
- across the various income groups, similar proportions of households reported that they never limited their energy consumption

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

Figure 1.15 Proportion of households that have minimised their usage of particular home resources due to a shortage of money in the last 12 months (excludes households that answered that these items were not applicable to them)



- over a quarter (26%) of households that used these items said they minimised their use of at least one of the items due to a shortage of money in the last twelve months
- almost a quarter (23%) of households had minimised heating their home due to a shortage of money

Figure 1.16 Proportion of households that have minimised the usage of heating fuel due to a shortage of money in the last 12 months, by household income



- the proportion of households that minimised their usage of heating fuel due to a shortage of money decreased as household income increased; a third (31%) of households with incomes below £20,000 minimised usage, compared to 10% of those with incomes of £80,000 or more



## Chapter 2 – Living in Jersey

### Satisfaction with where you live

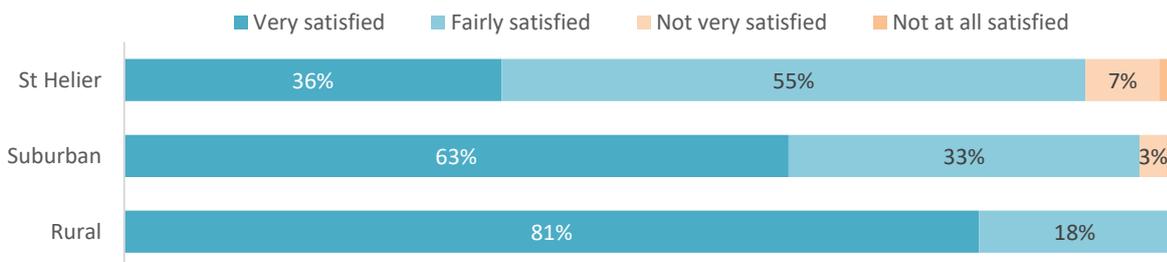
As a place to live, how satisfied are you with your local neighbourhood (within 5 minutes’ walk of your home)?

Figure 2.1 Satisfaction with local neighbourhood (within 5 minutes’ walk of home), by age group



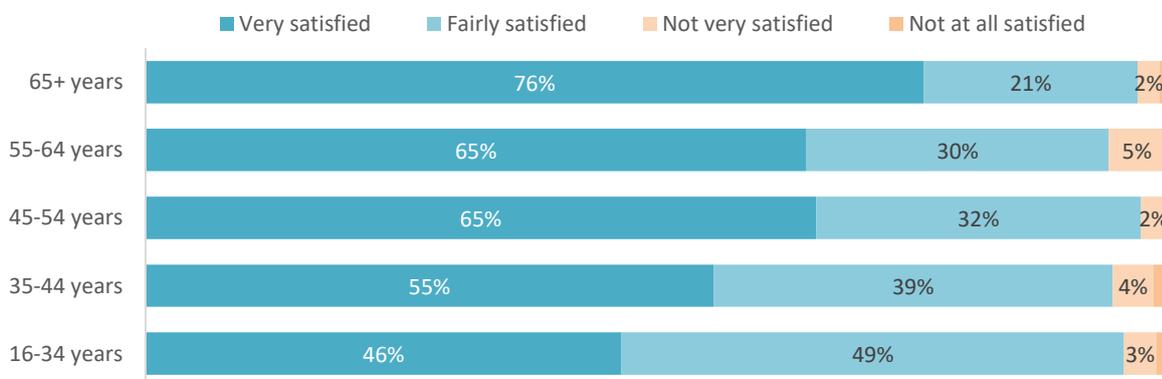
- 96% of adults were very or fairly satisfied with their local neighbourhood, and 60% of adults were very satisfied
- the proportion of adults satisfied with their neighbourhood was essentially unchanged from 2017

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



- greater proportions of adults living in rural parishes were very satisfied with their local neighbourhood (81%) than those living in St Helier (36%)
- two-thirds (64%) of owner-occupiers were very satisfied with their local neighbourhood, compared to half (53%) of adults in rental accommodation

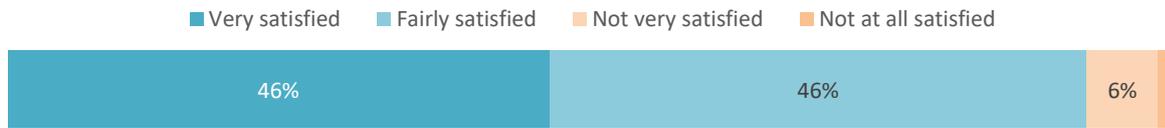
Figure 2.3 Satisfaction with local neighbourhood (within 5 minutes’ walk of home), by age group



- there was a trend for older adults to be very satisfied with their local neighbourhood; less than half (46%) of 16 to 34-year-olds were very satisfied, rising to three-quarters (76%) of those aged 65 and over
- these proportions were essentially unchanged from 2017

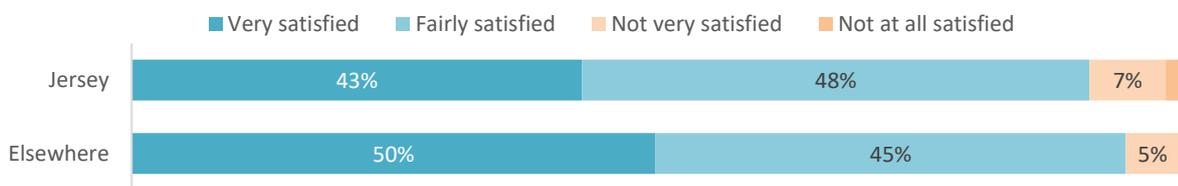
**As a place to live, how satisfied are you with Jersey as a whole?**

Figure 2.4 Satisfaction with Jersey as whole



- nine out of ten (92%) adults were satisfied with Jersey as whole, and almost half (46%) were very satisfied
- the proportion of adults who were very satisfied with Jersey as a whole increased with age, ranging from a third (34%) of 16 to 34-year-olds to over half (56%) of those aged 65 and over

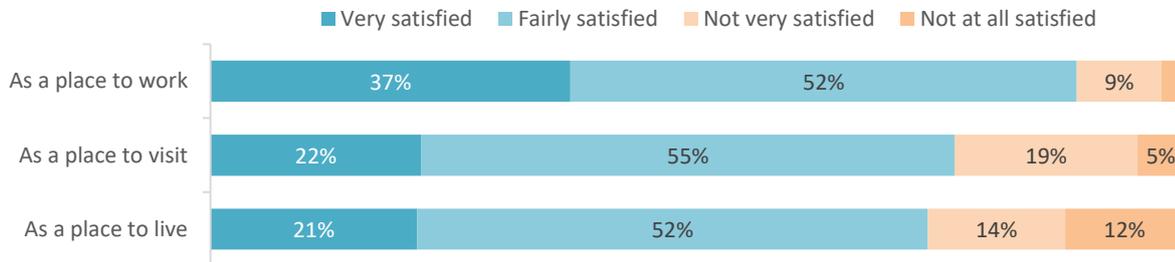
Figure 2.5 Satisfaction with Jersey as whole, by place of birth



- half (50%) of adults born outside of Jersey were very satisfied with Jersey as a whole, compared to 43% of those born in Jersey

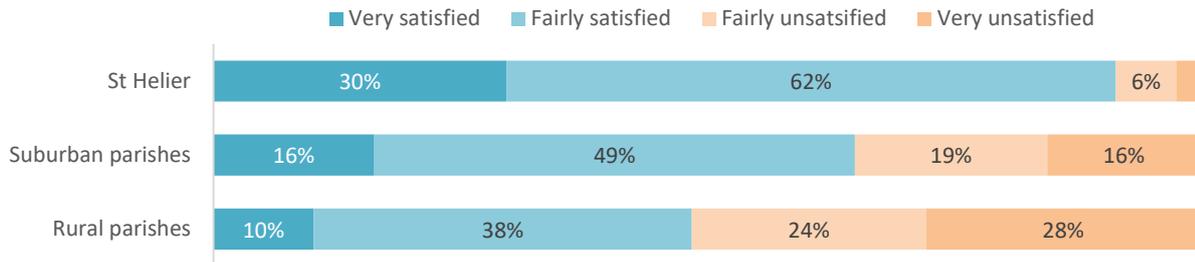
**How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with St Helier as a place to live, work and visit?**

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



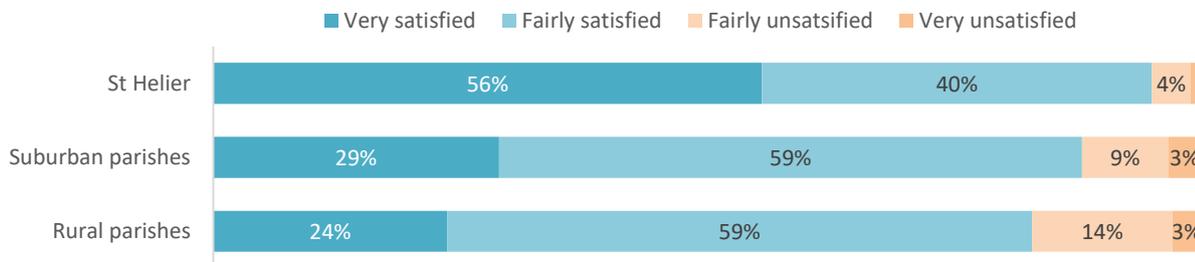
- the majority of adults living in Jersey (excluding don't know responses) were satisfied at some level with St Helier as a place to work (89%), visit (77%) and live (73%)
  - around two in five (37%) adults in Jersey who expressed an opinion were very satisfied with St Helier as a place to work, compared to around one in five for living and visiting (21% and 22% respectively)

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



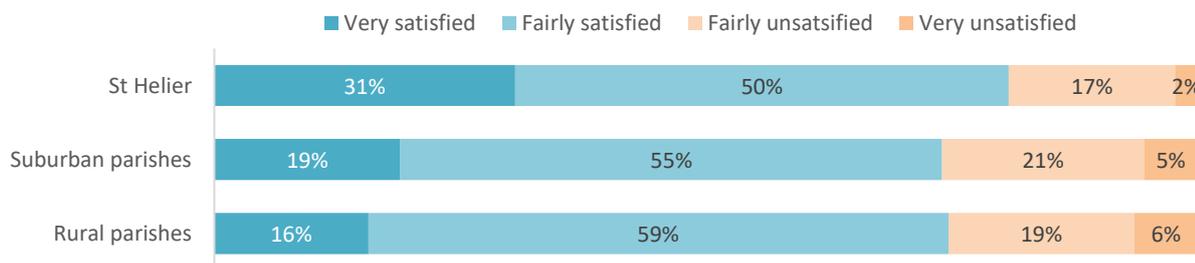
- the majority (92%) of adults living in St Helier who expressed an opinion were satisfied at some level with St Helier as a place to live, compared to half (48%) of those living in rural parishes
- almost a third (30%) of adults living in St Helier were very satisfied with St Helier as a place to live, compared to 10% of those living in rural parishes

Figure 2.8 Satisfaction with St Helier as a place to work, by parish of residence (excluding don't know responses)



- of adults who expressed an opinion, the proportion who were satisfied with St Helier as a place to work ranged from 96% of adults living in St Helier to 83% of people living in rural parishes
- over half (56%) of adults living in St Helier were very satisfied with working in St Helier, compared to a quarter (24%) of those living in rural parishes

Figure 2.9 Satisfaction with St Helier as a place to visit, by parish of residence (excluding don't know responses)



- of adults who expressed an opinion, the proportion of adults who were satisfied with St Helier as a place to visit ranged from 81% of adults living in St Helier to three-quarters of adults living in suburban and rural parishes (74% and 75% respectively)
- a third (31%) of adults living in St Helier were very satisfied with St Helier as a place to visit, compared to 16% of those living in rural parishes

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



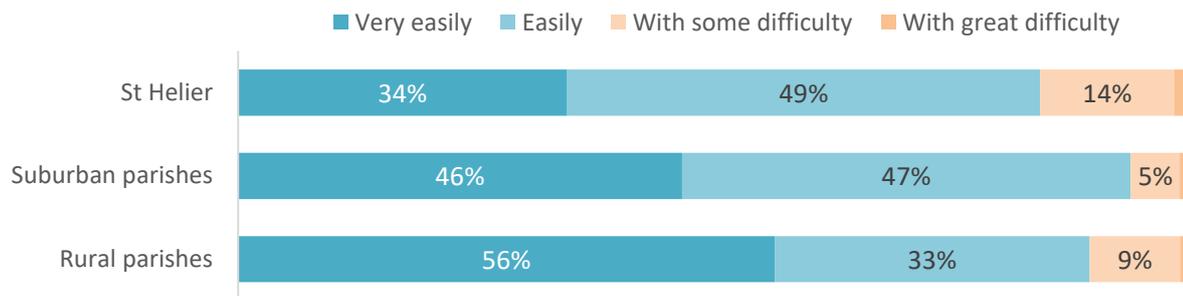
■ 85% of adults were satisfied with their local water quality

Thinking of physical access, distance, opening hours etc., how would you describe your access to recreational or green spaces?

Figure 2.10 Accessibility of recreational and green space (excludes respondents who do not use these spaces)



Figure 2.11 Accessibility of recreational and green space, by parish (excludes respondents who do not use these spaces)

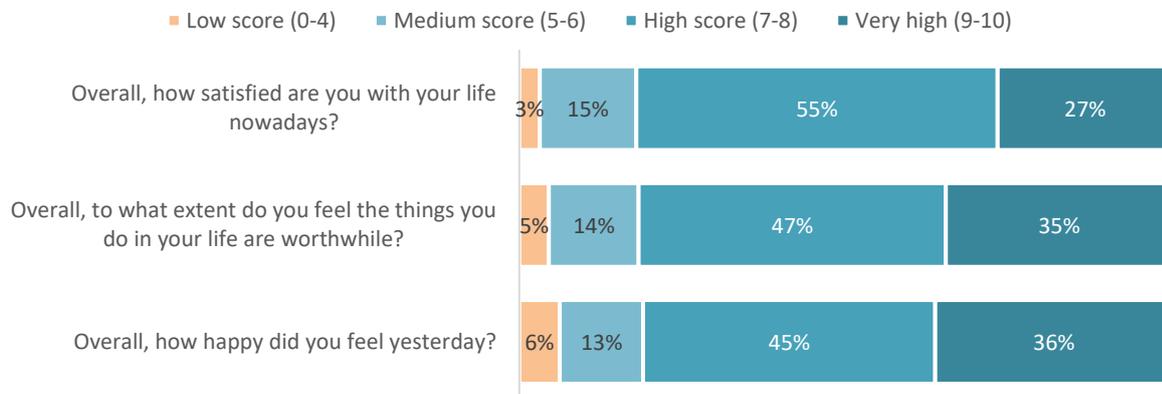


- the majority (89%) of adults who used recreational or green spaces said they could access them easily or very easily, and almost half (46%) could access them very easily
- over half (56%) of those living in rural parishes could access recreational or green spaces very easily, compared to a third (34%) of those living in St Helier
- among those with a long-term health condition or illness, 40% of those who were limited a little in daily activities could access these spaces every easily, compared with 12% of those who were limited a lot

## Personal wellbeing

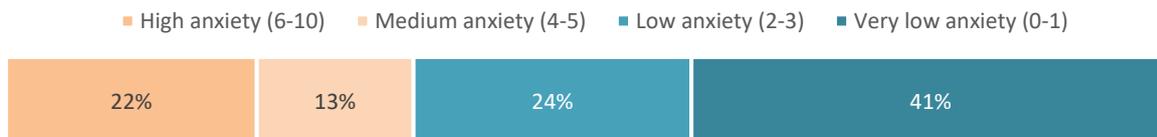
Respondents were asked questions about their general wellbeing. Respondents scored themselves between zero and ten, with ten being ‘completely’ and zero being ‘not at all’. The scores have been grouped into broader categories using thresholds developed by the Office of National Statistics (ONS)<sup>1</sup>.

Figure 2.12 Scores out of ten for wellbeing measures, where ten is ‘completely’ and zero is ‘not at all’



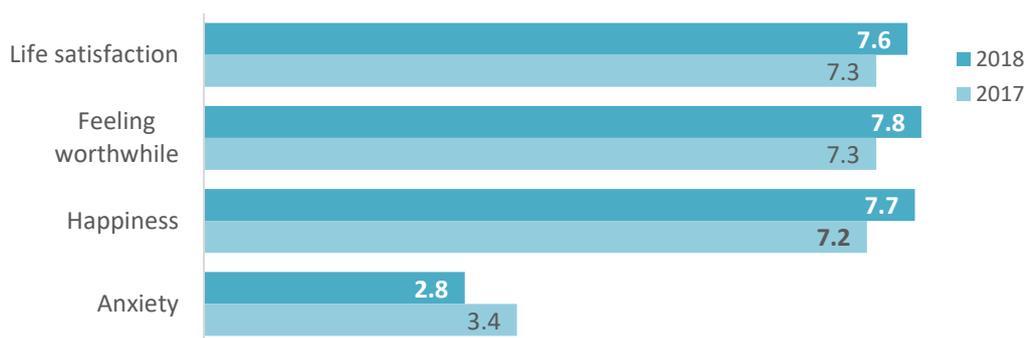
- around four-fifths of adults scored seven out of ten or more for life satisfaction, feeling worthwhile, and happiness

Figure 2.13 Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday? Where ten is ‘completely’ and zero is ‘not at all’



- almost a quarter (22%) of adults scored their anxiety levels as high (six or more out of ten)

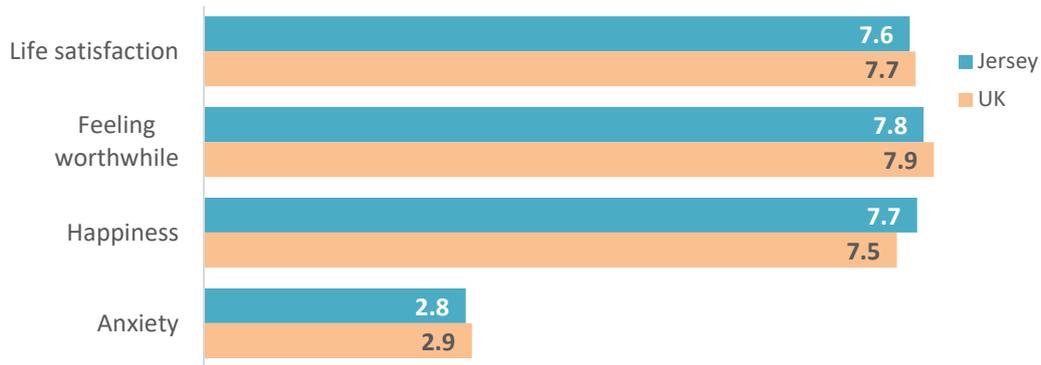
Figure 2.14 Average (mean) scores out of ten for wellbeing measures in 2018 and 2017



- the average scores for life satisfaction, feeling worthwhile and happiness improved due to greater proportions of adults in 2018 reporting very high scores compared to 2017
- the average score for anxiety saw the greatest improvement of the four wellbeing measures compared to 2017, driven by an increase in the proportion of adults reporting very low levels of anxiety

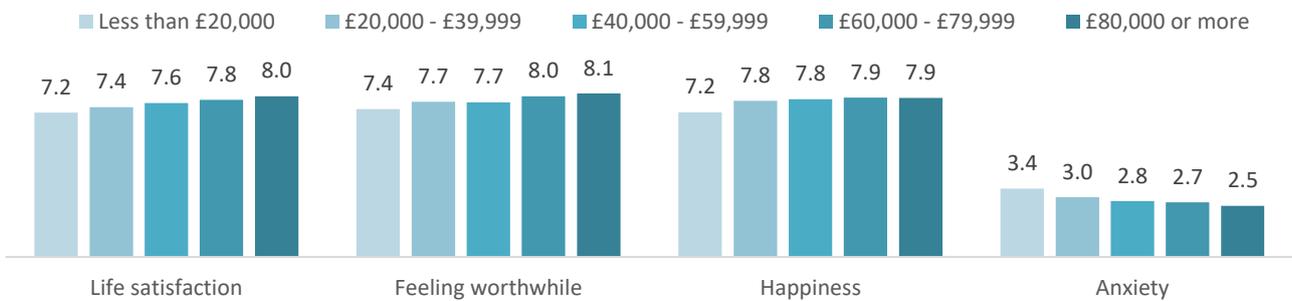
<sup>1</sup> Further reading see <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/methodologies/personalwellbeingsurveyuserguide>

Figure 2.15 Average (mean) scores out of ten for wellbeing measures, for Jersey and the UK, where ten is ‘completely’ and zero is ‘not at all’



Jersey’s average (mean) scores were similar to the UK averages for each of the four wellbeing measures

Figure 2.16 Average wellbeing scores, where ten is ‘completely’ and zero is ‘not at all’, by household income

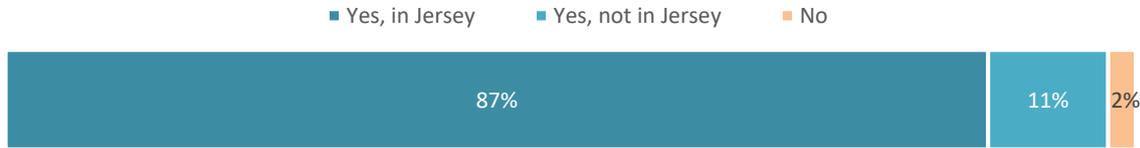


- adults living in households with the lowest income reported the lowest scores out of all the income groups for life satisfaction, feeling worthwhile and happiness
- average levels of anxiety decreased as income increased; people living in households with income less than £20,000 reported an average score of 3.4, compared to 2.5 for adults in households with incomes over £80,000
- by tenure, adults living in social rental reported lower wellbeing scores (averages between 6.5 and 6.7) than owner-occupiers (between 7.8 and 7.9)
- adults living in rural parishes reported higher scores than those living in St Helier for life satisfaction, feeling worthwhile and happiness (averages between 7.9 and 8.2 in rural parishes, compared to averages between 7.4 and 7.5 in St Helier)

## Social connections

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

Figure 2.17 If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them?



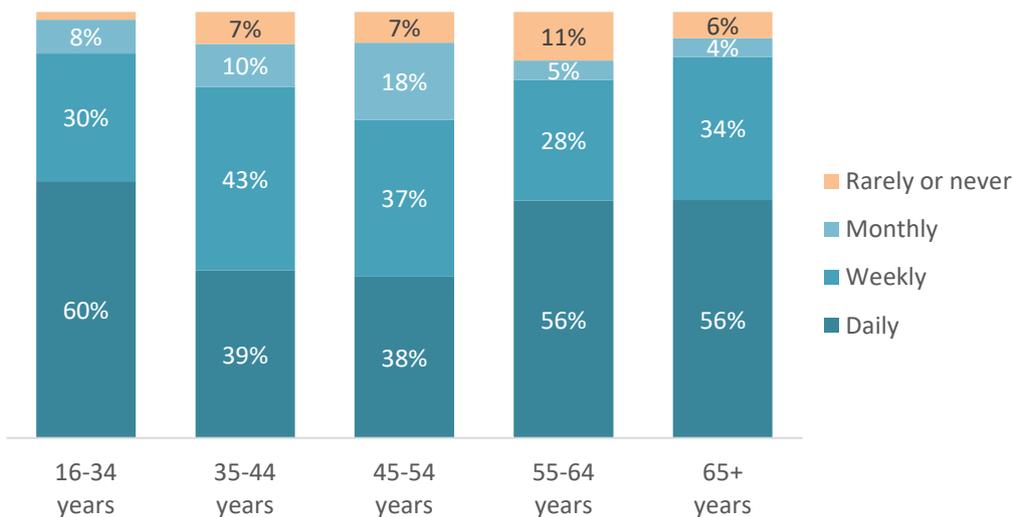
- overall, 87% of adults said they had somebody in Jersey they could count on to help if they were in trouble
- one in ten (11%) adults had somebody outside of Jersey, and 2% had no friends or relatives either in Jersey or elsewhere to count on
- the majority (96%) of adults born in Jersey had friends or relatives on the Island they could count on
- eight out of ten (79%) adults born outside of Jersey had people in Jersey they could count on, and one in five (18%) had friends outside of Jersey to count on

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

Figure 2.18 Frequency of socialising face to face with people outside the household



Figure 2.19 Frequency of socialising face to face with people outside the household, by age



- overall, 6% of adults rarely or never socialised face to face with people outside their own household
- more than eight out of ten (84%) adults reported socialising face to face with people outside their own household at least weekly
- adults under 35 years and over 55 years socialised face to face the most frequently (around three-fifths socialised daily), whilst those aged 35 to 54 socialised the least frequently (around two-fifths socialised daily)

## Loneliness

### How often do you feel lonely?

Figure 2.20 Frequency of feeling lonely

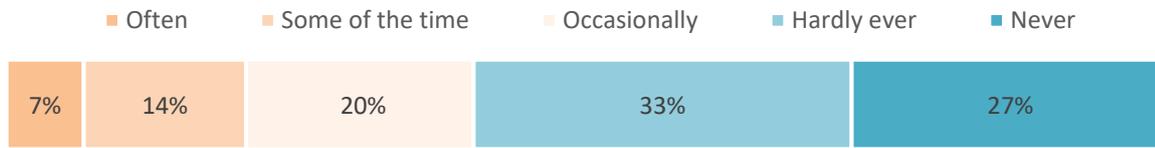
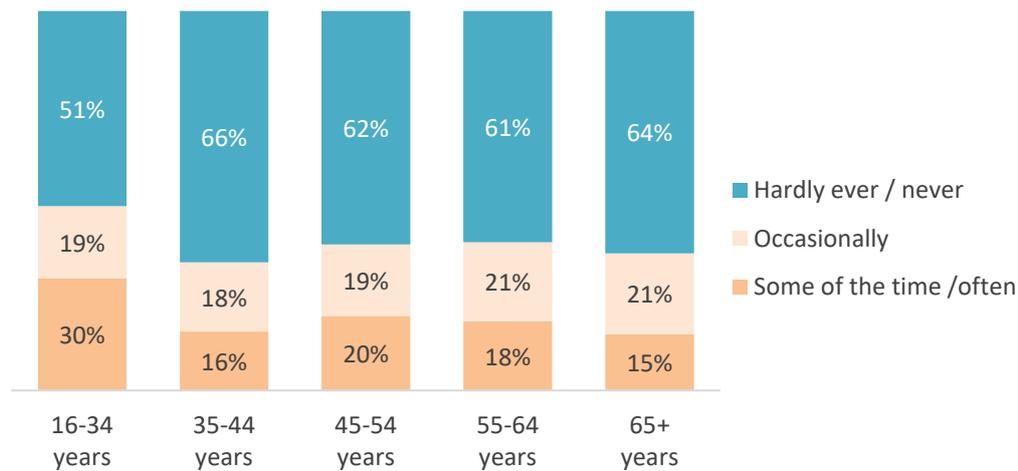


Figure 2.21 Frequency of feeling lonely, by age



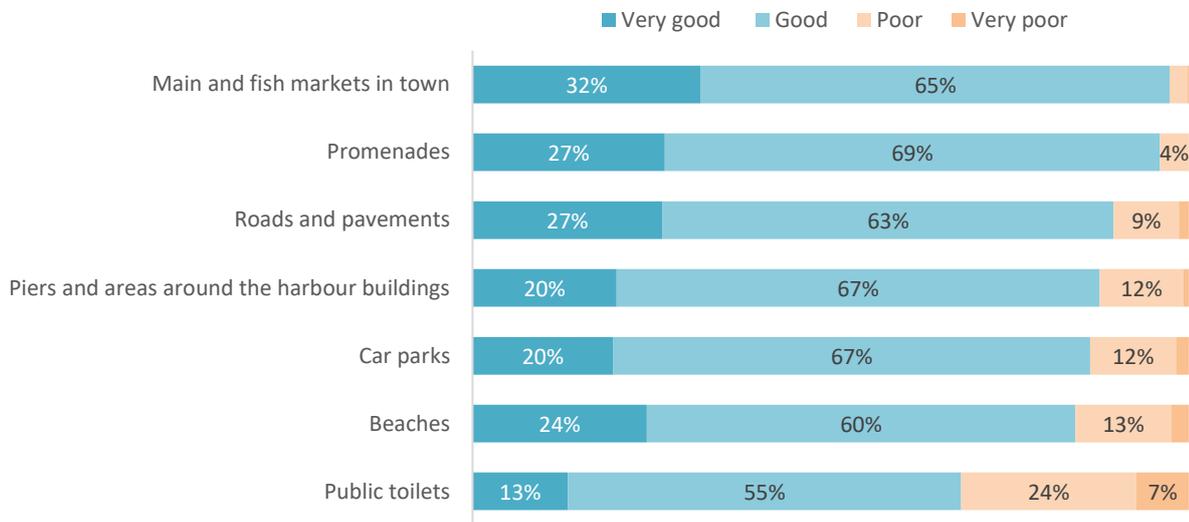
- around one in five (21%) adults said they felt lonely often or some of the time and a similar proportion (20%) felt lonely occasionally
- the proportion of adults who often felt lonely was similar to that of the UK (7% in Jersey compared to 5% in the UK<sup>2</sup>)
- by age, 30% of 16-34-year-olds said they felt lonely some of the time or often, compared to 15% of adults aged over 65 years
- around one in five (17%) adults who socialised outside their household daily said they felt lonely often or some of the time, compared to around a third of adults who rarely or never socialised outside their household

<sup>2</sup> Office For National Statistics - [Analysis of characteristics and circumstances associated with loneliness in England using the Community Life Survey, 2016 to 2017](#) (released April 2018)

## Public spaces

### How do you rate the following in Jersey?

Figure 2.22 Ratings for the cleanliness of public spaces in Jersey

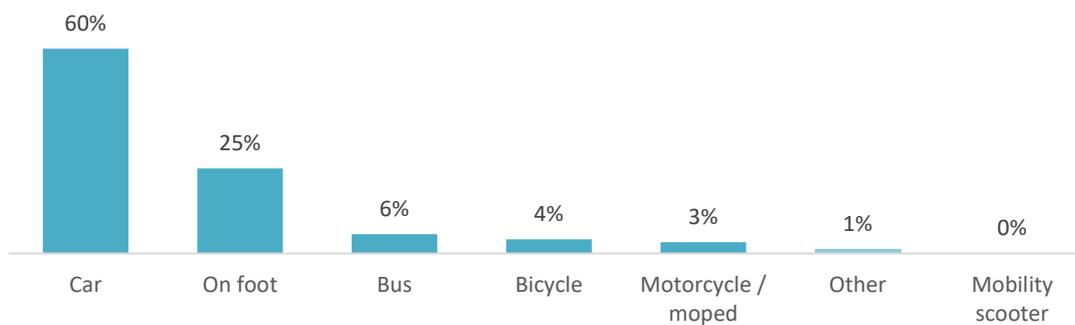


- all of the above public spaces were reported to have good or very good cleanliness by over two-thirds of adults
- the proportion of adults who thought cleanliness was good or very good was similar to previous surveys

## Travelling from home

### How do you make the majority of your journeys from your home?

Figure 2.23 Usual modes of transport used for journeys from the home



- 60% of adults travelled by car for the majority of journeys from their home, whilst a quarter (25%) walked
- for adults living in St Helier, 58% walked for most journeys from their home, and a third (35%) usually travelled by car
- for adults that lived in rural and suburban parishes, the majority travelled by car for most of their journeys (79% and 68% respectively)

## Travelling to work

### Do you work in town?



- almost three-quarters (72%) of the working population worked in town

### How do you usually travel to work, the majority of the time?

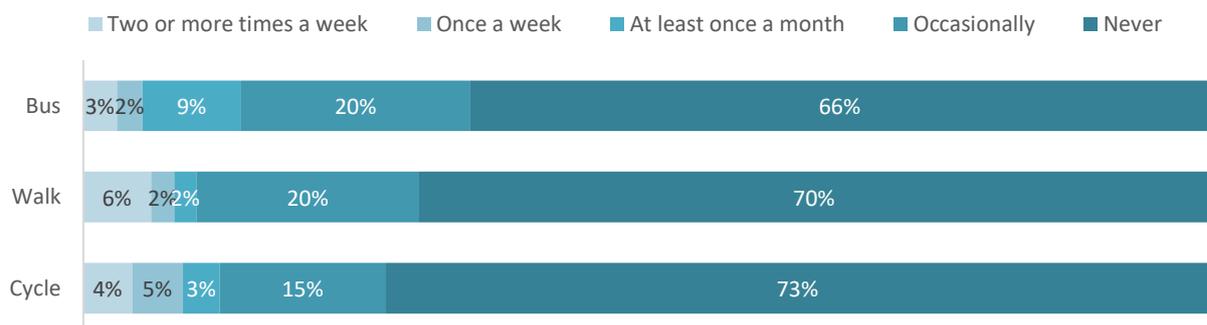
Table 2.1 Usual mode of travel for commuting to work, by year (excluding those who work from home or live at place at work)

	2009	2011 <sup>3</sup>	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Car or van on my own	43	43	46	45	43	43	42	40
Car or van with other people	13	17	11	10	12	13	15	11
Walk	28	27	28	32	30	30	31	32
Cycle	7	4	5	5	5	5	7	7
Motorbike / moped	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	5
Bus	3	5	5	4	5	5	2	4
Taxi	1	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

- in 2018, half (51%) of people used a car or van to get to work
- methods of travelling to work have not changed significantly over the past nine years

### How often do you use any other ways to travel to work as the longest part of your journey?

Figure 2.24 Other ways of travelling to work, for those who normally travel by car, van or motorcycle



- of those who normally travelled by car, van or motorcycle, 56% travelled to work at least occasionally by walking, cycling or taking the bus
- rates for other ways of travelling to work were similar to those reported in 2017

<sup>3</sup> 2011 Census



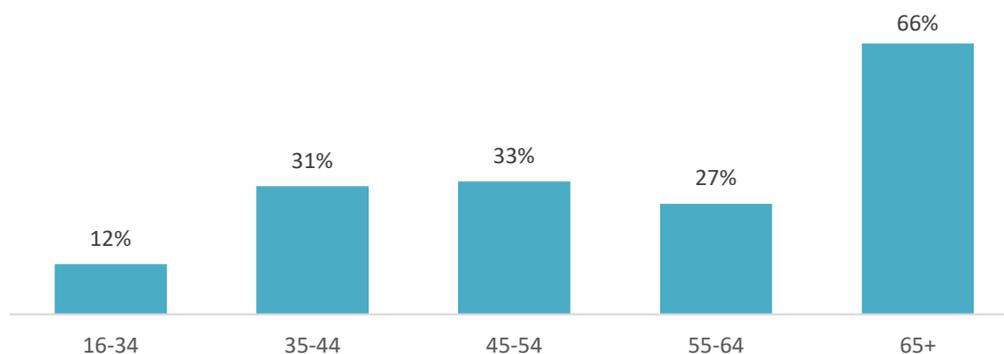
## Chapter 3 – Voting

### General election in May 2018

A third (31%) of all adults voted in the May 2018 general election<sup>4</sup>. Due to a higher tendency for voting adults to respond to the survey, the voting rate is higher among respondents to this survey compared to the full population. The figures in this chapter have had an additional weighting applied to account for this.

#### Did you vote in the general election in May 2018?

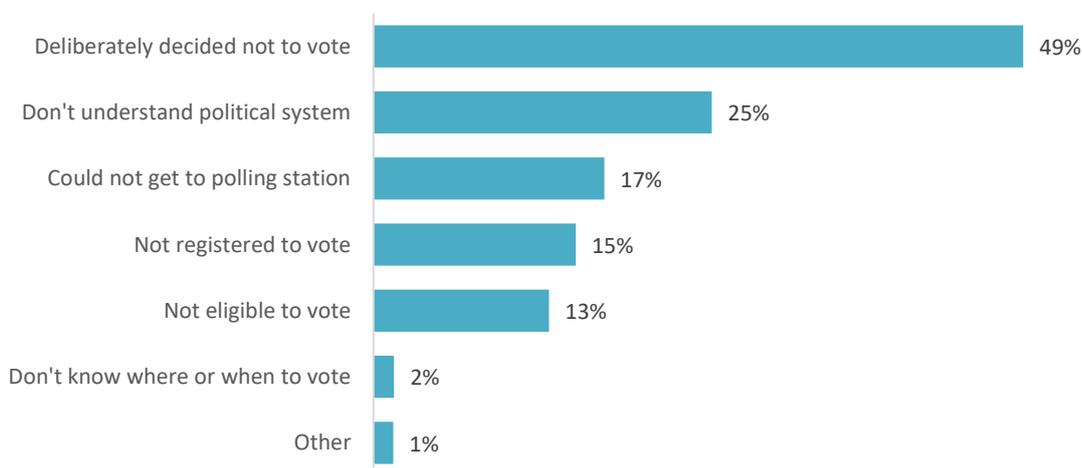
Figure 3.1 Proportion of adults who voted in the last general election in May 2018, by age group



- the proportion of adults voting increased with age; 12% of 16 to 34-year-olds voted in the last election, rising to 66% of those aged 65 or over
- by tenure, owner occupiers had the highest rate of voting (46%), followed by social rent (24%) and qualified rent (19%); those in non-qualified accommodation were the least likely to have voted (6%)

#### Adults who did not vote in the May 2018 general election were asked why they did not vote

Figure 3.2 Reasons for not voting in the May 2018 general election, proportion of non-voters (respondents could select more than one option)



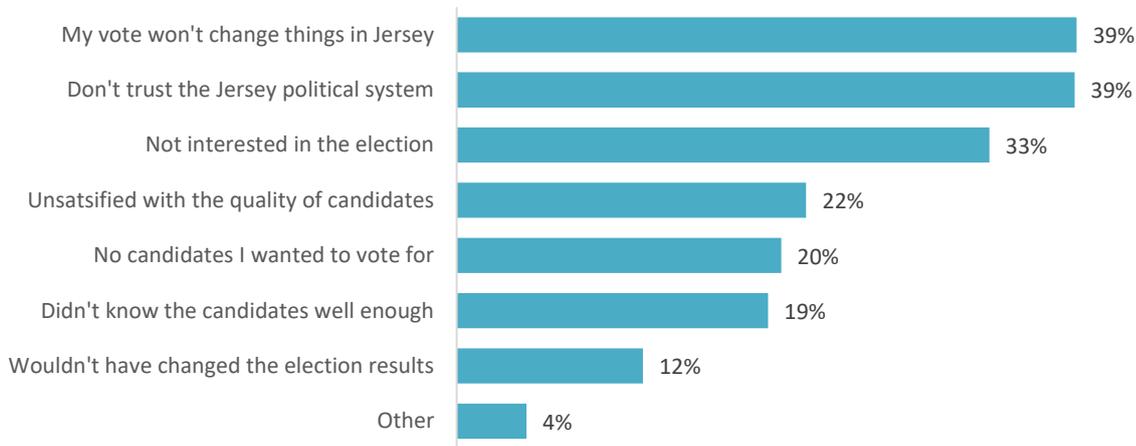
- almost half (49%) of non-voters said they deliberately did not vote, making this the most frequently chosen option
  - this was the most commonly cited option across all age groups
- a quarter (25%) of non-voters said they did not understand the political system in Jersey, the second most commonly cited option

<sup>4</sup> This is based on actual voter numbers (rather than survey data) and is the proportion of all adults, not just of those eligible or registered to vote. For eligible adults (those who could have registered to vote), the voter turnout was 32%. Among registered voters, the turnout was 43%.

- other reasons commonly cited were an inability to get to the polling station (17%), not being registered to vote (15%), and being ineligible to vote (13%)

**Non-voters who deliberately decided not to vote were asked for their reasons for doing so**

Figure 3.3 Reasons for deliberately not voting in the May 2018 general election, proportion of non-voters who deliberately did not vote (respondents could select more than one option)

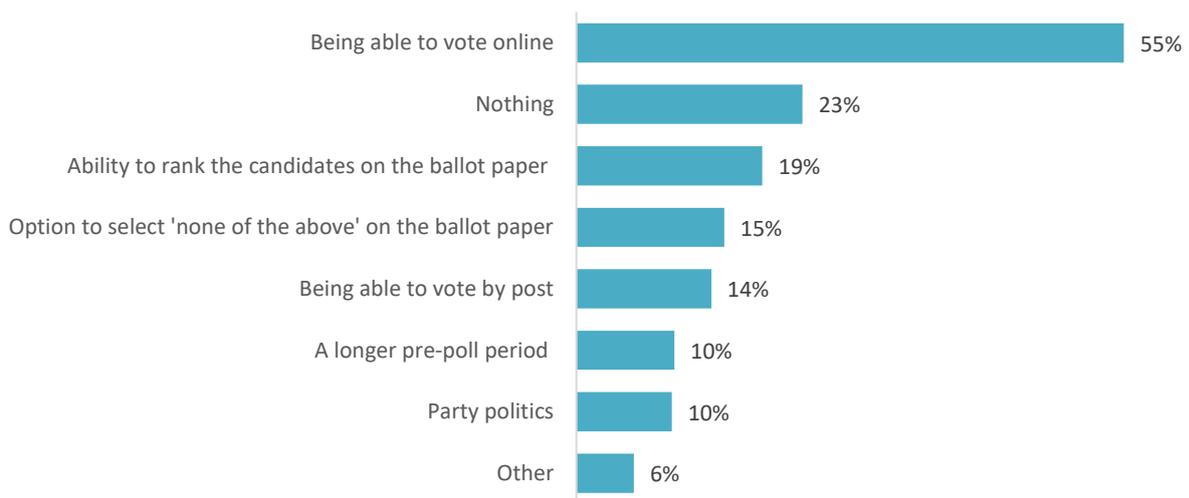


- the most commonly cited reasons for deliberately not voting were 'my vote won't change things in Jersey' and 'I don't trust the political system in Jersey' (both 39%)
- over half (55%) of adults aged 16-34 who deliberately did not vote said it was because they were not interested in the election, compared to 19% of those aged 35 and over

**Measures to improve voter turnout**

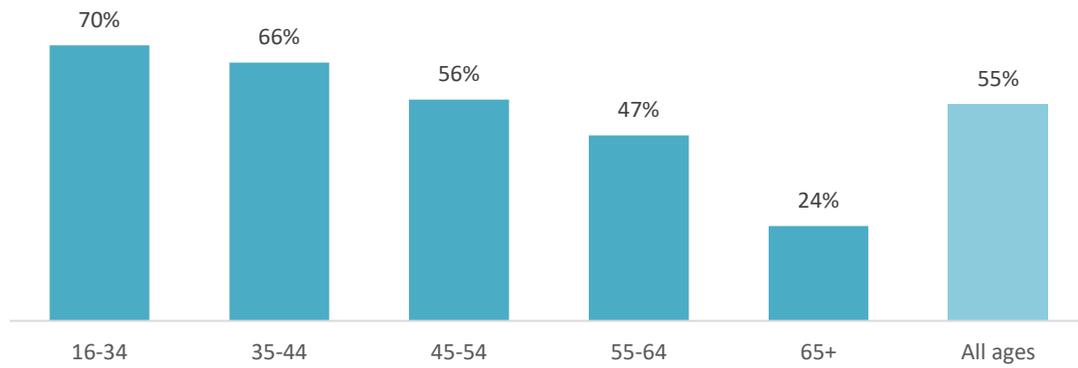
All respondents were asked about what would make them more likely to vote in the next election

Figure 3.4 Which (if any) of the following would make you more likely to vote in the next election? (all adults, respondents could select more than one option)



- over half (55%) of adults said online voting would make them more likely to vote
- almost a quarter (23%) of adults said nothing would make them more likely to vote

Figure 3.5 Proportion of all adults who would be more likely to vote in the next election if they could vote online, by age group



- younger adults were particularly encouraged by online voting, with over two-thirds of 16 to 44-year-olds selecting this option, compared to a quarter aged 65 and over

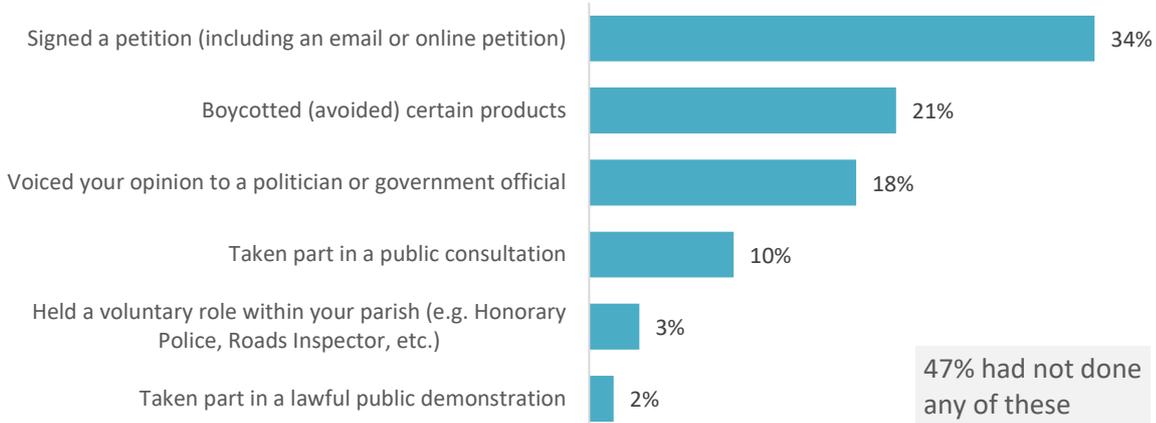


## Chapter 4 – Getting involved

### Civic activities

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

Figure 4.1 Proportion of adults who have taken part in particular civic activities (respondents could choose more than one)



- half (53%) of adults had done at least one of the listed activities in the last twelve months
- signing a petition was the most commonly cited activity, with a third (34%) of adults having done this
- across age groups, similar proportions of people had taken part in at least one civic activity
  - signing a petition was more common among 16 to 34-year-olds (42%), decreasing with age to a quarter (24%) of those aged 65 and over

### Confidence in institutions and people

Generally speaking, which of the following statements is closest to your own views?

Figure 4.2 Generally speaking would you say most people can be trusted or you can't be too careful dealing with people? By household income (excluding those that responded 'don't know')



- overall, almost two-thirds (63%) of adults felt that 'most people can be trusted', compared to around a third (37%) who felt 'you can't be too careful in dealing with people'
- the proportion of adults saying that most people could be trusted was higher in 2018 (63%) than the last time this question was asked in 2013 (55%)

- the proportion of adults who felt that most people could be trusted ranged from half (49%) of adults in households with incomes less than £20,000 to three-quarters (74%) in households with incomes of £80,000 or more
- over two-thirds (68%) of adults living in owner-occupied accommodation felt that most people could be trusted, compared to almost half (46%) in social rent

**Respondents were asked whether they had confidence in a range of institutions in Jersey**

Figure 4.3 Do you have confidence in the following institutions in Jersey?

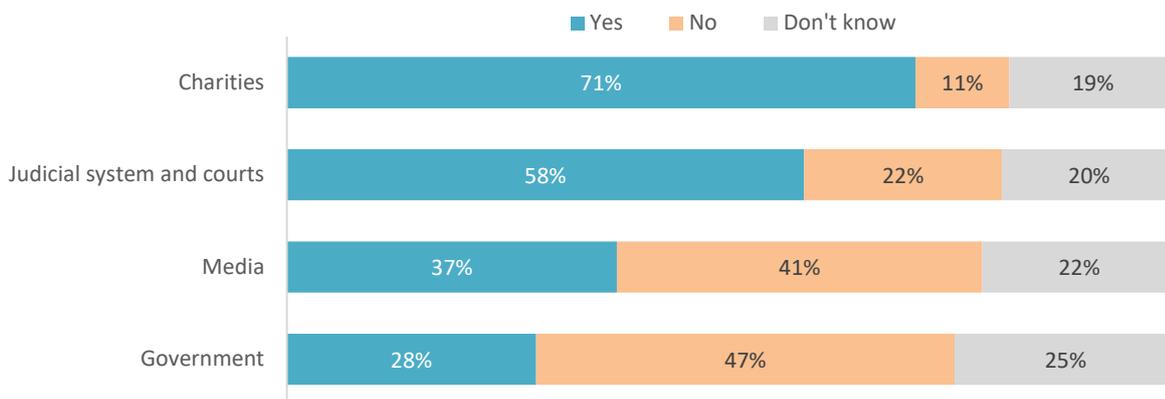
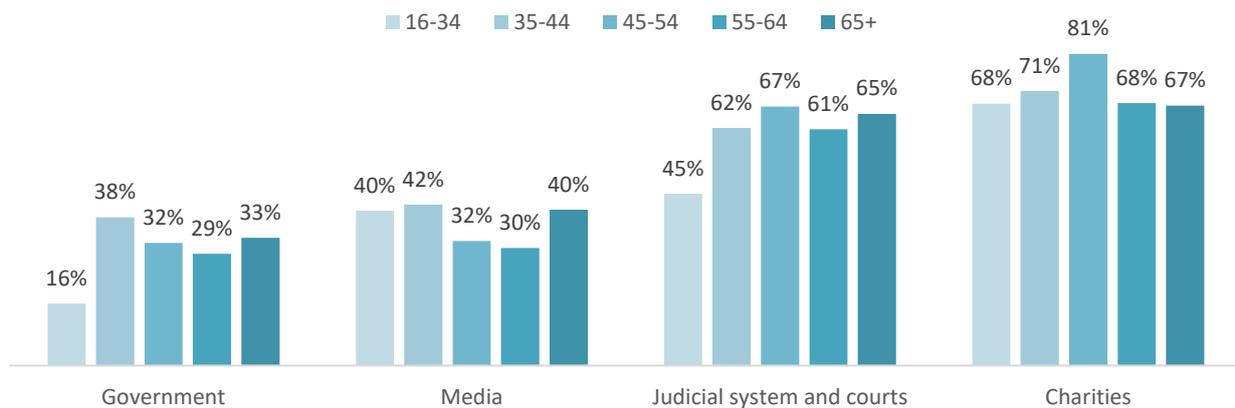


Figure 4.4 Proportion of adults who have confidence in local institutions, by age group

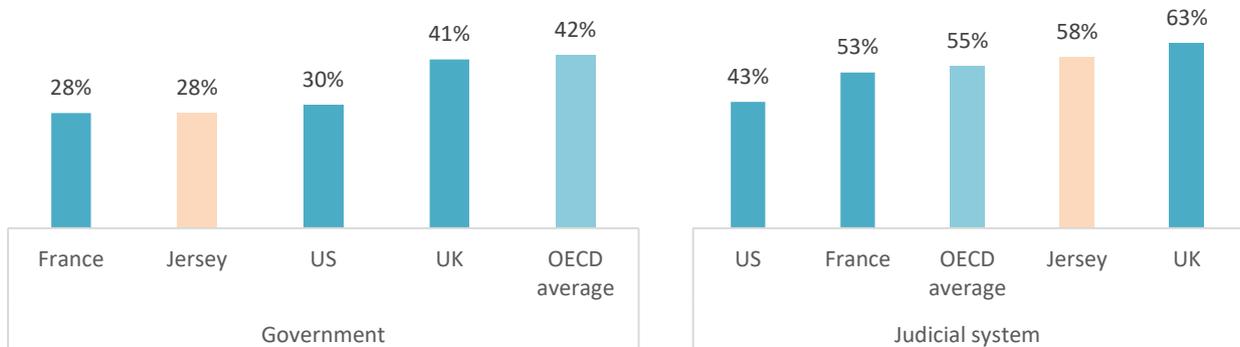


- the highest levels of confidence were for charities, with 71% of adults saying they had confidence in them whilst 11% did not
- over half of adults (58%) had confidence in the judicial system and courts, whilst 22% did not
- adults were roughly split between those with confidence in the media (37%) and those without (41%)
- confidence in government was lower than the other institutions, with around a quarter (28%) saying they had confidence and almost half (47%) saying they did not
- these figures are similar to those recorded in the 2013 survey<sup>5</sup>
- compared to other age groups, adults aged 16-34 had the least confidence in Jersey’s government and judicial system

<sup>5</sup> Confidence in local charities was not asked in 2013

We can compare these results internationally by looking at ‘yes’ responses as a percentage of ‘yes’, ‘no’ and ‘don’t know’ responses.

Figure 4.5 Proportion of adults who have confidence in local institutions, by country (‘yes’ responses as a percentage of ‘yes’, ‘no’ and ‘don’t know’ responses)

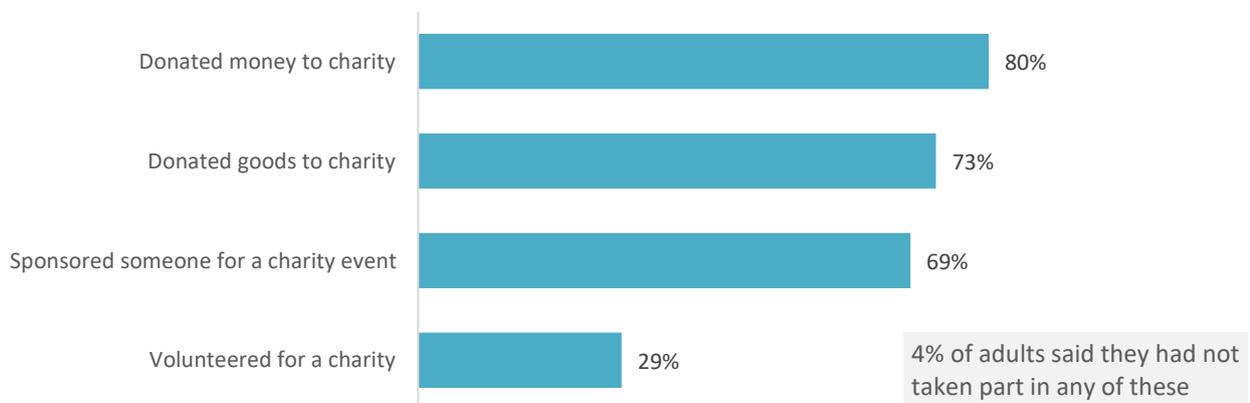


- Jersey had lower levels of confidence in government than the UK and the OECD average
- Jersey had higher levels of confidence in the local judicial system and courts (58%) than the OECD average (55%) and most OECD countries
  - Switzerland was the OECD country with the highest level of confidence in the judicial system (81%)

### Charities

#### Which of the following have you done in the last 12 months?

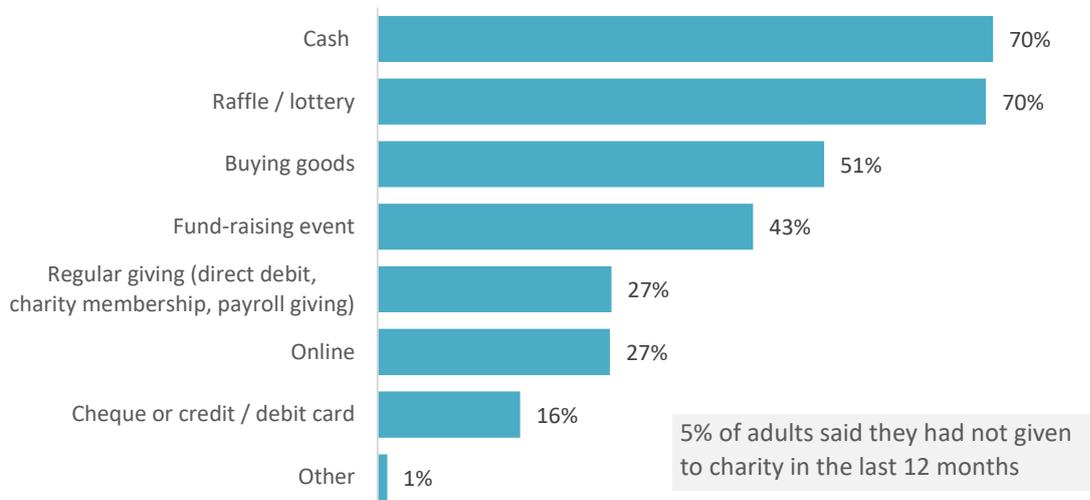
Figure 4.6 Proportion of adults who have taken part in particular charitable activities (respondents could choose more than one)



- the majority (96%) of adults had taken part in at least one of the listed charitable activities in the last twelve months
- over a quarter (29%) of adults had volunteered for a charity

**In the last 12 months, have you given to charity in any of the following ways?**

Figure 4.7 Methods of giving to charity (respondents could choose more than one)

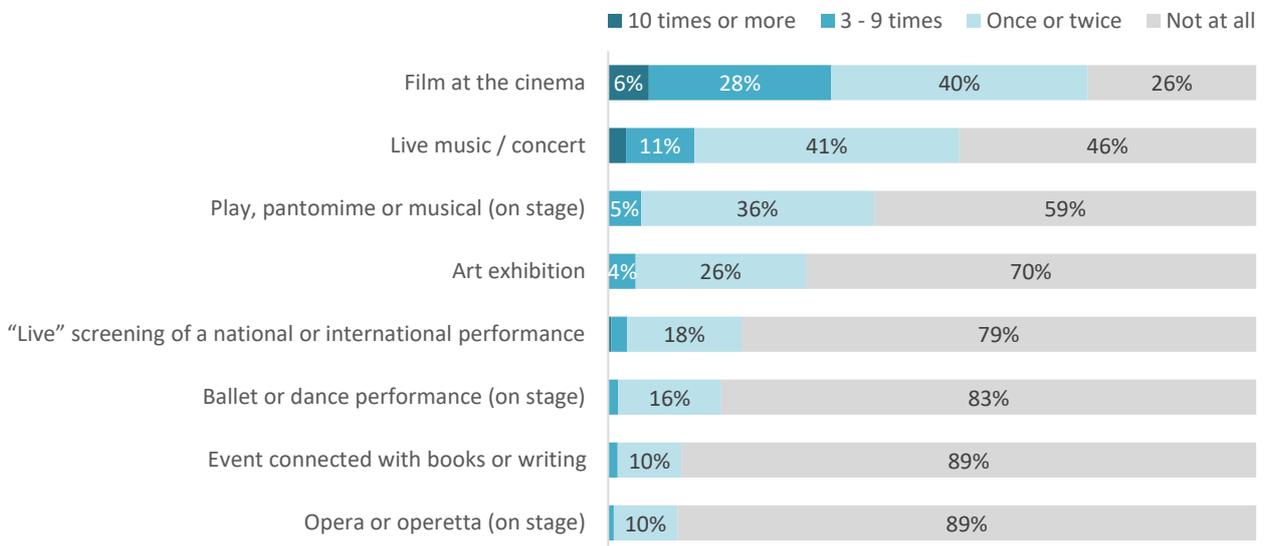


- the most common methods of giving to charity were giving cash and buying lottery or raffle tickets, both cited by 70% of adults
- a third (33%) of 16 to 34-year-olds donated online, compared to 11% of those aged 65 and over

**Arts and culture**

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

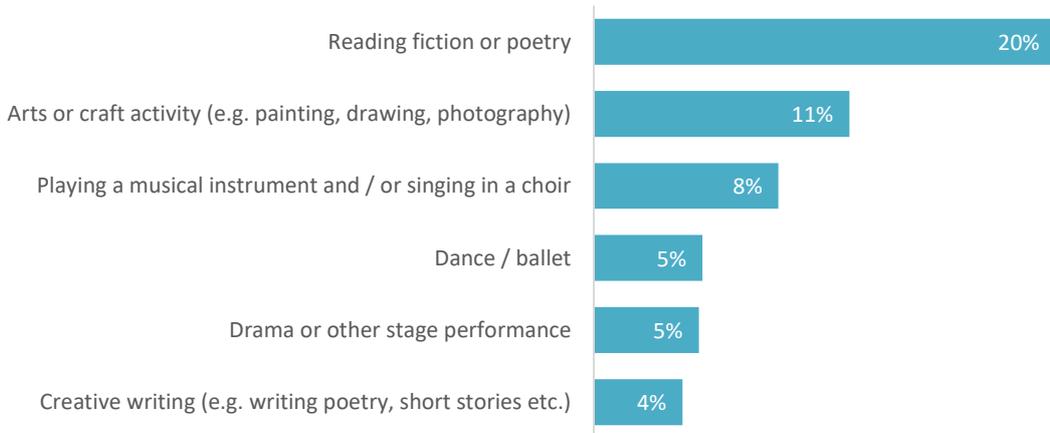
Figure 4.8 Attendance of various cultural events in Jersey in the last 12 months



- overall, 87% of adults had attended one or more of the listed cultural events at least once in the last twelve months
  - attendance of any of the listed cultural events decreased with age, from 94% of 16 to 34-year-olds, to 73% of those aged 65 and over
- watching films at the cinema was the most popular cultural event, with three-quarters (74%) of adults visiting at least once in the last twelve months

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

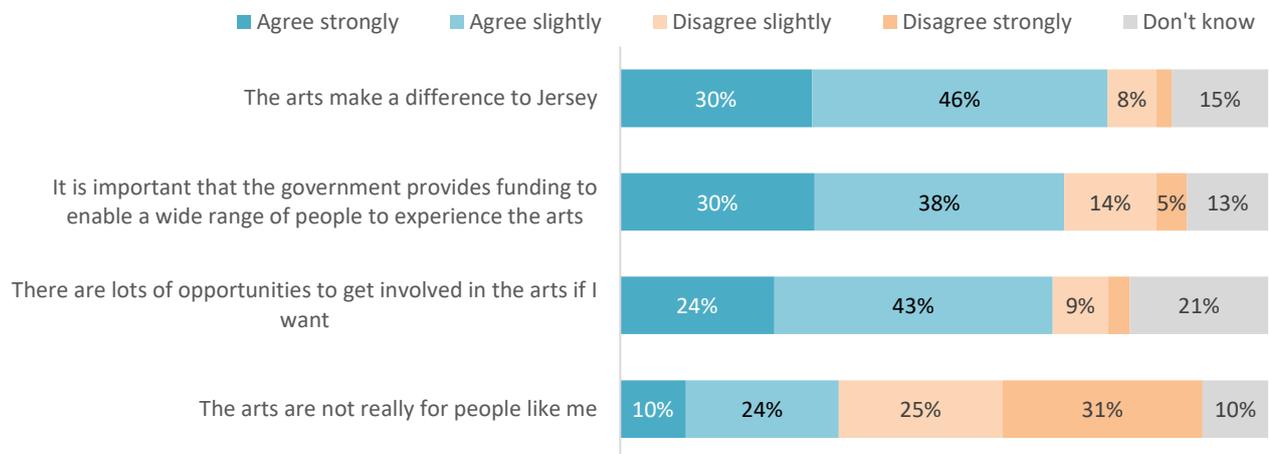
Figure 4.9 Proportion of adults that had taken part in particular cultural activities in Jersey in the last twelve months



- overall, a third (31%) of adults had taken part in at least one of the listed cultural activities in the last twelve months
- the most popular cultural activity among adults was reading fiction or poetry, with 20% having participated in the last twelve months

**Respondents were asked how far they agreed or disagreed with statements relating to arts and culture**

Figure 4.10 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements...?



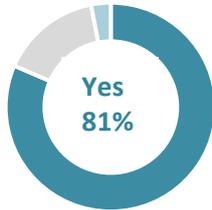
- three-quarters (76%) of adults agreed that the arts make a difference to Jersey, whilst 9% disagreed, making it the most supported statement
- the only statement which received more disagreement than agreement was “the arts are not really for people like me”; more than half (56%) of adults disagreed, whilst a third (34%) agreed
- the proportion of adults who agreed with the first three statements increased with age



## Chapter 5 – Personal tax in Jersey

### Paying personal tax

Do you pay personal income tax?



Around eight out of ten (81%) adults in Jersey said that they paid personal income tax and 3% did not know.

■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know

- adults who were working were the most likely to pay income tax (91%), followed by retired adults (66%) and adults who were not working (36%)

### Couples taxation

Respondents were asked for their views on the current system in Jersey for taxing couples who live together.

Figure 5.1 Currently unmarried couples who live together are taxed individually. Married or civil partnership couples are taxed together, on their joint income. Do you think this should be changed?

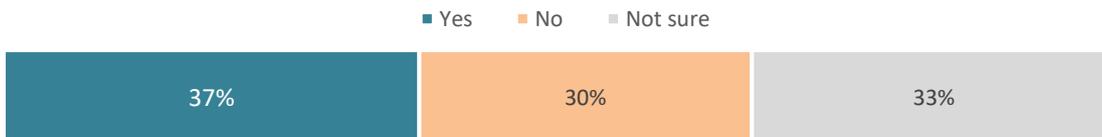
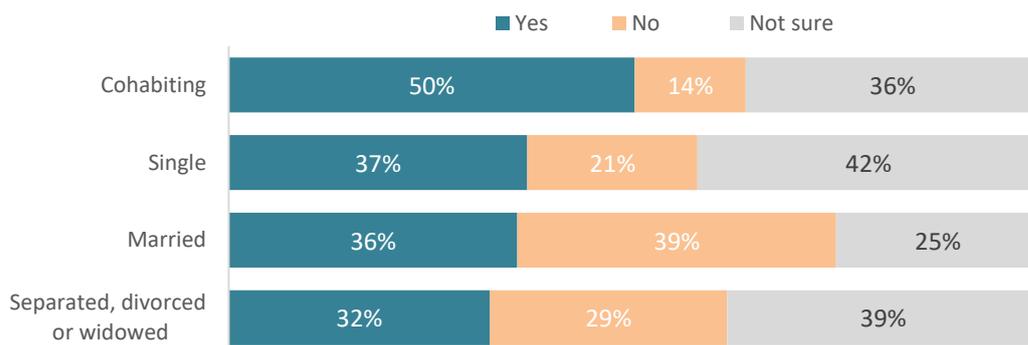


Figure 5.2 Currently unmarried couples who live together are taxed individually. Married or civil partnership couples are taxed together, on their joint income. Do you think this should be changed? (by marital status)



- opinion was split on whether the current system for taxing couples should change; around a third (37%) of adults felt it should change whilst similar proportions disagreed (30%) or were not sure (33%)
- half (50%) of cohabiting couples thought that the current system should change and around a third (36%) were unsure
- for married couples, opinion was fairly evenly split between those that felt the current system should not be changed (39%) and those who felt it should be changed (36%)
- looking only at adults that expressed an opinion (excluding 'not sure' responses), almost three-fifths (56%) felt the current system should be changed and around two-fifths (44%) disagreed

**Respondents were asked for their views on potential alternatives to the current system for taxing couples**

Figure 5.3 Which of these two options for taxing couples who live together do you prefer?  
“Tax all couples...”



- almost two-fifths (37%) of adults felt that couples living together should be taxed individually, a quarter felt they should be taxed on their joint income (25%) and almost two-fifths (38%) were not sure
- excluding the ‘not sure’ responses (leaving only those that expressed an opinion), 60% of adults felt that couples living together should be taxed individually on their own income and 40% felt they should be taxed on their joint income

**Currently, there are different tax allowances for couples who are married / in civil partnerships than for couples who live together. Respondents were asked their views on the amount of tax that couples living together should pay.**

Figure 5.4 Views on whether married couples should pay more or less tax than unmarried couples who live together.

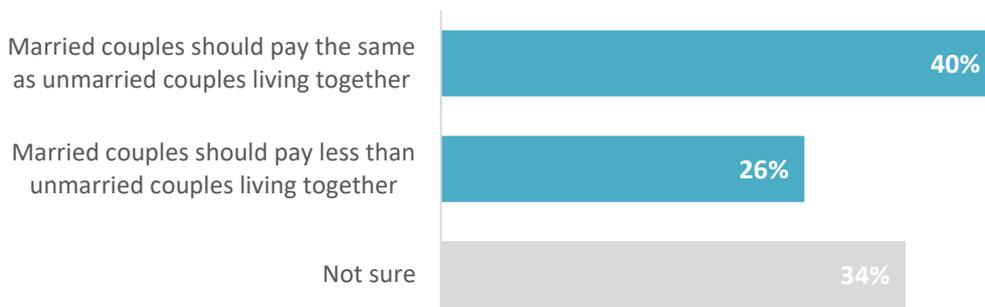
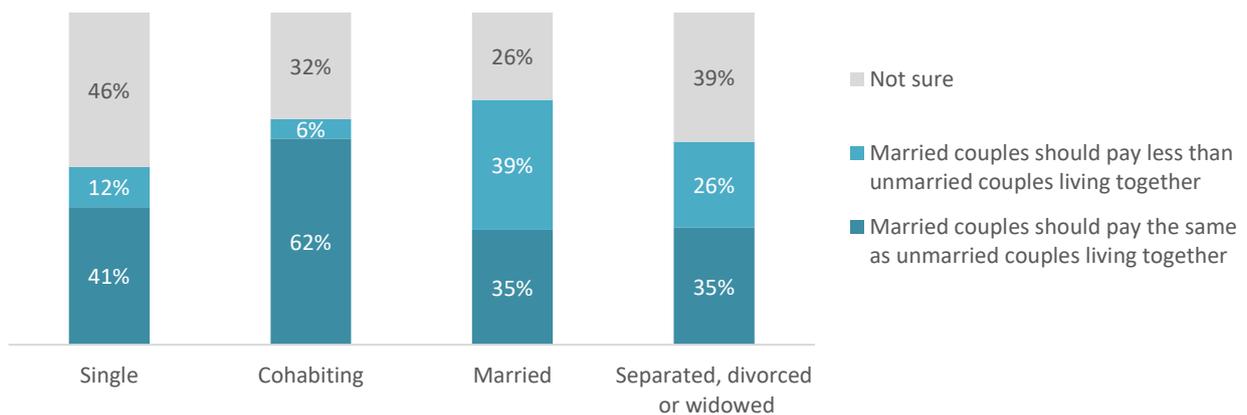


Figure 5.5 Views on whether married couples should pay more or less tax than unmarried couples who live together, by marital status

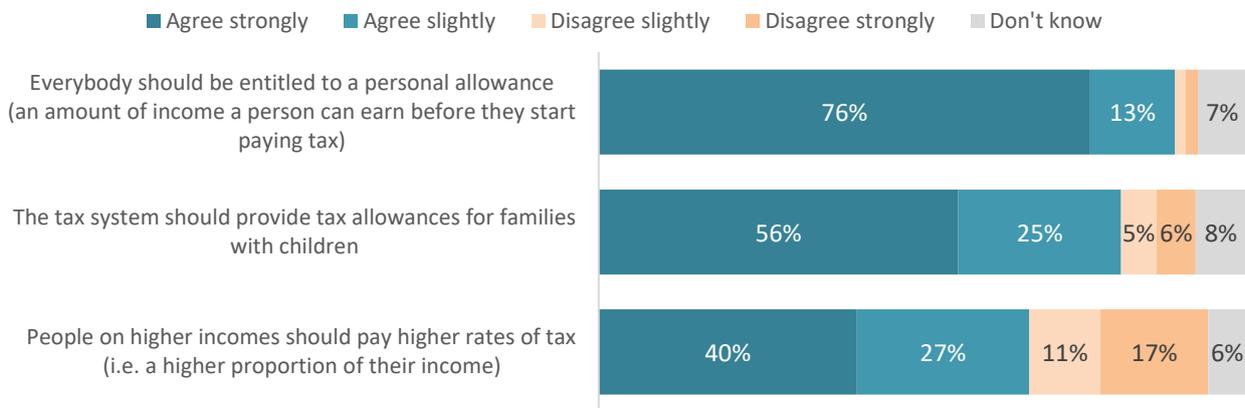


- two-fifths (40%) of adults felt that married couples should *pay the same* tax as unmarried couples who live together, whilst a quarter (26%) thought that married couples *should pay less* than unmarried couples living together (around a third were unsure)
- almost two-thirds (62%) of cohabiting adults and around a third (35%) of married adults felt that all couples living together should pay *the same* tax (regardless of marital status), whilst two-fifths (39%) of married adults felt that married couples should pay less tax than unmarried couples living together

## Personal tax rates and allowances

### How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about personal tax rates and allowances?

Figure 5.6 Level of agreement or disagreement with statements about personal tax rates and allowances



- the majority of adults (89%) agreed at some level that everyone should be entitled to a personal allowance
- eight out of ten (81%) adults agreed at some level that the tax system should provide tax allowances for families with children
- two-thirds (67%) of adults agreed at some level that people on higher incomes should pay higher rates of tax and over a quarter (28%) disagreed
- as might be expected, adults in households on lower incomes (below £20,000) were most in favour of higher rates of tax for people on higher incomes; three-quarters (74%) agreed at some level, compared to almost half (45%) of adults in households on incomes on £80,000 or more
- nine out of ten (90%) adults living in a household with children agreed with tax allowances for families with children, compared to three-quarters (77%) of adults without children in the household (15% of such households disagreed)



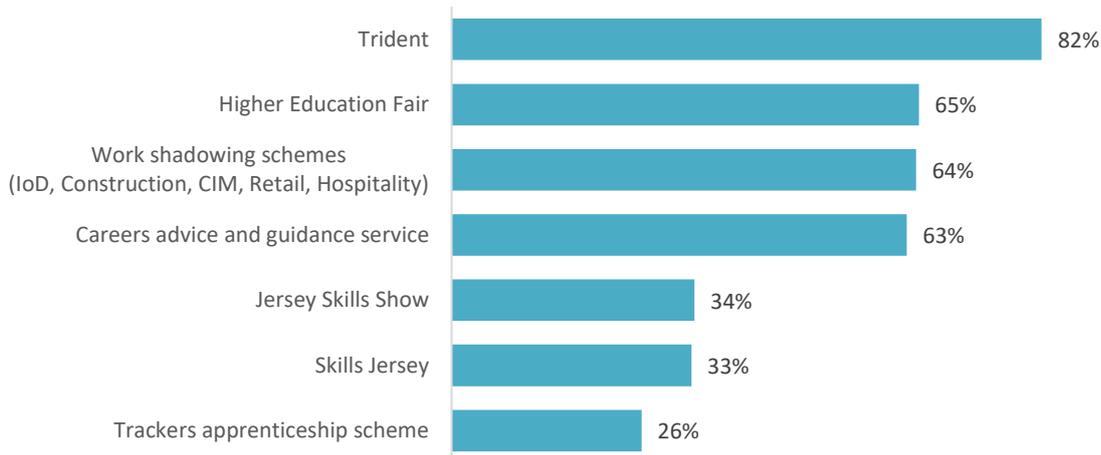
## Chapter 6 – Skills and careers

### Skills Jersey

Skills Jersey consists of a number of teams, which include Careers Jersey, Trident, Trackers and Student Finance.

#### Before this survey, had you heard of Skills Jersey or its services?

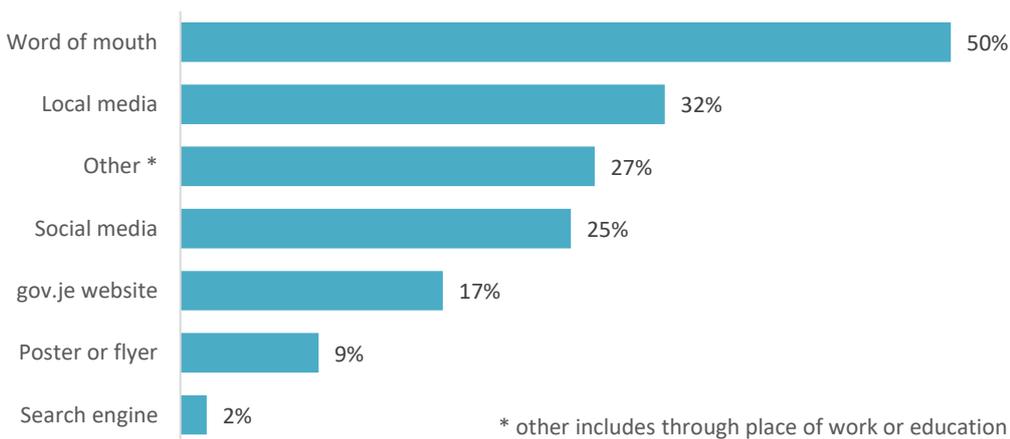
Figure 6.1 Proportion of adults who were aware of Skills Jersey and its services



- a third (33%) of adults had heard of Skills Jersey
- awareness of the services offered by Skills Jersey ranged from a quarter (26%) of people for the Trackers apprenticeship scheme to 82% for Trident

#### If you answered “yes” to any of the above, how did you hear about Skills Jersey or its services?

Figure 6.2 How people had heard of Skills Jersey and its services (respondents could choose more than one)

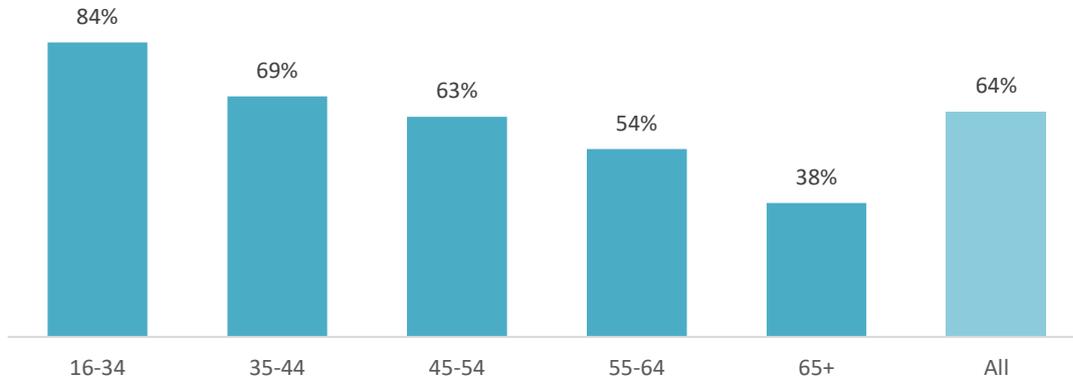


- the most common way of hearing about Skills Jersey or its services was by word of mouth (50%)

## Learning and skills

**In the last 12 months, have you wanted to improve your knowledge or skills in any area, including hobbies?**

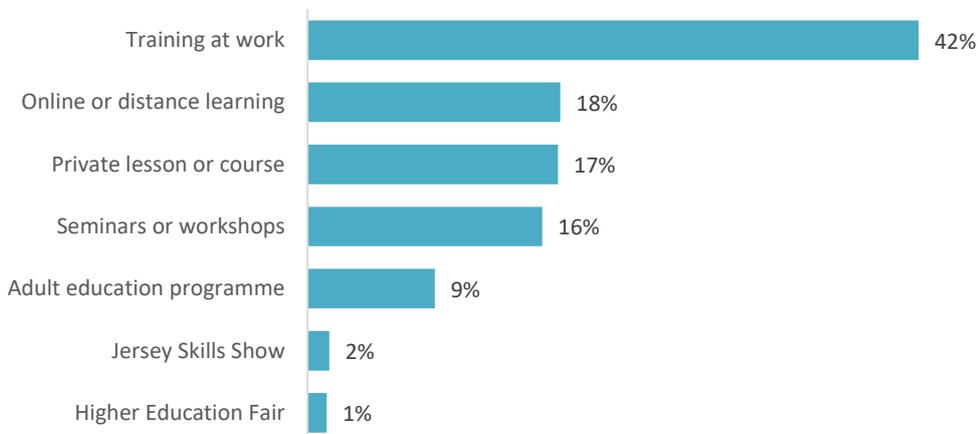
Figure 6.3 Proportion of adults who wanted to improve knowledge or skills in the last 12 months



- two-thirds (64%) of adults wanted to improve their knowledge or skills over the last 12 months
- the proportion of adults who wanted to improve their knowledge or skills decreased with age, from 84% of 16 to 34-year-olds, to 38% of those aged 65 and over

**During the last 12 months, have you participated in any of the following activities to improve your knowledge or skills in any area, including hobbies? (part time or full time)**

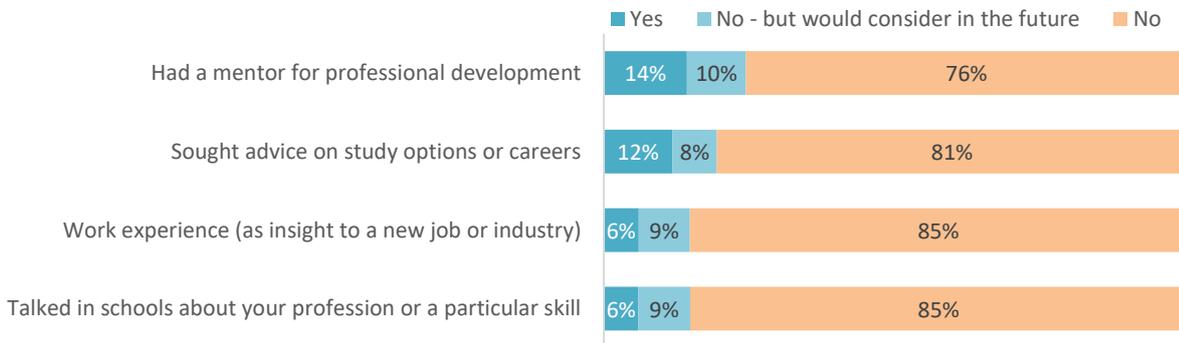
Figure 6.4 Proportion of adults who had taken part in particular activities to improve their knowledge or skills in the last 12 months (respondents could choose more than one)



- 60% of adults had taken part in one of the listed activities to improve their knowledge or skills in the last 12 months
- the most common activity was training at work, undertaken by 42% of all adults
- participation rates were higher among younger age groups; three-quarters (77%) of 16 to 34-year-olds had done one of these activities, compared to 20% of those aged 65 and over

**Respondents were asked whether they had taken part in specific activities relating to professional development and careers during the last 12 months**

Figure 6.5 Proportion of adults who have taken part in the following activities in the in the last 12 months

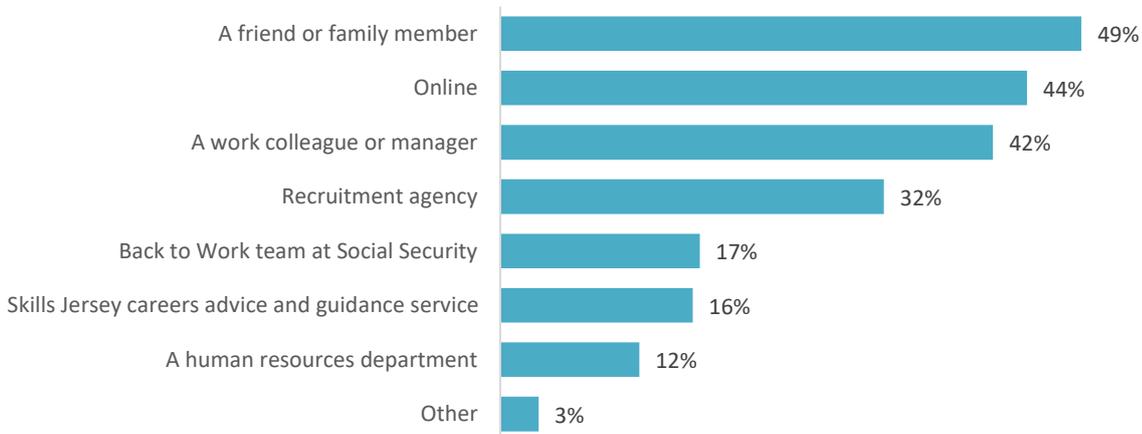


- a quarter (27%) of adults had done at least one of the listed activities, and 14% had not done any but would consider it in the future
  - 42% of those aged 16-34 years had done at least one of these activities, compared to 2% of those aged 65 and over
- the most common activities were having a mentor for professional development (14%) and seeking advice on study options or careers (12%)

**Careers advice**

**If you wanted careers advice, where would you go?**

Figure 6.6 Sources of careers advice that adults would use (respondents could choose more than one)



- half (49%) of adults would seek careers advice from friends and family

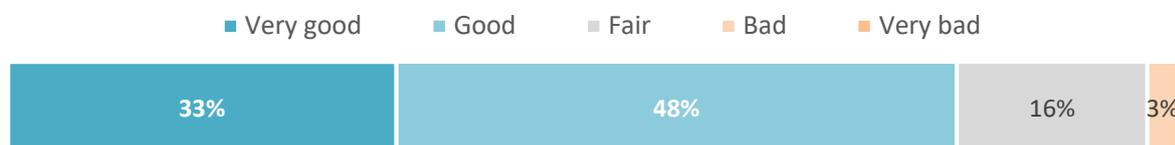


## Chapter 7 – Health

### General health

#### How is your health in general?

Figure 7.1 Self-rated general health

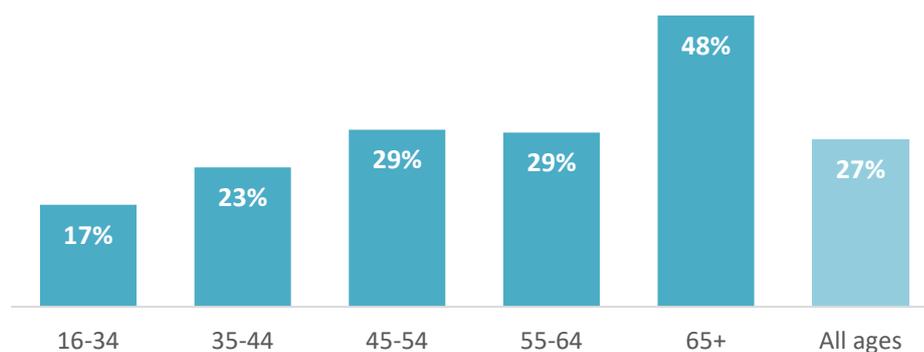


- four out of five (81%) adults rated their general health as either good or very good, unchanged since 2017

### Longstanding condition or illness

#### Do you have any physical or mental health condition or illness lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more?

Figure 7.2 Proportion of adults with a longstanding physical or mental health condition or illness, by age



- a quarter (27%) of adults reported having a longstanding physical or mental health condition or illness
- greater proportions of older people reported that they had a longstanding physical or mental health condition or illness; almost half (48%) of those aged 65 or over, compared to 17% of 16 to 34-year-olds

#### Does your condition or illness reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities?

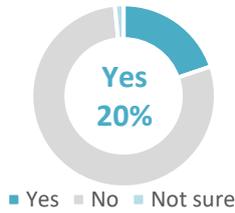
Table 7.1 Percentage of people that were limited in their day-to-day activities because of their condition or illness, by age (of adults with a longstanding condition or illness)

	16-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	All
Yes, limited a lot	13	4	23	22	16	16
Yes, limited a little	49	66	47	46	54	53
No	38	30	30	32	30	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

- over two-thirds (69%) of adults with a physical or mental health condition or illness said that it limited their day-to-day activities either a little or a lot

### Visiting the hospital emergency department (A&E)

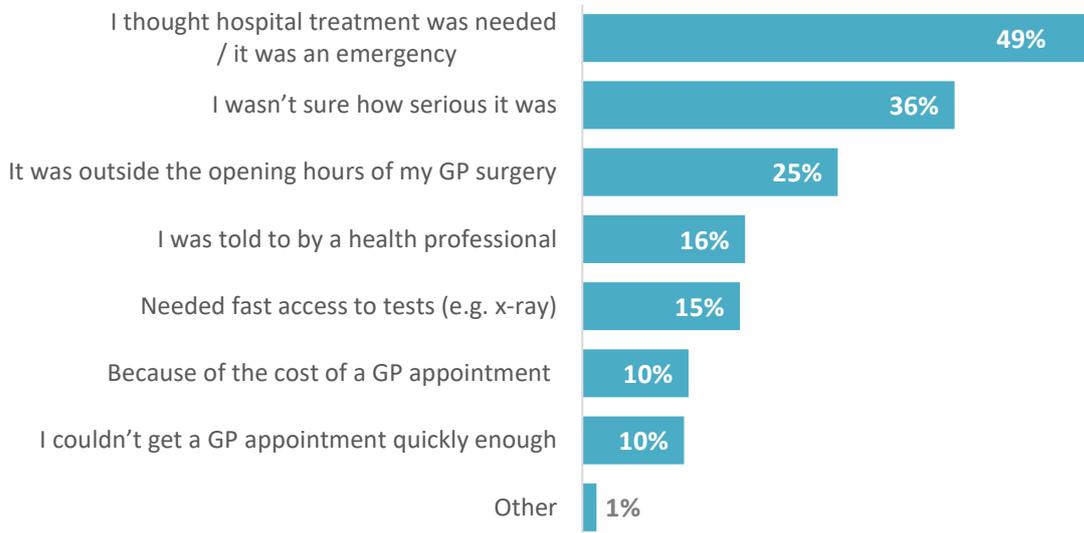
In the last 12 months, have you visited the Emergency Department (A&E) for yourself or one of your household members (including children), for something that could have been treated at a doctor’s surgery?



One in five (20%) adults said that in the last 12 months they had visited the Emergency Department for themselves or a household member for something that could have been treated at a doctor’s surgery; 2% were not sure.

### If you answered “yes”, why did you visit the Emergency Department (A&E) rather than a doctor’s surgery / GP?

Figure 7.3 Reasons for visiting the Emergency Department (A&E) rather than a doctor’s surgery / GP



- the most common reasons for visiting the Emergency Department rather than a doctor’s surgery were because it was thought that hospital treatment was needed / it was an emergency (49%), followed by being unsure how serious it was (36%)
- one in ten adults (10%) who visited the Emergency Department rather than a doctor’s surgery said they had done so because of the cost of a GP appointment; over two-thirds (68%) of the adults who cited this reason lived in households in the lowest income group (household income less than £20,000)

### Private health insurance

Are you covered by private health insurance, whether in your own name or through another family member?



Over a third (37%) of adults said that they were covered by private health insurance (either in their own name or through another household member)

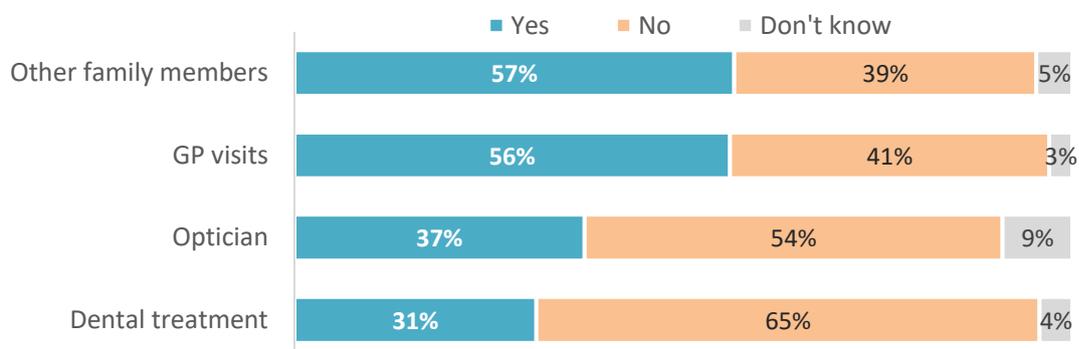
Figure 7.4 Proportion of adults who are covered by private health insurance, by household income



- as might be expected, the proportion of adults covered by health insurance increased with household income; ranging from 4% of adults in the lowest household income group to 62% of adults in the highest household income group
- almost half of working adults (44%) said they were covered by private health insurance, compared to a fifth (18%) of retired adults and a quarter (24%) of adults who were not working for other reasons (e.g. full-time education, homemaker, unable to work)
- the majority (86%) of adults working in finance said they were covered by private health insurance compared to 21% of non-finance workers

#### Respondents were asked about the type of cover provided by their private health insurance

Figure 7.5 Does the private health insurance provide cover for any of the following?



- around six out of ten (57%) adults with private health insurance said their insurance also covered other family members, and a similar proportion (56%) said it covered GP visits
- almost a third of adults with private health insurance reported that their insurance also covered dental treatment

## Drinking

### How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?

Figure 7.6 Frequency of drinking alcohol



Table 7.2 How often do you have a drink containing alcohol? by age (percent)

	16-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	All
Never	11	8	13	9	15	11
Once a month or less	20	20	10	13	17	17
2-4 times a month	38	29	20	23	16	27
2-3 times a week	26	27	34	32	26	29
4 or more times a week	5	16	21	23	25	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

- around one in ten (11%) adults never drank alcohol
- one in six (16%) adults reported drinking alcohol four or more times a week
- around a quarter of adults aged 45 and over reported drinking alcohol four or more times a week, compared to just 5% of adults aged 16-34 years
- the frequency of drinking alcohol has not changed significantly since this question was last asked in 2016

### How many standard<sup>6</sup> alcoholic drinks do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?

Figure 7.7 Number of standard alcoholic drinks consumed on a typical day when drinking



Table 7.3 Number of standard alcoholic drinks consumed on a typical day when drinking, by age (percent)

	16-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	All
One or two	26	44	39	47	68	42
Three or four	22	31	41	37	22	30
Five or six	25	18	13	9	8	16
Seven to nine	18	5	5	5	1	8
Ten or more	10	1	1	2	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>6</sup> A standard drink was described as half a pint of ordinary strength beer, or a small glass of wine. A standard glass of wine, a pint of ordinary strength beer, or half a pint of extra strength beer, was described as counting as 2 ‘standard alcoholic drinks’.

- one in thirty (3%) adults reported drinking 10 or more standard alcoholic drinks on a typical day when they were drinking
- two-thirds (68%) of adults aged 65 or over drank one or two standard alcoholic drinks on a typical day, compared to around a quarter (26%) of adults aged 16-34 years
- over a quarter (28%) of adults aged 16-34 years drank seven or more standard alcoholic drinks on a typical day of drinking

### How many standard alcoholic drinks do you have in a typical week?

Figure 7.8 Number of standard alcoholic drinks consumed in a typical week (excludes non-drinkers)

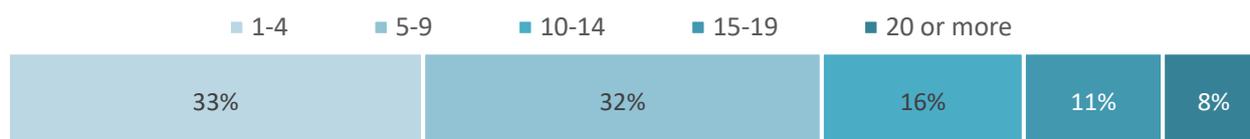


Table 7.4 Number of standard alcoholic drinks consumed in a typical week, by age (excludes non-drinkers)

	16-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	All
One to four	24	40	28	35	43	33
Five to nine	40	25	33	26	25	32
Ten to fourteen	15	15	21	16	13	16
Fifteen to nineteen	12	9	11	14	10	11
Twenty or more	8	11	6	8	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

- nearly one in five (19%) adults reported drinking more than the recommended weekly limit of 14 standard alcoholic drinks
- over a quarter (27%) of males drank more than the recommended weekly limit of 14 standard alcoholic drinks, compared to 12% of females
- the proportion of adults drinking more than 14 standard alcoholic drinks was similar across each of the age groups (around one in five)

### How many alcohol-free days do you have in a typical week when you are drinking?

Current UK guidelines recommend having several alcohol-free days each week as a way to cut down for those who wish to drink less.

Figure 7.9 Number of alcohol-free days in a typical week when drinking (excludes non-drinkers)

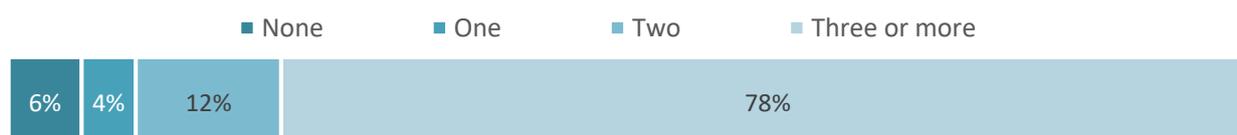


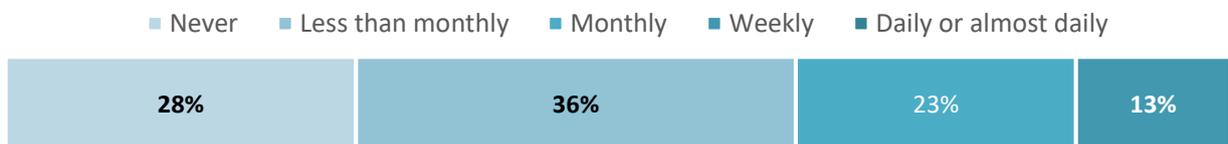
Table 7.5 Number of alcohol-free days reported in a typical week when drinking, by weekly alcohol consumption, excluding non-drinkers (percent)

Number of Alcohol-free days	Weekly alcohol consumption			All
	1 to 9 units	10 to 14 units	More than 14 units	
None	2	9	18	6
One day	3	4	12	4
Two days	7	22	21	12
Three or more days	89	66	49	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

- the majority of adults (78%) who drank alcohol had at least three alcohol-free days per week; this was unchanged from 2016
- adults who drank more than the recommended weekly limit of 14 units per week were less likely to have alcohol-free days than those who drank within the guidelines
  - 18% of adults who drank more than the recommended limit reported having no alcohol-free days

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

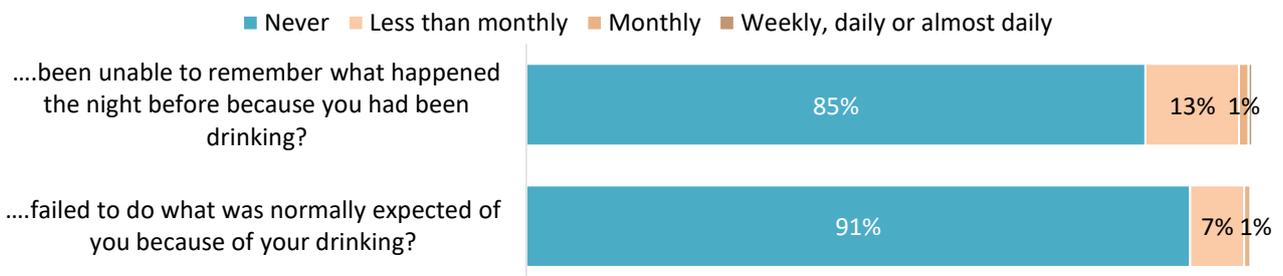
Figure 7.10 How often have you had six or more standard alcoholic drinks if female, or eight or more if male, on a single occasion in the last year? (excludes non-drinkers)



- around one in seven (13%) adults who drank alcohol reported drinking six or more (for females) or eight or more (for men) units on a single occasion at least weekly

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

Figure 7.11 “How often in the last year have you.....” (excludes non-drinkers)



- around one in a hundred (1%) adults who drank alcohol said they had encountered these situations on at least a weekly, daily or almost daily basis because of their drinking

### Has a relative, friend, doctor, or other health worker been concerned about your drinking or suggested that you cut down?

Table 7.6 Has a relative, friend, doctor, or other health worker been concerned about your drinking or suggested that you cut down? by weekly alcohol consumption (percent)

	1 to 9 units	10 to 14 units	More than 14 units	All
No	99	93	73	93
Yes, but not in the last year	1	7	9	4
Yes, in the last year	1	0	18	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

- as might be expected, the proportion of adults who said a friend, relative or health worker had been concerned about their drinking was greatest for those drinking more than the recommended 14 units per week
- over a quarter (27%) of adults who drank more than the recommended 14 units of alcohol per week said that someone had expressed concerns about their drinking at some point in time, and 18% said this had happened in the last year
- over a quarter (27%) of adults who drank 20 or more units per week reported that somebody had been concerned about their drinking in the last year

### Harmful or hazardous drinking

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

- around a quarter (23%) of drinkers were found to be drinking at potentially hazardous or harmful levels (FAST score of 3 or above)
- almost a third (31%) of drinkers aged 16-34 were drinking at potentially hazardous or harmful levels, compared to around one in eight (13%) drinkers aged 65 and over
- the proportion of adults drinking at potentially hazardous levels has remained essentially unchanged since 2010

## Smoking

Figure 7.12 Frequency of smoking among adults



- around half (53%) of adults in Jersey had never smoked
- around one in seven (15%) of adults in Jersey were smokers
- a third of adults (32%) used to smoke (daily or occasionally) but have since given up
- the proportion of smokers reduced with increasing age; almost a quarter (23%) of 16 to 34-year-olds currently smoked compared to one in twenty (6%) adults aged 65 or over

Table 7.7 Percentage of adults who smoke, by year

Percent of responses	2005	2007	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
I have never smoked / I don't smoke	45	48	48	47	46	44	48	50	47	52	53
I used to smoke occasionally but don't now	12	15	15	13	15	15	15	14	14	13	17
I used to smoke daily but don't now	17	17	16	17	17	18	19	17	20	19	15
I smoke occasionally but not everyday	6	6	5	8	6	6	5	6	6	5	5
I smoke daily	19	14	16	15	16	16	14	12	13	11	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>										

- the proportion of daily smokers has reduced over the last five years (from 16% in 2013 to 10% in 2018)<sup>7</sup>

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

Table 7.8 Average number of cigarettes smoked per day (mean average, daily smokers only)

	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Men	16	17	15	15	13	15
Women	13	14	13	11	12	11
<b>All daily smokers</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>

- daily smokers smoked on average 13 cigarettes per day
- the number of cigarettes smoked by both males and females each day has remained essentially unchanged since 2008
- adults who smoked 'occasionally' smoked on average two cigarettes per day

<sup>7</sup> An Island-wide smoking ban was introduced in Jersey in January 2007, prohibiting smoking in certain public places

### Does anyone smoke regularly inside your home (for example household members, regular visitors)?

Table 7.9 Proportion of households containing a smoker, by households with children living or being looked after in the home

		Are there children in the home, or does someone in the household regularly look after children in the home?		
		Yes	No	All households
Does anyone in the household smoke?	Yes	10	11	11
	No	90	89	89
All households		100	100	100

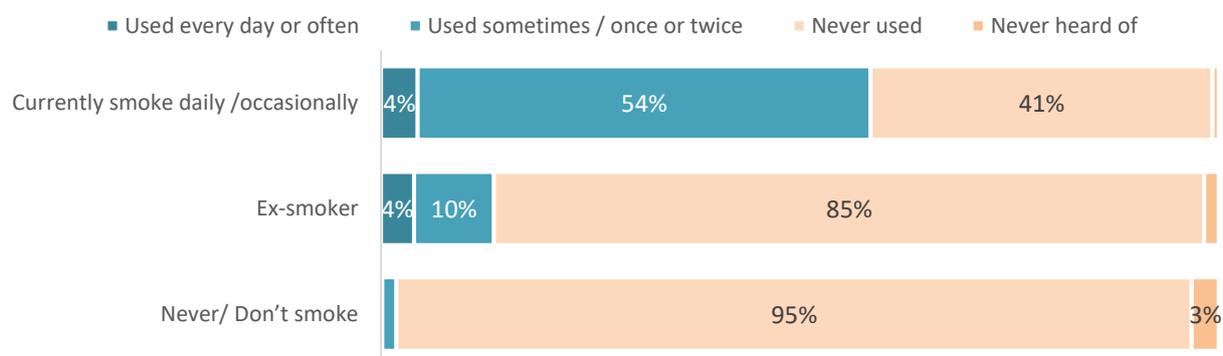
- around one in ten households (11%) had someone who smoked regularly in the home, a proportion essentially unchanged since 2016
- one in ten (10%) households with children living or being looked after in the household had somebody that regularly smoked in the home

## E-cigarettes

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

### Do you use electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes)?

Figure 7.13 Frequency of e-cigarette usage among adults, by smoking status



- overall, 3% of adults had never heard of e-cigarettes and 83% had heard of them but never used them
- overall, 14% of adults had used e-cigarettes; 12% of adults had used them sometimes / once or twice and 2% used them every day or often
- by smoking status, 58% of current tobacco smokers had used e-cigarettes to some extent, compared to 14% of ex-smokers and 2% of those who had never smoked

## Quitting smoking

### Have you wanted to quit smoking in the last year?



Yes  
57%

over half of smokers said they had wanted to quit in the last year

- the proportion of smokers wanting to quit has reduced from 67% in 2014 to 57% in 2017
- by smoking status, 63% of daily smokers and 44% of occasional smokers said they had wanted to quit in the last year
- two-fifths (62%) of female smokers said they had wanted to quit in the last year, compared to around half (53%) of male smokers

### Have you heard of the Help2Quit pharmacy service?

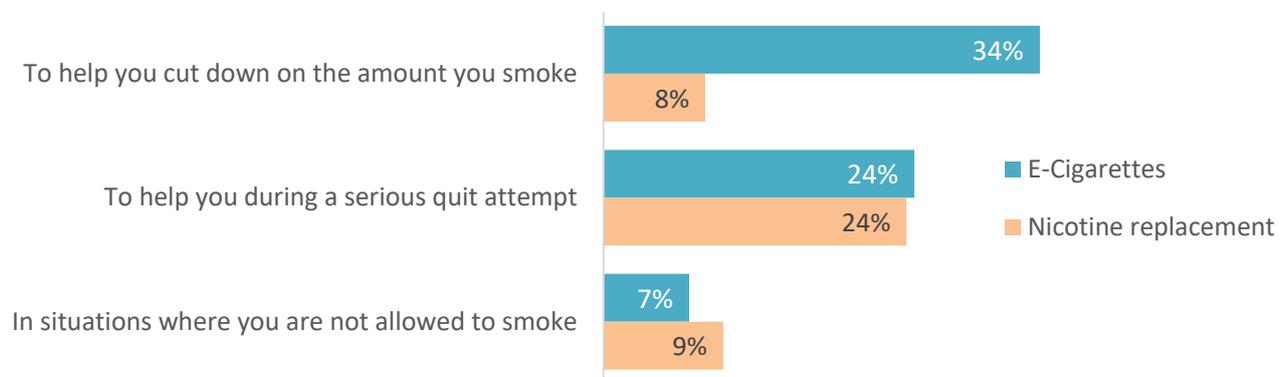


Yes  
75%

three-quarters (75%) of smokers had heard of the Help2Quit pharmacy service (essentially unchanged since 2014)

### Have you used e-cigarettes / nicotine replacement products for any of the following reasons over the last year?

Figure 7.14 Proportion of current smokers that have used e-cigarettes / other nicotine replacement for specific reasons over the last year



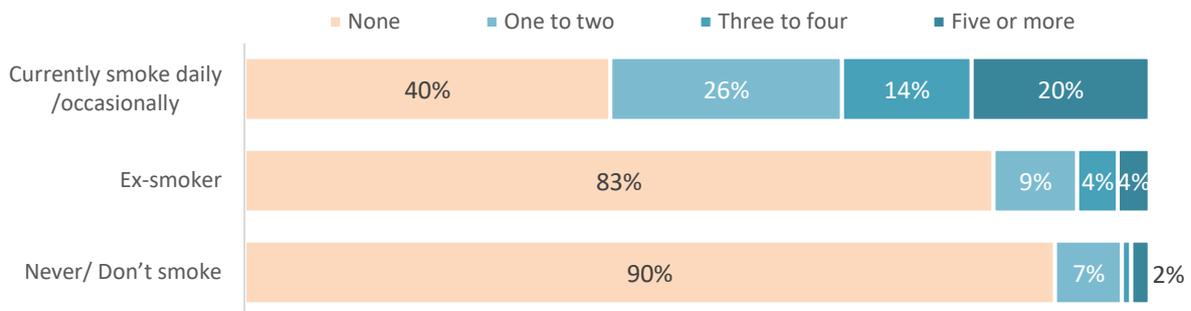
- one in three (34%) smokers had used e-cigarettes to help cut down the amount they smoke, and one in twelve (8%) had used nicotine replacement products for this purpose
- similar proportions of smokers had used e-cigarettes or other nicotine replacement products during a serious quit attempt (24%)
- the most popular nicotine replacement products used during a serious quit attempt were patches and chewing gum (cited by 20% and 15% of smokers respectively); one in ten (10%) smokers used other nicotine replacement products (including lozenges, inhalers and mouth spray) for this purpose

## Duty-free cigarettes

Respondents were asked how many packs of 200 cigarettes they had purchased duty free to bring back to Jersey over the last year; including all cigarettes that they had paid for, even if it was using the allowance of another adult.

**Over the past 12 months, how many cigarettes have you purchased duty free to bring back to Jersey, for yourself, friends or relatives?**

Figure 7.15 Number of packs of 200 cigarettes purchased duty free in the last year, by smoking status



- overall, one in five (20%) adults said they had purchased cigarettes duty free in the last year
- the mean number of packs purchased in the last year was 3.5 packs of 200 cigarettes (for adults that made a purchase)
- three-fifths (60%) of current smokers said they had purchased duty-free cigarettes in the last year
- current smokers who purchased duty-free cigarettes bought on average 4 packs of 200 cigarettes in the last year (mean average)

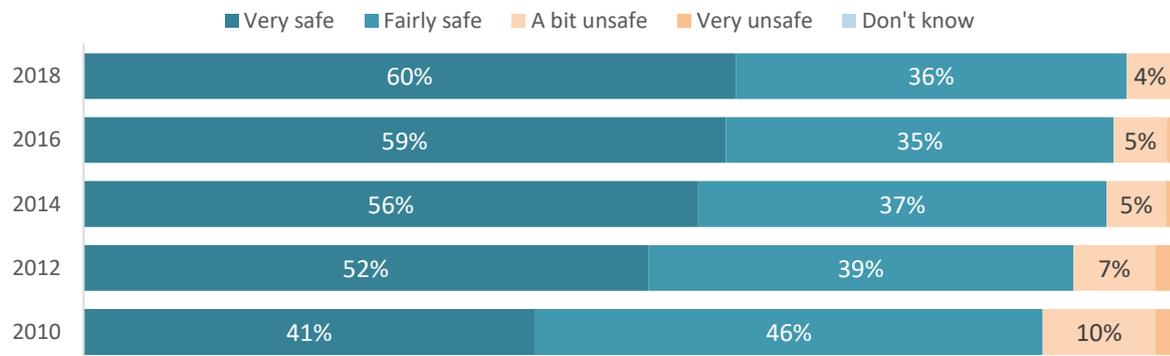


## Chapter 8 – Crime and policing

### Neighbourhood safety

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

Figure 8.1 Perception of safety of neighbourhood, by year

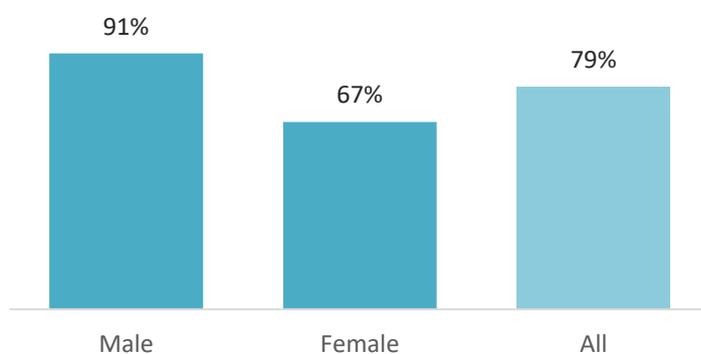


- over nine out of ten (96%) people felt either very or fairly safe in their neighbourhood
- since 2010 the proportion of people feeling “very safe” has increased from 41% to 60%

### Walking alone at night

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

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



- overall, around eight out of ten (79%) adults in Jersey felt safe walking alone at night in Jersey (excluding those that did not know)
- two-thirds (67%) of females said they felt safe walking alone at night compared to over nine out of ten (91%) males
- the proportion of adults that felt safe walking alone at night ranged from 86% of adults aged 16-34 to 63% of adults aged 65 and over

### Concern over crime

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

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

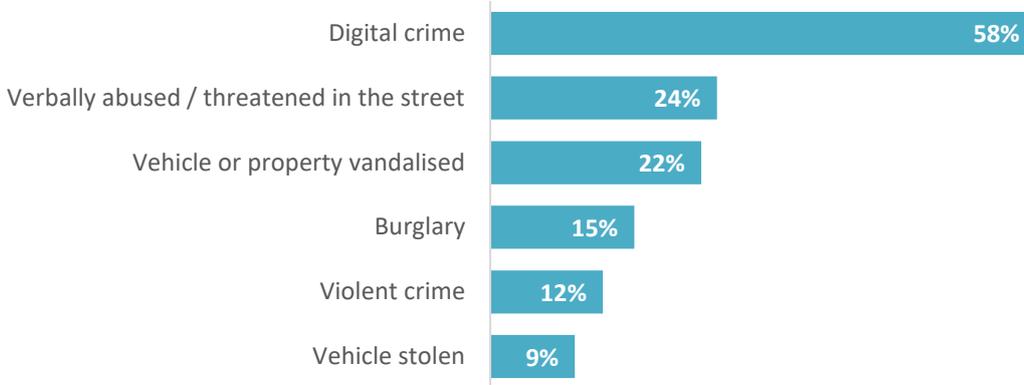


Figure 8.4 Proportion of adults who were very or fairly worried about becoming a victim of digital crime in the next 12 months, 2016 and 2018

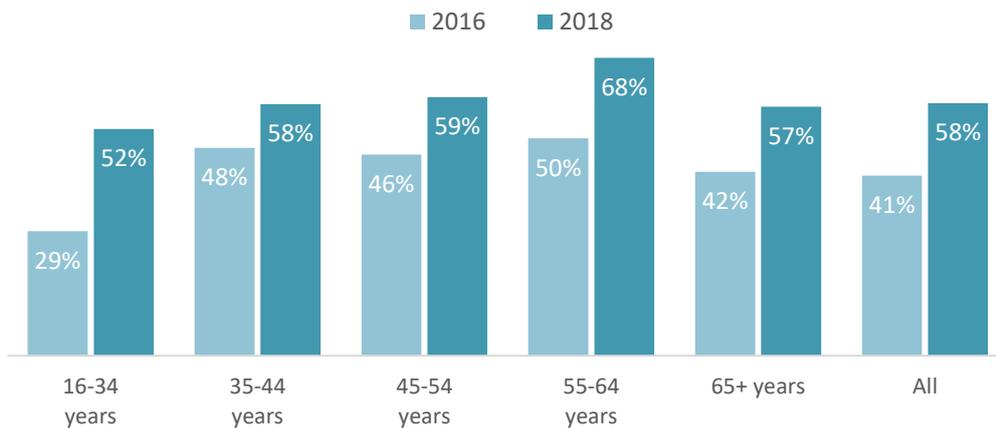
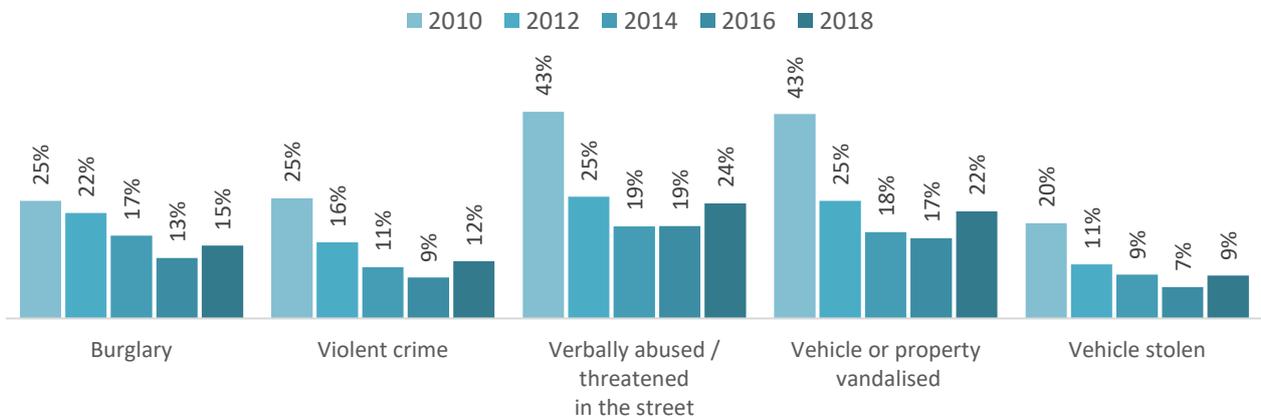


Figure 8.5 Proportion of adults who were very or fairly worried about becoming a victim of particular crimes in the next 12 months from 2010 to 2018

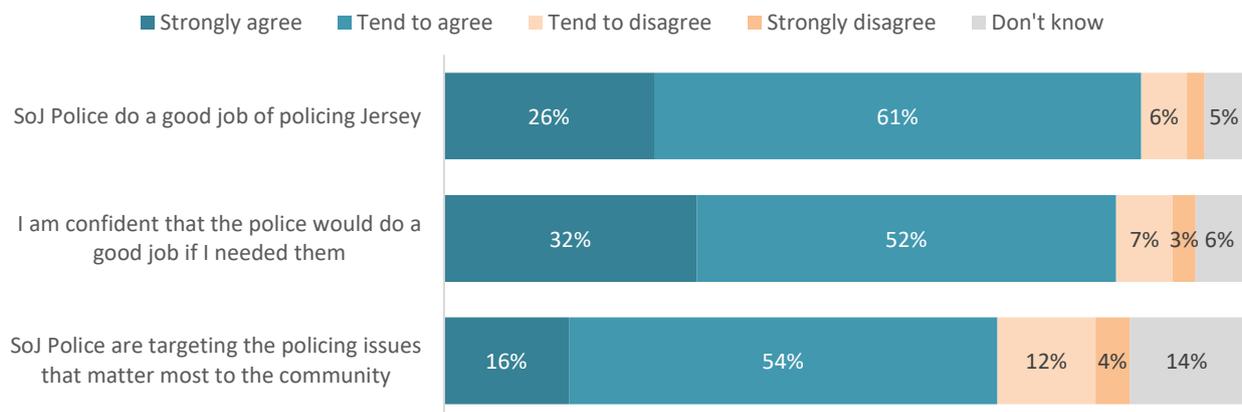


- three-fifths of adults (58%) were very or fairly worried about being a victim of digital crime such as online fraud, cyber bullying or scams
- almost a quarter of adults were worried about being verbally abused or threatened in the street and around one in ten adults were worried about violent crime (12%) or having their vehicle stolen (9%)
- concern over digital crime<sup>8</sup> increased between 2016 and 2018 (from 41% to 58% respectively)
- increased concern for digital crime was seen across all age groups; particularly for the youngest age group (rising from 29% to 52% between 2016 and 2018)
- concern over the other types of crime increased slightly in 2018 compared to 2016, however over the longer term it remained at lower levels than those seen in 2010 and 2012

## States of Jersey policing

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

Figure 8.6 Level of agreement or disagreement with statements about the States of Jersey Police



- almost nine out of ten (87%) of adults agreed at some level that the States of Jersey Police did a good job of policing in Jersey
- seven out of ten (70%) of adults agreed at some level that the police were targeting the policing issues that matter most to the community
- the proportion of adults agreeing at some level with these statements increased marginally compared to when the question was asked in 2016 (by between 5 and 6 percentage points)

<sup>8</sup> Concern over digital crime was asked for the first time in the 2016 survey

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

Figure 8.7 Sources of information that influence opinion of the States of Jersey Police (respondents were able to select more than one option)

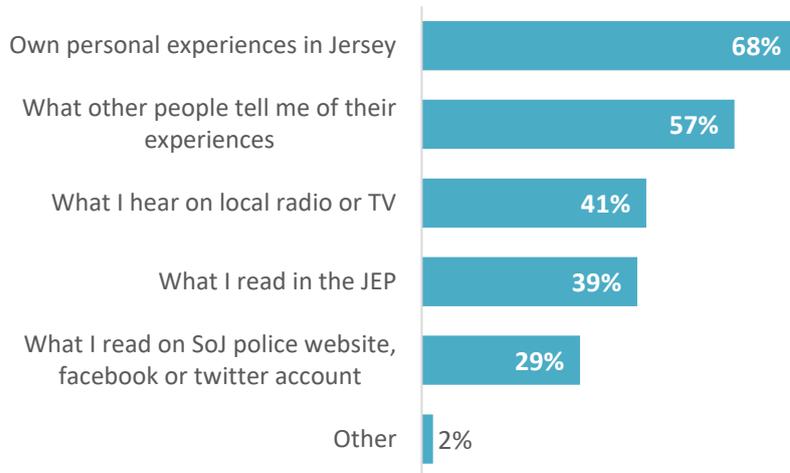
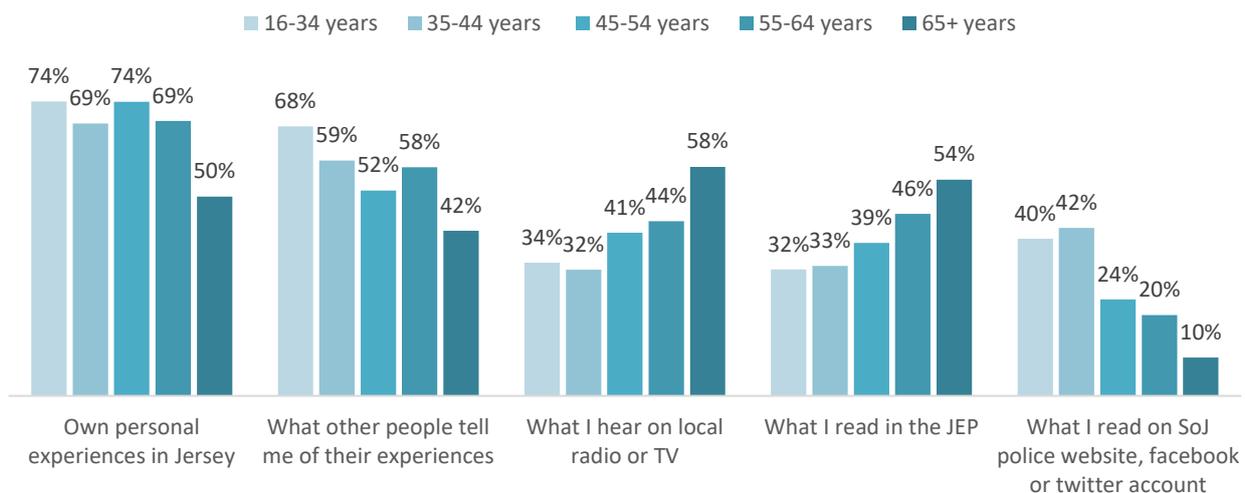


Figure 8.8 Sources of information that influence opinion of the States of Jersey Police, by age (respondents were able to select more than one option)



- the most popular source of information to influence opinion was ‘own personal experiences in Jersey’ (68%)
- over a quarter (29%) of adults were influenced by what they read on the States of Jersey police website, Facebook or Twitter accounts
- older age groups were more likely to be influenced by the local television, radio and newspaper than younger age groups
- younger age groups were more likely than older age groups to be influenced by the police website and social media outlets

### Did you have any contact with the States of Jersey Police in 2017?



one in five (21%) adults reported having some contact with the States of Jersey Police in 2017

### Feedback on States of Jersey Police

Table 8.1 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements.....  
(adults that have had contact with the States of Jersey Police in 2017, percentages)

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
The officer was helpful	65	28	5	2	100
The officer was polite	76	18	5	1	100
The officer listened to what I had to say	73	21	3	2	100
The officer was impartial	66	24	8	2	100
The officer acted on what I told him/her	63	26	9	3	100

- of the adults who had contact with the States of Jersey Police, around nine out of ten agreed at some level with each of the statements
- one in ten (10%) adults disagreed that the officer was impartial and a similar proportion (12%) disagreed that the officer acted on what they told them
- the proportions of adults agreeing that the officer was helpful, impartial and acted on what they were told were marginally greater than in 2016 when these questions were last asked (by 4 to 5 percentage points)

## Victims of prejudice or abuse

**During 2017, do you believe you were a victim of prejudice or abuse on the basis of race, religion, disability, age or sexual orientation?**

Table 8.2 “During 2017, do you believe you were a victim of prejudice or abuse on the basis of.....” (percent)

	Yes	No, but witnessed	No	Total
...race	3	9	88	100
...age	3	3	94	100
...disability	3	3	94	100
...religion	1	4	95	100
...sexual orientation	1	6	93	100

- around one in ten (9%) adults said they had been the victim of prejudice or abuse on the basis of either their race, age, disability, religion or sexual orientation
- around one in ten (10%) adults with a longstanding condition or illness felt they had been a victim of prejudice /abuse on the basis of disability (this proportion was slightly greater (14%) for adults whose condition limited their daily activities to some extent)
- around one in eight (12%) adults born outside of Jersey or the British Isles felt they had been a victim of prejudice /abuse on the basis of their race (compared to 1% of those born in Jersey or the British Isles)

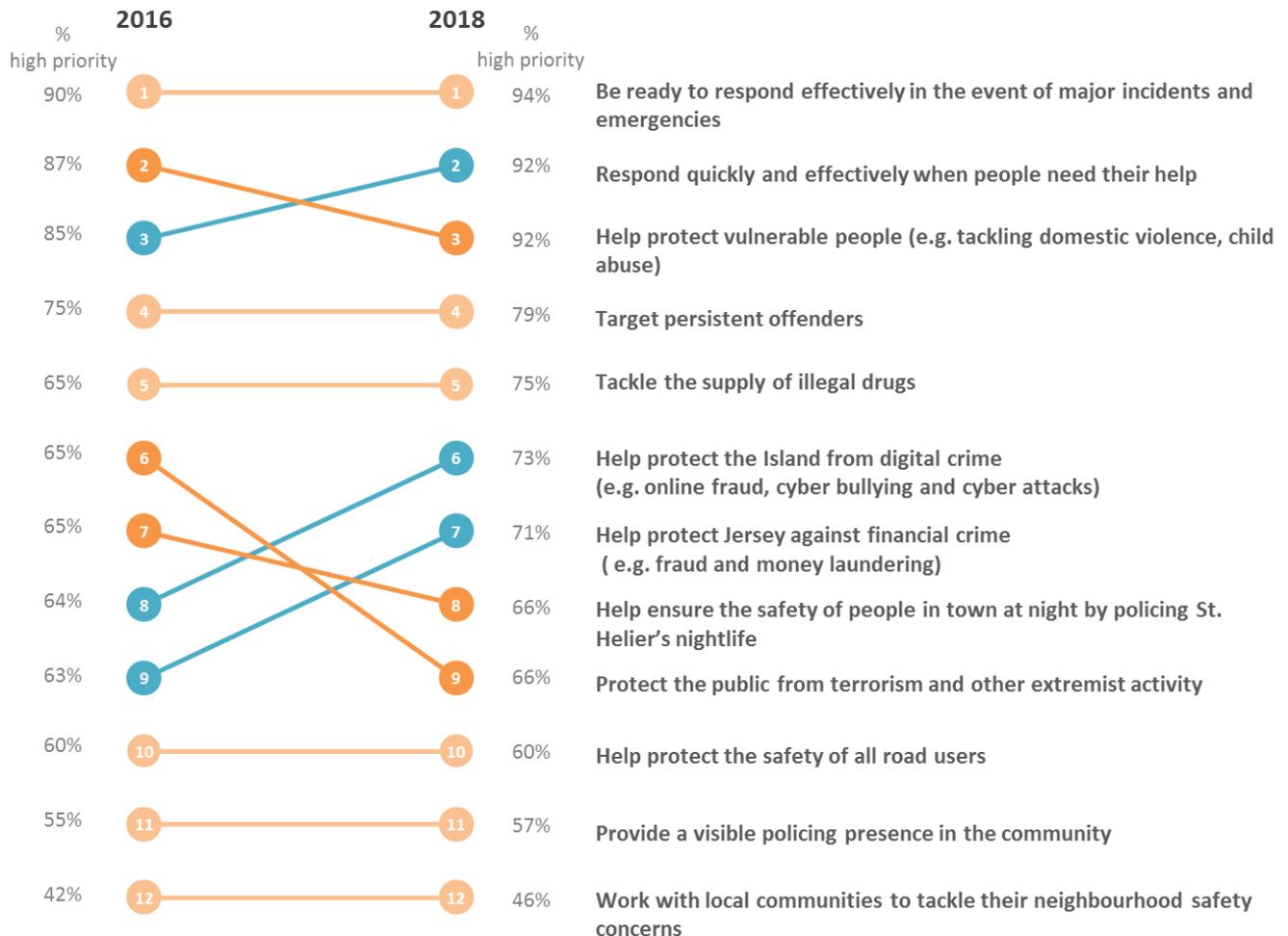
### If you were a victim or you witnessed someone being a victim of prejudice or abuse did you report the incident(s) to the police?

- the majority (98%) of *victims* of such prejudice or abuse had not reported the incident to the police
- a similar proportion (92%) of *witnesses* to these incidents said they had not reported it
- the most commonly given reasons for not reporting the incidents were:
  - not considered a crime / important (30%)
  - no point, nothing would be done (18%)

## States of Jersey policing priorities

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

Figure 8.9 Priority levels for States of Jersey Police objectives in 2016 and 2018



- the three policing activities with the greatest proportions (over 90%) of people who felt they should be given either a very high or high priority in 2018 were:
  - to be ready to respond effectively in the event of major incidents and emergencies
  - to respond quickly and effectively when people need their help
  - to help protect vulnerable people (e.g. tackling domestic violence, child abuse)
  
- the lowest priority was given to:
  - work with local communities to tackle their neighbourhood safety concerns (46% of people gave this high or very high priority)



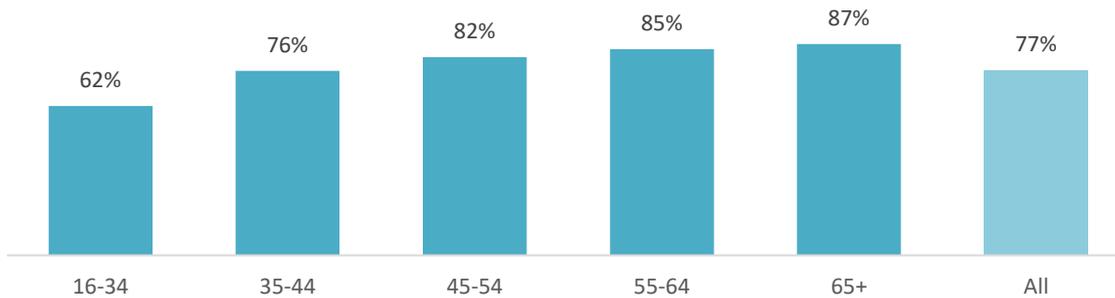
## Chapter 9 – Facilities

### Acorn Reuse Centre - La Collette

The Household Reuse and Recycling Centre at La Collette has a reuse facility for items that can be used again. Local charity Acorn Enterprises sells and repurposes reuse goods that are dropped off by the public at the reuse centre.

#### Before this survey, were you aware of the reuse facility at the Household Reuse and Recycling Centre?

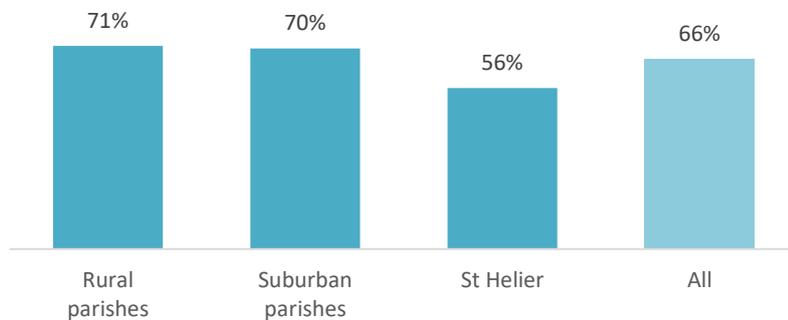
Figure 9.1 Proportion of adults who were aware of the reuse facility at the Household Reuse and Recycling Centre, by age



- overall, three-quarters (77%) of adults were aware of the reuse facility at La Collette
- awareness rose with age from 62% for 16 to 34-year-olds, to 87% of those aged 65 and over

#### Have you used the reuse facility?

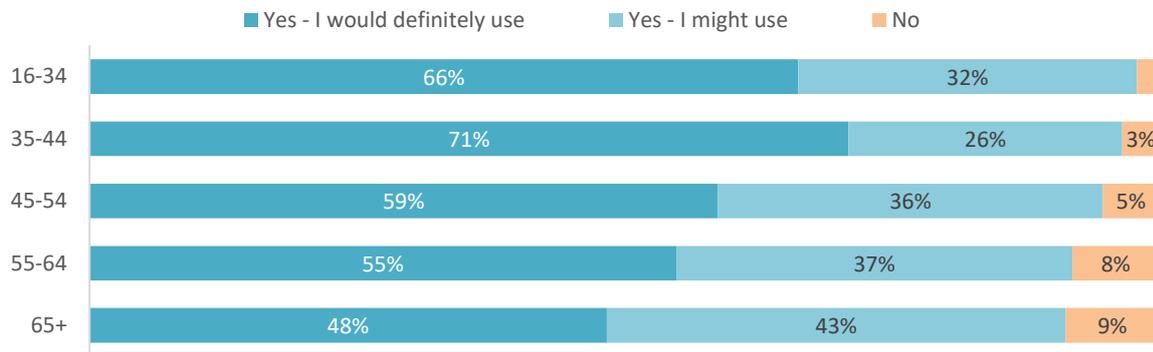
Figure 9.2 Proportion of adults who have used the reuse facility at La Collette, by parish type



- overall, two-thirds (66%) of adults had used the reuse facility at La Collette
- over half (56%) of adults in St Helier had used the facility, compared to 70-71% for suburban and rural parishes
- use ranged from over half (57%) of 16 to 34-year-olds, to 72% of those aged 65 and over

**Would you use a home collection service to donate items that could be reused?**

Figure 9.3 Appeal of a home collection service for the donation of items for reuse, by age



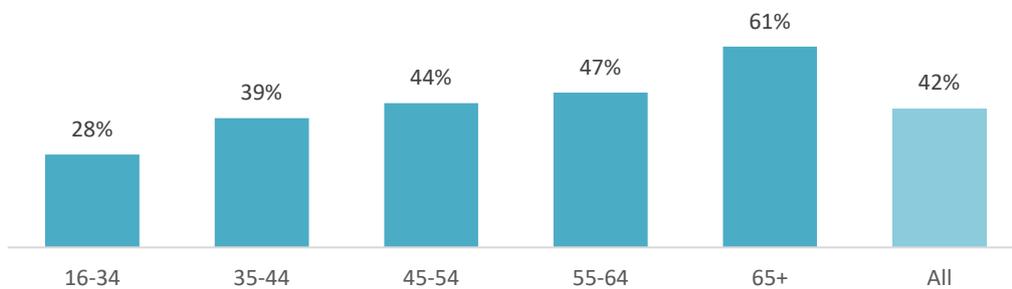
- overall, 95% of adults might or definitely would use a home collection service for the donation of reusable items, and 61% would definitely use it
- by age, a higher proportion of younger adults would definitely use a home collection service, ranging from 71% of adults aged 35-44 to half (48%) of those aged 65 and over

**Acorn Enterprises - Trinity**

Acorn Enterprises (part of the Jersey Employment Trust) is a social enterprise and local charity which helps people with disabilities and long-term health conditions to train and secure open employment. Its outlet in Trinity sells reuse goods to the public to support its charitable purposes.

**Have you visited Acorn Enterprises in Trinity?**

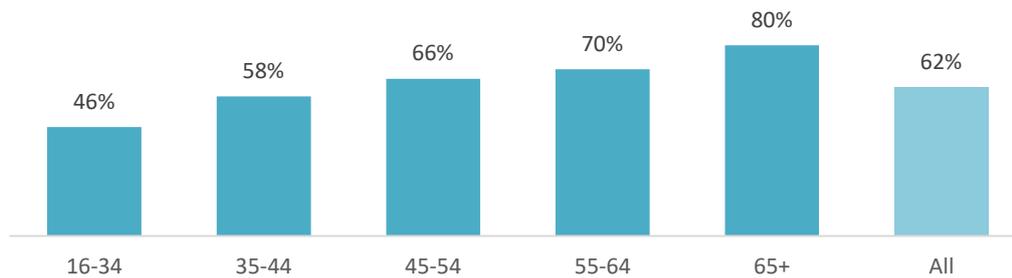
Figure 9.4 Proportion of adults who have visited Acorn Enterprises, by age



- overall, 42% of adults had visited Acorn Enterprises in Trinity
- the proportion of adults who had visited ranged from a quarter (28%) of 16 to 34-year-olds, to 61% of those aged 65 and over

### Were you aware that Acorn Enterprises in Trinity sells reuse goods to the public?

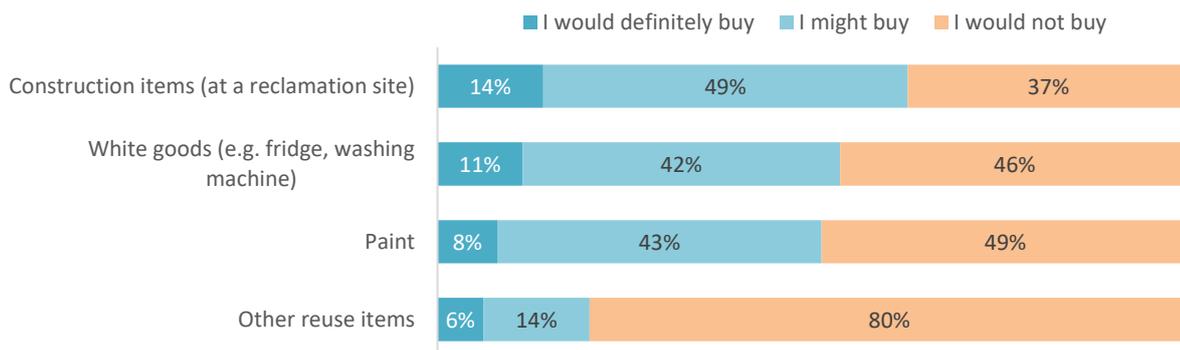
Figure 9.5 Proportion of adults aware that Acorn Enterprises sells reuse goods, by age



- overall, 62% of adults were aware that Acorn Enterprises sold reuse goods
- awareness increased with age from almost half (46%) of 16 to 34-year-olds, to 80% of those aged 65 and over

### Acorn Enterprises is looking to extend its range of reuse items for sale. Respondents were asked which reuse items they would potentially be interested in buying.

Figure 9.6 Acorn Enterprises is looking to extend its range of reuse items for sale. Which (if any) of the following reuse items would you buy?



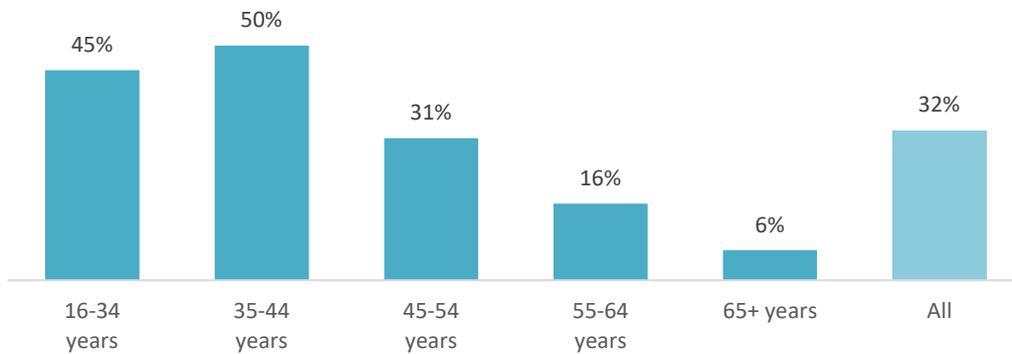
- of the items listed, construction items were the most popular, with two-thirds (63%) of adults saying they might or definitely would buy them
- white goods (large household appliances) and paint were both cited by half of adults (53% and 51% respectively)
- 20% of adults were interested in purchasing other items, such as furniture, electronics, bicycles / sporting equipment and children's toys, most of which were already sold by Acorn

### Pay by phone parking

In 2017, a “pay by phone” parking payment system was introduced for public car parking in Jersey.

#### Have you used the new “pay by phone” parking payment system?

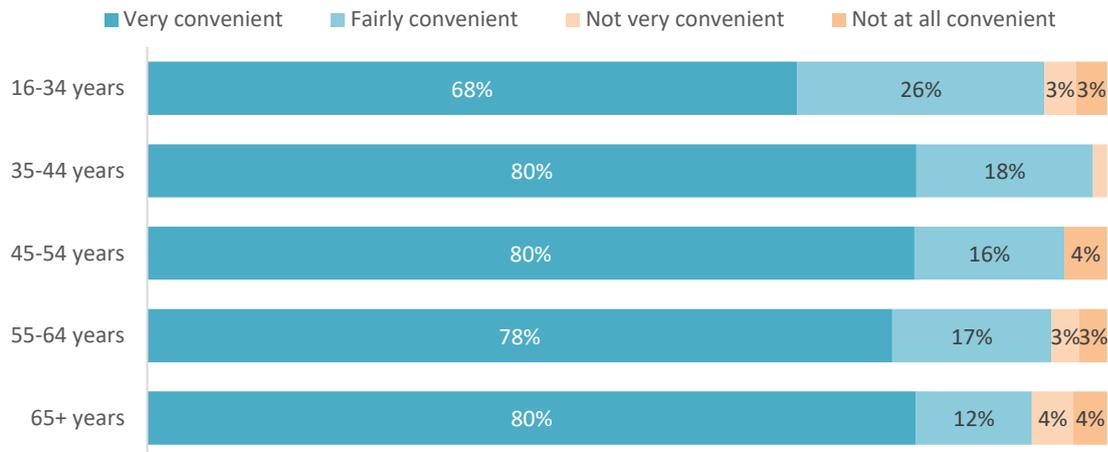
Figure 9.7 Use of the “pay by phone” parking payment system, by age



- a third (32%) of adults had used the new “pay by phone” parking payment system
- usage was highest amongst younger adults; almost half (47%) of people aged 16 to 44 had used the system, compared to 6% of those aged 65 and over

#### Users of the “pay by phone” system were asked how convenient they found it to use

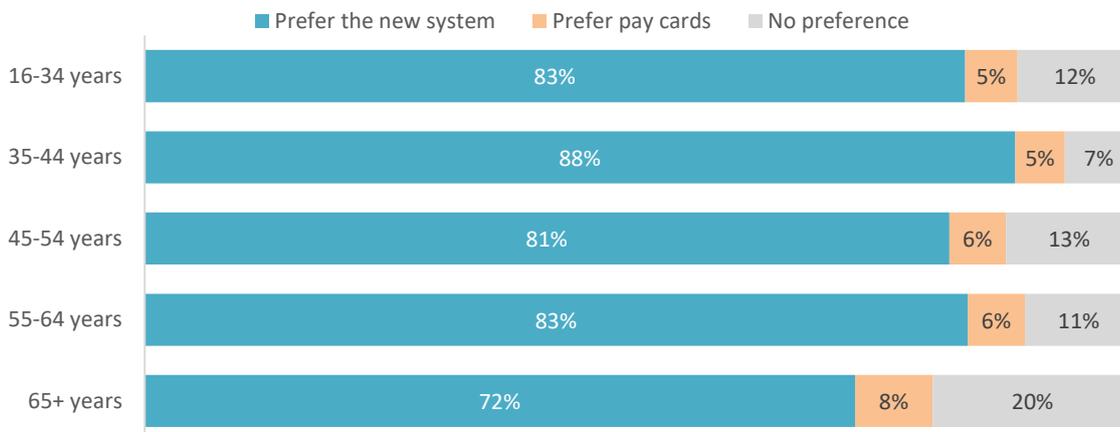
Figure 9.8 How convenient do you find using the new “pay by phone” parking payment system? by age



- overall, 95% of adults who had used the new system found it fairly or very convenient
  - over two-thirds of every age group found the system very convenient, ranging from 68% of 16 to 34-year-olds and 80% for adults aged 65 and over

Respondents were asked whether they preferred the new “pay by phone” system to paycards.

Figure 9.9 Do you prefer the new “pay by phone” system to paycards?, by age



- overall, 84% of adults who used the new “pay by phone” system preferred it to paycards
- of those who had used the new system, over two-thirds of all age groups preferred it, ranging from 72% of those aged 65 and over to 88% of 35 to 44-year-olds
- of those who had used the new system, fewer than 10% of all age groups preferred paycards



## Chapter 10 – Employment and work

### Economic activity

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

- around nine out of ten (89%) adults were economically active
- the economic activity rate continues to be slightly higher from this survey compared to the full population census, acknowledging that there may be a bias due to the higher tendency for working adults to respond to the survey

Table 10.1 Economic activity rates (working age adults, percent)

	2018 survey	2011 Census
Men (16-64 years)	91	86
Women (16-59 years)	86	77
<b>All</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>82</b>

### Profession

#### Which of the following best describes the work you do for your main job?

Table 10.2 Proportion of people who work in different occupations (adults aged 16 years or over)

	Percent
<b>Routine, semi-routine, manual or service occupation</b> e.g. HGV or van driver, cleaner, porter, packer, sewing machinist, messenger, labourer, waiter/waitress, bar staff, postal worker, machine operative, security guard, caretaker, farm worker, catering assistant, receptionist, sales assistant	13
<b>Technical or craft occupation</b> e.g. motor mechanic, fitter, inspector, plumber, printer, tool maker, electrician, gardener	3
<b>Clerical or intermediate occupation</b> e.g. secretary, personal assistant, clerical worker, office clerk, call centre agent, nursing auxiliary, nursery nurse	15
<b>Professional occupation</b> (normally requiring a professional qualification) e.g. accountant, solicitor, medical practitioner, scientist, civil / mechanical engineer, teacher, nurse, physiotherapist, social worker, welfare officer, artist, musician, police officer (sergeant or above), software designer, fund administrator	44
<b>Middle or junior manager</b> e.g. office manager, retail manager, bank manager, restaurant manager, warehouse manager, publican	11
<b>Senior manager</b> (usually responsible for planning, organising and co-ordinating work) e.g. finance manager, chief executive	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

- the above percentages were broadly similar to previous surveys
- professional occupations made up the largest group at two-fifths (44%) of the workforce, with clerical occupations and senior managers also making up significant proportions of the workforce at 15% and 14% respectively

## Hours worked

Table 10.3 Median contracted hours and median usual hours worked by employees, by profession

Profession	Contracted hours	Usual hours
Routine, semi-routine, manual or service occupation	37	40
Technical or craft occupation	40	40
Clerical or intermediate occupation	35	36
Professional occupation	37	40
Middle or junior manager	36	40
Senior manager	37	45
<b>All workers</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>

### How many hours are you contracted to work per week in your main job?

- people working for an employer reported being contracted to work a median<sup>9</sup> average of 37 hours per week in their main job
- male employees said they were contracted to work 3 hours per week longer than female employees

### How many hours do you usually work per week in your main job?

- employees reported usually working a median average of 40 hours per week
- employees usually worked 3 hours more than their contracted hours
- male employees usually worked 4 hours more than female employees

### Zero-hour contracts

- fewer than one in twenty (4%) employees said their main job was on a zero-hour contract
- those on zero-hour contracts reported usually working 30 hours a week<sup>9</sup>, ten hours less than people on other contracts
- men on zero-hour contracts reported usually working 35 hours a week<sup>9</sup>, whilst women on such contracts usually worked 28 hours per week

## Multiple jobs

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

- fewer than one in ten (9%) workers reported having at least one other job in addition to their main job

### How many additional jobs do you have?

- four out of five (80%) adults with multiple jobs had one additional job

### How many hours do you usually work each week, in your additional jobs?

- people spent an average (median) of 7 hours per week working in their additional job(s)

<sup>9</sup> Median average has been reported in this section to avoid a small number of extreme values affecting the results.

## Underemployment

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

- one in seven (13%) workers were classed as ‘underemployed’; that is, they would like to change their current working situation to work longer hours (the underemployment rate<sup>10</sup>)
- those wanting to work longer hours would prefer to work an average (median) of 7 additional hours per week

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<sup>10</sup> Individuals who are working fewer hours than they would like or who would like to change their current working situation to work longer hours are classified as ‘underemployed’



## Chapter 11 – About you

### Marital status and cohabitation

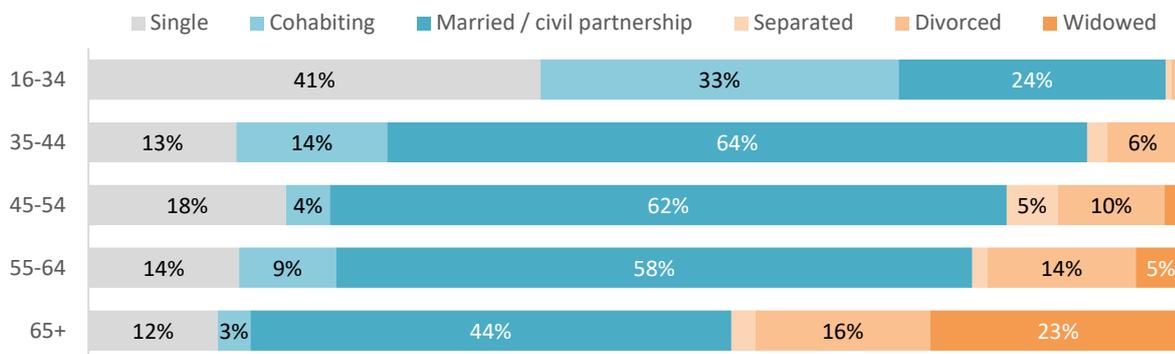
Respondents were asked to choose the status that best described their current situation

Figure 11.1 Marital status (including cohabitation) of adults



- almost half (48%) of adults described themselves as married
- around one in seven (15%) adults were cohabiting

Figure 11.2 Marital status (including cohabitation) of adults, by age

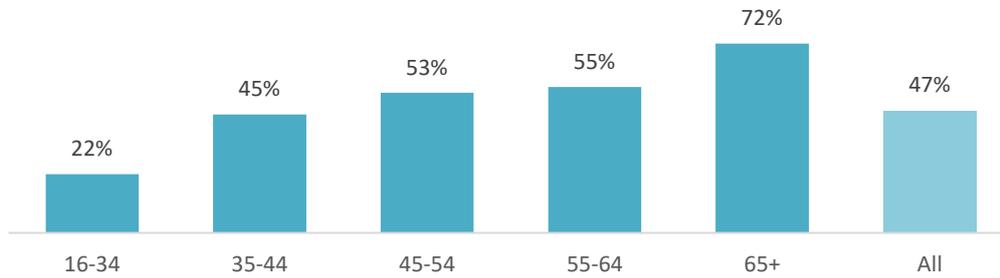


- for most age groups, married was the most common status; the exception was for 16 to 34-year-olds, where both single (41%) and cohabiting (33%) were more common than married (24%)
- cohabitation was most common among adults aged 16-34; one in three (33%) said they were cohabiting compared to one in thirty (3%) adults aged 65 and over

## Religion

### Do you regard yourself as having a religion?

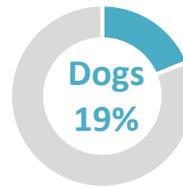
Figure 11.3 Proportion of adults who regard themselves as having a religion



- overall, almost a half (47%) of adults regarded themselves as having a religion
- the proportion of adults who said they had a religion was higher for older age groups, rising from 22% of 16 to 34-year-olds to 72% of those aged 65 and over
- 96% of adults with a religion stated their religion as Christianity or a denomination of Christianity:
  - of those who stated a specific denomination of Christianity<sup>11</sup>, 50% specified that they were Catholic, 39% specified Church of England, and 12% specified other denominations

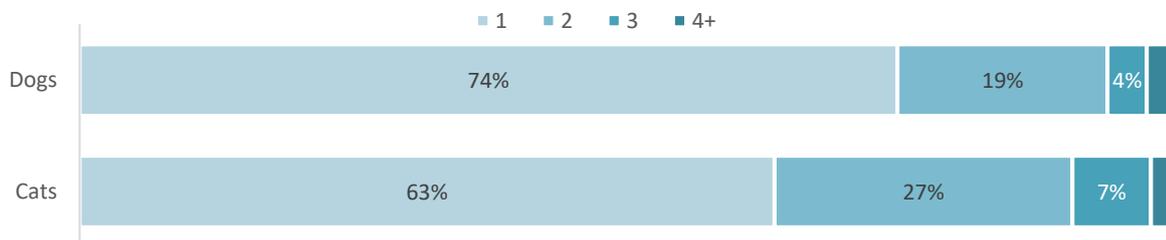
## Pets

### How many cats and dogs are owned by your household?



- 18% of households owned one or more pet cats
- 19% of households owned one or more pet dogs

Figure 11.4 Number of cats and dogs per household (excludes households without cats or dogs)



- of households that owned cats, 63% had one cat and 37% had more than one cat
  - among households with cats, the mean number of cats was 1.5
- of households that owned dogs, three-quarters (74%) had one dog and a quarter (26%) had more than one
  - among households with dogs, the mean number of dogs was 1.4

<sup>11</sup> Amended 21 November 2023 to clarify figures relate to only those respondents who stated a specific denomination.

## Annex

### Methodology

#### Definitions

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

For results published by tenure:

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

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

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

#### Rounding

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

#### Low numbers

'-' signifies a blank cell

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

### Response rates and weighting

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

The overall response to the 2018 survey was 32%. However, the proportion of young adults who respond to surveys of this kind is often lower than the total response rate. To avoid over- or under-representation of these, and other, sub-groups of the population, the survey responses are weighted in proportion with the known whole population.

The response profile of this survey was compared against Census data from 2011 (just those aged 16 or over and living in private households to correspond with the target population for this survey). The age profiles are shown in Table A1. As was expected, fewer younger people and more older people responded to the survey than their expected proportions in the total population. However, the table also shows that, overall, the differences are not large, with the largest weighting factor (i.e. the ratio of the proportion of that age category in the sample to that in the total population) being close to 3. The small weighting factors of Table A1 are good for a survey of this nature.

## Weighting

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

	2018 survey		2011 Census*		Implied weighting factor
	Respondents	Percent	Population	Percent	
Unspecified	21	2	-	-	1.00
16-34	123	11	23,825	30	2.56
35-44	140	13	15,410	19	1.45
45-54	193	18	15,428	19	1.05
55-64	210	20	11,581	15	0.73
65+	387	36	13,562	17	0.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>1074</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>79,806</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.00</b>

\* aged 16 or over and living in private households

Looking at response distributions for sex and tenure indicated that the responses should be weighted across the three dimensions of age, sex and tenure. This was possible using the Census 2011 population data. This resulted in, for example, women aged 16-34 years living in owner-occupied accommodation having a weight of 1.54, whilst men aged 65 or over living in States, parish or housing trust rental accommodation had a weight of 0.69.

The resulting age and sex profiles after weighting are shown in Tables A2 – A4. All the individual results used in this report are based on these three-dimensional weighted responses, with the exception of Chapter 3 – Voting, where a four-dimensional weight was used (including whether they voted in May 2018). Household attribute questions, such as central heating, are weighted just by tenure. This is due to the nature of the questions being asked at a household rather than at an individual level.

## Weighted responses rates

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

	Percent	
	2018 survey	Census 2011*
16-34	30	30
35-44	19	19
45-54	19	19
55-64	15	15
65+	17	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\* aged 16 or over and living in private households

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

	Percent	
	2017 survey	Census 2011*
Men	48	49
Women	52	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\* aged 16 or over and living in private households

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

	Percent	
	2018 survey	Census 2011*
Owner occupied	58	58
Qualified rent	17	17
Social rent	12	12
Non-qualified accommodation	12	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\* aged 16 or over and living in private households

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

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

Table A5 – Parish profile of weighted survey response

Parish	Percent	
	2018 survey	Census 2011*
Grouville	6	5
St Brelade	10	11
St Clement	11	9
St Helier	34	35
St John	4	3
St Lawrence	6	6
St Martin	4	4
St Mary	1	2
St Ouen	4	4
St Peter	4	5
St Saviour	12	13
Trinity	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\* aged 16 or over and living in private households

### Confidence intervals – proportions

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

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

Under the sampling design implemented (simple random sampling without replacement<sup>12</sup>) the standard error on the estimate of a population proportion  $p$  is:

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

<sup>12</sup> In fact, the sampling design incorporated stratification by parish, with proportional allocation to the strata. The full estimated variance calculation under this design produces confidence intervals that are the same as those reported in this annex (derived using the simpler formalism), within the accuracy of percentage point ranges quoted to zero decimal places.

Where:

$n$  is the total number of respondents

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

The 95 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%.

### Adults

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

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

**Put another way, it is 95% likely that a result published for the overall population is within  $\pm 3.0\%$  of the true population figure.**

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

- all adults:  $\pm 3\%$
- age-band: between  $\pm 5\%$  (age 65+ years) and  $\pm 9\%$  (age 16-34 years)
- sex:  $\pm 4\%$  for females and  $\pm 5\%$  for males
- tenure: owner-occupiers  $\pm 4\%$ ; qualified rent  $\pm 8\%$ ; social rent  $\pm 9\%$ ;  
non-qualified accommodation  $\pm 17\%$
- parish: St Helier  $\pm 6\%$   
suburban: St Brelade, St Clement and St Saviour  $\pm 5\%$   
rural: (all other parishes)  $\pm 5\%$

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

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

### Households

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

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

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

- all households: ± 3%
- tenure: owner-occupiers ± 3%; qualified rent ± 8%; social rent ± 9%; non-qualified accommodation ± 17%
- parish: St Helier ± 6%  
semi-urban: St Brelade, St Clement and St Saviour ± 5%  
rural: (all other parishes) ± 5%

### Confidence intervals – means

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

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

Where:

$n$  is the total number of respondents

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Means

All adults:

- contracted hours / hours worked: ± 1 hour
- positive well-being scores: ± 0.1
- anxiety well-being score: ± 0.2

By sex:

- by sex – hours worked: ± 1 hour

Zero-hours:

- hours worked: ± 5 hour

### Fast Alcohol Screening Test (FAST)

The Fast Alcohol Screening Test comprises four questions:

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

For each respondent a score between 0 and 4 was given for each response, the sum of which provides the FAST score (for full scoring system see the Jersey Alcohol profile report, 2016).