

# States of Jersey Survey on Electoral Reform

Research Study Conducted for  
The Privileges and Procedures  
Committee,  
States of Jersey



August 2006



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# Introduction

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## Summary

### Objectives

This report contains the findings of a survey of residents conducted by Ipsos MORI on behalf of the Privileges and Procedures Committee of the States of Jersey. The objective of the survey was to obtain the views of a representative sample of Jersey residents about their attitudes towards voting and to establish the main factors that have contributed to low electoral turnout. This report represents part of a work programme by the Committee to better understand and address this issue.

### Methodology

Ipsos MORI interviewed a representative sample of 1,295 Jersey residents aged 18+ across Jersey. Interviews were conducted between 20 July and 24 September 2006. Quotas were set by age, gender and work status. The profile of the sample, which was a close match of the Jersey population on our nominated demographic indicators, is outlined in Appendix 1.

The data have been weighted by age, gender and work status to reflect the known profile of residents according to the Jersey Census 2001. Because of the close match of the sample with the actual population profile, weighting has had little impact upon findings.

The questionnaire was designed by Ipsos MORI in partnership with the Privileges and Procedures Committee. A copy is included in this report along with the marked-up results in Appendix 2.

### Presentation and Interpretation of the data

The fact that a sample, not the entire population of Jersey, has been interviewed for this research means that all results are subject to sampling tolerances. Not all differences are therefore statistically significant. A note explaining statistical reliability is appended to this report.

Where percentages do not sum to 100, this may be due to computer rounding, the exclusion of 'don't know' answers, or multiple responses. Throughout the volume an asterix (\*) denotes any value between zero and 0.5 per cent.

In the report, reference is made to 'net' figures. This represents the balance of opinion on attitudinal questions, and provides a particularly useful means of comparing results for number variables. In the case of 'net satisfaction' figures, this represents the percentage satisfied on a particular issue, less the percentage dissatisfied. For example, if 40 per cent of residents were satisfied and 25 per cent dissatisfied, the 'net satisfaction' figure is +15 points.

## Comparison with other research

This report makes use of other research conducted by Ipsos MORI. Studies conducted in the UK on behalf of the Electoral Commission allow comparisons and contrasts between Jersey and UK residents. This will make clear issues that are common to voting to both Jersey and the UK, and those which are specific to Jersey.

The report also cites data from the survey conducted by Ipsos MORI in 2000 for the Clothier Review Panel on the Machinery of Government in Jersey. This will help us to track changes in opinion in the last six years.

## Publication of data

As with all our studies, findings from this survey are subject to our standard Term and Conditions of Contract. Any press release or publication of the data requires the advance approval of Ipsos MORI. Such approval will only be refused on the grounds of inaccuracy or misrepresentation.

## Acknowledgements

Ipsos MORI is grateful to the Chairman and members of the Privileges and Procedures Committee for their assistance in undertaking this research. We would also like to thank Mr Michael de la Haye, States Greffe, for his practical help throughout the survey process.

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*Checked & Approved:*

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# Executive Summary

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## Introduction

This survey has yielded a wealth of information about attitudes in Jersey towards the governing process, elections, and proposed reforms to both of these. The information is presented and analysed in this report. Full data can be found in the computer tables (appended to this document), with detailed breakdown of all questions by appropriate cross-breaks.

The findings from this survey will hopefully provide the Privileges and Procedures Committee with some useful guidance as to how to approach the problem of low electoral turnout. There are some good suggestions from residents about different aspects of the current governing process, some of which are practical and uncontroversial changes that can be done relatively easily. There are also some stark views with regard to governance and changing the system.

Residents are generally positive about their island and want to become more involved. However, there is a degree of cynicism with regard to its politicians. It is also evident that some views have strengthened since the last survey was conducted in 2000; the debate has progressed since then, but the findings in this survey may assist the Committee to bring forward some engaging and effective proposals. Contained in this report are findings that will hopefully help the Committee to develop proposals that will boost confidence in States' members and, more broadly, improve the image of government and increase political engagement.

## Residents want to have a say

Jersey residents want to get involved in the way the island is run. A key reason for voting is a feeling of 'it's my right' and wanting to 'have a say'. This is also true of those who are not even registered to vote, with seven in ten (72%) saying that they want to have a say in how the island is run. This suggests that there is a positive background for greater participation in the democratic process; Jersey residents are interested in making a difference to their island.

## High levels of interest in island issues

An overwhelming majority of residents are interested in island issues (93%). There is also a significant proportion of residents who take an interest in wider affairs, such as international issues and parish issues, as well as local politics. Compared to UK benchmark data, Jersey residents take more of an interest in both local and wider affairs than tends to be true of the UK.

## Residents feel more empowered to make a difference than is typical

There is an encouraging sense of political empowerment in Jersey, which is greater than in the UK. Almost half (45%) of residents think that when people like themselves get involved in politics, they can change the way the island is run, compared to 36% of UK residents.

### But, residents' perceptions are cynical about poor quality candidates

'Poor quality candidates' are an important factor in discouraging people from registering and/ or voting. When asked what would make them more likely to register or vote, the most mentioned factor among those not registered was having more honest, open and reliable candidates who listen and deliver their policies. The most mentioned reasons for not voting, among those who do not tend to vote, were 'don't like the candidates' and 'it won't make a difference'. There appears to be an issue of trust in politicians, though this is not unique to Jersey.

### Apathy and eligibility are also important issues

Being bothered to vote and finding the time to do so are important barriers to voting. Voting via the internet may be an effective way of addressing accessibility, with 16% of residents citing this as a mechanism which would make voting easier; 12% favoured voting by post.

Many residents do not think that they are eligible to vote; another factor that dissuades participation in elections.

### Campaign communications are effective - but there is room for improvement

Almost all residents saw candidates' posters or billboards during the autumn 2005 elections (96%), and the majority received leaflets (79%). A quarter (23%) will actively seek out information from public meetings. However, a third of residents think there is not enough media coverage during elections (33%).

### Residents have an 'island-wide' focus

On several political issues, residents favour suggestions that are island-wide. A majority would like to see a 'General Election' rather than the current system (71%), and many would also prefer that all members are elected on an island-wide basis (46%). The role of members is also predominantly viewed in island-wide terms, with responsibility for running the island as a whole receiving the most mentions (65%). Constituency representation and keeping an eye on how decisions are made are viewed as less important.



## Residents increasingly think there are too many members

Opinion among residents about reducing the number of members has strengthened considerably over the past six years. Two-thirds (66%) now feel that there are too many. The proportion who think the current number is 'about right' has halved since 2000 (23%). Just 2% feels there are too few members.

## Constables

Opinions about the future of Constables are strongly held. More residents *strongly* agree or disagree that they should remain than hold a moderate opinion. Half of residents (53%) think that Constables should remain as States' members (30% strongly). A third (35%) disagree (21% strongly). This is all the more significant in light of the fact that Constables are the type of States member that more residents feel they know at least a little about (68%).

## Parties could increase voter turnout

While half of residents (53%) say that the introduction of political parties would make no difference to their likelihood to vote, three in ten (29%) say that it would make them more likely to do so and just 15% feel it would make them less likely to vote. This is particularly important given that almost half (43%) of those not registered to vote, a politically disengaged group, say parties would make them more likely to vote.

## Setting the Scene

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In recent years, Jersey has seen very low electoral turnouts. In the 2005 election for senators there was a 43% turnout, and this fell to 33% in the deputies' elections a month later. The Privileges and Procedures Committee, responsible for all matters relating to the composition and election of the States of Jersey, is concerned that such low turnouts reflect wider problems in the democratic system on the island.

Various reasons have been suggested for the lack of interest in voting. The relatively complex electoral system, with different categories of members being elected in different ways, has been argued to be confusing and off-putting to residents, while the different election times have been said to have created a sense of 'voter apathy' or 'voter fatigue'. Others have argued that the lack of party politics on the island denies the electorate a mechanism for political engagement and participation that can clarify what the different candidates stand for. Also suggested is the relatively affluent nature of many in the community in Jersey; few controversial issues perhaps mean that residents do not feel the need to become involved in the political process.

These different hypotheses have meant that, despite several attempts to propose changes to the current composition of the Assembly, opinion about the best way to proceed has been extremely divided. As yet, it is has not been possible to find proposals for reform that have met with the approval of a majority of members. Ipsos MORI were commissioned by the Privileges and Procedures Committee to provide some robust opinion research about the reasons for declining voter turnout. The Committee is keen to bring forward proposals later in 2006, and these findings will help to inform how these are formulated.

### Focus of the study

It was important that the questionnaire was designed to provide as much evidence as possible, and that this evidence would be of *practical* use to the Committee. The questionnaire was, therefore, designed by Ipsos MORI in close collaboration with the Committee. It investigated the following specific issues:

- Attitudes towards the island as a place to live;
- Satisfaction with the way the States run the island;
- Voting behaviour, and reasons for voting or not voting;
- Factors that may increase likelihood to vote;
- Interest and engagement in the political system;
- Communications during elections;

- Attitudes towards the introduction of political parties;
- Knowledge of the way the States work;
- Attitudes towards the role and election of members;
- How any decision to introduction reform should be reached.

Alongside this broad range of attitudinal and behavioural indicators, a number of demographic questions were asked. These were to gauge the relative importance of attitudinal or demographic factors in voting behaviour, and to allow for analysis across the two.

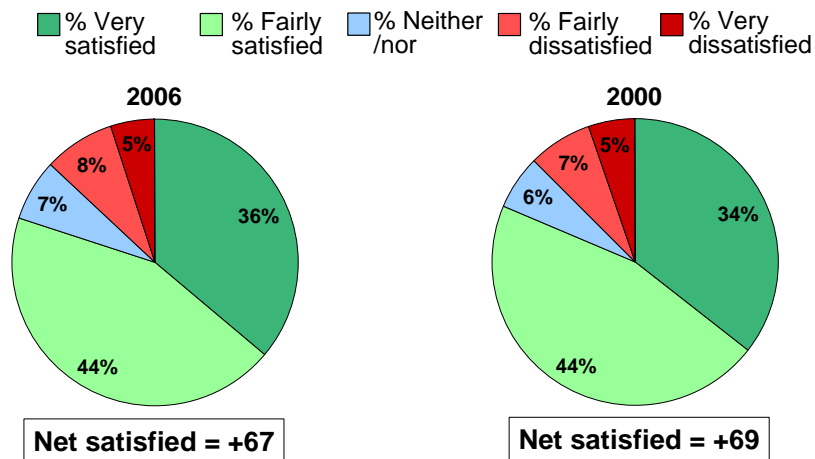
As well as issues specific to voter turnout, residents were asked about some general questions about their overall satisfaction with Jersey as a place to live, and with the way the States run the island. These questions serve as important benchmarks against which other findings can be analysed, and provide a general indicator about satisfaction with life on the island.

### Quality of Life in Jersey

Jersey residents are generally happy with their quality of life. Eight in ten residents are satisfied (80%), with over a third saying they are very satisfied (36%). Only 13% are dissatisfied, as chart 1, below, illustrates:

**Chart 1: Satisfaction with Jersey as a place to live**

Q Generally speaking, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the island as a place to live?



Base: 1,295 Jersey residents aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006 Source: Ipsos MORI

These high levels of satisfaction are consistent with the findings in 2000, when 81% were satisfied and 12% were dissatisfied.

Residents' satisfaction with the island is broadly similar across social and demographic groupings. However, residents who are very young (18-24) are less likely to be satisfied (+64% net satisfaction), and so are those in the older age

bands (65+) (+57%). Those who have lived in Jersey all their life also tend to be less satisfied (+56%).

More likely to be satisfied are those residents who do not have housing qualifications. Net satisfaction among this group is +84%, compared to those who do have their qualifications (+66%).

There is also a correlation between residents' satisfaction with the island as a place to live, and their satisfaction with the way the States run Jersey. Among those who say that they are satisfied with the way the island is run, 95% are also satisfied with it as a place to live. Among those who are not satisfied with the States' governance, this falls to seven in ten (68%) who are not happy with Jersey as a place to live. While this relationship between attitudes to where you live and how it is governed is what we would typically expect to find, it nevertheless provides a useful context for later findings in this report.

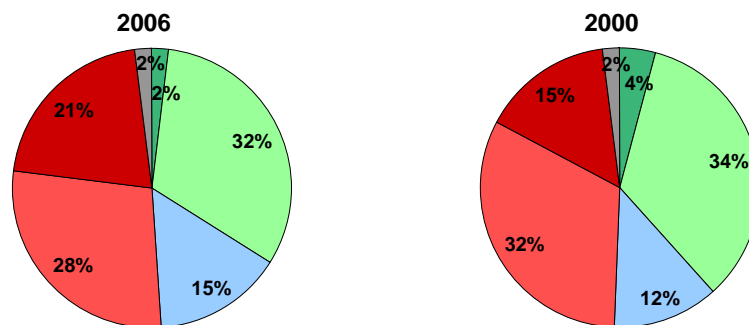
## Satisfaction with the States

Approximately a third of residents (34%) are satisfied with the way the States run the island. Half (49%) say they are dissatisfied. This reflects a slight deterioration in residents' attitudes from six years ago, when 38% were satisfied and 47% were dissatisfied.

### Chart 2: Satisfaction with the States

Q And how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way the States run the island?

■ % Very satisfied   
 ■ % Fairly satisfied   
 ■ % Neither /nor   
 ■ % Fairly dissatisfied   
 ■ % Very dissatisfied   
 ■ % No opinion



Base: 1,295 Jersey residents aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006 Source: Ipsos MORI

There is a broad consistency of attitudes across most demographic groups, although White residents of Jersey or British origin are more likely to be dissatisfied with the States than other ethnic groups (51%, compared to 36% of other White or Black/ Minority/ Ethnic groups).

There are, however, some distinguishing characteristics of certain social groups on the island with regard to their attitudes towards the States. Net dissatisfaction, which is -16 points overall, is particularly prevalent among:

- Those who have *lived in Jersey all their lives* (-24% satisfaction). Indeed, satisfaction decreases with length of residence;
- Residents who have *housing qualifications* (-18%); and
- Those who are *registered to vote* (-18%).

There is no direct comparison between the role of the States in Jersey and either central or local government in the UK. However, it may be interesting to note that net satisfaction with the UK Government has ranged from -32 to -45 in the last few months (February to July 2006). In recent surveys conducted by Ipsos MORI for English county councils, satisfaction with the way the council is running the area ranges from +28 to +57, as the table below shows:

**Q How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way the Council is running the area?**

	Type	Year	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Net
			%	%	%
<i>Base: All</i>					
Hertfordshire (2)	CC	2005	68	11	+57
Dorset	CC	2005	67	11	+56
Hertfordshire	CC	2003	67	12	+55
Hertfordshire	CC	2004	67	12	+55
Hampshire	CC	2004	67	13	+54
North Yorkshire (Boundary Committee)	CC	2004	66	12	+54
Cheshire (Boundary Committee)	CC	2004	65	12	+53
Hampshire	CC	2003	65	12	+53
County Durham (Boundary Committee)	CC	2004	66	14	+52
Dorset	CC	2002	66	14	+52
Derbyshire (1)	CC	2005	65	15	+50
Derbyshire (1)	CC	2002	63	16	+47
Northumberland (Boundary Committee)	CC	2004	63	17	+46
Lancashire (Boundary Committee)	CC	2004	57	13	+44
Buckinghamshire (3)	CC	2002	56	13	+43
Worcestershire	CC	2005	60	17	+43
Oxfordshire (3)	CC	2002	56	14	+42
Cumbria (Boundary Committee)	CC	2004	60	19	+41
Lancashire	CC	2003	57	18	+39
Surrey	CC	2003	51	16	+35
Oxfordshire	CC	2005	45	12	+33
Northamptonshire	CC	2002	54	26	+28

Wording:

- (1) ...the way .provides its services
- (2) ...runs things
- (3) ...the county

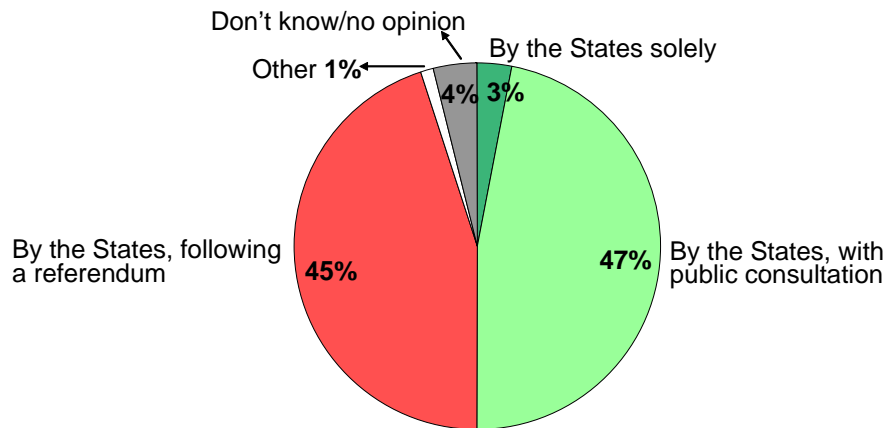
Source: Ipsos MORI

## How a decision should be made

Residents clearly want a say in how any decision to reform the electoral system in Jersey should be made. Just under half (47%) say the States, with public consultation, should make the decision, and around the same say that an advisory referendum should take place (45%). Hardly any residents think that the States should take a decision on its own (3%).

### Chart 3: The decision process

Q *The States is considering reforming the electoral system in Jersey. How do you think any decision about whether or not to change it should be made?*



Base: 1,295 Jersey residents aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006

Source: Ipsos MORI

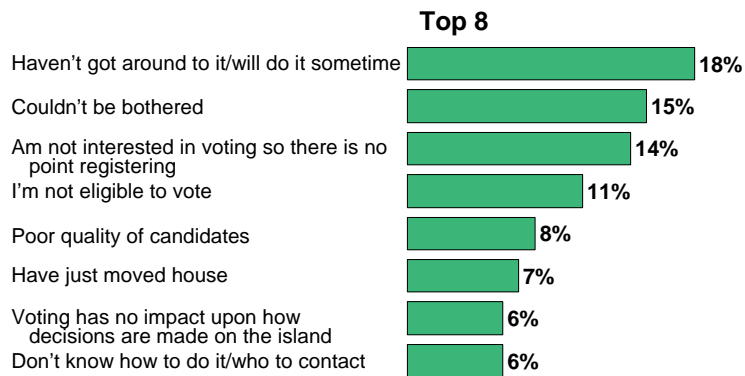
# Attitudes to Voting

## Reasons for not registering

Most residents who are not registered had not got around to doing so (18%) or could not be bothered (15%). This was consistent across demographic groups.

### Chart 4 – Reasons for not registering

Q Are there any particular reasons why you have not registered to vote?



Base: 200 Jersey residents who are NOT registered to vote, aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006

Source: Ipsos MORI

Also highly mentioned was eligibility, with 11% of residents saying that one of the reasons they were not registered to vote was because they were not eligible. Those who have lived on the island for 5 years or fewer were more likely to say this (38%), as were those who do not have housing qualifications (27%). Residents *not* of a White Jersey or White British origin were also more likely to cite eligibility as a barrier to registering (22%), and also residents of higher social grade (ABC1) (15%).

As well as the practical issues of bothering to register or being eligible, there was a relatively high incidence of responses that related to a more general disillusionment with elections in Jersey. Some respondents (14%) said that they were not interested in voting, which was particularly notable among men (20%). Poor quality of candidates is cited by 9% of residents as a reason for not registering, a sentiment slightly more prevalent among those aged 25-54 (11%). Those who are dissatisfied with the way the States run the island are also more likely to cite poor quality of candidates as a reason for not registering (17%).

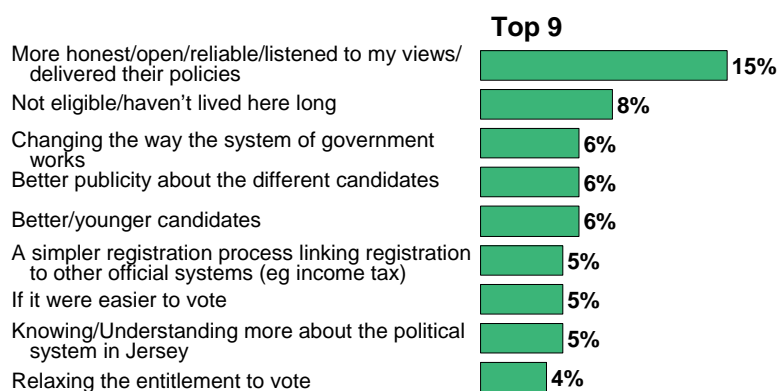
It is perhaps worth noting that the voting system being too complicated and lack of political parties both received few mentions (3% and 1% respectively). The key drivers not to register centre more around apathy and lack of interest or confidence in the political process than either of these.

## Factors to encourage registration

Chart 5 illustrates the factors that are most likely to encourage residents to register to vote:

### Chart 5 – Factors that would encourage registration

Q What, if anything, would make you more likely to register to vote?



Base: 200 Jersey residents who are NOT registered to vote, aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006

Source: Ipsos MORI

By far the most mentioned factor that would encourage residents to register focuses on the integrity of members on the island. Almost one in five of those not registered to vote (15%) say they would be more likely to do so if they felt that politicians were more open, honest, reliable, and if they listened to their opinions and delivered their policies. Greater confidence in those being elected could be a key driver for broader voter registration. This apparent disillusionment with members is most prevalent among those aged 25-34. A quarter of this age group (22%) cite this as a reason for not registering.

Other reasons that would encourage people to register focus on residents' understanding of and access to registering. These are more about preventing people from abstaining from registering, rather than positively encouraging more residents to register. Included in this category are being eligible to vote (8%), relaxing the entitlement to vote in Jersey (4%), having a simpler registration process (5%) and making it easier to vote (5%). These are all aspects that would facilitate registration, but would be unlikely to encourage those who have other reservations.

Aside from access issues, better publicity about the candidates (6%) and having better or younger candidates (6%) are also factors that would boost registration. More likely to say the latter are residents aged 25-34 (14%) and also those who have lived in Jersey all their lives (11%). More general ideas about changing the way the system of government works were suggested by 5% of residents, notably, those who have lived on the island for over ten years (15%).

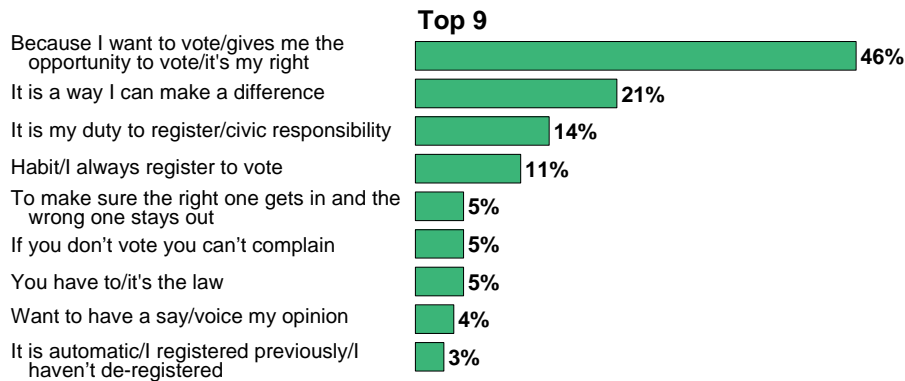
## Reasons for registering



To gain a more accurate picture of what encourages people to register to vote, those who are registered were asked why this is so. Their main reasons are illustrated in chart 6, below.

## Chart 6 – Reasons for registering

Q Why have you registered to vote?



Base: 1,084 Jersey residents who ARE registered to vote, aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006

Source: Ipsos MORI

A sense of wanting to vote, and the right and opportunities this gives people, is by far the most cited reason (46%). More likely to say this are those of social grade ABC1 (50%) and those who own their house or have a mortgage (50%).

Making a difference (21%) and having a sense of duty to register (14%) are also important. These are closely linked to reasons about voicing one's opinion (4%), the sentiment that if you do not vote you cannot complain (5%), and ensuring that you can influence who is elected (5%). These all reflect attitudes of a 'stakeholder society'; the view that registering gives residents a right and is also their responsibility.

Alongside this sense of civic duty are reasons that are much more to do with routine; people register out of habit (11%), because they think they are lawfully bound to do so (5%) or because the form arrives and they fill it in because they think they have to (3%).

## Voting

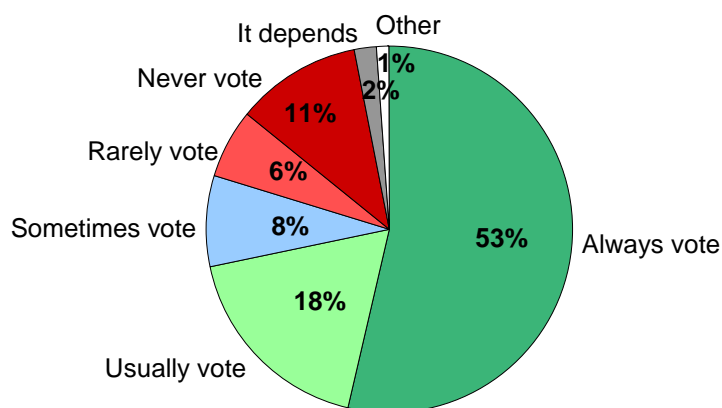
Over half (53%) of respondents say that they always vote. This is slightly lower than Electoral Commission data for the UK which states that 64% of respondents say that they always vote.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Electoral Commission/ Ipsos MORI, An Audit of Political Engagement, December 2004.

Residents who feel that they understand the way the States work are more likely to always or usually vote (83%) than those who do not understand the system (53%).

## Chart 7 – Voting behaviour

Q How often, if at all, do you tend to vote in States' elections in Jersey?



Base: 1,084 Jersey residents who ARE registered to vote, aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006

Source: Ipsos MORI

### Reasons for not voting

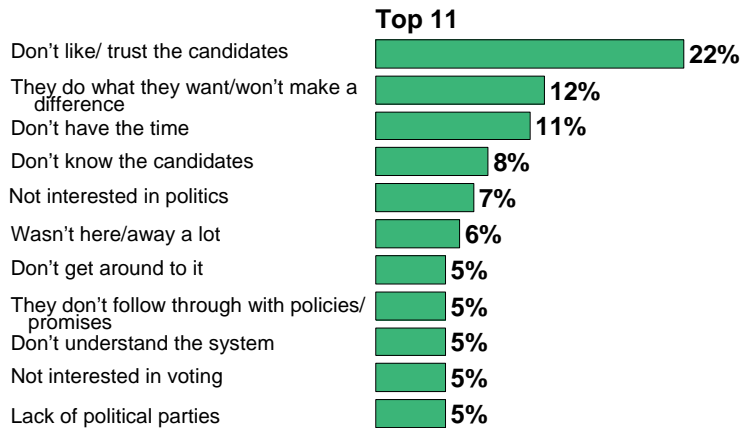
More than one in five residents (22%) who do not tend to vote say that they do not like or trust the candidates. This reflects attitudes among those who are not registered about candidates being open and honest as something that would make them more likely to register. Clearly, confidence in politicians is an important factor in Jersey.

Lack of trust in candidates is followed by voting not making a difference (12%), not having the time (11%) and not knowing the candidates (8%). The latter is more of a concern to women (11%, compared to 5% of men).

Disengagement from the political system seems to be important in preventing people from voting. A lack of interest (7%) or knowledge (5%) in the political system are both important factors.

## Chart 8 – Reasons for not voting

Q Why do you not tend to vote at elections in Jersey?



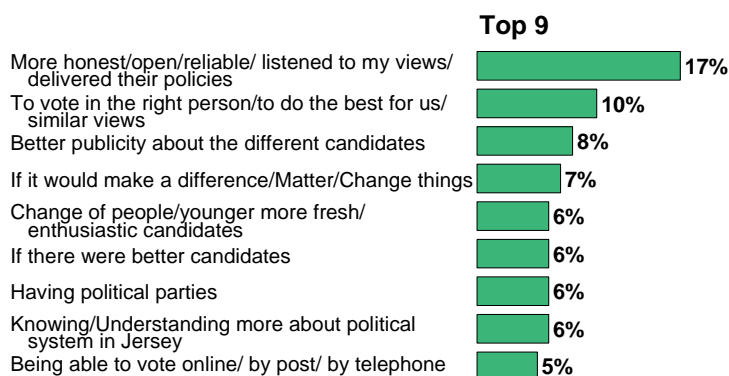
Base: 289 Jersey residents who don't tend to vote in elections, aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006 Source: Ipsos MORI

## Factors that would encourage voting

The factors that would encourage residents to vote are similar to those that would encourage registration. Top mentions were wanting more honest, open and reliable candidates who deliver their policies (17%), and wanting to vote in the right person (10%), having better publicity about the different candidates (8%). Chart 9, below, illustrates this.

## Chart 9 – Factors that would encourage voting

Q What, if anything, would make you more likely to vote in elections?



Base: 289 Jersey residents who don't tend to vote in elections, aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006 Source: Ipsos MORI

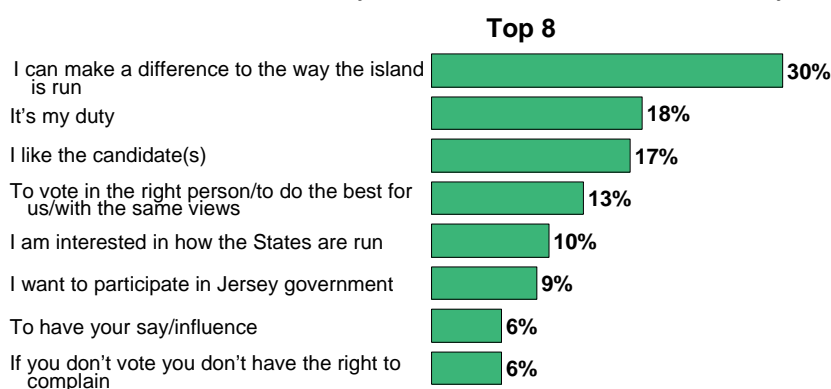
Political parties were mentioned by 6% of those who do not tend to vote. Parties would appear to be more of a driving factor to *vote* than to *register*, however, as only 2% of those who are not registered said that the introduction of political parties would encourage them to do so.

## Reasons for voting

Three in ten (30%) of residents say they vote because they can make a difference to the way the island is run. One in five say it is because they like the candidate (17%) and a similar proportion feel it is their duty (18%). These reasons broadly reflect the reasons for registering; wanting a say in how things are run and also a sense of duty to do so are important. The fact that liking the candidate is important perhaps reflects the personality-oriented nature of politics in Jersey; it clearly can be an important factor in encouraging voting among those who are registered. Chart 10 illustrates the responses to this question.

### Chart 10 – Reasons for voting

Q What are the main reasons you tend to vote in elections in Jersey?



Base: 785 Jersey residents who always or usually vote in elections, aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006 Source: Ipsos MORI

Voting in order to make a difference to the way the island is run is most prevalent among those residents who are dissatisfied with Jersey as a place to live (37%).

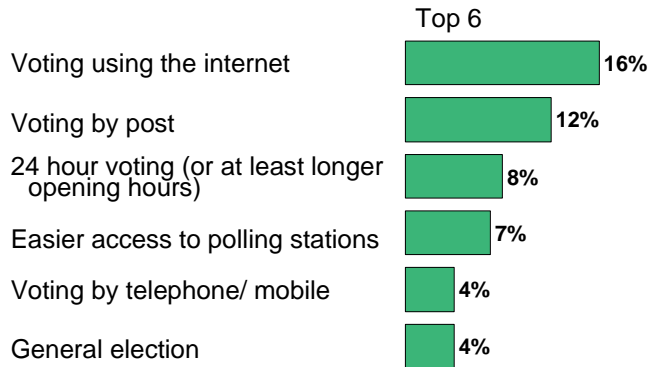
## Making voting easier

Voting on the internet was mentioned by the most respondents (16%) as something that would make voting easier. This presumably reflects the widespread usage of the internet on the island these days, with four in five residents having access to the internet either at home (76%) or at work (40%). Residents under the age of 34 were particularly likely to suggest that internet voting would make it easier for them (29%).

Voting by post would also facilitate voting for many residents (12%), as would longer voting hours (8%). Chart 11, below, illustrates the findings.

## Chart 11 - Making voting easier

Q Are there any ways that you think that voting in Jersey should be made easier?



Base: 1,295 Jersey residents aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006 Source: Ipsos MORI

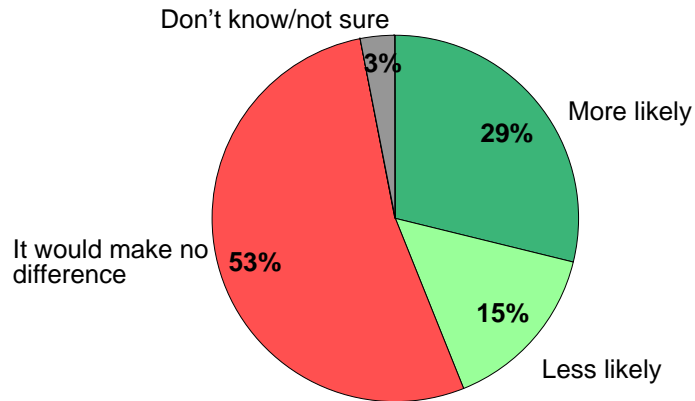
### Political parties

There are currently – for most practical purposes - no political parties in Jersey, and the Committee wished to explore the extent to which these may stimulate political engagement and voter turnout. It has already been noted that 6% of those who do not tend to vote and 3% of those who are not registered said that political parties would encourage them to vote/ register. This would indicate that political parties would not be a strong influence upon voter turnout.

When asked directly about the effect that political parties would have upon their likelihood to vote, three in ten (29%) say that parties would make them more likely to vote in elections. Over half (53%) say they would make no difference. Chart 12, below, illustrates this.

## Chart 12 – Effect of political parties

Q As you may know, at present there are no political parties operating in Jersey. Do you think that the introduction of party politics in Jersey would make you more or less likely to vote in elections, or would it make no difference?



Base: 1,295 Jersey residents aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006 Source: Ipsos MORI

The introduction of parties would, however, be more likely to encourage certain groups to vote, in particular:

- Residents of the island for under 5 years (43%);
- Those who are not registered to vote (43%);
- Those who are not of a White Jersey or White British origin (40%); and
- Those without housing qualifications (38%)

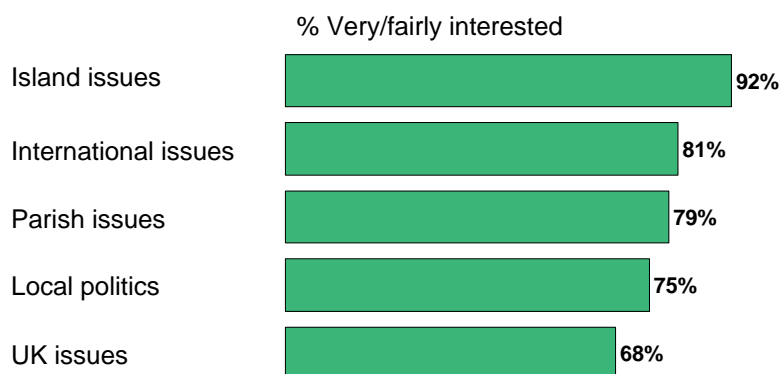
# Engagement

## Interest in politics

Jersey residents have a very high level of interest in island issues, with 92% saying that they are very or fairly interested. International issues are also of interest (81%), followed by those of the parish (79%) and the locality (75%). Interest in UK issues is lowest of the categories asked about, with around two thirds (68%) saying they are interested in these, as chart 13 shows.

### Chart 13 – Interest in different issues

Q How interested, if at all, would you say you are in the following....?



Base: 1,295 Jersey residents aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006 Source: Ipsos MORI

Interest in island issues is consistent across all groups, although those who understand the way the States work are *more* likely to be interested (97%). Residents who are not registered to vote are slightly *less* likely to be interested (86%), as are those who do not own their home outright or on a mortgage (90%).

Comparisons with UK data suggest that Jersey residents take more of an interest in both local and wider affairs than we would tend to find in the UK. While direct comparisons are not possible because 'island issues' do not have a counterpart in the UK, interest in local issues in the UK, which may be comparable to island issues in Jersey, is 12 percentage points lower (81%) than Jersey residents' interest in their island. UK residents' interest in national issues is even lower, at 77%. Jersey residents also appear to have a greater interest in international affairs, with 80% saying they are interested compared to 65% of UK residents.

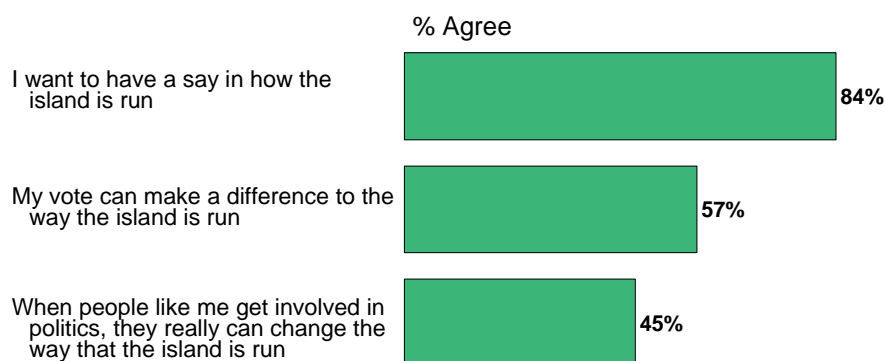
This suggests that it is not any lack of interest in Jersey that is affecting voter turnout. Interest in island affairs, if effectively harnessed, could lead to wider participation, and should be seen as an opportunity for greater democratic involvement.

## Making a difference

High levels of interest need to be sustained by a sense of empowerment that getting involved will actually ‘make a difference’. Residents in Jersey overwhelmingly want to have a say (84% agree), but fewer feel that voting will make a difference to how the island is run (57%). Even fewer believe that getting involved in politics can help people change how the island is run (45%).

### Chart 14 – Attitudes to voting

Q To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the statements I am about to read out about voting in elections in Jersey?



Base: 1,295 Jersey residents aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006 Source: Ipsos MORI

As with levels of interest, Jersey compares favourably to UK Electoral Commission data with regard to feeling they can make a difference. Agreement that they want to have a say in how the island/country is run is seventeen percentage points higher than the UK benchmark (67%). Similarly, agreement that when people like them get involved in politics, they can change the way the island/ country is run is nine percentage points higher among Jersey residents than in the UK (36%).

This positive feeling of wanting to get involved and feeling empowered to make a difference are very encouraging findings with regard to forming a strategy for boost voting turnout.



# Communication

## Media coverage

A third of residents agree that there is not enough media coverage about the elections (33%).

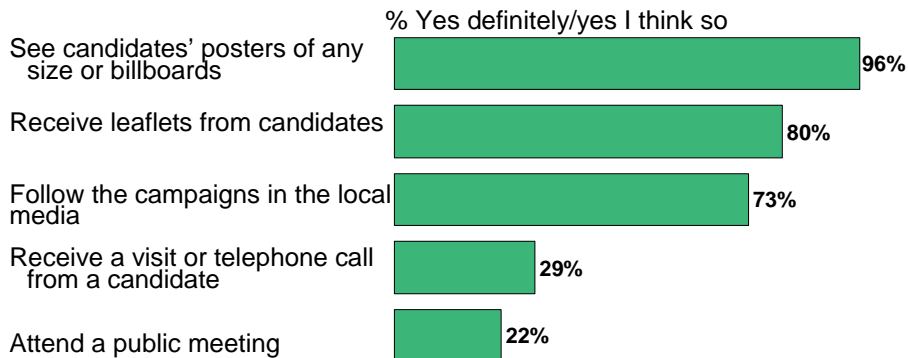
Those who think that there is not enough coverage include younger residents; over half (51%) of those aged 18-24 think there is not enough. Those who are not registered to vote are also less likely to feel that coverage is satisfactory (46% agree there is too little).

## Campaign communications

Almost all residents say that they saw candidates' posters or billboards during the last elections, in Autumn 2005, and eight in ten (80%) received leaflets. Far fewer received a visit or telephone call from a candidate (29%).

### Chart 15 – Communications during the elections

Q Thinking about the last elections, in autumn 2005, did you...?



Base: 1,295 Jersey residents aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006 Source: Ipsos MORI

With regard to sources of information that require residents to be more proactive, almost three-quarters (73%) follow the campaigns in the local media. Least likely to do so are people who are not registered to vote (40% follow the campaigns), younger residents (42% of those aged 18-24) and those without housing qualifications (46%).

Just under a quarter of residents attended a public meeting during the last elections (22%). There is some variation by parish. Those in St Martin are more likely to have attended a meeting (42%), as are those in St John (35%) and Trinity (32%). Residents who feel they understand the way the States work also tend to be more likely to have attended a meeting (31%).

# Governance

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## Knowledge of States members

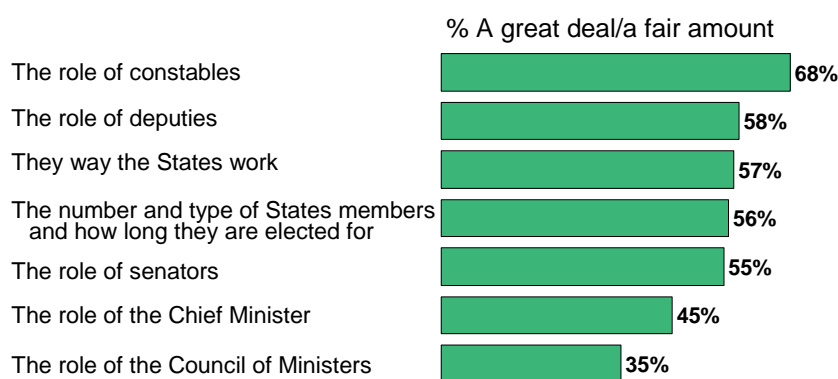
Knowledge of the established elements of the States is generally good, with over half of respondents saying that they know about them. Unsurprisingly, knowledge of the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers, having been introduced at the end of 2005, is less widespread.

The role of the Constable is best known to Jersey residents, with over two-thirds of respondents saying they know at least a little about them (68%). Residents are much more likely to say they know a great deal about the constables than about other types of members, with 23% saying they know a great deal (compared to 16% about deputies and 14% about senators).

Residents also feel well informed about the way the States work, with 57% saying they know at least a little. Those who own their house or have a mortgage (64%), those who are registered voters (62%), men (64%) and those aged 65-74 (79%) are more likely than is typical to know at least a little about the way the States work. It is worth noting that when this question was asked in 2000, slightly more residents thought they knew at least a little about the way the States work (64%). This may reflect lower knowledge following the recent structural changes that the States has undergone.

### Chart 16 – Knowledge of the role of members

Q How much if anything do you feel you know about...?



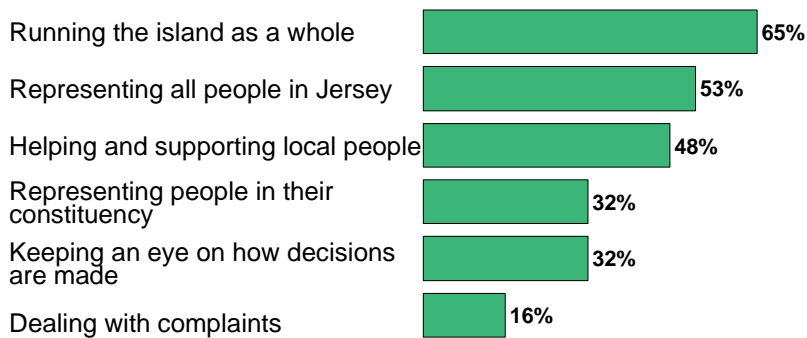
Base: 1,295 Jersey residents aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006 Source: Ipsos MORI

## The role of members

Residents tend to think that members' roles should have an island-wide focus. Two thirds of residents think that one of the two or three most important things for members to be doing is running the island as a whole (65%). Just over half (53%) think they should be representing all people in Jersey. Their constituency role is seen as less important (32%), as is keeping an eye on how decisions are made (32%). Chart 17 illustrates these.

### Chart 17 – The role of members

Q *I am going to read out a list of things that States members do. Which two or three do you think are most important for them to be doing?*



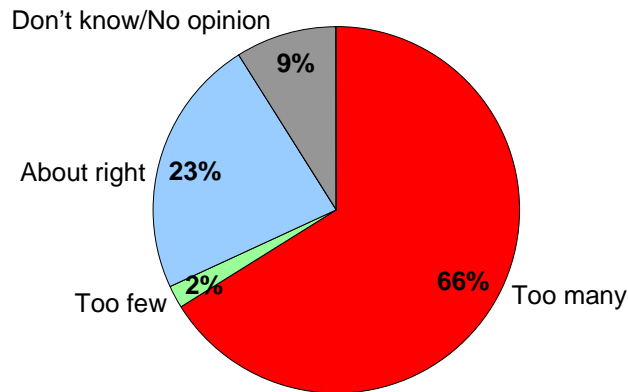
Base: 1,295 Jersey residents aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006 Source: Ipsos MORI

### The number of members

Two thirds of residents (66%) think that there are too many States' members. This is an increase on the survey conducted in 2000 when 46% thought that 53 was too many. The number of people who are happy with the current number has halved over the past six years, from 44% to 23%.

## Chart 18: Number of members

Q There are 53 States' members. Do you think this is:



Base: 1,295 Jersey residents aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006 Source: Ipsos MORI

More likely to think there are too many members are those who own their home or have a mortgage (69%), men (69%), registered voters (68%), residents with housing qualifications (67%) and those who have lived on the island for over ten years (70%).

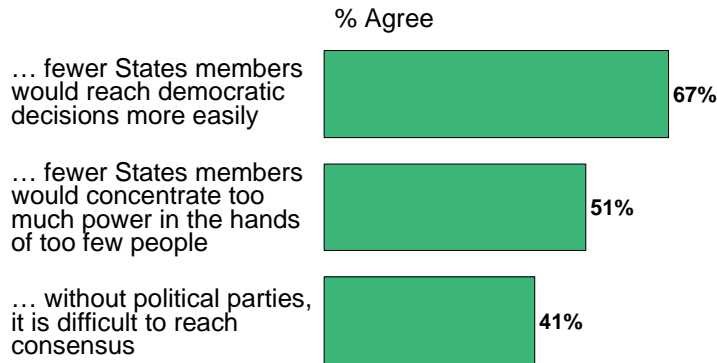
There seems to be a correlation between dissatisfaction with the number of members and wider dissatisfaction with the way the States run the island. Over three-quarters (76%) of residents who are dissatisfied with the States say that there are too many members. Residents who understand the way the States work also tend to think there are too many members (70%).

When asked in more detail about the likely effects of having fewer members, two thirds of residents thought that this would result in democratic decisions being made more easily (67%). However, there is also evidently some concern that fewer members could lead to a concentration of power in the hands of too few people, with half (51%) of residents agreeing that this could be the case.

Residents were also asked about the effects of political parties. Two in five (41%) feel that the lack of party politics in Jersey is an impediment to reaching consensus. Those who are not registered to vote are more likely to agree that this is the case; 56% of those not registered to vote think that without political parties it is difficult for consensus to be reached, compared to only 38% of those who are registered.

### Chart 19 – Effects of fewer members and political parties

Q I am going to read out some statements about the number of States' members. To what extent do you agree or disagree ...?



Base: 1,295 Jersey residents aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006 Source: Ipsos MORI

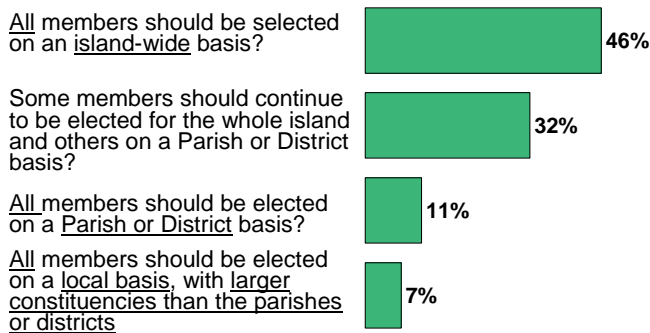
### Constituencies

Almost half (46%) of residents consider that all members should be elected on an island-wide basis, compared with around a third (32%) who think that the present arrangement of some members being the whole island and others on a parish or district basis should continue. One in ten (11%) would prefer all members to be elected on a Parish or District basis. These results are almost identical to the findings in 2000.

In this survey, residents were also given the proposition of 'super constituencies', whereby all members should be elected on a local basis, with larger constituencies than the parishes or districts. Seven per cent of residents felt that this was their preferred option.

### Chart 20 - Constituencies

Q At present, some members are elected by the whole island, while others are elected on a Parish or District basis. Do you think that:



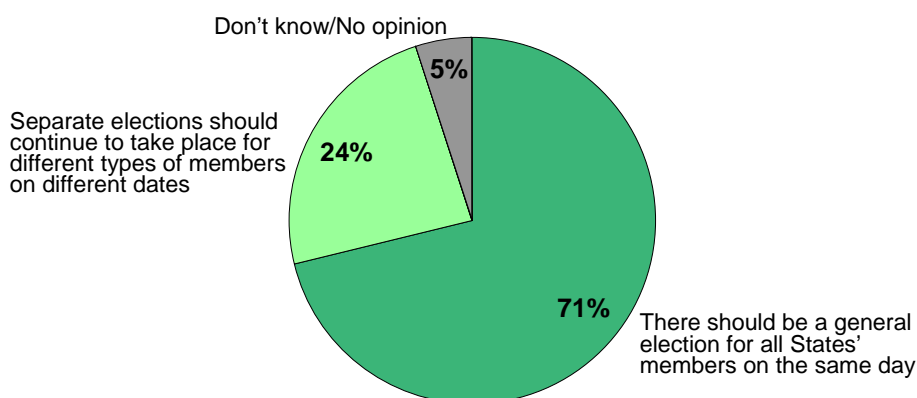
Base: 1,295 Jersey residents aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006 Source: Ipsos MORI

## The concept of a 'General Election'

Attitudes are predominantly favourable towards the concept of a 'general election' in Jersey. Almost three quarters (71%) of residents think that this should be introduced. One quarter (24%) think that the present arrangements of separate elections for different types of members on different dates should continue. Chart 21 illustrates this:

### Chart 21 – Attitudes towards a 'General Election'

Q States' members are elected at various times for varying terms of office. Do you think ...



Base: 1,295 Jersey residents aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006 Source: Ipsos MORI

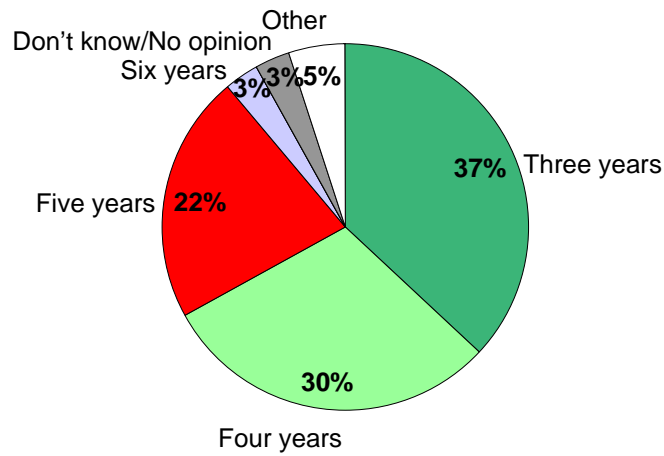
It seems that the concept of a 'general election' in Jersey has gained strength since 2000, when 62% were in favour and 33% wanted the present arrangements to continue. As in the previous survey, attitudes are broadly consistent across demographic groups.

## Length of office

Opinion about how long the term of office for members should be is generally in favour of three years (37%). Fewer think that a term should be four (30%) or five years (22%) and hardly any consider that six years would be suitable (3%).

### Chart 22 – Length of office

Q How long do you think the term of office of States members should be?



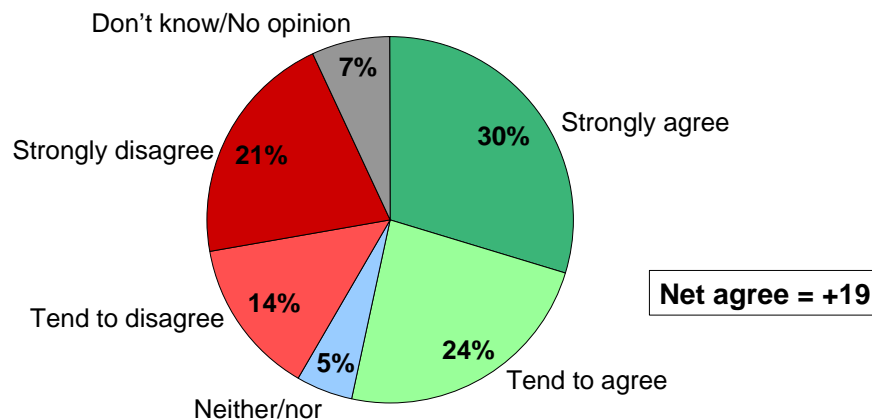
Base: 1,295 Jersey residents aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006 Source: Ipsos MORI

### Constables

Just over half (54%) of residents think that parish constables should remain as States members. Opinion over the future of Constables appears to be strongly held and polarised; residents are more likely to *strongly* agree or disagree than tend to agree or disagree. Two in five (21%) *strongly* disagree they should remain while 30% *strongly* agree that they should. This is clearly a controversial issue about which Jersey residents are currently divided.

### Chart 23 – Parish constables

Q To what extent do you agree or disagree that Parish Constables should remain as members of the States?



Base: 1,295 Jersey residents aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006 Source: Ipsos MORI

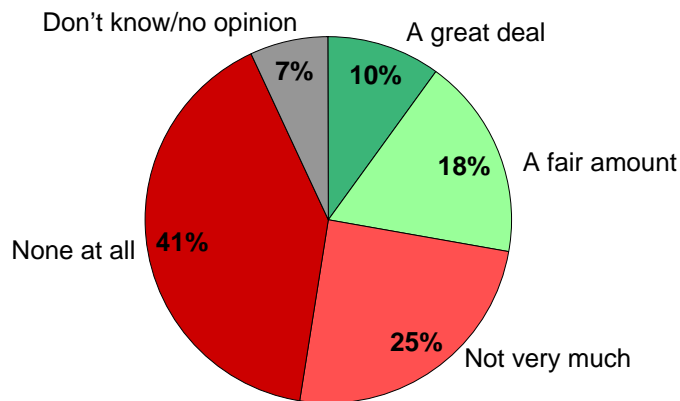
## The impact of ministerial government on likelihood to vote

The majority of Jersey residents say that the recent change to a ministerial form of government with a system of scrutiny would make not very much or no difference to the likelihood that they will vote in the next election (66%). Two in five (41%) say it would make no difference at all. Saying it would make no difference at all is particularly prevalent among residents who understand the way the States work (46%), compared to those who do not (34%).

However, a quarter of residents think that the recent change to a ministerial form of government with a system of scrutiny would have *some* effect upon their likelihood to vote (28%). This is encouraging. It is also worth pointing out that the changes are still recent and much will depend upon how the effects upon the executive process have been and will be communicated.

**Chart 24 – Effect of recent changes on likelihood to vote**

Q In December 2005, Jersey moved to a ministerial system of government with a system of scrutiny. What effect, if any, do you think these changes will have on the likelihood that you will vote in the next election in Jersey?



Base: 1,295 Jersey residents aged 18+, interviewed by telephone, 20 July – 24 September 2006 Source: Ipsos MORI



# Appendices

Sample Profile  
Marked Up Questionnaire  
Statistical Reliability  
Social Grade  
Computer Tables



Appendix 1: Sample Profile

	Number	Unweighted (%)	Census profile (%)
Total	1,295	100	100
Gender			
Male	634	48	49
Female	661	52	51
Age			
18-24	118	9	9
25-34	205	16	20
35-44	283	22	22
45-54	239	18	18
55-64	191	15	13
65-74	161	12	10
75+	87	7	7
Length of residence (years)			
0-5	63	5	11
5-10	77	6	6
10+	517	40	33
All my life	638	49	50
Work status			
Working	859	66	68
Not working	436	34	32

Parish			
Grouville	101	8	5
St Brelade	151	12	12
St Clement	138	11	9
St Helier	293	23	32
St John	55	4	3
St Lawrence	83	6	5
St Martin	67	5	4
St Mary	42	3	2
St Ouen	74	6	4
St Peter	76	6	5
St Saviour	168	13	14
Trinity	43	3	3

## Appendix 2: Marked Up Questionnaire

**STATES OF JERSEY**  
**SURVEY ON ELECTORAL REFORM**  
**Final – 26<sup>th</sup> September 2006**  
**Topline Results**

Ipsos MORI interviewed by telephone a representative sample of 1,295 Jersey residents aged 18+ by telephone between 20 July and 24 September 2006. Quotas were set by gender, age, and work status, and weighted to match the precise profile of the population.

Where percentages do not sum to 100, this may be due to computer rounding, the exclusion of “don’t know” categories, or multiple answers.

Throughout the volume, an asterisk (\*) denotes any value of less than half a per cent.

Unless otherwise stated, results are based on all respondents.

•  
 Q1. **Generally speaking, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the island as a place to live?** READ OUT. SINGLE CODE

	%
Very satisfied	36
Fairly satisfied	44
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	7
Fairly dissatisfied	8
Very dissatisfied	5
<b>Satisfied</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Dissatisfied</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Net Satisfied</b>	<b>+67</b>
No opinion	*

Q2. **And how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way the States run the island?** READ OUT. SINGLE CODE

	%
Very satisfied	2
Fairly satisfied	32
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	15
Fairly dissatisfied	28
Very dissatisfied	21
<b>Satisfied</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Dissatisfied</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Net Satisfied</b>	<b>-15</b>
No opinion	2

**SECTION 1: VOTING**

Q3. **As far as you are aware, are you registered to vote in Jersey?** SINGLE CODE ONLY

	%
Yes, I am registered to vote	83
No, not registered to vote	16
Don't know	1

ASK ALL WHO ARE NOT REGISTERED TO VOTE. OTHERS TO Q6.

Q4. **Are there any particular reasons why you have not registered to vote?**  
DO NOT PROMPT. MULTICODE OK.

Base: All who are NOT registered to vote (205)

	%
Haven't got around to it/will do it sometime	18
Couldn't be bothered	15
Am not interested in voting so there is no point registering	14
I'm not eligible to vote	11
Poor quality of candidates	8
Have just moved house	7
Don't know how to do it/who to contact	6
Voting has no impact upon my how decisions are made on the island	6
Nothing changes	5
I am not entitled to register	4
Forgot/lack of time to vote/register	4
Doesn't matter/they are all the same/selfish	4
Dissatisfied with the way it's run/don't agree with the system	3
The voting system is too complicated	3
Live in more than one place	1
Not sure of eligibility	1
More information required	1
Lack of political parties	1
Other	4
Don't know	6
None/nothing/no reason	2

Q5. **What, if anything, would make you more likely to register to vote?**  
DO NOT READ OUT. MULTICODE. PROBE: What else?

Base: All who are NOT registered to vote (205)

	%
More honest/open/reliable/listened to my views/delivered their policies	15
Not eligible/haven't lived here long	8
Better publicity about the different candidates	6
Better/younger candidates	6
Changing the way the system of government works	6
Nothing/no reason/haven't thought about it	6
Knowing/Understanding more about the political system in Jersey	5
A simpler registration process linking registration to other official systems (eg income tax)	5
If it were easier to vote	5
Relaxing the entitlement to vote	4
If things were to change	3
Having political parties	3
Haven't got round to it/will do it	2
If there was more for young people to do	2
Doesn't matter/they are all the same/selfish	2
Not interested	2
Would need more information	1
Being in Jersey/if I were there all the time	1
Other	9
Don't know	18

ASK ALL WHO ARE REGISTERED TO VOTE: OTHERS TO Q11

Q6. **Why have you registered to vote?** DO NOT READ OUT, MULTICODE. PROBE:  
**What else?**

Base: All who ARE registered to vote (1,079)

	%
Because I want to vote/gives me the opportunity to vote/it's my right	46
It is a way I can make a difference	21
It is my duty to register/civic responsibility	14
Habit/I always register to vote	11
If you don't vote you can't complain	5
To make sure the right one gets in and the wrong one stays out	5
You have to/it's the law	5
Want to have a say/voice my opinion	4
The form arrived/thought you had to fill it in	3
It is automatic/I registered previously/I haven't de-registered	3
I was encouraged to register by a relative/friend	2
I'm local/I live here/I was born here	2
Someone else did it for me	1
I was encouraged to register by a candidate	1
In order to get credit/because I need to get a loan	*
Other	8
Don't know	1

ASK ALL

Q7. **How often, if at all, do you tend to vote in States' elections in Jersey?**  
READ OUT. SINGLE CODE

Base: All who ARE registered to vote (1,079)

	%
Always vote	53
Usually vote	18
Sometimes vote	8
Rarely vote	6
Never vote	11
It depends	2
Other	1



ASK IF RARELY, NEVER, DEPENDS, SOMETIMES OR DON'T KNOW AT Q7. OTHERS TO Q10  
 Q8. **Why do you not tend to vote at elections in Jersey?** PROBE: **For what other reasons?**  
 DO NOT READ OUT. MULTICODE.

Base: All who don't tend to vote in elections (293)

	%
Don't like/ trust the candidates	22
They do what they want/won't make a difference	12
Don't have the time	11
Don't know the candidates	8
Not interested in politics	7
Wasn't here/away a lot	6
Lack of political parties	5
Don't understand the system	5
Don't get around to it	5
Not interested in voting	5
They don't follow through with policies/promises	5
Not eligible to vote/haven't lived here long/haven't registered long	3
Don't care/can't be bothered	3
They don't listen/take notice of what we want	3
Too difficult/inconvenient	3
Only recently eligible	2
Transportation/accessibility issues	2
Improve the system/don't agree with it	2
Only if I feel strongly about it or it affects me	2
Not honest/open/too hypocritical/lack of delivery	2
Depends on the candidates	1
People don't like the change	1
More new/younger/enthusiastic candidates with new ideas	1
Other	9
Don't know	3

Q9. **What, if anything, would make you more likely to vote in elections? PROBE: For what other reasons? DO NOT READ OUT, MULTICODE.**

Base: All who don't tend to vote in elections (293)

	%
More honest/open/reliable/listened to my views/delivered their policies	17
To vote in the right person/to do the best for us/similar views	10
Better publicity about the different candidates	8
It would make a difference/matter/change things	7
If there were better candidates	6
Having political parties	6
Change of people/younger more fresh/enthusiastic candidates	6
Knowing/ Understanding more about the political system in Jersey	6
Being able to vote online/ by post/ by telephone	5
Less greedy/selfish/hypocritical	4
More information on candidates/policies	3
If I felt strongly about current issues	3
If I had more time/wasn't busy	2
A single election day	2
Change/improve the voting system	2
Not interested in voting	1
Polling stations at more convenient locations	1
If they made voting compulsory	1
If someone had new ideas	1
Stop paying candidates	1
Polling stations open longer	1
Being able to vote at the weekend	*
None/nothing	2
Other	9
Don't know	14

ASK ALL WHO ALWAYS OR USUALLY VOTE IN ELECTIONS AT Q7

Q10. **What are the main reasons you tend to vote in elections in Jersey? PROBE: For what other reasons? DO NOT READ OUT, MULTICODE.**

Base: All who always or usually vote in elections (776)

	%
I can make a difference to the way the island is run.	30
It's my duty	18
I like the candidate(s)	17
To vote in the right person/to do the best for us/with the same views	13
I am interested in how the States are run	10
I want to participate in Jersey government	9
To have your say/influence	6
If you don't vote you don't have the right to complain	6
To keep out the poor candidates	3
It's your right to vote	3
The way it's run/their policies/and achieving their policies	2
Time for change/improvements	2
To vote for or against someone	2
To get in some new/newer candidates	1
Believe in democracy	1
Other	7
Don't know	1

ASK ALL

Q11.- **To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the statements I am about to read out**  
 Q14. **about voting in elections in Jersey? READ OUT. SINGLE CODE ONLY. PROMPT: Is that strongly/ tend to?**

		Strongl y agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongl y disagre e	Don't know
Q11.	My vote can make a difference to the way the island is run	19	38	9	17	17	1
Q12.	There is too little media coverage about the elections	14	19	7	35	22	2
Q13.	When people like me get involved in politics, they really can change the way that the island is run	16	29	10	23	19	2
Q14.	I want to have a say in how the island is run	53	31	5	7	3	1

Q15.- **Thinking about the last elections, in autumn 2005, did you...** READ OUT. SINGLE CODE  
Q19.

		Yes, definitel y	Yes, I think so	No, I don't think so	Definitely not	Can't remember / DK
Q15.	Receive leaflets from candidates	% 66	14	6	10	5
Q16.	See candidates' posters of any size or billboards	% 93	3	1	2	2
Q17.	Receive a visit or telephone call from a candidate	% 26	3	8	60	3
Q18.	Attend a public meeting	% 21	1	2	75	1
Q19.	Follow the campaigns in the local media	% 64	9	5	21	1

Q20. **Are there any ways, that you think that voting in Jersey should be made easier?**  
PROMPT: **What are these? Any others?** DO NOT READ OUT, SINGLE CODE

	%
Voting by the internet	16
Voting by post	12
24 hour voting (or at least longer opening hours)	8
Easier access to polling stations	7
General election	4
Voting by telephone/mobile	4
Poor/more clear registration policy/not having to re-register	2
Voting on the weekend	2
More general information e.g. info on candidates/time/places	2
Encouraging more people to vote/more publicity/advertisements	2
Should be made compulsory	2
Improve/change the voting system	1
Voting by proxy	1
Voting at supermarkets	1
Free transport/transport for the elderly/access to transport	*
Have better candidates	*
None/nothing/really easy/no need for change	19
Other	9
Don't know	31

Q21. **As you may know, at present there are no political parties operating in Jersey. Do you think that the introduction of party politics in Jersey would make you more or less likely to vote in elections, or would it make no difference?**  
DO NOT READ OUT, SINGLE CODE

	%
More likely	29
Less likely	15
It would make no difference	53
Don't know/ Not sure	3

**SECTION 2: ENGAGEMENT**

Q22. **How interested, if at all, would you say you are in the following....?**  
 READ OUT, SINGLE CODE

			Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	Don't know
A	Local politics	%	23	52	18	7	*
B	Parish issues	%	33	46	16	5	*
C	island issues	%	48	44	5	2	*
D	UK issues	%	21	47	20	11	*
E	International Issues	%	31	50	14	5	*

**SECTION 3: GOVERNANCE**

**How much, if anything, do you feel you know about:**  
 SINGLE CODE ONLY

			A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	Nothing at all	Don't know
Q23.	<b>They way the States work</b>	%	10	47	36	6	*
Q24.	<b>The number and type of States members and how long they are elected for</b>	%	16	40	30	12	1
Q25.	<b>The role of senators</b>	%	14	41	32	12	*
Q26.	<b>The role of deputies</b>	%	16	42	30	12	*
Q27.	<b>The role of constables</b>	%	23	45	23	9	*
Q28.	<b>The role of the Chief Minister</b>	%	11	34	35	19	1
Q29.	<b>The role of the Council of Ministers</b>	%	8	27	39	26	*

Q30 **I am going to read out a list of things that States members do. Which two or three do you think are most important for them to be doing?**

READ OUT, SINGLE CODE. RANDOMISE ORDER OF READ OUT

	%
Running the island as a whole	65
Representing all people in Jersey	53
Helping and supporting local people	48
Representing people in their constituency	32
Keeping an eye on how decisions are made	32
Dealing with complaints	16
None of the above	1
Don't know	1

Q31 **There are 53 States' members. Do you think this is: READ OUT, SINGLE CODE**

RANDOMISE RESPONSE CODES

	%
Too many	66
Too few	2
About right	23
Don't know/ No opinion	9

Q32 I am going to read out some statements about the number of States' members. To what extent do you agree or disagree ...? **READ OUT, SINGLE CODE. RANDOMISE RESPONSE CODES**

		Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know/ No opinion
A	... fewer States members would reach democratic decisions more easily	% 33	34	7	14	7	4
B	... fewer States members would concentrate too much power in the hands of too few people	% 26	24	7	26	13	4
C	... without political parties, it is difficult to reach consensus	% 16	25	7	26	19	7

Q33 At present, some members are elected by the whole island, while others are elected on a Parish or District basis. Do you think that: **READ OUT, SINGLE CODE. RANDOMISE RESPONSE CODES**

Some members should continue to be elected for the whole island and others on a Parish or District basis? OR	% 32
All members should be selected on an <u>island-wide</u> basis? OR	46
All members should be elected on a <u>Parish or District</u> basis? OR	11
All members should be elected on a <u>local</u> basis, with <u>larger constituencies</u> than the <u>parishes or districts</u> OR	7
None/nothing/fine as it is	*
Other	1
Don't know/ No opinion	3

ASK ALL

Q34 States' members are elected at various times for varying terms of office. Do you think ...

READ OUT, SINGLE CODE. RANDOMISE RESPONSE CODES

... there should be a general election for all States' members on the same day?	% 71
... separate elections should continue to take place for different types of members on different dates?	24
Don't know/No opinion	5

Q35 How long do you think the term of office of States members should be?

**READ OUT, SINGLE CODE**

	%
Three years?	37
Four years?	30
Five years?	22
Six years?	3
Other	5
Don't know/No opinion	3

Q36 To what extent do you agree or disagree that Parish Constables should remain as members of the States? **READ OUT, SINGLE CODE**

	%
Strongly agree	30
Tend to agree	24
Neither agree nor disagree	5
Tend to disagree	14
Strongly disagree	21
Don't know/ No opinion	7

Q37 In December 2005, Jersey moved to a ministerial system of government with a system of scrutiny. What effect, if any, do you think these changes will have on the likelihood that you will vote in the next election in Jersey? **READ OUT, SINGLE CODE**

	%
A great deal	10
A fair amount	18
Not very much	25
None	41
Don't know/ No opinion	7

**SECTION 4: COMMUNICATION**

Q38 The States is considering reforming the electoral system in Jersey. How do you think any decision about whether or not to change it should be made? **READ OUT, SINGLE CODE**

	%
By the States solely	3
By the States, with public consultation	47
By the States, following a referendum	45
Other	1
Don't know/ No opinion	4

**SECTION 5: DEMOGRAPHICS**

**I'd now like to ask a few questions about yourself.**

INTERVIEWER REASSURE IF NECESSARY: **I would like to assure you that all the information we collect will be kept in the strictest confidence, and used for research purposes only. It will not be possible to identify any particular individuals in the results.**

**QD1. What was your age at your last birthday, if I may ask?**  
INTERVIEWER: CODE EXACT AGE

	%
18-24	10
25-34	17
35-44	22
45-54	18
55-64	14
65-74	12
75+	6

**QD2. Gender**

	%
Male	49
Female	51

**QD3. And are you, yourself...? READ OUT SCALE. SINGLE CODE**

	%
Working - Full time (30+ hrs)	52
- Part-time (8-29 hrs)	14
Unemployed	4
Not working - retired	23
disabled	3
Student	3
Refused	*

**QD4. How long have you lived in Jersey? DO NOT READ OUT, SINGLE CODE**

	%
Less than a year	1
One to two years	1
Two to five years	3
Five to ten years	6
Over ten years	40
All my life	49

**QD5. Do you have housing qualifications to live in Jersey? DO NOT READ OUT. SINGLE CODE**

	%
Yes	92
No	8
Don't know	*

ASK IF YES AT QD5. OTHERS TO QD7

**QD6a. How have you gained your housing qualifications? DO NOT READ OUT. SINGLE CODE**

	%
Born in Jersey	56
Length of time living in Jersey – ie have lived here for 13 years or longer	23
Through my parents	4
Essentially employed ('J' category)	8
Wealthy immigrant – ie 1(1)k category	*
Other	9

ASK IF YES AT QD5. OTHERS TO QD7

**QD6b. Is the home you are living in . . .? READ OUT**

	%
Being bought on a mortgage	38
Owned outright	35
Rented (private)	16
Rented (States)	8
Lodging	1
Tied to my employment	1
Other	1
Refused	1



QD7. **And how long have you lived there?** DO NOT READ OUT.  
SINGLE CODE

	%
Less than a year	9
One to two years	10
Two to five years	18
Five to ten years	18
Over ten years	44
Don't know	*
Refused	*

QD8. **In which parish do you currently live?** DO NOT READ OUT.  
SINGLE CODE

	%
Grouville	8
St Brelade	12
St Clement	11
St Helier	23
St John	4
St Lawrence	6
St Martin	5
St Mary	3
St Ouen	6
St Peter	6
St Saviour	13
Trinity	3

QD9. **Which of the following ethnic backgrounds describes you the best?** READ OUT. SINGLE CODE ONLY

	%
<b>WHITE</b>	
A Jersey	48
B British	41
C Portuguese/Madeiran	2
D Irish	3
E Polish	*
F Other	4
<b>BLACK</b>	
G African	*
H Caribbean	-
I Other	-
<b>ASIAN</b>	
J Chinese	-
K Indian	-
L Bangladeshi	-
M Pakistani	*
N Other	*
<b>MIXED ETHNICITY</b>	
O White and Black African	*
P White and Black	*
Q White and Asian	-
R Other ethnic background	1

QD10. **Do you have internet access?**  
DO NOT READ OUT. SINGLE  
CODE. IF YES: INTERVIEWER  
PROBE TO AT HOME/WORK.

	%
Yes – at home	76
Yes – at work	40
No	19

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QD11. **Standard Social Grade**

	%
A	7
B	23
C1	33
C2	15
D	9
E	10

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## Appendix 3: Statistical Reliability

The respondents to the questionnaire are only samples of the total "population", so we cannot be certain that the figures obtained are exactly those we would have if everybody had been interviewed (the "true" values). We can, however, predict the variation between the sample results and the "true" values from a knowledge of the size of the samples on which the results are based and the number of times that a particular answer is given. The confidence with which we can make this prediction is usually chosen to be 95 per cent - that is, the chances are 95 in 100 that the "true" value will fall within a specified range. The table below illustrates the predicted ranges for different sample sizes and percentage results at the "95 per cent confidence interval":

### Approximate sampling tolerances

Size of sample on which survey result is based at or near these levels	Applicable to percentages		
	10% or 90%	30% or 70%	50%
	±	±	±
100 interviews	6	9	10
200 interviews	4	6	7
300 interviews	3	5	6
400 interviews	3	4	5
500 interviews	3	4	4
800 interviews	2	3	3
900 interviews	2	3	3
1,000 interviews	2	3	3

For example, with a sample size of 1,000 where 30 per cent give a particular answer, the chances are 19 in 20 that the "true" value (which would have been obtained if the whole population had been interviewed) will fall within the range of  $\pm 3$  percentage points (actually 2.8%) from the sample result.

When results are compared between separate groups within a sample, different results may be obtained. The difference may be "real," or it may occur by chance (because not everyone in the population has been interviewed). To test if the difference is a real one - i.e. if it is "statistically significant", we again have to know the size of the samples, the percentage giving a certain answer and the degree of confidence chosen. If we assume "95 per cent confidence interval", the differences between the results of two separate groups must be greater than the values given in the table below:

### Differences required for significance

Size of samples compared	at or near these percentage levels		
	10% or 90%	30% or 70%	50%
	±	±	±
100 and 100	7	13	14
100 and 200	7	11	12
100 and 500	7	10	11
200 and 200	7	10	11
200 and 400	5	8	9
200 and 500	5	8	8
400 and 400	4	6	7
400 and 500	4	6	7
500 and 500	4	6	6

## Appendix 4: Social Class Definitions

**A** Professionals such as doctors, surgeons, solicitors or dentists; chartered people like architects; fully qualified people with a large degree of responsibility such as senior editors, senior civil servants, town clerks, senior business executives and managers, and high ranking grades of the Services.

**B** People with very responsible jobs such as university lecturers, hospital matrons, heads of local government departments, middle management in business, qualified scientists, bank managers, police inspectors, and upper grades of the Services.

**C1** All others doing non-manual jobs; nurses, technicians, pharmacists, salesmen, publicans, people in clerical positions, police sergeants/constables, and middle ranks of the Services.

**C2** Skilled manual workers/craftsmen who have served apprenticeships; foremen, manual workers with special qualifications such as long distance lorry drivers, security officers, and lower grades of Services.

**D** Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers, including labourers and mates of occupations in the C2 grade and people serving apprenticeships; machine minders, farm labourers, bus and railway conductors, laboratory assistants, postmen, door-to-door and van salesmen.

**E** Those on lowest levels of subsistence including pensioners, casual workers, and others with minimum levels of income.



## Appendix 5: Computer Tables