Jersey Annual Social Survey 2008

Contents

Key Findings

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE: this has increased in recent years and stood at 85% in 2008.

ILO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE in the summer of 2008 was 2.3% indicating unemployment in Jersey continues to be low compared to other jurisdictions, such as the UK.

EDUCATION: a quarter (23%) of people reported having 'No formal qualifications' and a similar proportion (22%) 'Higher level qualifications'. Half of people (50%) had achieved secondary level qualifications.

REGISTRATION CARDS: nearly nine out of ten (88%) felt it would be "Highly acceptable" or "Acceptable" to include a photograph of the holder on a new Registration card. Three-quarters (75%) felt it would be "Highly acceptable" or "Acceptable" to include a higher security feature on the card such as the holder's fingerprint.

TENANCY AGREEMENTS: a sixth (17%) of people renting or lodging do not have a written agreement regarding their accommodation contract; 6% of those with written agreements reported it does not adequately cover standard terms and conditions.

CARS: the number of cars per household has slightly increased from 1.48 in the 2001 Census through 1.54 in JASS 2005, to 1.57 in JASS 2008.

TEXTMYBUS: 59% of people are aware of this service, and, of these, only one in eight (13%) said they had used it. Three-quarters (76%) of users rated the service as "Quite" or "Very" useful.

LIBERATION STATION: Nine out of ten people (88%) agreed that Liberation Station is better than the Weighbridge bus station was.

JERSEY PARKS: A small but significant decrease was found in the proportions of people using some of these facilities. There were no significant differences in the ratings given to the parks by the people who use them between 2006 and 2008.

JERSEY-UK FERRY: A quarter of Islanders had used the Jersey-UK ferry service over the previous 12 months. The most important factor when booking a ferry trip was the cost of the service, followed by reliability of the service.

FIRE: Around one in a hundred people (1%) reported having a fire in their home in the past 12 months, more than a third of these (39%) called the Fire and Rescue Service (FRS). Nine out of ten (91%) report having a smoke alarm in their home.

HEALTH: There has been a small but significant decrease in the percentage of people who consider their health over the last 12 months to be "Good", from 70% in 2005 to 61% in 2008.

SMOKING: Two-thirds (65%) of those who have never smoked were able to report their health as "Good" compared to half (48%) of those who smoke daily. A public smoking ban was introduced in January 2007: the proportion of people smoking has remained at 20-21% between 2007 and 2008. The number of cigarettes smoked per day by regular smokers has reduced.

BODY MASS INDEX: Nearly one-fifth (18%) of people consider themselves "About right" but would be measured to be overweight. Another one in ten considered themselves "Overweight" when they would be measured as "Obese".

WAIST SIZE: Nearly one in six men (14%) and one in five women (18%) reported to have a waist size associated with an increased risk of cardio-vascular disease.

DRINKING: A sixth (15%) of 16 to 34 year olds drank more than twice the daily recommended limit of alcohol more than once in the week previous to the survey. One-fifth (20%) over-estimated the recommended maximum daily units for men and 12% over-estimated the recommendations for women.

FOOD POISONING: About one in seven (14%) people reported having had a bout of diarrhoea and/or vomiting over the last 12 months which they attributed to food they had eaten on the Island. 88% of these episodes were attributed to food prepared outside of the home. Four-fifths (80%) said that they *did not report the incident*.

RECYCLING: There is indication of increased public awareness of recycling facilities in the Island, although this was not always statistically significant for all material types. There has been an increase in the proportions of people recycling all or most of each material type between 2006 and 2008. Over four-fifths (>80%) of people said they would recycle "all" within each category of waste if it was taken from their doorstep. The proportion of people who always reused carrier bags has increased significantly since 2006, from two-thirds (65%) to four-fifths (80%).

INTERNET SHOPPING: Two-thirds (66%) report purchasing goods over the internet from companies outside of Jersey over the previous 12 months, including 89% of those aged 25 to 34 years. Across all ages, 25% spent less than £500 over the internet in the previous 12 months, whilst 17% spent over £3,500.

STATES PENSION: 90% disagreed with reducing the amount of States pension payable; 73% disagreed with increasing the age at which the States pension is first paid; 40% disagreed with increasing the contribution rate to the States pension.

PENSIONABLE AGE: Over half (56%) agreed that a reduced rate States pension should be available at a lower age, with the average (median) age suggested for this being 60 years. Three-quarters (74%) agreed that a higher rate States pension should be available if claimed at a later age, with the average (median) age suggested for this being 68 years. The average (median) age given for people to be able to claim a full rate States pension in the future was 65 years.

OTHER PENSIONS: A fifth (22%) reported that they have neither a private pension nor an occupational pension. Over half (56%) of adults are worried about their standard of living in retirement. A quarter (24%) of people said they are relying on the States to look after them in retirement. Three-quarters (77%) agreed that the States should provide a *voluntary* additional pension scheme for workers who wish to save extra for their retirement. 55% thought that the States should provide a *compulsory* additional pension scheme for workers who do not have an occupational or private pension.

Introduction

This report presents the results of the 2008 Jersey Annual Social Survey (JASS).

JASS was launched in 2005 to provide the means to collect and analyse detailed information on a wide range of social issues on an annual basis. It aims to provide everyone in the Island with a better understanding of social issues, and in particular for policy to be made from a more informed standpoint. JASS is now an annual feature of the official statistics that are produced in Jersey.

The survey has a set of core questions, asked every year, along with a range of different topics requested by States Departments.

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

The core questions cover population demographics, economic activity and household structure and are aimed at ensuring that change in key Census variables can be monitored annually.

The additional topics covered in 2008 include: Health; Travel within Jersey, Ferry services to England; Fire and Rescue Service; Pensions; Off-Island Spending, and Recycling. The findings for each of these topics are reported in the individual chapters in the body of the report.

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

- to provide benchmark data to measure change (for example: health status, recycling participation, public services ratings, cars per household);
- to provide information to assist the development of policy (for example social policies, pensions and long-term care, Jersey-UK ferry services); and
- to gauge public opinion (for example views on Fire and Rescue services, Parking Control Enforcement).

Around 3,500 households were selected <u>at random</u> to complete the survey in July and August 2008. In order to cover the entire adult population, the household member who next celebrated their birthday and was aged 16 years or over was asked to complete the form.

The response from the public was extremely high with 54% of households completing and returning the forms. This means that the results from the survey are both representative and accurate. However, as with all sample surveys there is an element of statistical uncertainty in looking at very small changes or differences (see Annex A). Therefore, the report focuses on *significant* findings where the results are robust, for example where differences between groups of the population are at least 10 percentage points.

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

Notes

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

Category Definitions

For results published by tenure “States/Parish rent” includes “housing trust rent”, and “Private rent” includes “sheltered/disabled accommodation”. “Non-qualified accommodation” includes non-qualified rented accommodation, registered lodging houses and private lodging arrangements.

Rounding

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

Low numbers

“-“ signifies a blank cell
“0” is used where a value is positive, but less than 0.5%

Confidence intervals

With the survey methodology used, we can be 95% confident that population percentages are accurate to ± 2.2 percentage points. Where analysis is done by gender, percentages are accurate to ± 3.4 percentage points. Please see Annex for more details.

Weighting

Even with the very high response rate, it is important to ‘weight’ responses to ensure that the responses as a whole are fully representative of the Island’s population. See Annex for more details. All analysis presented in this report uses weighted responses.

Further information

For further information about the Statistics Unit and access to all our publications, please see www.gov.je/statistics.

Chapter 1 – Jersey's Population

Place of Birth & Ethnicity

The breakdown of Jersey's resident population by place of birth (Table 1.1) has not changed significantly from previous JASS reports. About half (49%) of the population were born in Jersey, with another two-fifths (40%) having been born elsewhere in the British Isles.

This year a category for those born in Poland was explicitly included, and this revealed that approximately 1% of the Island's residents at the time of the survey were born in Poland. However it should be noted that with the fairly low numbers of responses in this category, there is a degree of uncertainty for the percentage figure, which can be more confidently established through combining numbers with future surveys.

Table 1.1 Place of birth

	JASS 2008		Census 2001	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Jersey	902	49	31,952	45
Elsewhere in British Isles	738	40	30,001	42
Portugal/Madeira	69	4	4,916	7
Poland*	14	1	-	-
Other European country	52	3	2,181	3
Other World country	72	4	2,472	3
Unspecified	13	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	1,859	100	71,522	100

**not an explicit category in Census 2001*

JASS 2008 also included a question on ethnicity, which found that 48% of Jersey residents considered themselves as 'Jersey', whilst 41% said they were 'British'.

The third largest cultural and ethnic group was 'European' with around one in ten people (9%) identifying with this category. A small number (2%) were 'Mixed/Other', and there were small numbers of people in other categories such as 'Indian', 'Other Asian', 'African' and 'Caribbean'. The largest 'Other/Mixed' group were 'South Africans', although the actual numbers were small at less than half a percent.

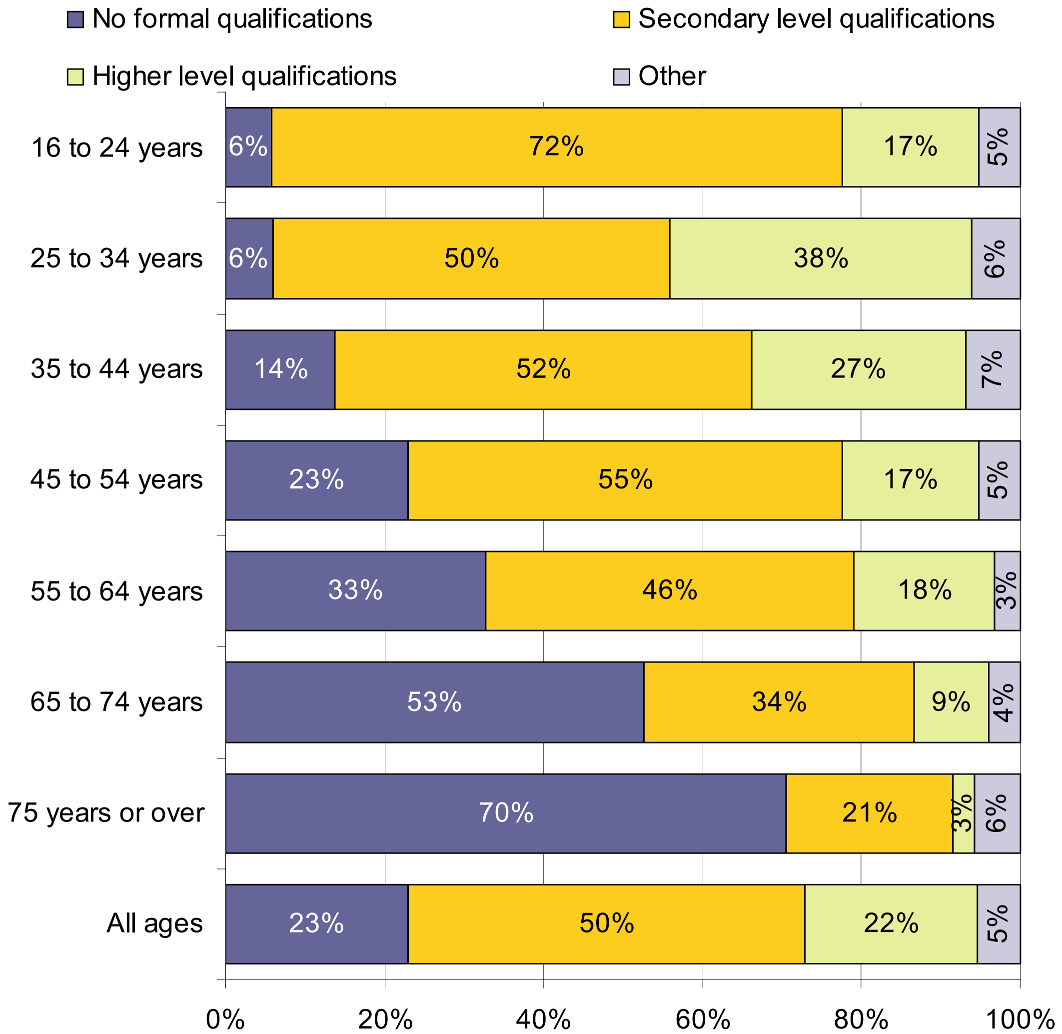
Interestingly about one in twenty (5%) of those people born in Jersey considered themselves 'British' and around 3% of those born in Britain considered themselves as 'Jersey'. Looking more closely into the group of people who were born outside of Jersey, within the British Isles, but who considered themselves 'Jersey', 9 out of 10 (89%) of these had lived in Jersey for 20 years or more.

Educational Qualifications

JASS 2008 asked respondents to identify their highest academic achievement, and the responses were grouped into 3 main categories: 'Secondary level qualifications' (such as GSCEs, GNVQs, A Levels and O Levels), 'Higher level qualifications' (gained in higher education establishments, including higher level diplomas, first or higher degrees), and finally 'No formal qualifications' for those who did not achieve academic educational qualifications. It is important to note that this question did not include professional qualifications, for example those gained through employment, but rather focussed on academic examinations.

It was found that a quarter (23%) of people had 'No formal qualifications' and a similar proportion (22%) had 'Higher level qualifications'. Half of people (50%) had achieved 'Secondary level qualifications'. This distribution was found to be similar for men and women, although looking into the distribution by age shows that older generations are more likely to have 'No formal qualifications', as Figure 1.1 shows.

Figure 1.1 Educational qualifications by age



Comparing back to Census 2001 data (see Table 1.2) shows a reduction in people of working age with no formal qualifications, decreasing from one in three people in 2001 to around one in six in 2008. However the differences converge if the Census 2001 data is artificially 'aged' to 2008 – in doing so the generally higher qualification status of the younger age-groups compared to older age-groups has more impact on the overall distribution of educational qualifications than in the non-aged data.

Table 1.2 also compares this data for the working age population (males under 65 years, females under 60 years) with that found in the 2007 Labour Force Survey in the UK. *It should be noted that there are differences in the question structures, with the Labour Force Survey being administered by an interviewer with a higher level of detail required in the response.*

Table 1.2 Highest educational qualification attainment for the working age population, Jersey 2008 and 2001 compared with UK

	Jersey 2008	Census 2001	UK 2007*
Higher level	25	15	31
Secondary level	55	44	57
No formal qualifications	15	36	12
Other	6	6	~

**data from Office of National Statistics, 2007 Labour Force Survey. 'Other' qualifications were distributed amongst other categories*

English language qualification

When people were asked specifically about their English language qualifications, it was found that two-thirds of people (68%) have achieved the equivalent of grade C or above at GSCE or 'O' level. This was similar for both genders, but again the older generations were less likely to have this level of English language qualification, with four-fifths (81%) of 16-24 year olds compared to two-fifths (41%) of 65-74 year olds, and a quarter (25%) of those aged over 74 years. It was found that two-fifths (40%) of those born in Portugal have an English language qualification compared with three-quarters (73%) of those born in Poland.

Maths qualification

Similarly, people were asked whether they had attained the equivalent of grade C or above at GCSE or 'O' level Maths. Three-fifths (58%) said that they did have this level, with slightly more men (61%) than women (55%), with this difference being small but statistically significant. Again, older age-groups reported attaining this level of maths qualification less than younger age-groups.

Other language qualification

With regards to other language qualifications, overall just less than half (46%) of Jersey residents have one to grade C level at GSCE or equivalent, with a similar age distribution as before: younger age-groups being more likely to have gained this level of language qualification.

Around two-thirds (66%) of those born in Poland and other European countries (72%) had a language qualification other than English. However, only one in eight (12%) of those born in Portugal had a similar level of non-English language qualification.

The most common language qualification was French (specified by nearly three-quarters, 71%, of other language speakers) and the second most common was German (13%). A wide range of other languages were reported, including Afrikaans, Chinese, Hebrew, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

Fewer than one in ten (8%) have two language qualifications, and around one in a hundred (1%) reported having three language qualifications.

Economic Activity

Table 1.3 Employment status *(percentages)*

	JASS 2008	Census 2001
Economically Active		
Working for an employer	60	58
Self employed, employing others	4	4
Self employed, not employing others	4	4
Unemployed, looking for work	2	1
Economically Inactive		
Retired	18	16
Homemaker	5	8
Unable to work due to long-term sickness / disability	3	3
Full-time education	3	4
Other	1	1
Total	**100**	**100**

In terms of the proportion of women and men who are of working age (between 16 and 64 for men, and 16 and 59 for women inclusive) who are either in employment or actively seeking employment – the **economic activity rate** - this has continued to be slightly greater than that found in the 2001 Census through each JASS survey over the last 4 years. The increase has been mainly in the female activity rate, from 76% in 2001 to 81% in 2008.

Table 1.4 Economic activity rates *(percentages)*

	JASS 2008	JASS 2007	JASS 2006	JASS 2005	Census 2001
Men	89	89	88	88	87
Women	81	79	80	78	76
All	**85**	**85**	**84**	**83**	**82**

Focussing on those people above retirement age, Table 1.5 shows the proportions that are still working.

Table 1.5 Percentage of people above ‘retirement age’ who are still working

	Percent still working
Men aged 65 years and over	13
Women aged 60 years and over	16
Women aged 65 and over	6

Unemployment rate, 2008

The International Labour Organisation’s (ILO) unemployment rate is a globally comparable figure which measures the proportion of unemployed people in the entire work force. In 2001, the ILO unemployment rate for Jersey was 2.1% (from the Census). This year, JASS found that 2.3% of the workforce are unemployed, which shows that unemployment in Jersey continues to be low (compared to other jurisdictions, such as the UK, where it was measured at 5.7% in August 2008).

Non-economically active

About one in eight (13%) people were currently of working age and were not working. A third of these (32%) are parents of children under 16 years and looking after their children.

Looking at the proportion of non-economically active people by tenure shows that there is a higher proportion in States/Parish/Housing trust rental properties (26%) in this category compared with only one in twenty (5%) of those living in non-qualified accommodation.

Table 1.6 Percentage of working age not currently working, by tenure

Tenure	Percent of each tenure who were working age and not currently working
Owner-occupied	13
Qualified private rental	10
States, Parish or Housing trust rent	26
Non-qualified accommodation	5

The non-economically active were asked to tick one or more reasons why they were not currently working (see Table 1.7). The top four reasons were: “I am unable to work” (ticked by over a quarter, 28%); “I would consider working in the future” (also ticked by a quarter, 27%), “I don’t want to” (25%) and “I can’t find suitable part-time work (23%).

Table 1.7 What are the reason(s) why you are not currently working?
(Respondents were able to tick as many as applied)

Reason	Percent of respondents who identified this as true for them
I am unable to work	28
I would consider working in the future	27
I don't want to work	25
I can't find suitable part-time work	23
I can't afford suitable childcare	13
I can't find suitable full-time work	12
I need re-training	10
I would be worse off financially	10
I can't find suitable childcare	4
I need rehabilitation	3

The proportion of people identifying the reason of "I don't want to" increased as age increased – from over a half (52%) of those aged 55 to 64 years compared to an eighth (13%) of those aged 25 to 34 years.

One in ten (10%) said they would be "worse off financially". This reason was found to be particularly prevalent for those in the group aged 25 to 34 years old where over a third (35%) ticked this reason.

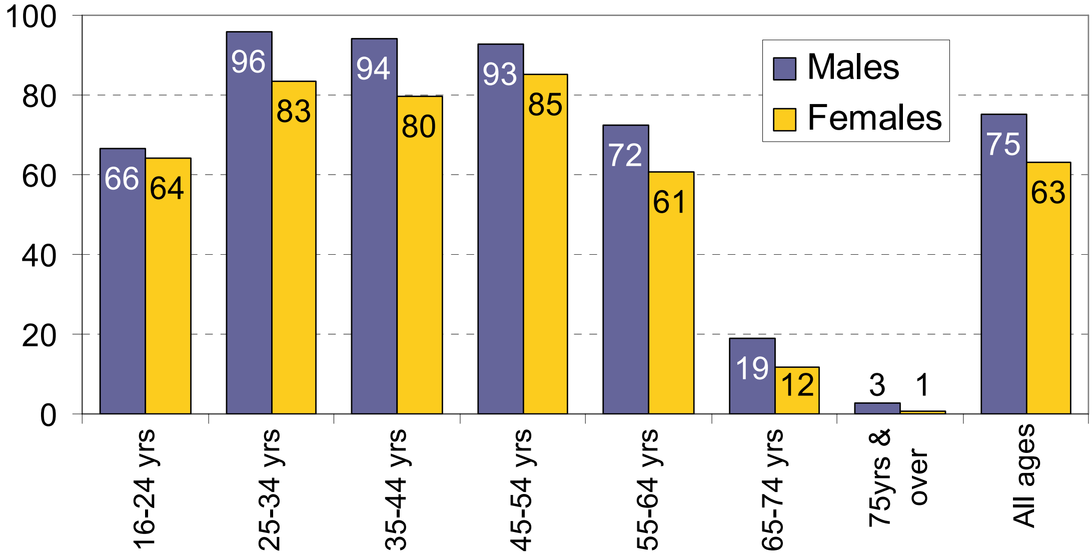
The reasons for not working varied considerably by tenure. For those in States, Parish or Housing trust rental accommodation, the top three reasons, in order, were: "I am unable to work" (identified by 47% of the non-economically active in this tenure); "I can't afford childcare" (31%); and "I would consider working in the future" (23%). For those in Owner-occupied accommodation, the top three reasons, in order, were: "I don't want to" (35%); "I would consider it in the future" (26%); and "I can't find suitable part-time work" (24%).

For those in Qualified Rental accommodation, "I am unable to work" (36%), "I would consider working in the future" (36%) and "I can't find suitable part-time work" (24%) were the three most frequently cited reasons for not currently working.

Employment by age and gender

As was seen in previous JASS surveys, a lower proportion of women are working in each age category compared to men, as shown in Figure 1.2.

Figure 1.2 Employment by age and gender (*percentages*)



Employment by industry

The definitive analysis of employment by industrial sector is provided in the six-monthly Labour Market report (see www.gov.je/statistics), which is compiled from company returns (indeed it is a census of all companies and the self-employed).

As has been found historically, men dominate sectors such as 'Construction', 'Agriculture', 'Transport and communications' and 'Electricity, gas and water', accounting for about nine in ten of the workforce in each.

Women make up a higher proportion of the 'Public sector' and 'Private health and education', forming two-thirds (60%) and four-fifths (79%) of these workforces respectively. Table 1.8 shows the distribution of the genders across industry sectors.

Table 1.8 Distribution of the genders within industrial sectors.

	Percent of sector by gender	
	Men	**Women**
Agriculture & fishing	92	8
Construction & tradesmen	92	8
Electricity, gas and water	91	9
Financial services	43	57
Hotels, restaurants and bars	68	32
Private education and health	21	79
Public sector	40	60
Transport and communications	87	13
Wholesale and retail	54	46
Other	44	56
All sectors	**52**	**48**

Employment by age

Table 1.9 Distribution of age-groups within industrial sectors (*percentages*)

	16 - 24 years	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	45 - 54 years	55 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 yrs or over	**Total**
Agriculture & fishing*	46	7	8	32	5	3	0	**100**
Construction & tradesmen	1	15	30	30	19	4	0	**100**
Electricity, gas and water*	0	15	8	49	25	0	4	**100**
Finance	10	32	32	20	5	1	0	**100**
Hotels, restaurants and bars*	0	55	16	14	13	2	0	**100**
Private education and health	12	28	34	12	14	0	0	**100**
Public sector	8	19	24	31	17	1	0	**100**
Transport and communications	18	13	22	28	18	1	0	**100**
Wholesale and retail	20	23	23	20	10	4	1	**100**
Other	15	24	20	19	17	5	0	**100**
All sectors	**12**	**25**	**26**	**23**	**12**	**2**	**0**	**100**

**NB there were small numbers in these categories*
'0' indicates a positive value that is less than 0.5%

The make-up of each industrial sector by employee age shows there are particularly high proportions of younger age-groups working in Agriculture and fishing and Hotels, restaurants and bars. In contrast, there are high proportions of older age-groups working in Electricity, gas and water, whilst Finance, the Public sector, and Transport and communications have a more even spread of age-groups making up their workforce.

Hours of work

The average number of hours worked by full-time workers (defined as working 25 hours a week or more, not including overtime and meal breaks) was 39 hours per week. Taking into account part-timers (defined as working less than 25 hours a week), the overall average reduces to 37 hours per week.

There is a higher percentage (17%) of working women who work part-time (defined as working less than 25 hours a week) compared to men of whom only 4% work less than 25 hours a week. These proportions are not significantly different to those found in JASS 2007.

Table 1.10 Hours of work: proportion of each gender who work part-time

	Men	**Women**
Percentage working less than 25 hours a week	4	17
Percentage working 25 hours a week or more	96	83
All	**85**	**85**

Type of employment

The survey asked respondents about the type of work they did in their job. Response choices included routine or manual occupations, technical and craft occupations, professional occupations and management roles. Table 1.11 outlines the distribution of employment types by gender.

Table 1.11 Type of employment by gender (*percentages*)

	Men	Women
Senior manager: *e.g. finance manager , chief executive*	14	2
Middle or junior manager: *e.g. office manager, retail manager, bank manager, restaurant manager, publican*	12	12
Professional occupation: *e.g. accountant, solicitor, medical practitioner, teacher, nurse, social worker, police officer (sergeant or above), software designer, fund administrator*	29	32
Clerical or intermediate occupation: *e.g. secretary, personal assistant, clerical worker, call centre agent, nursery nurse, nursing auxiliary*	8	38
Technical or craft occupation: *e.g. motor mechanic, plumber, printer, electrician*	16	1
Routine or semi-routine, manual or service occupation: *e.g. HGV/van driver, cleaner, porter, labourer, bar staff, postal worker, machine operative, farm worker, sales assistant, receptionist*	22	15
Totals	**100**	**100**

Minimum wage

A small percentage (2%) of people reported that they earned less than £6 per hour gross wage (i.e. before deductions are made for tax, social security, accommodation and food provided by the employer, and also excluding overtime and bonuses). Of these people, the majority earned the minimum wage or above (the minimum wage was increased in April 2008 to £5.80 per hour). A very small number of people did report earning under the minimum wage. Whilst some of these reported being exempt from the minimum wage (for example because they are volunteers, or because the work is therapeutic) there was a very small number of people who self-reported that they are earning less than the minimum wage as their hourly rate.

Chapter 2 – Registration cards

Registration cards

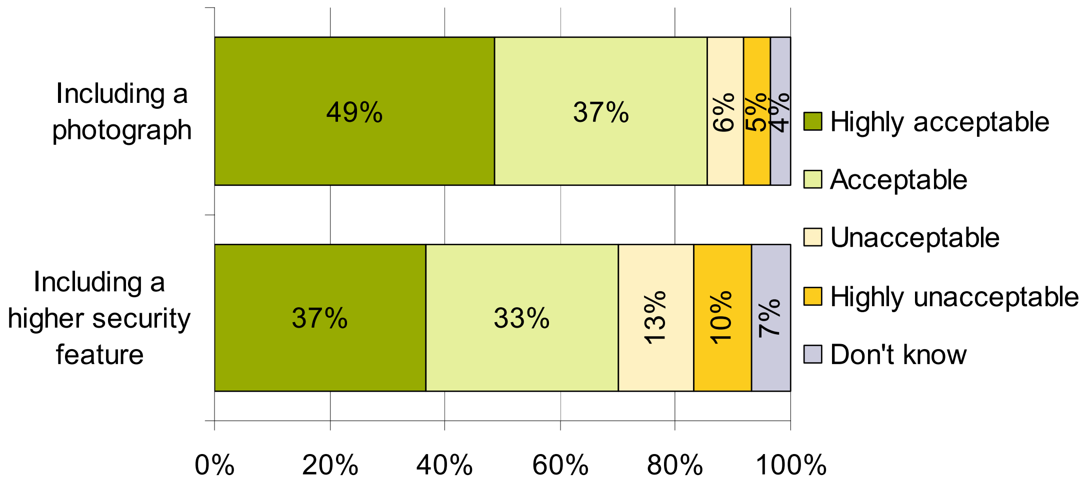
There is a proposal in the Migration Policy that all adult residents will be issued with a combined registration card. The card would include the holder's name, social security number and residential status. It would be used as identification for employers, housing and social security benefits.

JASS 2008 asked Jersey residents whether they thought the use of this card should be extended to also be an identity card for situations such as proving age, opening bank accounts and using public services. Four-fifths (80%) of people agreed with extending the card's use to being an identity card, with similar proportions of each age-group agreeing with this idea.

The questions went on to ask whether it would be acceptable to include a photograph of the holder on the card. Although one in twenty (4%) responded "Don't know", of those that expressed an opinion, half (50%) felt this was "Highly acceptable", with another 38% agreeing that this would be "Acceptable". Therefore, nearly nine out of ten people (88%) felt it would be "Acceptable" or "Highly acceptable" to include a photograph of the holder on the card. Only one in twenty (5%) felt that this would be "Highly unacceptable". The proportions in each acceptability category were similar across the age-groups.

With regards to the idea of including a higher security feature on the card, such as the holder's fingerprint, there was slightly less agreement. Nevertheless, two-fifths (39%) of those who expressed an opinion said that this would be "Highly acceptable", with a similar proportion again (36%) responding that this would be "Acceptable". Therefore, three-quarters of those who expressed an opinion felt that having a higher security feature would be "Acceptable" or "Highly acceptable". The percentages given in this paragraph do not include around one in twenty (7%) who had difficulty answering these questions and responded 'Don't know' – these *are* included in Figure 2.1.

<u>Figure 2.1 Acceptability ratings for different uses for a Registration card</u>
(including "Don't know" responses)



Chapter 3 – Housing

Property types

Table 3.1 shows how Jersey's accommodation can be split into approximately three equally sized categories of flats or maisonettes (accounting for 34% of Jersey's accommodation), semi-detached or terraced housing (31%) and detached houses (31%). A small proportion (3%) of the Island's accommodation exists as bed-sits. These proportions were also found in JASS 2007.

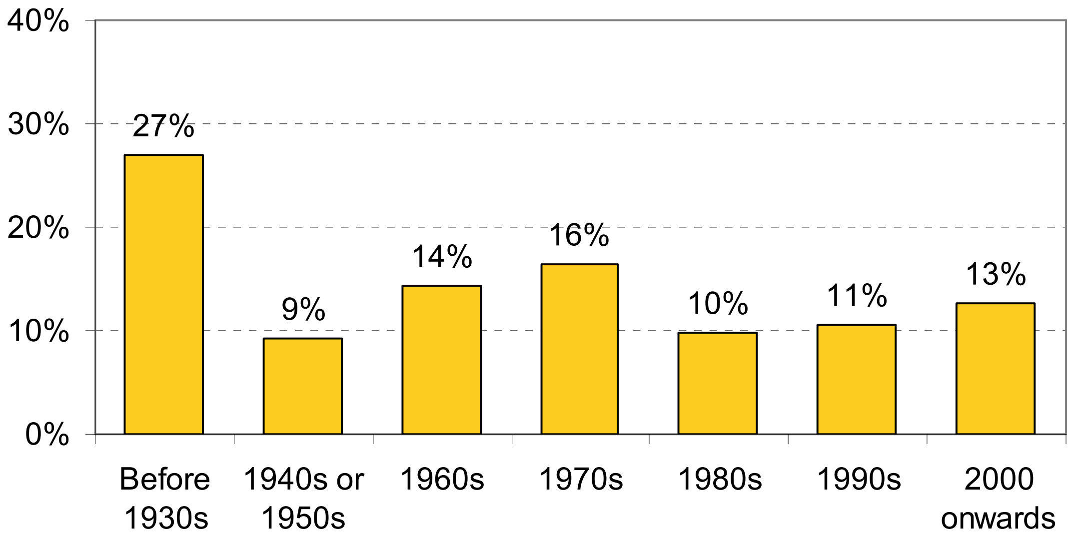
Table 3.1 Property types in Jersey

	Percent of total accommodation in Jersey
Bed-sit	3
Flat or maisonette accommodation	34
Semi-detached or terraced housing	31
Detached housing	31
Total	**100**

Property age

About one in six (17%) people did not know when the property they lived in was built. Focussing on the remaining responses, Figure 3.1 shows that about a quarter of properties were built during or before the 1930s, whilst the other properties are fairly evenly split between the remaining categories.

Figure 3.1 Distribution of property ages *(percentages)*



States, Parish and Housing trust rental properties tend to be more recently built than owner-occupied or private rental properties, as Table 3.2 shows. Nearly half (48%) of those who were able to provide the age of their States, Parish or Housing Trust rental property said that it was built in 1980 or more recently, compared to a third (33%) of owner-occupied properties and a fifth (16%) of non-qualified accommodation.

Table 3.2 Property age by tenure *(percentages of respondents who were able to report the age of their property – i.e. excluding 'Don't know' responses)*

Tenure	1930s or earlier	1940s or 1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000 onwards	Total
Owner-Occupied	27	9	14	17	9	10	13	100
States/Parish/ Housing trust rent	5	16	14	17	22	17	10	100
Qualified private rental	31	11	10	15	8	8	16	100
Non-qualified accommodation	46	3	20	15	4	9	4	100
Total	**27**	**9**	**14**	**16**	**10**	**11**	**13**	**100**

Property size

The average number of bedrooms of properties in Jersey was found to be 2.6; a quarter (24%) of properties were one-bedroomed, and another quarter (24%) had two bedrooms, whilst a third (33%) had three bedrooms. One in twenty Jersey properties (6%) were reported to have five or more bedrooms.

When comparing the number of bedrooms with the number of people in the household, one in ten (11%) had two or more bedrooms *above* the number of people in the household (for example if there were two people in the household, properties with four or more bedrooms would be in this category).

Two-fifths (40%) of properties have the *same* number of bedrooms as number of people in the household (e.g. a two-person household having two bedrooms). Nearly a quarter (23%) had one *less* bedroom than the number of occupants (e.g. a three-person household having two bedrooms), which might be expected for co-habiting couples with their families.

One in twenty (6%) households have two or more bedrooms *less* than the number of people in their household – for example a four-person household living with just one or two bedrooms, or a six-person household with just three or four bedrooms. Whilst these may be acceptable living conditions in some circumstances (for example a group of co-habiting couples, or couples with same-sex children), it is also possible that this represents a small percentage of households that could be considered as 'overcrowded'.

Table 3.3 Number of bedrooms compared to number of household occupants

	Percentage of households
2 or more bedrooms above the number of occupants	11
1 more bedroom above the number of occupants	20
same number of bedrooms as occupants	40
1 bedroom less than the number of occupants	23
2 or more bedrooms less than the number of occupants	6
Total	**100**

The density of household occupancy varies somewhat by tenure. Table 3.4 shows the number of people by number of bedrooms, according to the tenure of the household. Where the number of people for each bedroom is one or less, this indicates that the household has more bedrooms than people. Those houses with more than one person for each bedroom will require at least two people (e.g. a couple or siblings) to share rooms. It is not possible to analyse levels of overcrowding without having both the age and gender of all children in the household, as well as relationships of the adults, but the trend towards less sharing of bedrooms being required in owner-occupied and qualified rental accommodation is clear.

Table 3.4 Number of people per bedroom by tenure

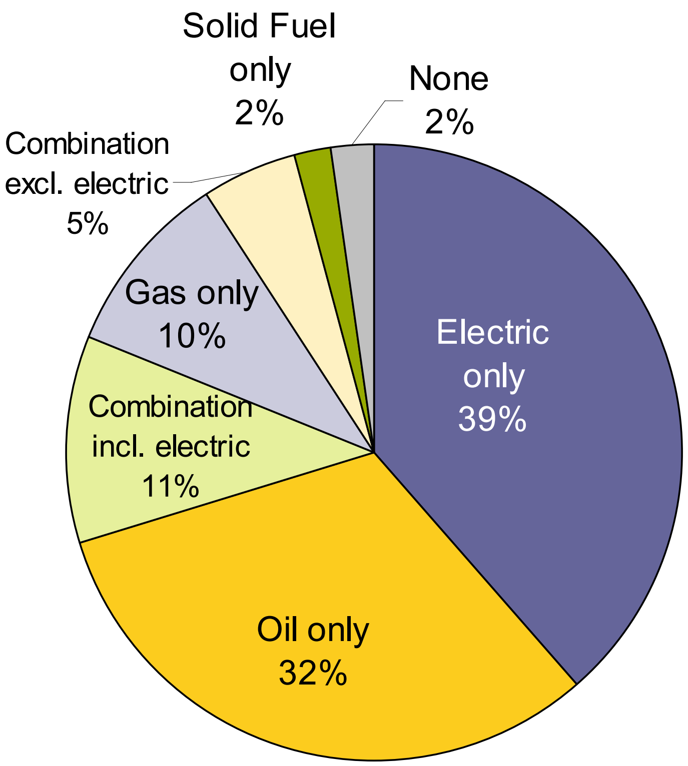
Tenure	One or fewer people for each bedroom	Between one and two people for each bedroom	More than two people for each bedroom	Total
Owner-Occupied	78	22	0	**100**
States/Parish/ Housing trust rent	62	37	1	**100**
Qualified private rental	67	30	3	**100**
Non-qualified accommodation	48	44	9	**100**
Total	**71**	**28**	**2**	**100**

Energy use

Heating

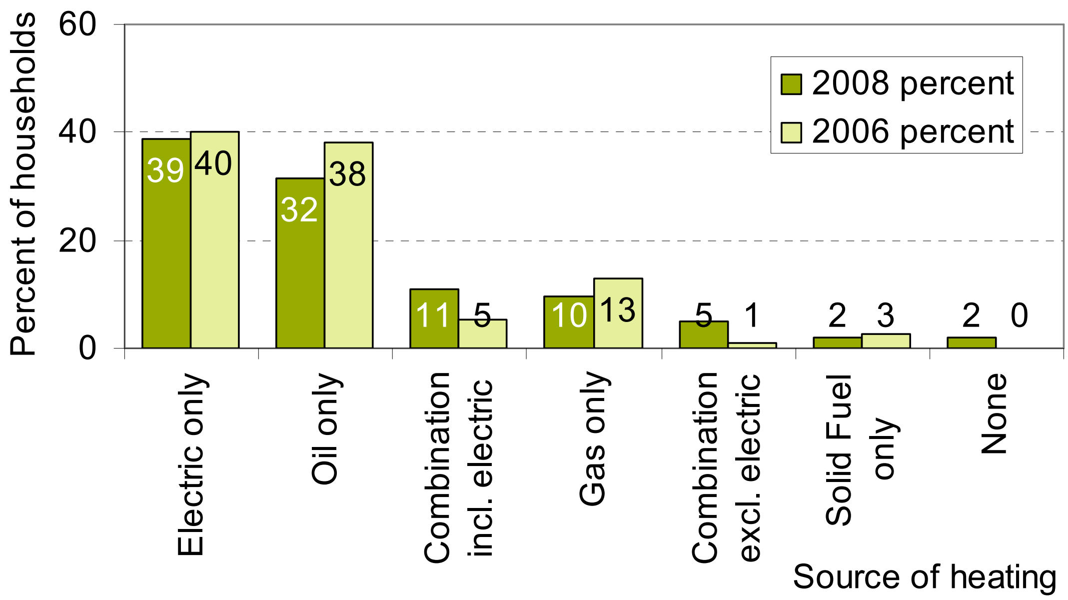
Around a third of households (32%) use oil as their single main fuel for heating, and just over a third (39%) have electric heating only. One in ten households have gas (either bottled or mains gas) as their single main source of heating. Figure 3.2 illustrates this distribution, whilst Figure 3.3 compares these results with those of the 2006 survey.

Figure 3.2 Distribution of heating fuel used by households in 2008



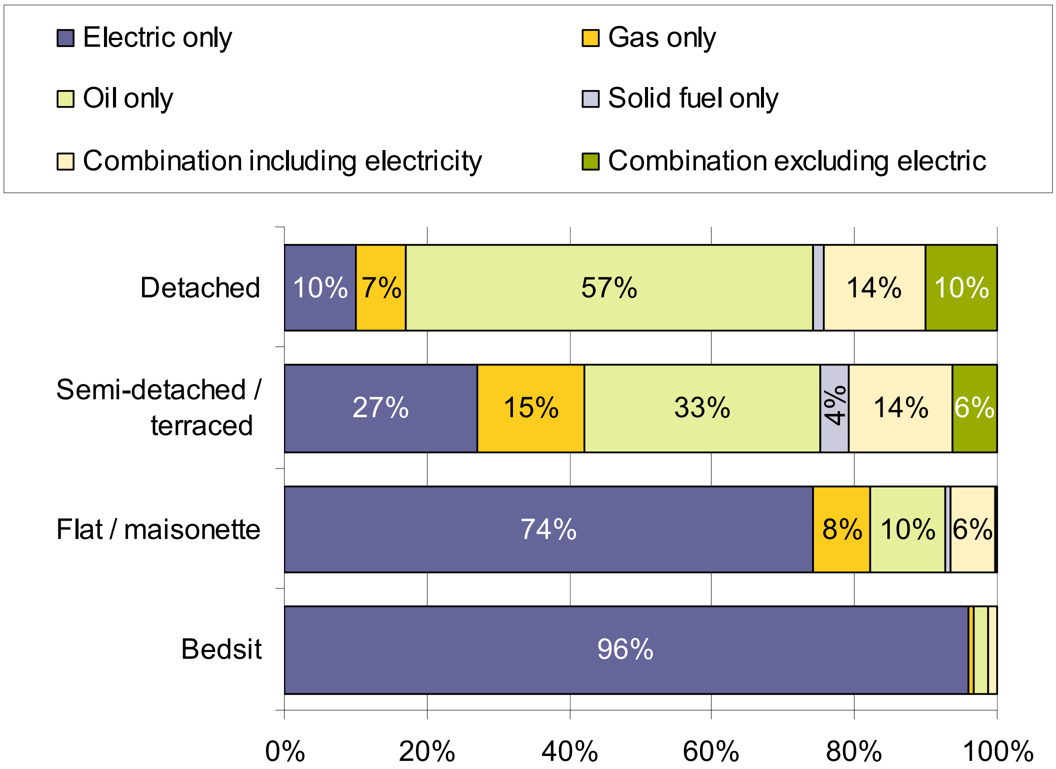
Overall the comparison of heating sources for homes in 2006 and 2008 appears very similar. It should be noted that the small differences seen, particularly in those with oil as their single main fuel, could be a result of the slightly different question format whereby in 2006 respondents were asked to choose just one source of heating, whereas in 2008 respondents were asked to 'tick all that apply'.

Figure 3.3 Comparison of heating fuel source in 2008 compared with 2006



As perhaps might be expected, the type of heating fuel used by households varies according to the type of property, with much higher proportions of flats and bed-sit accommodation relying on electrical heating only (see Figure 3.4) whilst over half (57%) of owner-occupied accommodation uses oil as the single main source of heating.

Figure 3.4 Heating fuel used by property type

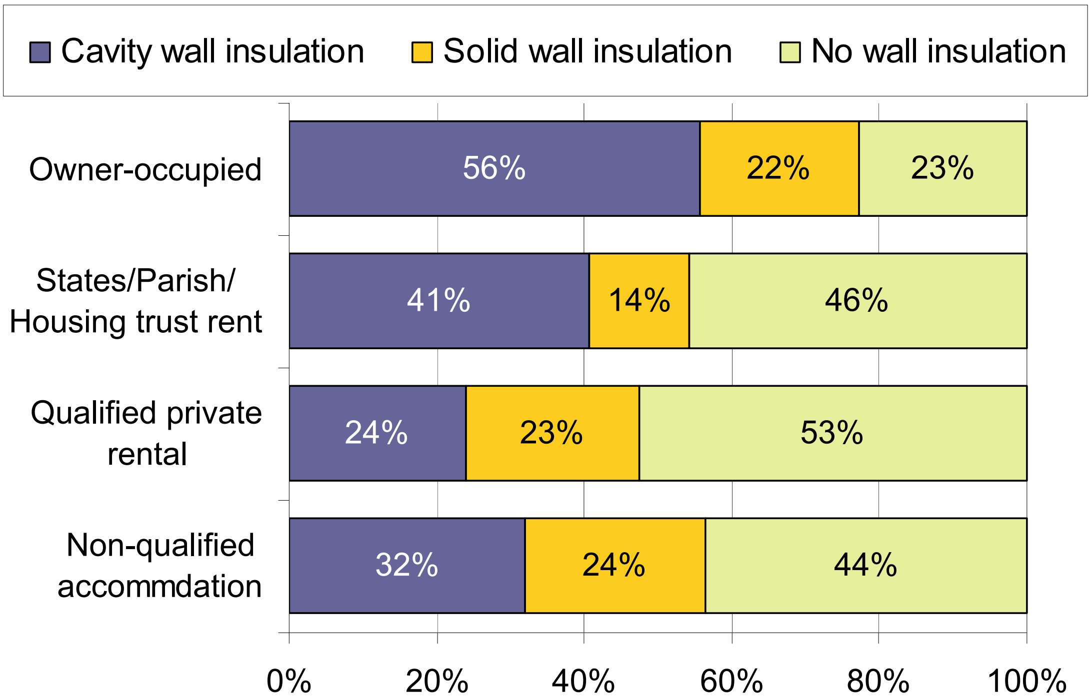


Wall insulation

Nearly two-fifths (38%) of people were unsure whether their property had wall insulation, and analysing this by tenure showed that those in rental or lodging accommodation were least likely to know about their properties insulation. For example, a quarter (23%) of people in owner-occupied accommodation compared to two-thirds (64%) in States / Parish or housing trust rent, and over half in private qualified rent (56%) and non-qualified accommodation (56%), replied that they did not know what type of wall insulation their property had.

Of those that did know, nearly half (48%) said their property had cavity wall insulation, which is similar to responses in 2006 where 40% reported having cavity wall insulation ‘everywhere’ and another 14% had ‘partial’ cavity wall insulation. A new question in 2008 found that another fifth (22%) had solid wall insulation. Nearly a third (30%) reported that their property had no wall insulation, as shown in Figure 3.5.

Figure 3.5 Wall insulation by property tenure



Loft insulation

A similar result was found compared to 2006, whereby although nearly three-fifths (59%) either did not have a loft, or were unsure whether their loft had insulation, of those who had a loft and could report on its level of insulation, a sixth (17%) had no loft insulation. A fifth (20%) of properties had loft insulation thicker than 150mm, whilst another 43% had 100mm-150mm thickness of loft insulation. For the remaining fifth (20%) of properties, their loft thickness was under 100mm.

Owner-occupied properties were the most likely to have the highest thickness of loft insulation, with a quarter (25%) having loft insulation over 150mm thick, compared to one in twenty (6%) of qualified rental homes.

Double-glazing

Nearly three-quarters (72%) of properties have full double-glazing, with another 14% having partial double-glazing. As can be seen from Table 3.5, these proportions have not changed significantly since 2006.

Table 3.5 Percentages of properties with full and partial double-glazing

	Percentage of properties	
Extent of double-glazing:	**2008**	**2006**
Full	72	69
Partial	14	15
None	14	15

Additional energy-saving features

Around half (53%) of households reported having a hot water cylinder insulation jacket, and a sixth (16%) ticked that they had draught-proofing in their property. Nearly a fifth (18%) said that they had a condensing boiler, which is a particularly efficient type of central heating boiler.

Accommodation agreements

Two-fifths (40%) of people responded that they were currently renting or lodging, and were able to answer further questions about their accommodation agreements.

The majority of these people (83%) said that they did have a written agreement about their accommodation, which leaves a sixth (17%) who do not have a written agreement regarding their accommodation contract.

Analysing this further shows that whilst 14% of those residentially qualified households living in rented or lodging accommodation do not have a written agreement, this increases to 30% of those who don't have someone in their household with residential qualifications.

For those with written agreements, the large majority (94%) are happy that it adequately covers standard terms and conditions that would be applicable to their type of accommodation. However, one in twenty (6%) reported that it does not. The most frequently identified missing term was regarding "maintenance" of the property (identified by nearly two fifths – 38%), whilst the conditions surrounding the deposit return and terms around what bills are and aren't included in the rent or lodging payment were also identified as missing by around a sixth of people with written agreements for their accommodation (15% and 17% respectively) .

Accommodation deposits

A quarter of people in qualified rental (28%) and non-qualified (25%) accommodation said they had *not* been asked to pay a deposit for their accommodation. Only one in ten people in the category for States/Parish/Housing trust rental had been required to pay a deposit for their accommodation. Overall around half of people (54%) had paid a deposit for their rented or lodging accommodation.

In terms of the amount of deposit required by landlords, this varied by size of property, as would be expected. As Table 3.7 shows, nine out of ten (90%) of one-bedroom accommodation arrangements required a deposit of £1,000 or less, whilst for a 3-bedroomed property the most common deposit amount required (for 47% of properties of this size) was between £1,000 and £1,500. For 4-bedrooms, the majority (54%) of deposits were over £1,500.

Table 3.6 Deposit amounts by size of accommodation *(percentages)*

	Number of bedrooms					All sizes
Deposit amount	1	2	3	4	5+	
Up to £500	42	21	11	3	0	27
Between £500 and £1,000	48	45	28	23	0	41
Between £1,000 and £1,500	10	12	47	20	0	18
Over £1,500	0	22	14	54	100	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Deposit Disputes

JASS 2008 asked all people, whether or not they were currently in rented accommodation, whether they had had a dispute over the return of a deposit anytime in the last 5 years. One in twenty (5%) said that they had had a deposit dispute. The majority of these (80%) were regarding qualified accommodation, and only one in five (20%) was for non-qualified accommodation, although it should be taken into account that there are around three times more qualified rental accommodation units than non-qualified.

A very small number of people reported having *more than one* dispute over accommodation deposits in the last 5 years. Including all disputes, around half (48%) were reported as being “Not resolved – the deposit was not returned”. One in twenty (5%) reported going to Court to resolve the dispute. A third (35%) were resolved between the landlord and the tenant/lodger, whilst the remaining 12% were resolved through other means, such as through the Citizen’s Advice Bureau or another similar organisation. It should be noted that this specific question, for just those respondents who have had a dispute in the last 5 years, involved a fairly small number of around 4% of all respondents.

Chapter 4 –Travel within Jersey

Car Ownership

The number of cars per household has increased from the figure of 1.48 recorded by the 2001 Census. JASS 2005 found the average number of cars and vans per household to be slightly higher than in 2001 at 1.54, whilst JASS 2008 has found that on average Jersey households now have 1.57 cars, suggesting an increasing trend.

Whilst one in ten households (11%) have no car, three-quarters of households have one or two cars (74%). Table 4.1 shows the distribution of the number of cars that households have by the number of adults in the household.

Table 4.1 Number of cars per household, by number of adults in the same household (*percentages*)

	Number of adults in household					
Number of cars	1	2	3	4	5 or more	All households
0	27	7	3	1	0	**11**
1	61	33	15	16	12	**37**
2	10	51	40	34	13	**37**
3	1	7	33	24	20	**10**
4	0	2	6	17	34	**3**
5 or more	0	1	3	8	21	**1**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

When analysing number of cars by the number of people aged 16 or over in the household, half of households (49%) have the *same* number of cars as adults. Less than one in ten (8%) households have one car more than the number of adults in the household. A small proportion (3%) have at least two cars more than the number of adults in the household.

St. Helier was the Parish with the greatest proportion of households without a car, at around a quarter (Annex I should be consulted for details on statistical uncertainties with Parish level data).

Table 4.2 Proportion of households with no car, by parish

	Percent of households with no car
Grouville	11
St. Brelade	5
St. Clement	7
St. Helier	24
St. John	6
St. Lawrence	5
St. Martin	4
St. Mary	1
St. Ouen	3
St. Peter	2
St. Saviour	10
Trinity	1
All Parishes	**12**

Getting to work

Over half (55%) of people who travel to work drive themselves, whilst one in twenty (5%) have a lift in another person's vehicle. Similar proportions cycle to work (8%) or catch a bus (5%). Across the Island, around a fifth of people (22%) walk to work – but this mode of getting to work is more common for those living near town as shown by the proportions living in St. Helier and St. Saviour who walk to work, a half (49%) and a third (33%), respectively.

Table 4.3 How people get to work (*percentages*)

Mode of transport	Percent	Percent excluding those who do not travel to work
No need to travel to work*	33	
Car or van as driver	37	55
Car or van as passenger	3	5
Motorbike/moped	3	5
Walk	15	22
Cycle	5	8
Bus	3	5
Taxi	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**

**this includes those who live at their place of work and people who do not work*

Respondents were asked to identify how many adults and children were in the car at the beginning of their journey to work, if they travelled by car or van. Two-thirds (66%) reported sole-occupancy – that it is just themselves in the car at the beginning of their journey. For a further fifth (21%), there was one other person in the car having a lift to work or school. One in ten (9%) of cars held 3 people in total at the beginning of the journey to work.

Table 4.4 Distribution of how many people are in the car at the beginning of an adult's journey to work (*percentages*)

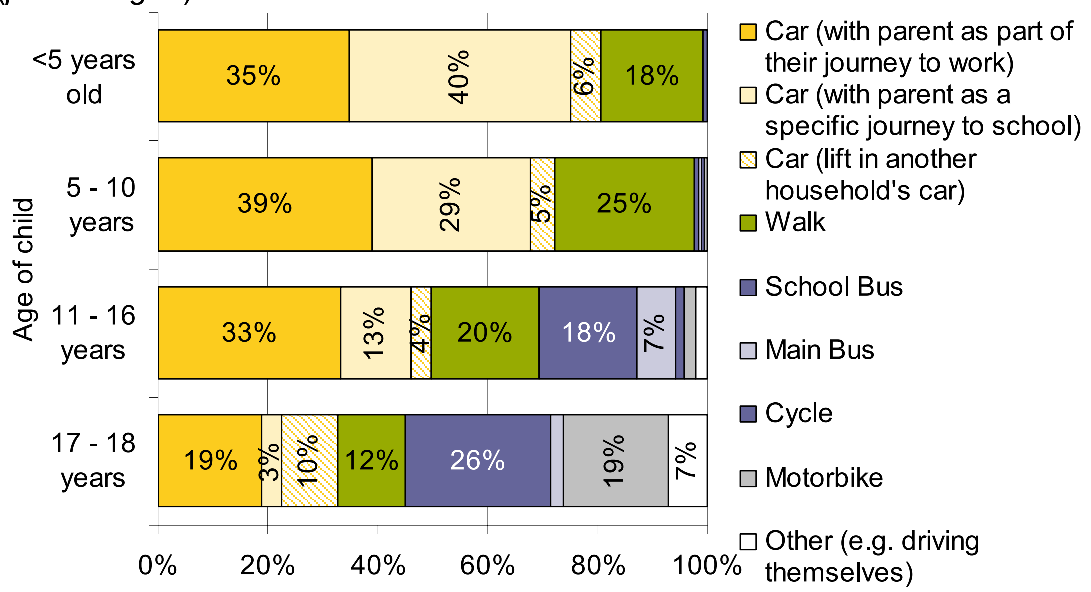
Number of adults in car	Number of children in car					
	0	1	2	3	4	Any number of children
1	66	9	5	1	0	81
2	12	2	2	0	0	17
3 or more	2	0	0	0	0	2
Any number of adults	80	11	8	1	0	**100**

Getting to school

A quarter (27%) of households in Jersey have children who are at school. The mode of transport used to get to school can be seen to vary according to the age of the child, as Figure 4.1 shows. Four-fifths (81%) of pre-school children go to school in a car, two-fifths (40%) as a specific journey to the school and over a third (35%) being dropped off on a parent's way to work. One in twenty (6%) get a lift to school with another household. Nearly all the remaining pre-schoolers (18%) went to school on foot.

Moving up through the age groups to primary school, secondary school and onto sixth-formers, the percentages of these children who travel to school by car (either with a parent on their way to work, or as a specific journey) reduces, school bus use increases up to a quarter (26%) of sixth-formers. The percentage of children who walk to school remained fairly consistent at around 20% for those aged 16 or under but dropped to just one in eight (12%) sixth-formers. It is worth noting that length of journey to school likely increases as children move up through the educational system, given that there are fewer, larger secondary schools compared to more, smaller, local primary schools.

Figure 4.1 How do children in your household get to school by age-group (*percentages*)



The Bus Service

TextMyBus

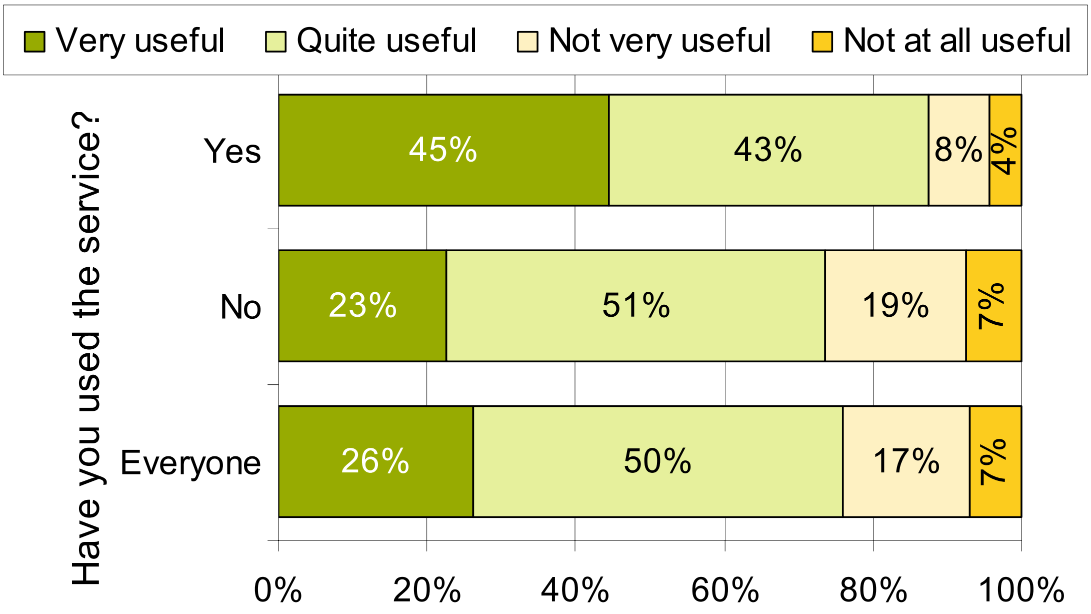
On 1st February 2008, Transport and Technical Services, in association with Connex (Jersey) Ltd, launched the "TextMyBus" service. Every bus stop in Jersey has had a four-digit code painted on the road. Bus service users who text this stop number to 66556 would then receive a text message reply with real time information of when the next two buses will be arriving at the stop.

JASS 2008 found that nearly three-fifths (59%) of people were aware of this service. Perhaps unsurprisingly, there was a larger proportion (78%) of those who went to work by bus being aware of TextMyBus, compared to people who did not use the bus to get to work (62%).

Of those who were aware of the TextMyBus service, only one in eight (13%) said that they had used it.

A quarter of survey respondents (24%) felt unable to rate the service, ticking the response "Don't know". However, of those who were able to give a rating, three-quarters (76%) rated this service as "Quite useful" or "Very useful". The TextMyBus service was rated slightly higher by those people who had used the service compared to those who hadn't, as Figure 4.2 shows.

Figure 4.2 How do you rate the TextMyBus service? *(excluding "Don't knows")* by who has used the service

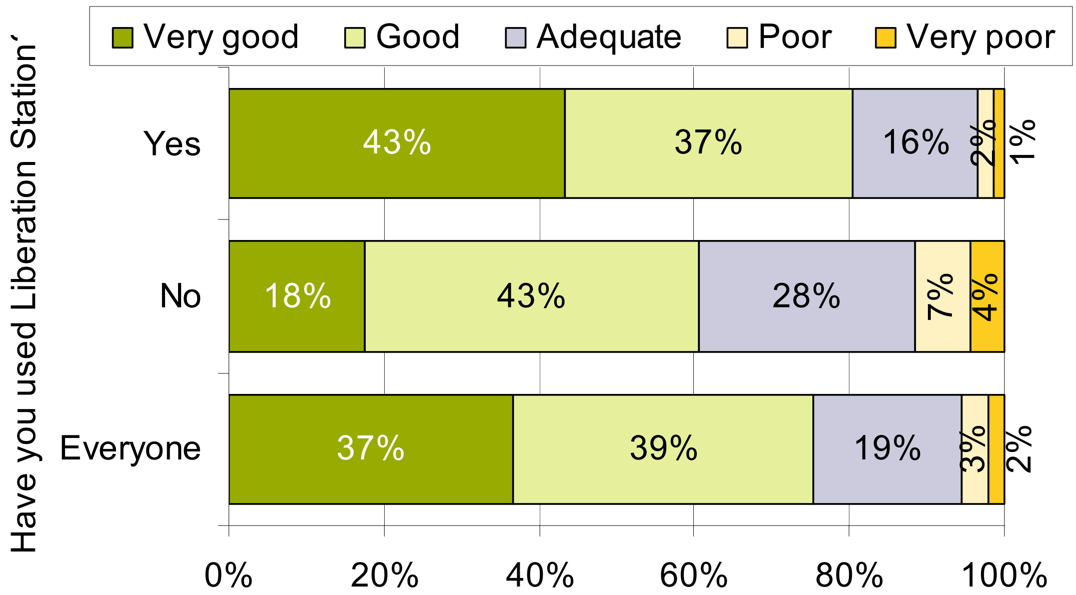


Liberation Station

Around half (49%) of people have used the new Bus station, named "Liberation Station", opened on 30th September 2007 and replacing the old "Weighbridge Station". A third felt unable to give a rating, but of those who did, three-quarters (75%) rated it as "Very good" or "Good", and another fifth (19%) as "Adequate". Less than one in twenty (2%) rated it as "Very poor".

Overall, the "Good" and "Very good" ratings were slightly higher for those people who have used the station, as shown in Figure 4.3 below.

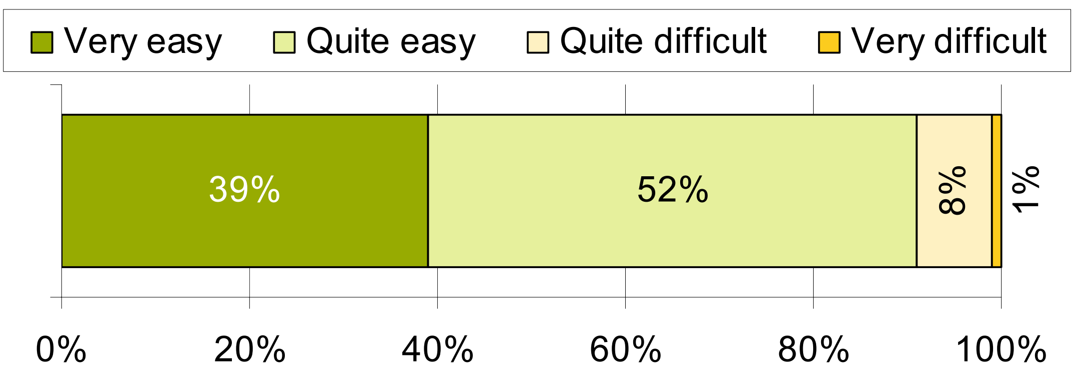
<u>Figure 4.3 How do you rate Liberation Station, by who has used the service *(excluding "Don't knows")*</u>



Excluding those who "Did not know", the majority of the remaining people (91%) felt that it was "Very easy" or "Easy" to find out information at Liberation Station. Only 1% felt that it was "Very difficult".

The distribution of ratings remained similar across different subgroups of the population such as age and gender. However, it was noted that those people born in Portugal rated finding out information at Liberation Station more difficult than people born in Jersey, Britain and other European and world countries.

<u>Figure 4.4 How easy is it to find out information at Liberation station? *(excluding "Don't knows")*</u>



Around nine out of ten people (88%) agreed that Liberation Station is better than the Weighbridge bus station was. This proportion was slightly higher for those who had used Liberation Station, compared to those who had not used it (92% compared with 82%).

Table 4.5 Do you think Liberation Station is better than the Weighbridge? *(percentages)*

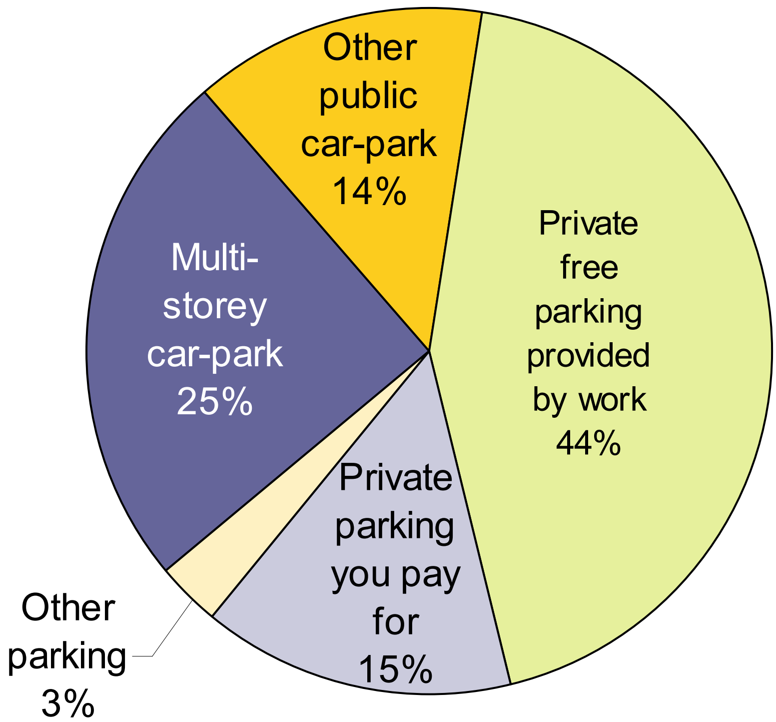
		Have you used Liberation Station?		
		Yes	No	Everyone
Do you think Liberation Station is better than the Weighbridge?	Yes	92	82	88
	No	8	18	12

Chapter 5 – Parking

Parking for work

Two-thirds (66%) of people who drive to work have their place of work in town. A quarter of these (25%) park in public multi-storey car-parks, whilst two-fifths (44%) have private free parking provided by their work. Figure 5.1 shows the distribution of where people park in town for their work. The distribution is not significantly different to that found in 2006.

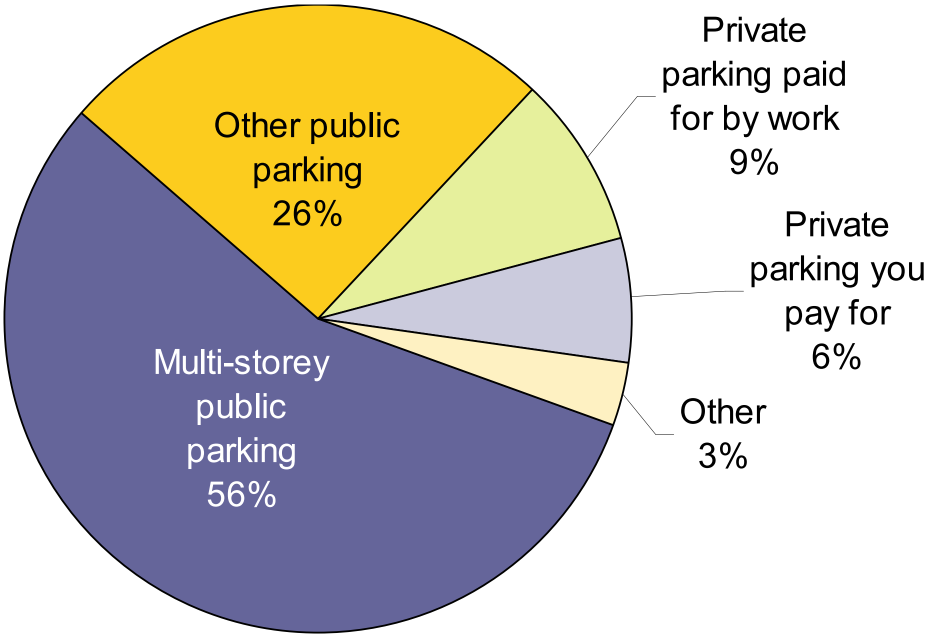
Figure 5.1 Where do you park for work in town?



Parking for shops

Two-thirds (65%) of people in Jersey go to town once a month or more to go shopping. The majority (56%) parked in multi-storey car-parks whilst another quarter (26%) parked in other public parking areas. Only one in ten (9%) used private parking paid for by their work when they went shopping, and one in twenty (6%) had their own private parking that they paid for. Again this distribution is not significantly different to that found in 2006.

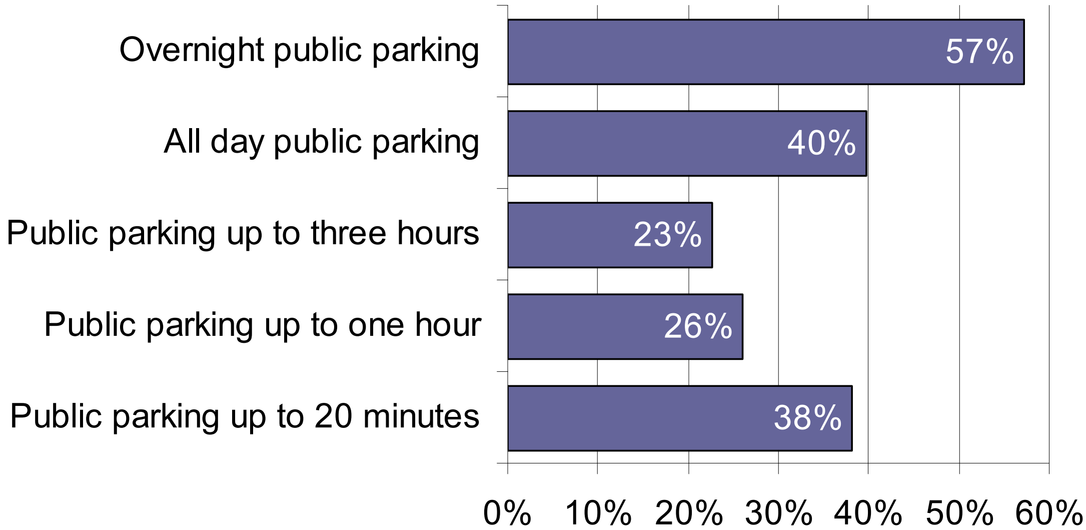
Figure 5.2 Where do you park for shopping in town?



Parking Availability

Respondents were asked to rate the availability of parking when shopping in town. Around a quarter of people said that they did not use 1 hour and 3 hour parking zones. The proportions of people *not* using the various types of parking are shown in Figure 5.3.

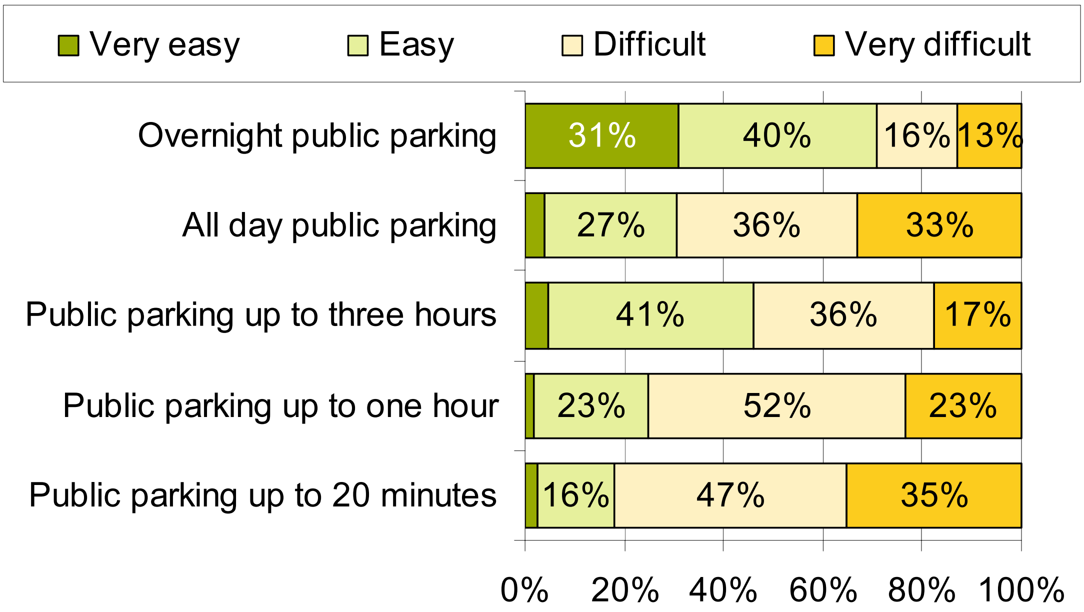
Figure 5.3 Percentage of people who responded “Don’t know/Do not use” when asked to rate the availability of types of public parking



Excluding people who did not use, or were unable to rate, the car-parks, overall less than half of people considered it “Very easy” or “Easy” to find a space. The easiest type of parking to find a space in was overnight parking, where nearly three-quarters (71%) felt it was “Very easy” or “Easy”. The most difficult types of parking zones were 20 minute parking (18% considering this

"Very easy" or "Easy" to find) and one hour parking (25%). Figure 5.4 illustrates the ratings given for each type of parking required.

<u>Figure 5.4 Rating the availability of public parking *(excluding "Don't know/do not use"), percentages*</u>

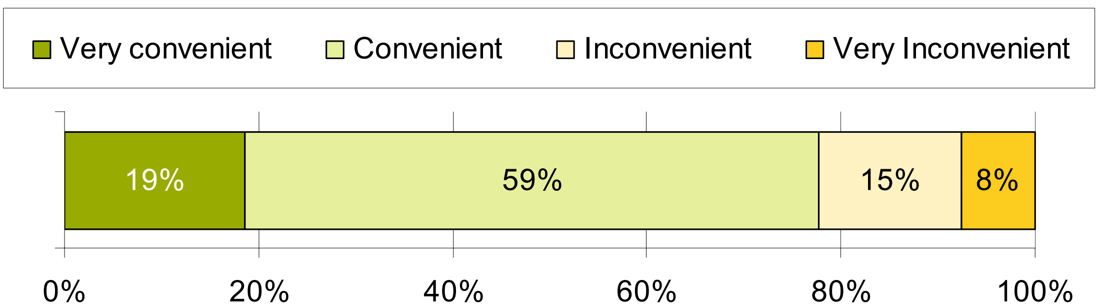


Paying for Parking

The majority of people who park in town (79%) use paycards as the means of paying. Nearly one in ten (8%) have free parking, whilst a further one in twenty (4%) have a season ticket for parking. A similar proportion (6%) pay privately for parking in town, whilst the remaining 3% use parking provided by their employer.

Whilst the majority of people found the paycard or season ticket payment system to be "Convenient" (59%) or "Very convenient" (19%), nearly a quarter considered it to be either "Inconvenient" (15%) or "Very inconvenient" (8%).

<u>Figure 5.5 Rating the convenience of the paycard or season ticket payment system *(excluding "Don't know/do not use"), percentages*</u>



Respondents were asked what payment method for public parking they would prefer. Whilst the largest proportion (62%) said they were happy with the current system and didn't want change, the remaining two-fifths (38%) indicated that they would prefer other methods of payment. Table 5.1 outlines the methods in order of preference. It should be noted that three of the categories – "Pay at a machine", "Pay on exiting the car park" and "Free parking" were not given as a response option, but a number of people identified these in the "Other – please specify …." option, so that these could be grouped together in the analysis, and are shown as separate categories in Table 5.1. As with questions of this type, it is possible that if these responses had been given as explicit response options, they might have received a higher proportion of the responses.

Table 5.1 What payment method for public parking would you prefer?

	Percent
Happy with paycard or season ticket system, don't want change	62
Pay by account (a system that records your car within the car park and charges you accordingly)	20
New monthly season ticket Monday-Friday only, priced accordingly	5
Other - "Pay at machine"	4
Other - "Pay on exit"	3
New consecutive 5-day scratch-card	2
Other - "Free parking"	2
New quarterly season ticket	1
Other	1
Total	**100**

Parking Control

JASS 2008 investigated what parking issues were of a particular concern in town. Eight possible issues were rated according to whether people felt they were a "Major problem", a "Minor problem", or "Not a problem". There was also the choice to respond "I don't know". The results of this question are given in Table 5.2, and the ratings (excluding those who responded "Don't know") are illustrated in Figure 5.6.

As can be seen in Table 5.2, people are least aware of whether misuse of paycards and parking in disabled bays are a problem in Jersey, as two-fifths (40%) and a third (33%) were unable to give these issues a rating. People were more aware of whether vehicles causing obstructions and parking on pavements or yellow lines were a problem or not.

Table 5.2 How much of a problem is each of the following parking issues in town?

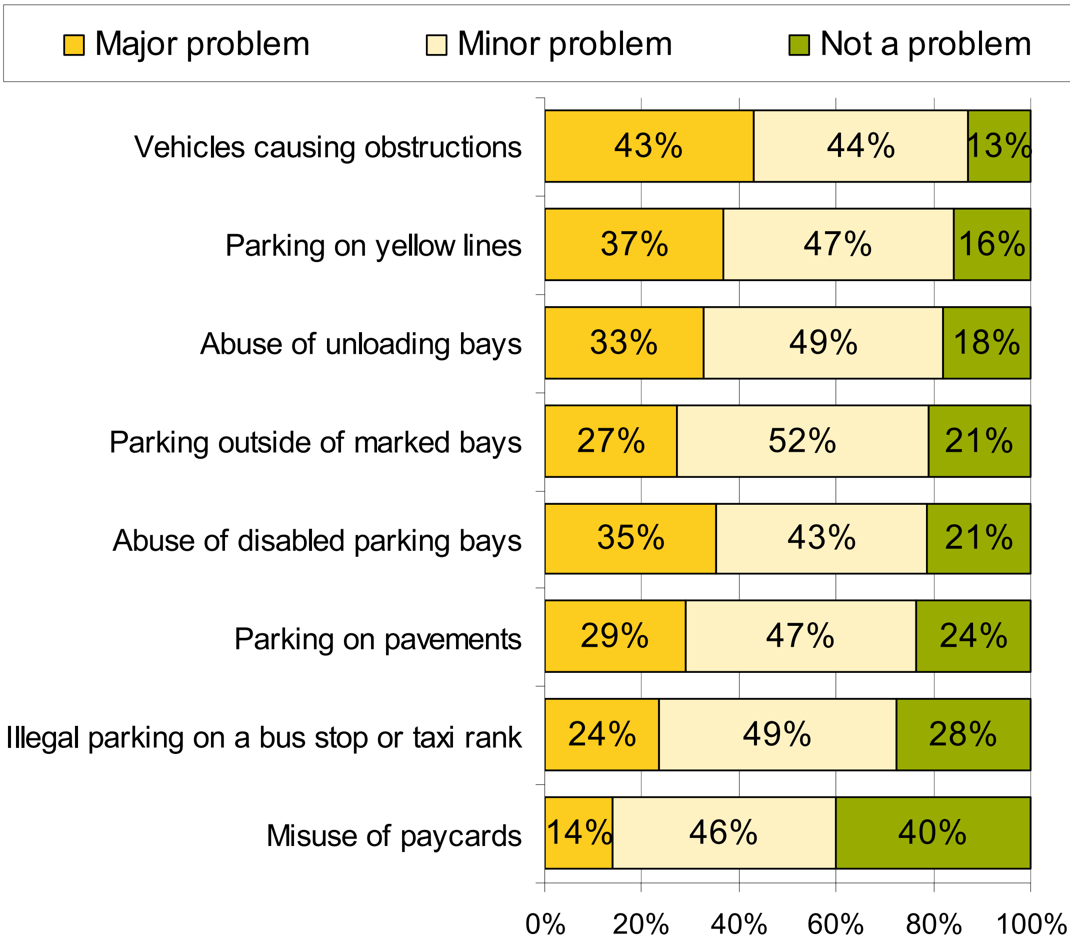
Parking Issue	Major problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know	Total
Misuse of paycards*	8	28	24	**40**	100
Abuse of disabled parking bays	23	29	14	**33**	100
Illegal parking on a bus stop or taxi rank	18	37	21	**23**	100
Abuse of unloading bays	25	39	14	**22**	100
Parking outside of marked bays	22	42	17	**19**	100
Parking on pavements	25	40	20	**15**	100
Parking on yellow lines	31	40	14	**15**	100
Vehicles causing obstructions	38	39	11	**12**	100

**(e.g. failing to display one, overstaying time paid for, changing paycards hourly in 1 hour zones)*

In terms of the issues which were identified as being most problematic in Jersey, and excluding "Don't know" responses, vehicles causing obstructions was rated as the most problematic issue, with two-fifths (43%) of people considering it to be a major problem, and a similar proportion (44%) reporting it to be a minor problem. Giving similar levels of concern to people was parking on yellow lines. Misuse of paycards, for example failing to display one properly, was considered to be the least problematic parking issue, relative to the other given issues, although over half still felt this was either a minor (46%) or a major (14%) problem.

Figure 5.6 shows the parking issues in order of the level of concern for each.

Figure 5.6 How much of a problem is each of the following parking issues in town?



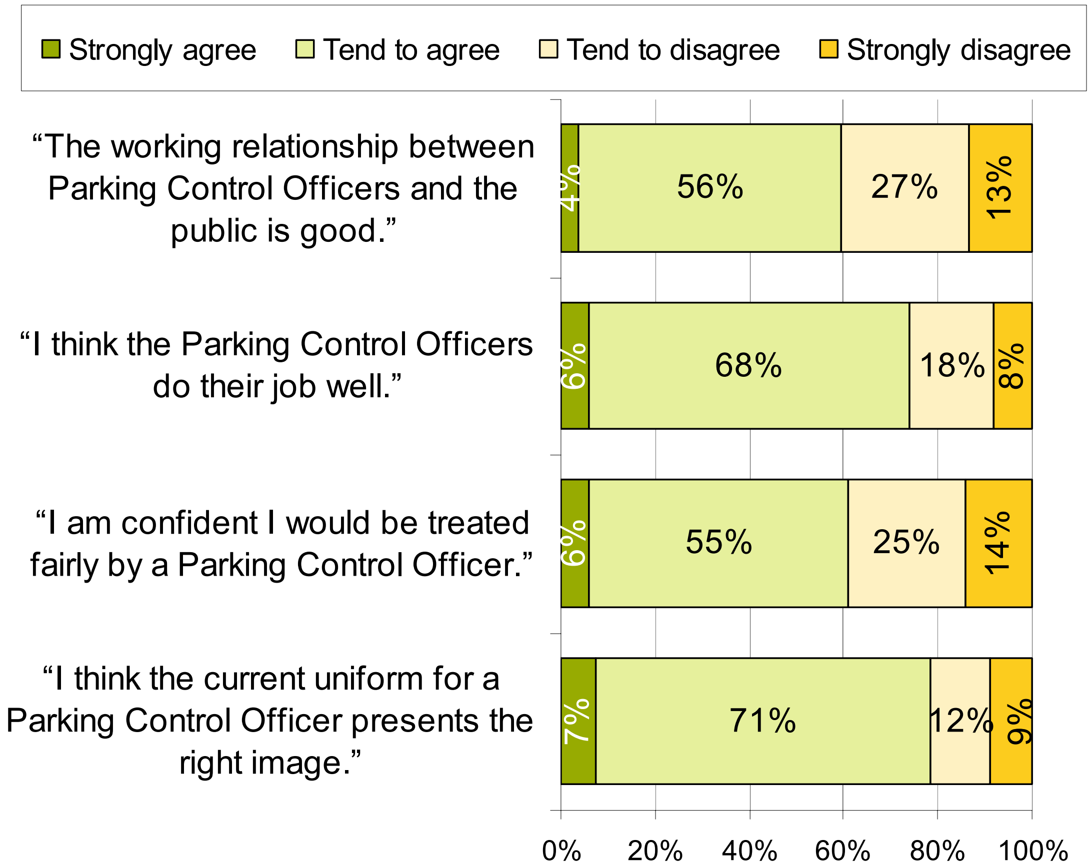
Respondents were given the opportunity to identify "Other" concerns, not given as explicit choices in the question. Fewer than one in twenty (4%) identified another concern. However, within this group, the four issues that were most frequently identified were "Not enough parking", "Large cars/4 by 4s", "General bad parking", "Misuse of child/parent spaces".

Parking Control Officers

Around a fifth (20%) of people chose the "Don't know" response when asked to rate aspects of Parking Control Officers work. Of the remaining responses, more people felt that the working relationship between Parking Control Officers and the public is good than those who did not (60% compared to 40%). There was a similar split between those who agreed that they were confident that they would be treated fairly by a Parking Control Officer (61%) compared to those who disagreed with this (39%).

The survey found greater agreement that Parking Control Officers do their job well (three-quarters, 74%, of people agreed with this statement), and that the current uniform presents the right image (again three-quarters, 78%, of people agreed with this statement).

Figure 5.7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

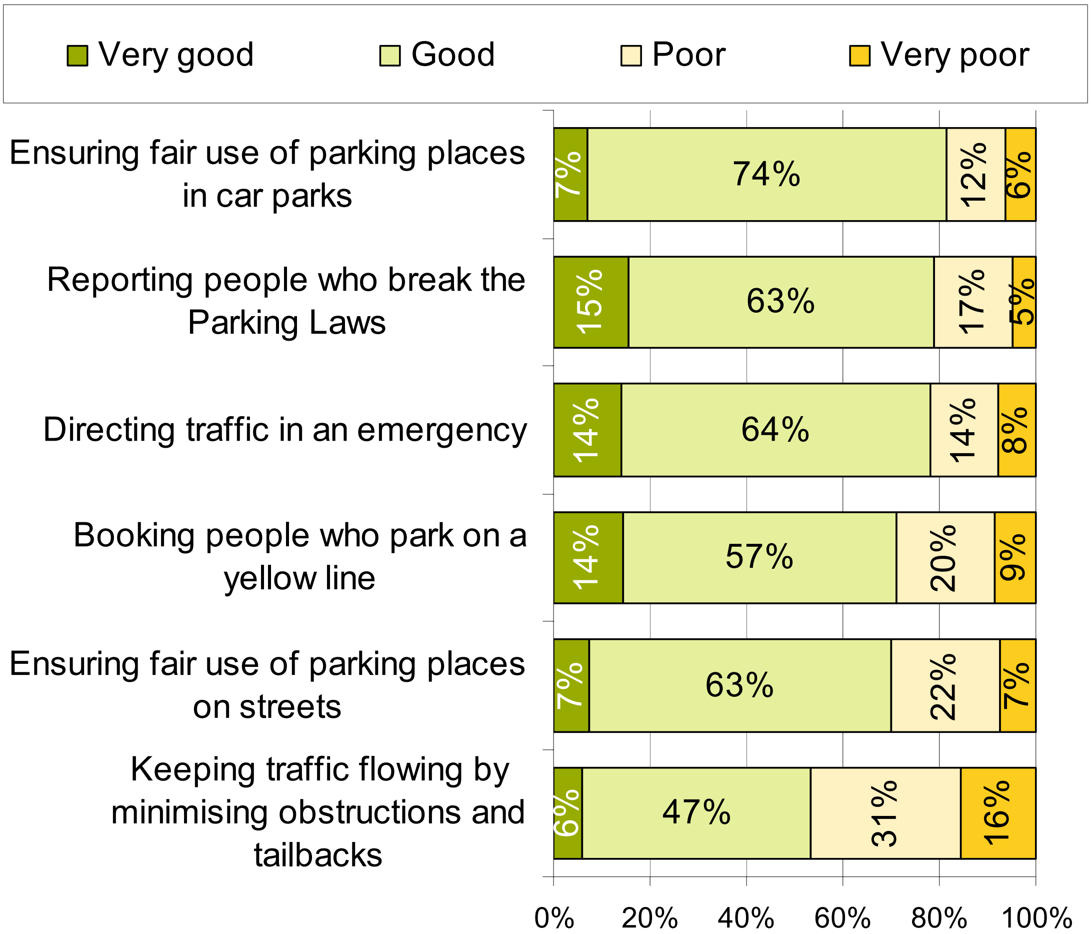


The role of the Parking Control Officer was broken down further, and respondents were asked to rate different aspects of their work on how well they have been doing over the last 12 months. A large proportion (ranging from 39% to 50% of people) were unable give a rating and instead chose "Don't know" as their response to this subset of questions.

Focussing on just those who offered a rating, Figure 5.8 shows how the lowest rating was given to the task of "Keeping traffic flowing by minimising obstructions and tailbacks", where around half (47%) felt that Parking Control Officers were "Poor" or "Very poor" at this task. However about four-fifths (81%) considered Parking Control Officers to be "Very good" or "Good" at ensuring the fair use of parking spaces in public car-parks. A similarly high proportion (78%) felt that Parking Control Officers were "Very good" or 'Good" at reporting people who break the Parking Laws and directing traffic in emergencies.

Nearly a third (29%) of people considered Parking Control Officers to be "Poor" or "Very poor" at booking people who park on yellow lines, which was considered to be one of the more problematic parking issues (see Figure 5.8).

Figure 5.8 During the last 12 months, how do you think the Parking Control Officers have been doing in these areas?



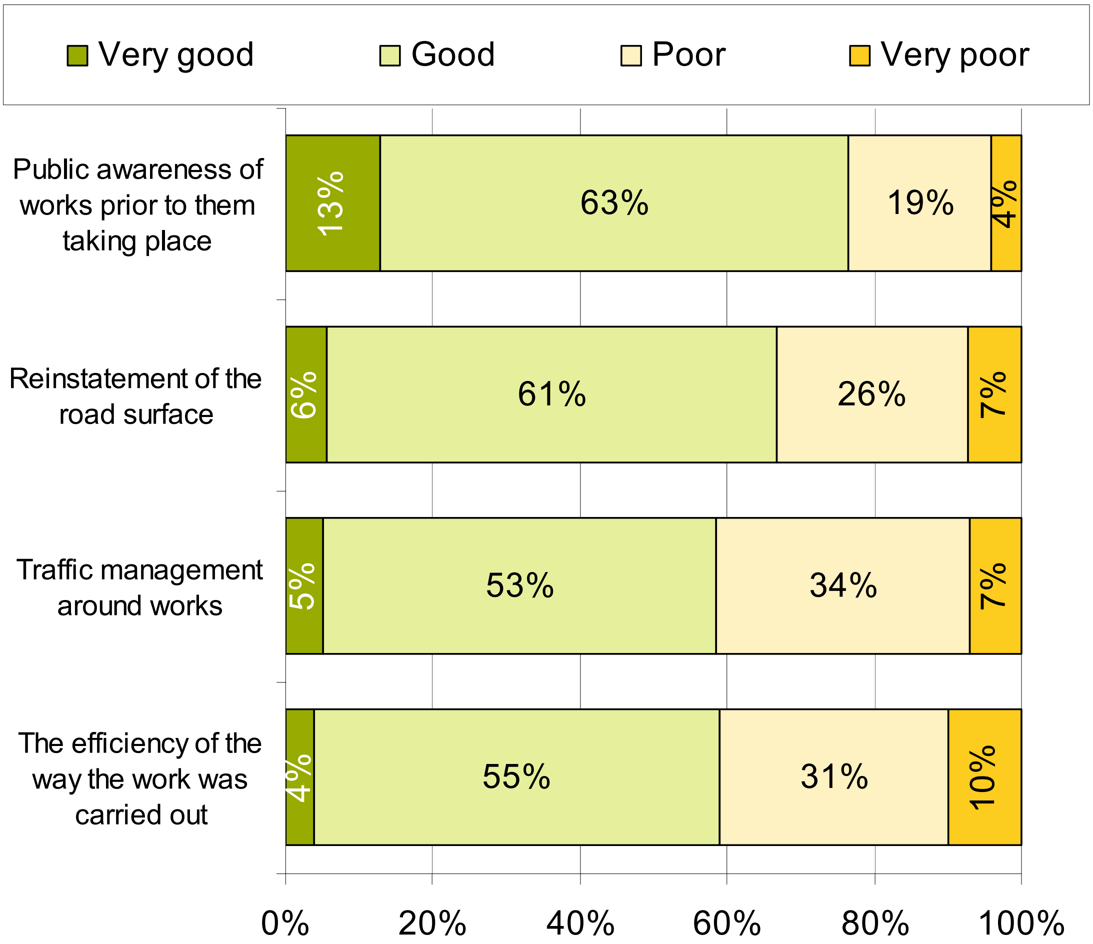
Chapter 6 – Public Services

Jersey's Roads

Managing roadworks

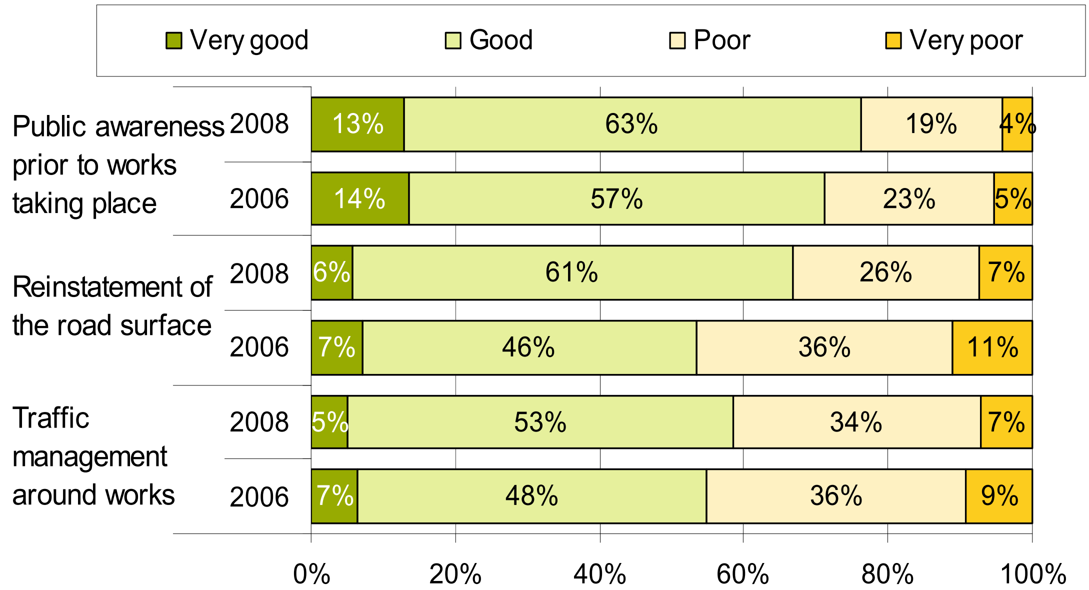
As Figure 6.1 shows, nearly eight out of ten people (79%) considered public awareness of road works, prior to them taking place, to be either "Very good" or "Good'. Fewer felt that the traffic management around the works was "Very good" (5%) or "Good" (53%) – and a third (33%) thought that this aspect of managing road-works was "Poor", with another 10% indicating that they thought it was "Very poor".

Figure 6.1 How do you rate the following aspects of managing road works operations?



Comparison with two years previously (Figure 6.2) shows similar distributions for two of these areas, with an improvement in the ratings for the reinstatement of the road surface, from 53% rating this as "Good" or better in 2006 compared to 67% in 2008.

Figure 6.2 How do you generally rate the following aspects of managing road works operations? (compared with 2006)

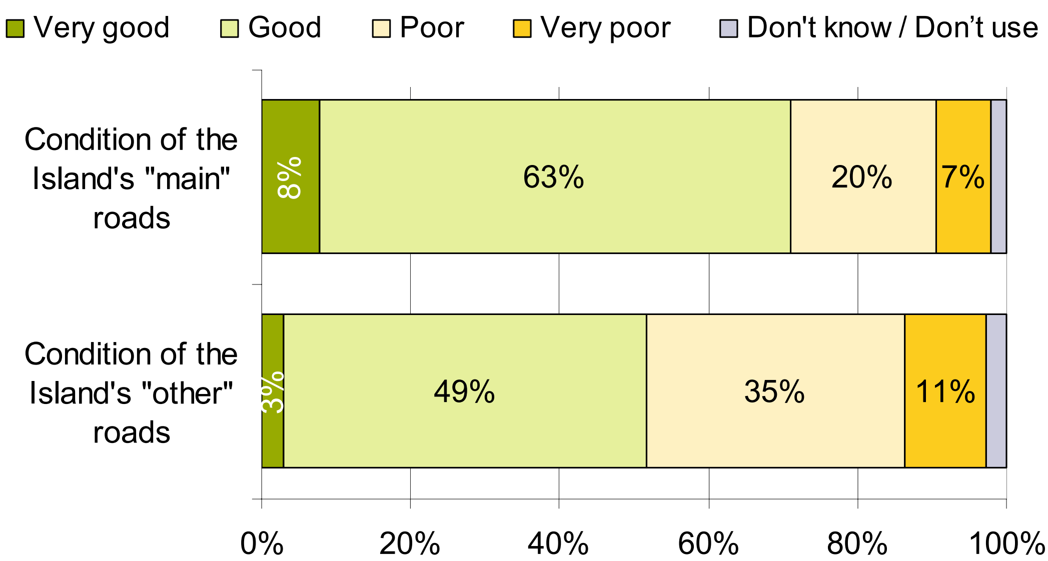


Road conditions

The Transport and Technical Services department is responsible for maintaining and improving the Island's 160 miles of main roads. Smaller roads such as country lanes and local access roads are the responsibility of the Parish they are in.

JASS 2008 asked respondents to rate the condition of the Island's "main" roads, and the "other" roads in the Island. Nearly three-quarters (71%) rated the condition of the Island's main roads to be "Very good" or "Good" (see Figure 6.3), and about one in twenty (7%) thought them to be "Very poor'.

Figure 6.3 How would you rate the state of repair/smoothness of the roads in Jersey?



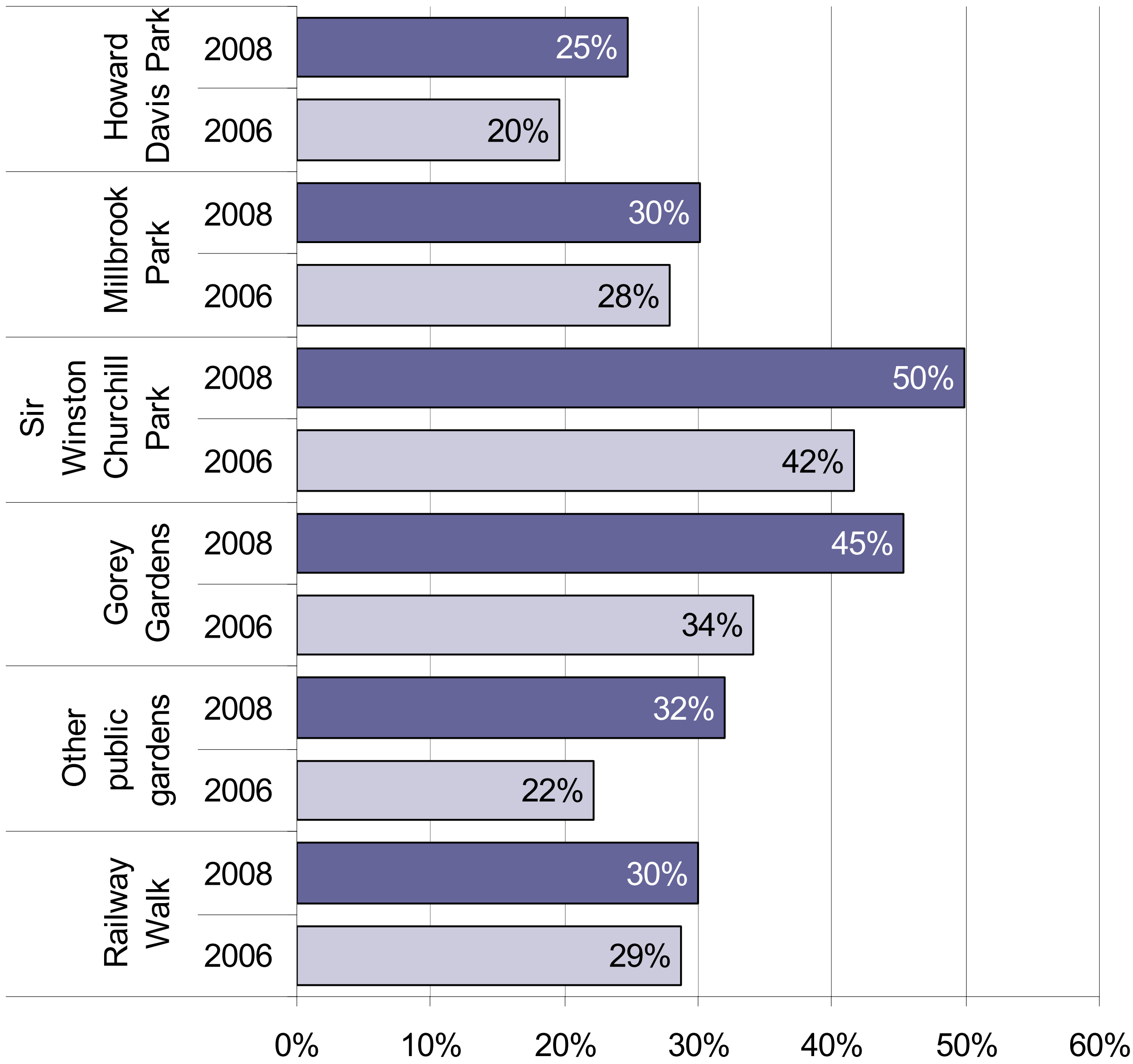
Around half (52%) of people rated the condition of the Island's "other" roads to be "Very good" or "Good", with one in ten (11%) reporting them to be "Very poor" and another third (35%) "Poor".

Jersey's Parks

In 2007, the standard and quality of parks and gardens in Jersey received a high rating, with a third (34%) rating them to be "Very good" and three-fifths (59%) giving the rating of "Good". This year, as in 2006, the survey asked the public to rate individual parks.

Looking first at the proportions of people who responded "Don't know/ I don't use", and comparing with 2006, indicates a small but significant decrease in the proportions of people using some of these facilities. For example, nearly half (45%) of people in 2008 were not able to rate Gorey Gardens, compared to a third (34%) in 2006. The trend is similar for each of the named park areas (see Figure 6.4), although not always at a level of statistical significance.

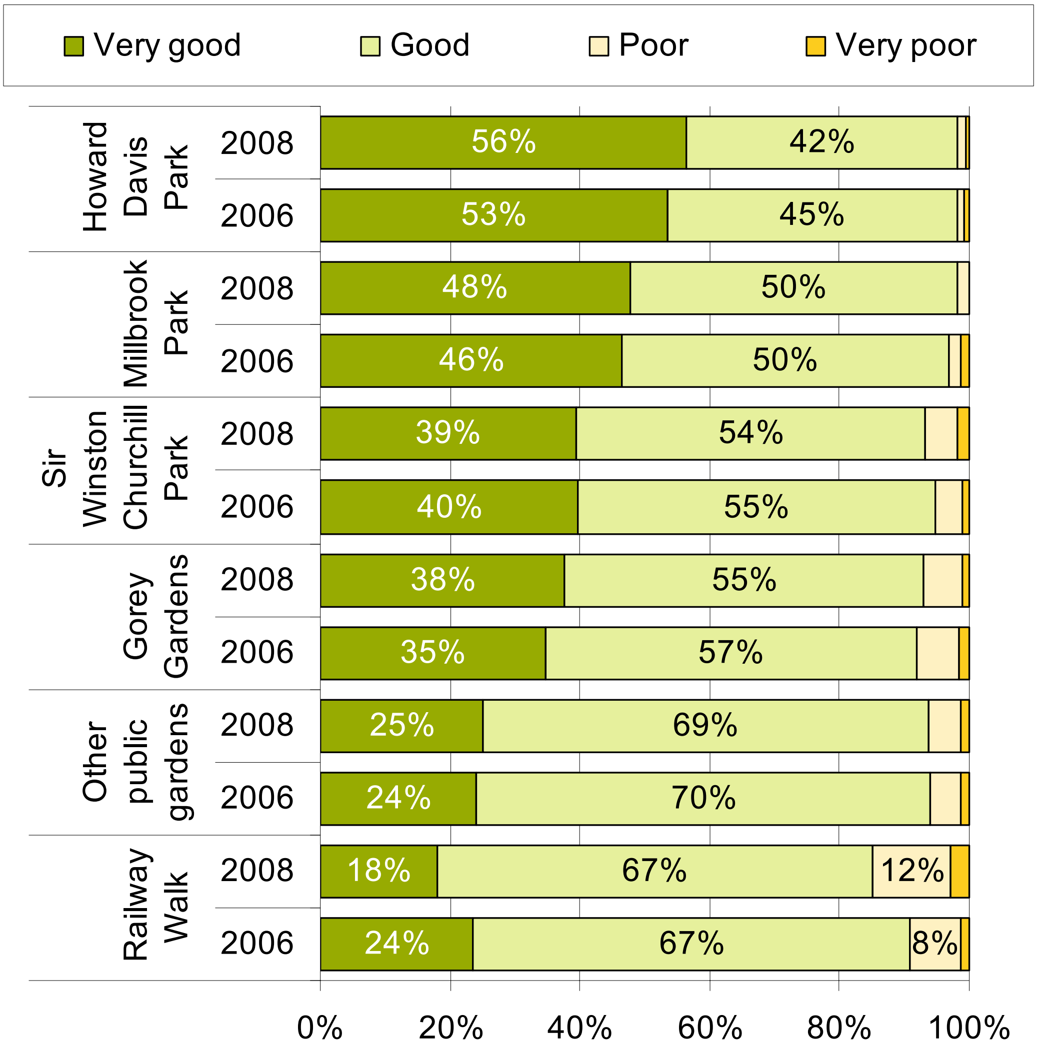
Figure 6.4 Proportion of people who answered "I don't know / Don't use" for the park facilities in Jersey, comparing 2008 with 2006.



The cause of this small reduction in use does not appear to be due to a reduction in the perceived standard of these parks by those who use them, as Figure 6.5 shows that there are no significant differences in the ratings given to the parks by the people who use them in 2006 and 2008. The decrease in the number of people rating the Railway Walk as "Very good" seen in Figure 6.5 is on the threshold of being a significant reduction.

This figure also shows the high regard people in Jersey have for the standard of Jersey's parks, with all receiving ratings of "Good" or better from over 90% of people.

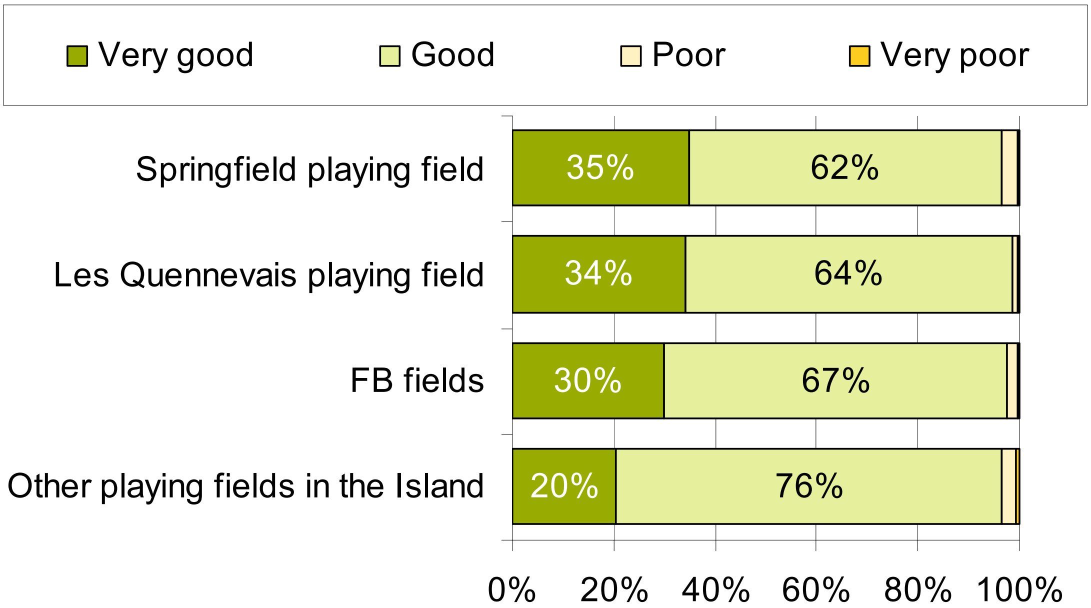
Figure 6.5 How do you rate the following parks in Jersey? 2008 and 2006 compared



Jersey's Sports Fields

Around half of people were unable to rate the playing fields of Springfield (50% ticked "Don't know/Do not use"), Les Quennevais (46%), and FB Fields (50%). However, focussing on those who were able to give a rating showed nearly 100% rated these facilities as "Good" or better, as shown in Figure 6.6.

Figure 6.6 How do you rate the following playing fields in Jersey?



Cleanliness

JASS 2008 asked the public to rate the cleanliness of pavements and roads, public toilets and the town markets. The following descriptions of the results excludes those who ticked "Don't know / Don't use", however the full results are given in Table 6.1 below.

The markets were rated positively, with two-thirds (67%) saying cleanliness in the main and fish market was "Good" and an additional quarter (27%) reporting this as "Very good". Only 1% considered the cleanliness of the markets to be "Very poor".

Nearly three-quarters (70%) of people rated public toilet cleanliness as either "Good" or "Very good'. However nearly a quarter (23%) considered it to be "Poor", with the remaining 6% saying cleanliness of the public toilets was "Very poor".

Finally, in terms of the cleanliness of roads and pavements, four-fifths (79%) of people rated this as "Good" or better. Around a sixth (17%) thought it was poor, whilst one in twenty (4%) said it was "Very poor".

Table 6.1 How do you rate the cleanliness of the following in Jersey? *(Including Don't know/Don't use), percentages*

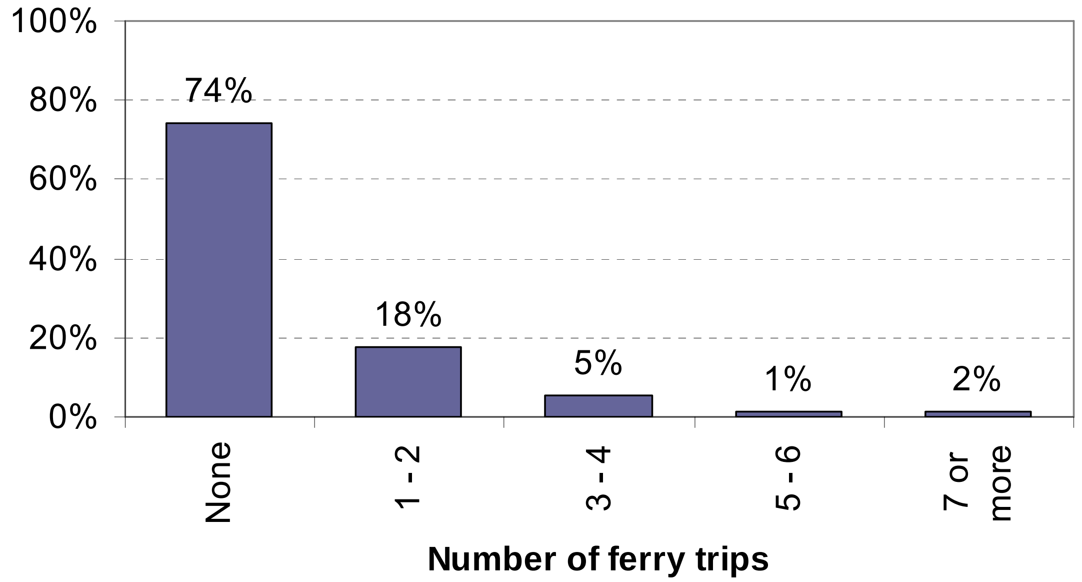
Facility	Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Don't know/ Don't use	**Total**
Cleanliness of pavements & roads	16	64	17	4	1	**100**
Cleaning of Public Toilets	11	59	23	6	13	**100**
Cleanliness of main & fish markets	27	67	4	1	5	**100**

Chapter 7 – Jersey to UK Ferry Service

Frequency of Use

JASS 2008 asked how many trips by fast and slow ferry respondents had made to the UK over the last 12 months. Figure 7.1 shows the frequency of use of this service, and indicates that three-quarters (74%) did not make any ferry trips to the UK over the last 12 months. The majority of the remainder (18% of the total) made just one or two trips (i.e. one single, two singles, or one return journey) over the 12-month period whilst one in twenty (5%) people used the ferry 3 to 4 times. Around three times as many trips were reported as being made by fast ferry than by slow ferry.

Figure 7.1 How often have you used either the fast or slow ferry to the UK over the last 12 months?



The number of ferry trips made does not vary significantly between the ages of 16 to 74 years, although fewer trips are made by those aged 75 years and over.

Very few of those born in Poland and Portugal reported using the ferry service, though similar proportions of those born in Jersey and the UK use the ferry to visit the UK.

In terms of how often the public think that the ferry service to the UK should run, focussing just on those people who had a preference, four-fifths (82%) believe that the fast ferry should run 6 or 7 times a week in summer. Another sixth (15%) suggested it should run between 4 or 5 times a week in summer. Expectations were lower for the winter period, with only a third (32%) indicating that the ferry should run 6 or 7 times a week. However, 99% of people responded that it should run more than once a week, as Table 7.1 shows.

The most frequently chosen response indicates that the majority of people feel that the ferry should operate 6-7 times a week in Summer, and 4-5 times a week in Winter.

Table 7.1 How often should the ferry service operate? *(percent of respondents)*

How often should the ferry operate in …	Summer?	Winter?
6 – 7 times a week	**82**	32
4 – 5 times a week	15	**43**
2 – 3 times a week	2	24
Once a week	0	1
Less than once a week	0	0

Cross-analysing these results by whether or not people had used the ferry in the last 12 months showed very little difference in the above outcomes. There was a small shift in that a slightly higher proportion of those who had used the ferry service (38%) compared to those who hadn't (30%) thought that the service should run 6 to 7 times a week in winter, however the most frequently chosen response for both groups of people remained 4-5 times a week in winter and 6-7 times a week in summer.

Taking the car

Seven out of ten people (71%) who have used the ferry to go to the UK in the last 12 months took their car with them each time, and an additional one in ten (9%) took their car some of the time. A fifth (20%) did not take their car with them when they travelled by ferry to the UK.

Respondents who had taken their car by ferry to the UK in the last 12 months were asked if they had considered:
a) taking the plane and hiring a car – (around half, 45%, said that they had) or
b) taking the plane and freighting their car (the majority, 91%, said No, they had not considered this).

Reasons for Use

The survey asked why people chose to take the ferry to the UK, and gave a variety of possible reasons such as "To be able to take my vehicle" and "Because of the reliability of the service". The most frequently cited reason was "To be able to take my vehicle", as Table 7.2 shows. Two of the largest categories of "Other" (where respondents could write in freely any additional reasons) were "To transport pets" and "Because of fog/cancelled flights", which have been shown separately in the table below.

Table 7.2 Reasons why people chose to go by ferry.
(Respondents were able to tick more than one reason, so the total does not add to 100%)

Reason	Percent
To be able to take my vehicle	76
Because of the location of the ports	9
Because of the reasonable price	8
Prefer to travel by sea	8
The times and days of the crossing were convenient	7
Because of the reliability of the service	5
Because of the onboard facilities	~1
Other*	16
… of which other – "To transport pets"	*6*
… of which other – "Fog / cancelled flights"	*2*

**respondents were able to write additional reasons. The most frequently cited reasons have been grouped together and outlined in the table. It is possible that these would have been chosen more frequently had they been explicit response options to the question.*

The reasons why people had not used the ferry in the last 12 months were also investigated. The most common reason given (by 41% of those who had not used the ferry) was because they had not travelled to England. Just over a third (36%) preferred to go by plane and hire a car. The third most common reason was that for a quarter (26%) the ferry was too expensive. Table 7.3 reveals the distribution of reasons why people did not use the Jersey-UK ferry route over the last 12 months.

Table 7.3 Reasons chosen by people as to why they did not use the car ferry in the last 12 months.
(Respondents were able to tick more than one reason, so the total does not add to 100%)

Reason	Percent
I did not travel to England	**41**
Prefer to go by plane and hire car in England	**36**
Too expensive	**26**
Inconvenient location of ports	9
Not reliable enough	7
Inconvenient times of service	7
Not frequent enough	5
Prefer to go by plane and freight car across	2
Other*	11
… of which other – "I didn't need a car in England"	*6*
… of which other – "Prefer to fly"	*3*
… of which other – "Takes too long"	*1*
… of which other – "Flight connections"	*<1*
… of which other – "Sea-sickness"	*<1*

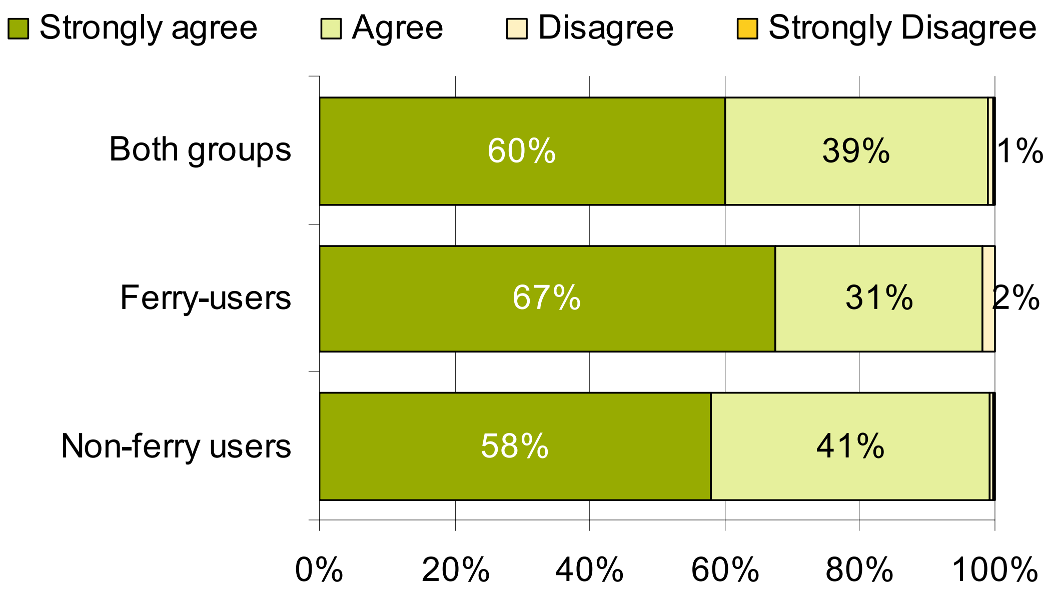
**respondents were able to write additional reasons. The most frequently cited reasons have been grouped together and outlined in the table. It is possible that these would have been chosen more frequently had they been explicit response options to the question.*

What is important in a Jersey-UK Ferry service?

Should the ferry service operate all year round?

Around one in ten (11%) people did not express an opinion on this subject. Focussing on just those who expressed an opinion, 99% of people agreed that the Jersey-UK ferry route should operate all year round. Looking at the differences between people who have used the ferry in the last 12 months and those who hadn't, the only significant difference was that ferry-users were more likely to "Strongly agree" with this statement, with a higher proportion (67%) strongly agreeing compared with 58% of non-ferry users.

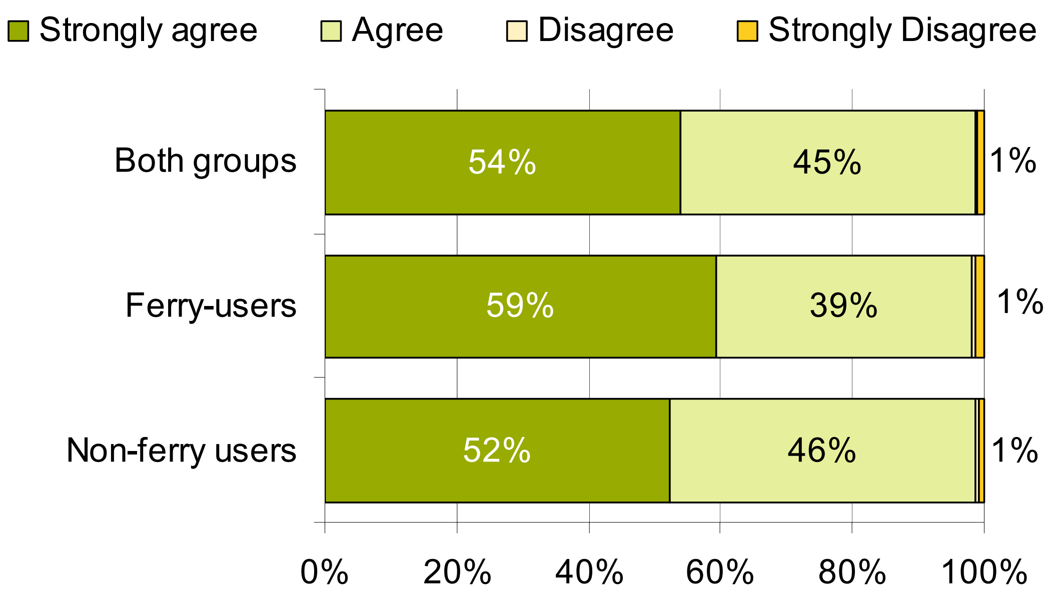
Figure 7.2 What are your views on the following statement: "The ferry service should operate all year round", by whether people have used the ferry in the last 12 months or not



Should there be a conventional ferry service between Jersey and England?

Again, 99% of people agreed that there should be a conventional ferry service between Jersey and England.

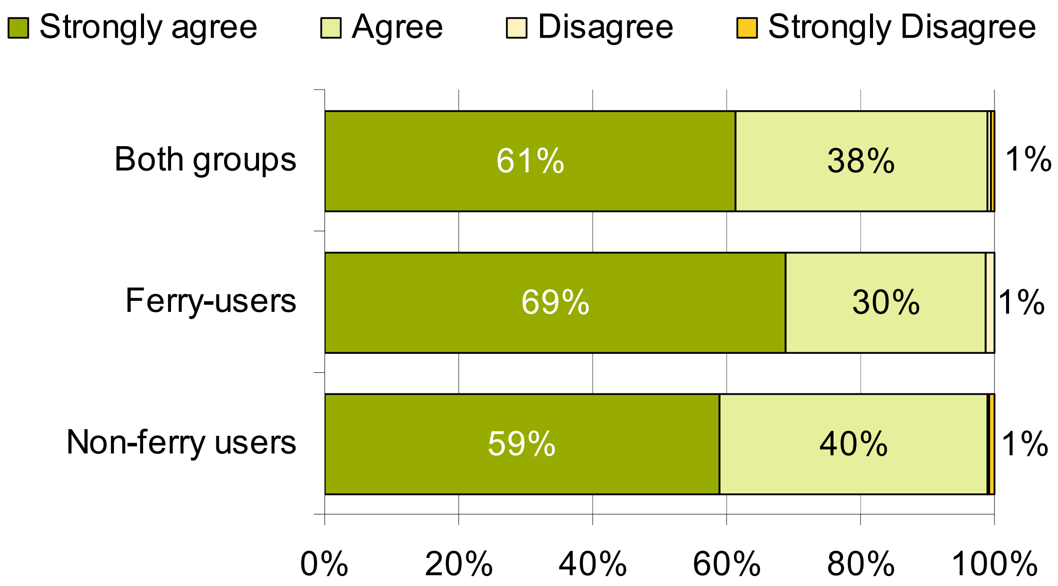
Figure 7.3 What are your views on the following statement: "There should be a conventional ferry service between Jersey and England", by whether people have used the ferry in the last 12 months or not



Should there be a fast ferry service between Jersey and England taking 3-4 hours?

Again, ferry-users more strongly agreed with the statement than non-ferry users, but overall ninety-nine percent of people agree that a fast ferry should run between Jersey and England.

<u>Figure 7.4 What are your views on the following statement: “There should be a fast ferry taking 3-4 hours between Jersey and England”, by whether people have used the ferry in the last 12 months or not</u>



What is more important to you?

Respondents were asked to rank three of the following five factors in order of importance to them when booking a Jersey-UK ferry service:

a) Having a conventional ferry service
b) Reliability of the service
c) Having a fast ferry with shorter crossing times
d) Cost of the service
e) Having a service running all year

Those rankings which were valid[1] were scored, with the most important factor being given a score of “3”, the second most important factor a score of “2” and the third ranked item a score of “1”. By adding together scores across all respondents, and dividing by the total number of valid answers, an average rank was obtained for each factor, with the highest score indicating the most important factor and the lowest score indicating the least important factor.

Using this method of scoring shows that overall the most important factor to people is the cost of the service, followed by the reliability of the service. The least important factor was having a conventional ferry service.

[1] Respondents were asked to rank three of the five factors in order of importance to them

Analysing this for people who have used the ferry in the last 12 months compared to those who haven't showed the <u>same order</u> of importance of the five factors.

<u>Table 7.4 What is important to you when booking a Jersey-UK car and passenger ferry service (for scoring methodology see text)</u>

	Factor	Overall average score
Most important	Cost of the service	2.0
↓	Reliability of the service	1.5
	Having a fast ferry with shorter crossing times	1.1
	Having a service running all year round	0.7
Least important	Having a conventional ferry service	0.3

Chapter 8 – Fire and Rescue Service

Around one in a hundred people (1%) reported having a fire in their home in the past 12 months. Although caution should be taken due to the low numbers involved, a third of these (39%) called the Fire and Rescue Service (FRS).

A similarly small percentage (3%) reported calling the Fire and Rescue Service for another type of incident in the last 12 months. Again there were small numbers of people answering this question, however the most common other incidents which led to the respondent calling the Fire and Rescue Service involved road traffic collisions (RTCs), other fires (for example in neighbouring properties) and being locked out.

Rating the emergency call

It should be noted that this section was answered only by those who reported calling the FRS over the last 12 months, which corresponds to a small number of people, so that care should be taken when interpreting the “Rating the emergency call” results.

For those who called the FRS to deal with an incident, either fire or other incident, the survey asked them to rate their 999-call. Four-fifths (83%) said that their phone-call to 999 had been “Highly effective”, and the remaining 17% said it had been “Somewhat effective”.

In terms of speed of arrival from making the call, a third (34%) said it had been “Faster than expected”, whilst three-fifths (58%) reported the speed of arrival had been “As expected”. One in ten (8%) felt that the fire service had arrived “Slower than expected”.

The majority of people who used the FRS were “Very satisfied” (80%) or “Fairly satisfied” (17%). A small proportion of the people who used the service (3%) reported being “Unsatisfied”. However no-one said they had been “Very unsatisfied”. The main reason for the very small percentage of people being unsatisfied was that the service had taken too long to arrive.

Fire Safety in the Home

Nine out of ten (91%) people said that they had a smoke alarm in their home. This is a similar proportion to that found in 2007.

Other home safety measures were explored, and it was found that two-fifths (40%) of residents reported having a planned escape route in the event of a fire; about a quarter (29%) had a fire extinguisher, whilst a fifth (20%) had a fire blanket. Table 8.1 shows the percentages of people who have each of the suggested fire safety measures in their home.

Table 8.1 Do you have any of the following safety measures in your home?
(Respondents could tick more than one option, so percentages do not sum to 100)

Fire safety measure	Percent "Yes"
Smoke detector/alarm	91
Planned escape route	42
Fire extinguisher	29
Fire blanket	21
Sprinkler system	1

Only three-quarters (77%) of those living in Non-qualified accommodation had a smoke detector, compared with nine out of ten or more of those in owner-occupied accommodation (92%), qualified rental (92%) and States, Parish or Housing trust rent (97%).

With regards to precautions taken against fires in the home, not leaving cooking unattended was the most commonly taken precaution (four-fifths, 79% of people said they never left cooking unattended).

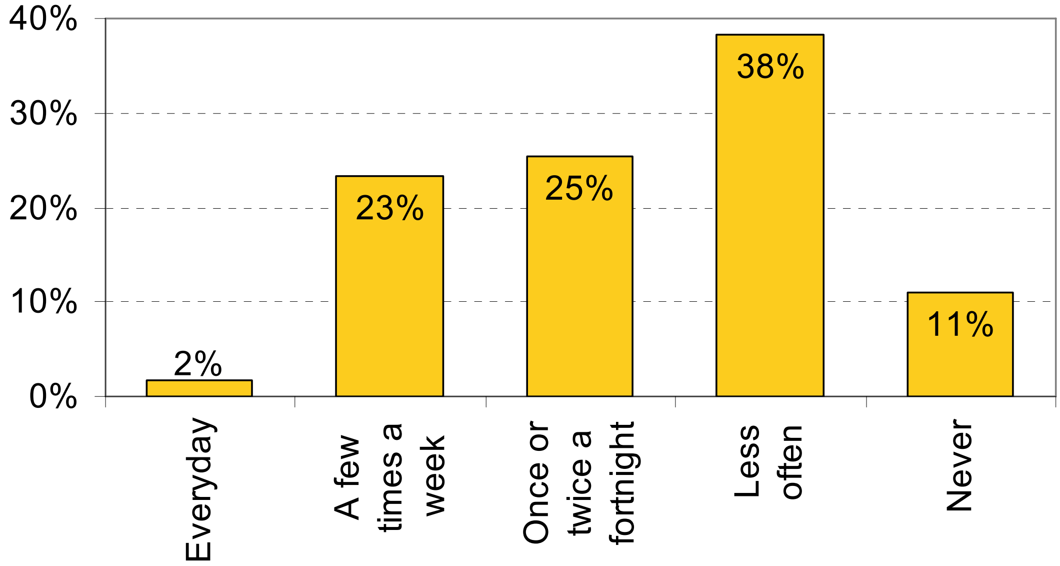
Around half of respondents closed doors at night (54%) and only used tea-light candles in suitable holders (55%).

A quarter (25%) said they used a fire guard, but this increased to 70% for those who said they had a solid fuel heating system in their house.

Nearly nine out of ten (87%) of those who had children in their households said that they keep matches away from children as a precaution against fire in the home.

One in ten households have a chip pan, although only 2% use it everyday. How frequently people use their chip pans is outlined in Figure 8.1.

Figure 8.1 Frequency of use of chip pan *(in households which have a chip pan)*



A quarter of people (29%) responded that they would be “Very interested” in receiving advice about fire safety in their home, and another two-fifths (44%) would be “Fairly interested”. A quarter (26%) said they would not be interested.

Accessing information from the Fire and Rescue Service

Table 8.2 highlights the preferred means of accessing advice and information about the Fire and Rescue Service. Analysing this by age shows some differences; in particular, accessing advice and information through the website or by email was preferred by younger age groups (for example over half, 57% of those aged 16 to 34 years compared to a sixth of people aged 65 to 74 and only 3% of those aged 75 years and over).

Accessing advice and information through e-mail showed a similar trend.

Older age-groups (those over 65 years) preferred to access information over the telephone.

Table 8.2 How would you most like to access advice and information about your Fire and Rescue Service, by age *(respondents were able to tick more than one option, so percentages do not sum to 100)*

Means of accessing information	Percent of respondents							
	16-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75+ years	**All**
Website	57	57	52	43	33	16	3	**43**
Local Media (TV, Radio, JEP)	51	39	34	41	38	36	33	**39**
Mail/Letter	30	31	30	26	29	23	23	**28**
Leaflet (Libraries, Public buildings etc)	24	30	33	26	22	16	13	**26**
Telephone	20	10	15	16	27	40	39	**21**
Home visit	6	18	20	17	16	23	27	**18**
E-mail	17	18	23	17	13	15	3	**17**
Visit to Fire Station	5	8	14	7	7	7	4	**8**
Fax	2	1	1	2	-	0	0	**1**

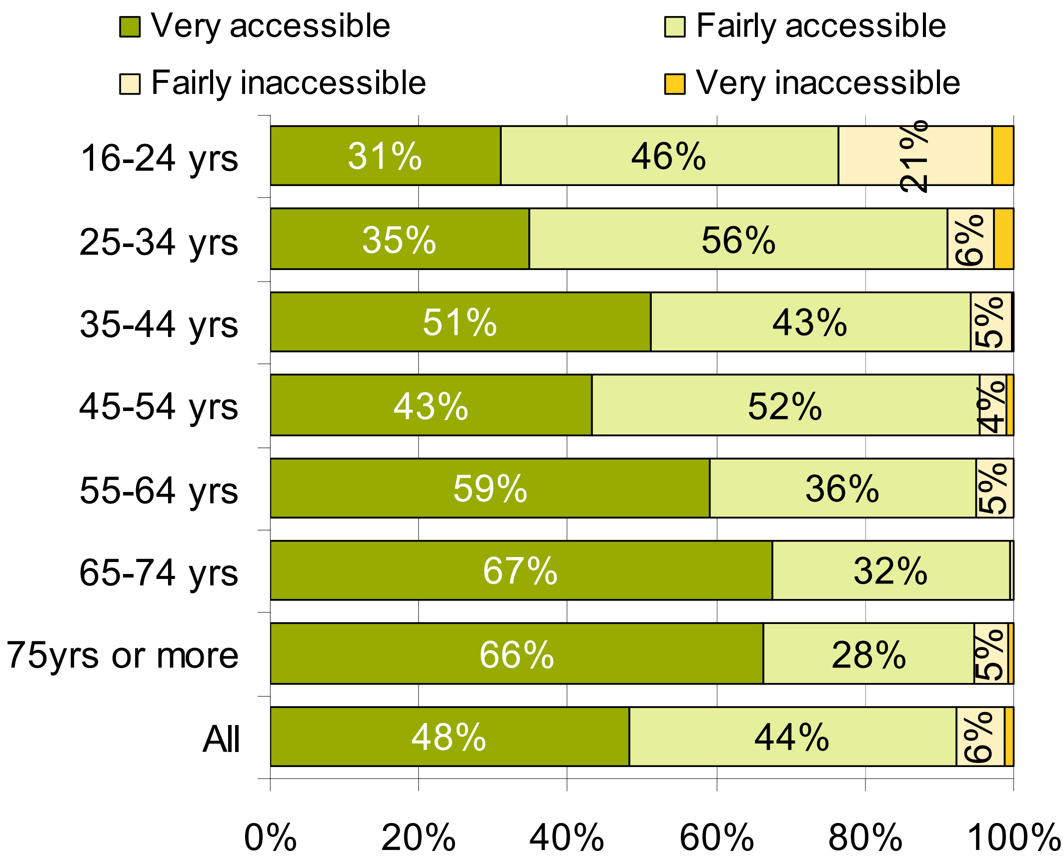
The Fire and Rescue Service offer a range of different services for businesses and individuals. There are varying levels of public awareness of these services. Table 8.3 illustrates that the service which the public are most aware of is the Home Fire Safety check, which three-quarters (78%) are aware of. The public were least aware of services such as Petroleum Licensing and the giving of technical fire safety advice.

Table 8.3 Which of the following services offered by the Fire and Rescue Service are you aware of? *(Respondents were able to tick more than one option, so percentages do not sum to 100)*

Service offered by FRS	**Percent of respondents**
Home fire safety check	78
Inspection of commercial and business premises	56
Fireworks advice	43
Commercial fire awareness training	35
Technical fire safety advice	25
Information on service performance	11
Petroluem licensing	11

When asked how accessible they thought the FRS was for advice and information, over a third (38%) said they "Did not know" which indicates that they have had limited contact with the FRS or its campaigns. However, of those who were able to express an opinion on the accessibility of FRS, half (48%) rated the service as "Very accessible". Another two-fifths (44%) felt that it was "Fairly accessible". Around one in twenty (7%) described it as "Fairly" (6%) or "Very" (1%) inaccessible. There was a slight trend across the age-groups whereby a higher proportion of those in older age-groups found the FRS to be "Very accessible", as Figure 8.2 shows.

Figure 8.2 How accessible is the Fire and Rescue Service (excluding those who said "Don't know")



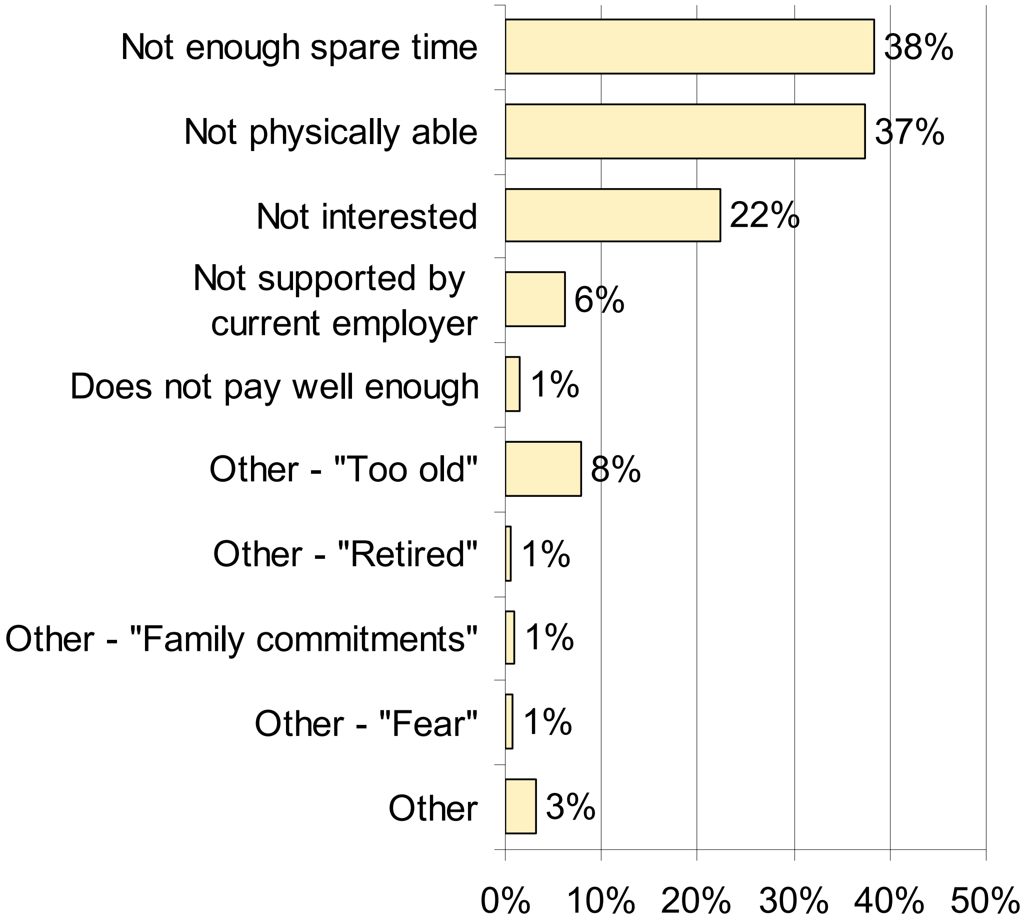
Becoming a retained Fire-fighter

A third of the Fire and Rescue service's workforce is made up of part-time, paid, "retained" fire-fighters, who agree to be available to respond to emergencies from home or work for a certain number of hours a week. Such part-time fire-fighters are fully trained to respond to all sorts of emergencies.

One in ten (10%) people said they would consider becoming a retained fire-fighter. This figure ranges from a fifth (21%) of 16-24 year olds, to one in twenty (4%) of 45 to 64 year olds. About one in seven men (14%) compared to 6% of women said they would be interested. In terms of the reasons given why people are not interested in this role, Figure 8.3 shows that not having enough spare time is the most common reason (given by 38% of people who were not interested in becoming a retained fire-fighter), followed by not being physically able (37% of such people). A significant proportion (22%) gave the reason that they were not interested.

Other reasons which were added by the respondents in the free text area included being "Too old", having "Family commitments" and "Fear".

Figure 8.3 Why wouldn't you consider becoming a part-time retained fire-fighter? *(Respondents were free to tick more than one response so percentages do not sum to 100)*



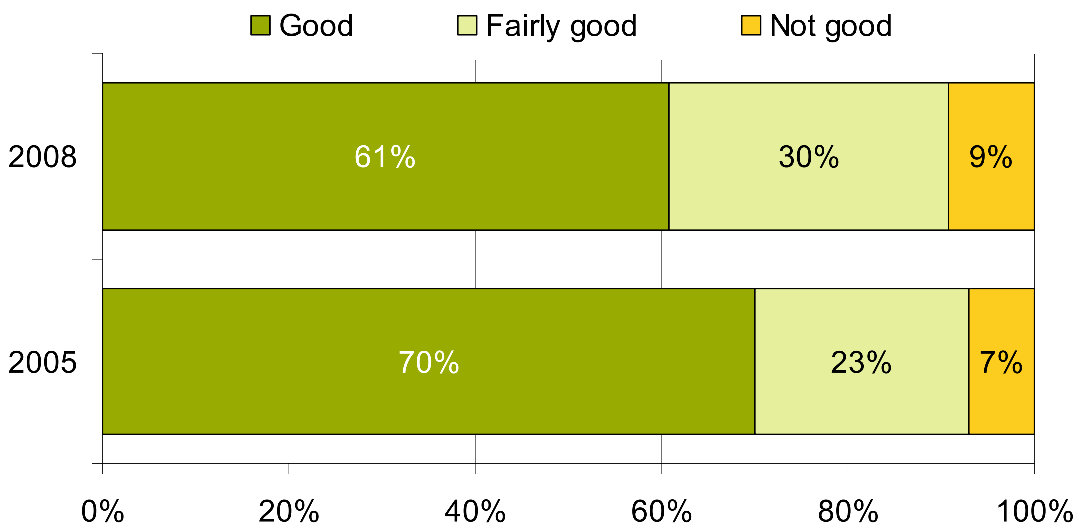
Although one in ten people considered themselves "too old" to become a retained fire-fighter, the Fire and Rescue Service have no upper age limit for candidates. The requirements for applying to be a retained fire-fighter are for the person to be 18 years or older, have a good standard of health and fitness, have good sight and colour perception, and hold a full, clean driving license.

Chapter 9 – Health

Self-reported health rating

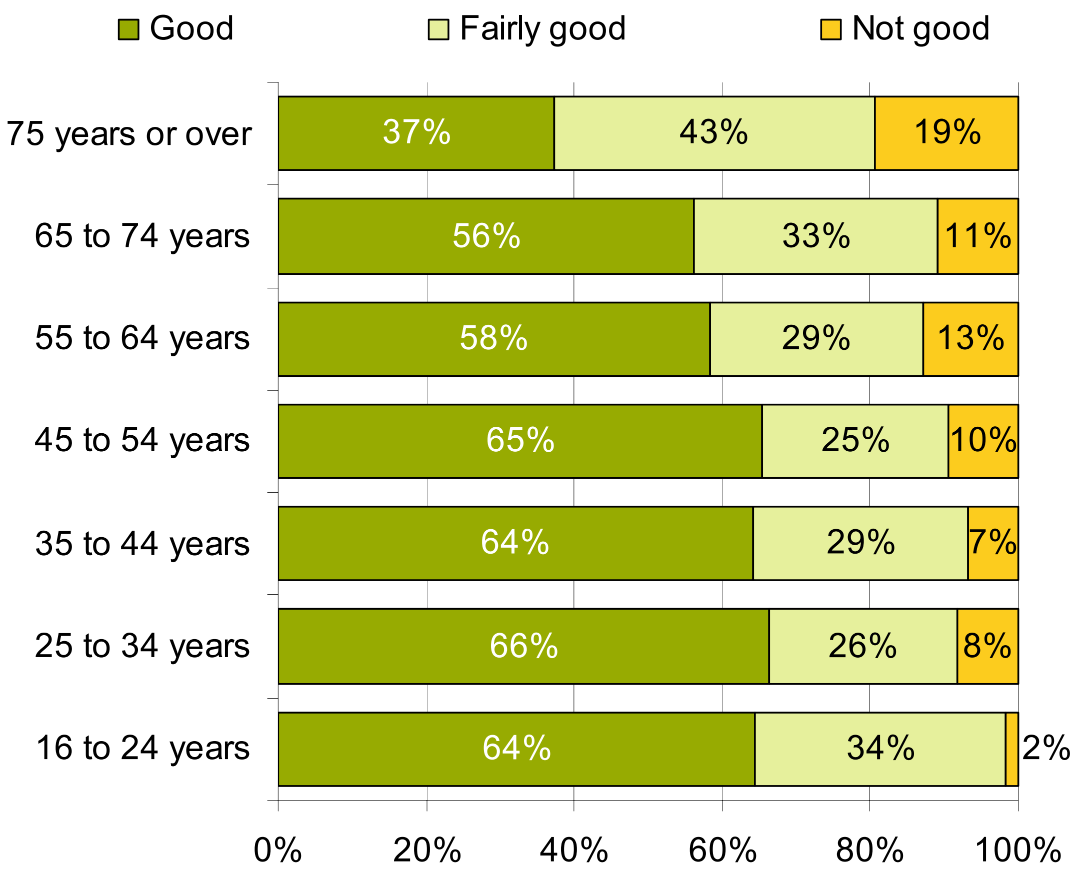
A question from the 2005 survey was repeated to investigate whether people's rating of their health had changed. Although there is an uncertainty of plus or minus 2.2 percentage points for both year's data, Figure 9.1 shows that there has been a small but significant decrease in the percentage of people who consider their health over the last 12 months to be "Good", from 70% in 2005 to 61% in 2008.

Figure 9.1 Over the last 12 months, would you say your health on the whole has been…



The distribution of responses to this question was similar by gender, but differences could be seen across the age-groups, as was seen in 2005. A fifth of those aged 75 years or over in 2008 reported their health over the last 12 months as "Not good", although nearly two-fifths (37%) said it was "Good". This can be compared to less than one in twenty (2%) of those aged 16-24 years reporting their health as "Not good", and two-thirds (64%) reporting it as "Good". Figure 9.2 clearly shows this trend.

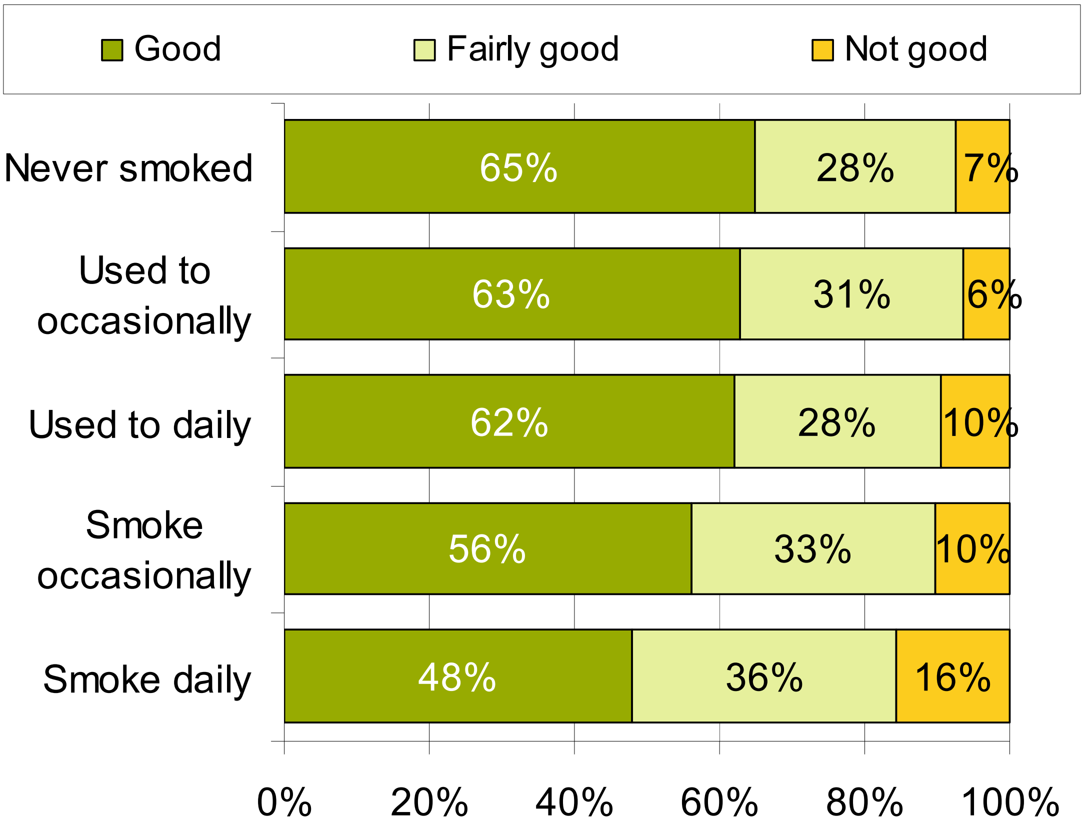
Figure 9.2 Over the last 12 months, would you say your health on the whole has been… by age



Comparing with 2005 data by age shows that for each age-group under 55 years, the proportion reporting their health as "Good" has decreased significantly, and those for age-groups above 55 years have also decreased, but not at a statistically significant level. However, the proportions reporting their health as "Not good" have *not* changed significantly from 2005.

Comparing those who smoke daily with those who smoke occasionally, those who used to smoke and those who have never smoked shows that the more recent and frequent smokers report poorer health, as seen in Figure 9.3. Two-thirds (65%) of those who have never smoked were able to report their health as "Good" compared to half (48%) of those who smoke daily.

Figure 9.3 Over the last 12 months, would you say your health on the whole has been… by smoking frequency

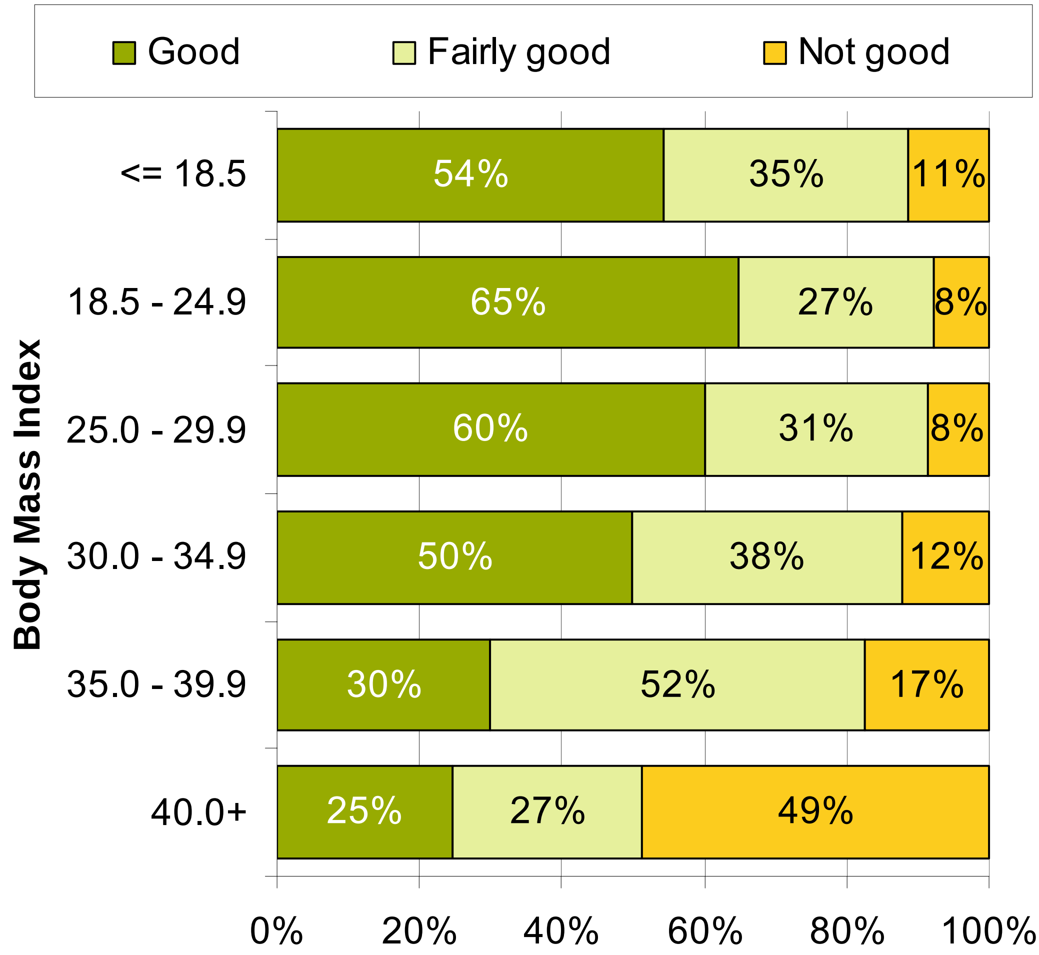


Finally, comparing health rating by Body Mass Index[2] (see later for further explanation) shows how for those of 'Normal' weight (with a BMI between 18.5 and 25), around one in ten people say their health is "Not good". This proportion increases to around one in seven of those people who would be defined as 'Obese', and one in two people who are 'Morbidly obese' (see Figure 9.4).

It should be noted that this analysis does not cover causal direction – in other words this study cannot say that poor health causes high BMI, or that high BMI causes poor health, but it shows that people with high BMI are more likely to also report poor health.

[2] The Body Mass Index (BMI) is the most widely used index of obesity for adults aged 16 or over. BMI takes into account weight and height: BMI = weight (kg) / height^2 (m^2). The following categories are defined: Underweight, BMI less than 18.5 (WHO definition); Normal between 18.5 and 25; Overweight 25 to 30; Obese 30 to 40 and Morbidly Obese 40 or higher.

Figure 9.4 Over the last 12 months, would you say your health on the whole has been… By BMI.



Long-standing illnesses or disabilities

A quarter (27%) of people said that they had a long-standing illness, and this increased through the age-groups from one in eight (12%) of 16 to 24 year olds up to three-fifths (60%) of those aged 75 and over. In 2005, a slightly smaller proportion (19%) reported having a long-standing illness or disability. It is possible that the slightly more detailed explanation provided in the 2008 question led to more people identifying with having a long-standing illness or disability: comparison with 2005 data did not show any different trends in terms of the age and gender profile of those who reported having a long-standing illness or disability.

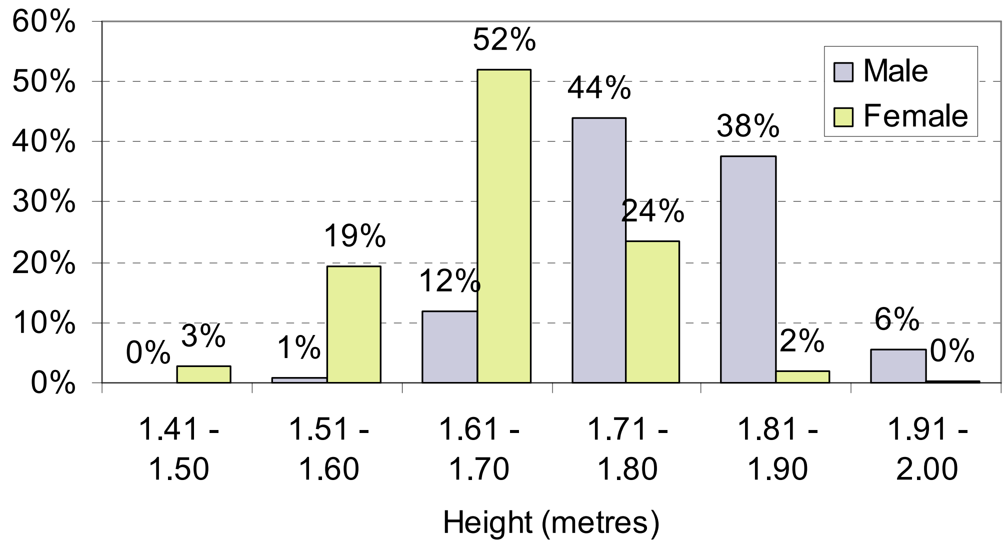
A quarter of people in 2008 with a long-standing illness or disability said that it limited their activities “a lot”, whilst a fifth (21%) said that it didn’t at all.

Height and weight and waist measurements

Height

The mean (self-reported[3]) height for men from JASS 2008 was 1.8 metres (5 foot 10 inches) and for women 1.6 metres (5 foot 5 inches).

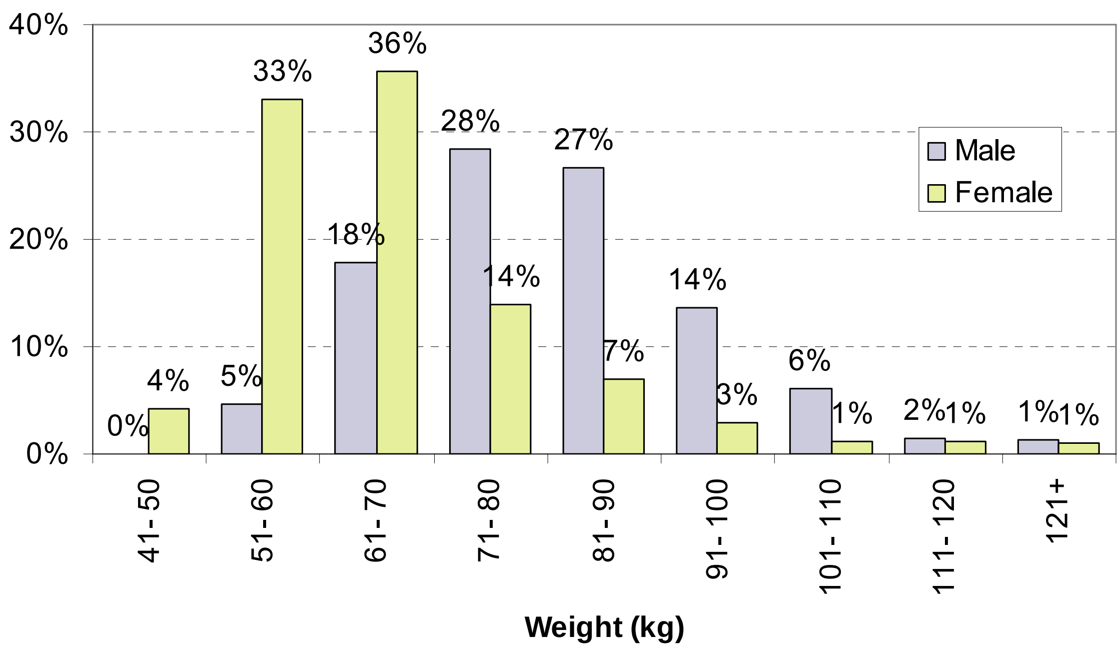
Figure 9.5 Self-reported height of Jersey's adult population



Weight

The mean (self-reported) weight for men from JASS 2008 was 81.4kg (12 stone, 11 pounds) and for women 66.7kg (10 stones, 7 pounds).

Figure 9.6 Self-reported weight of Jersey's adult population



[3] The term self-reported is used to describe these results received through asking respondents to report on their own height and weight – to distinguish from 'measured', whereby information on height and weight would be gathered by a third party directly measuring these characteristics.

Body Mass Index (BMI)

Although it is interesting to note height and weight details separately, a more useful measure of a person's nutritional status (how under- or over-weight they are) is the Body Mass Index, BMI, which combines both height and weight information. It is calculated by dividing a person's weight in kilograms by the square of their height in metres. A person 1.75 metres tall and weighing 65 kilograms will therefore have a BMI of 65 / (1.75 * 1.75) = 21.2.

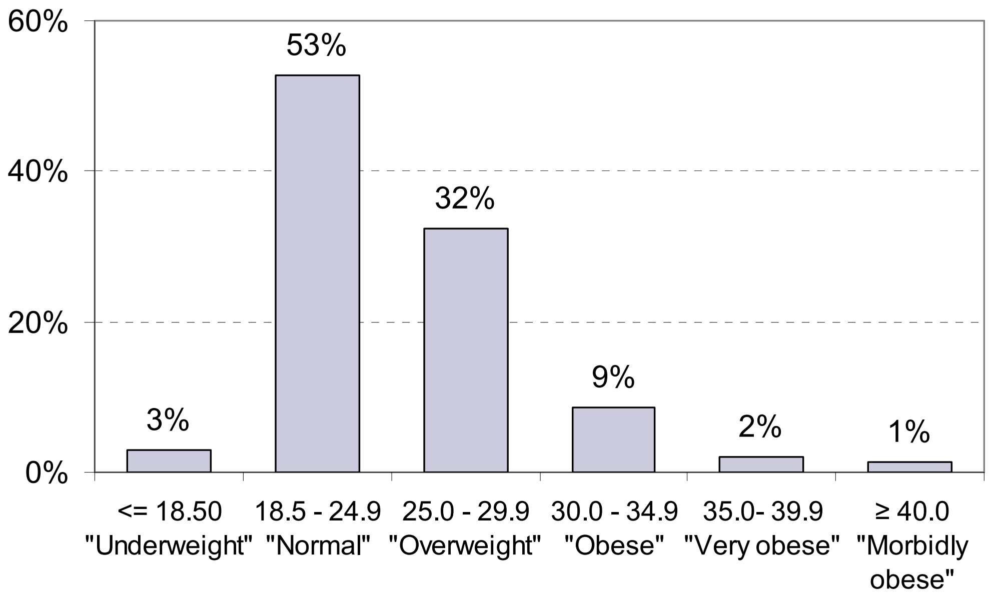
Table 9.1 Classifications of BMI

Classification	BMI range
Underweight	< 18.5
Normal weight	18.5 – 24.9
Overweight	25.0 – 29.9
Obese	30.0 – 34.9
Very obese	35 – 39.9
Morbidly obese	> 40

The average (mean) BMI in Jersey found by JASS 2008 was 25.2, with average (mean) for men 25.7 and that for women 24.8.

Although the average (mean) BMI is interesting, it is important to look at the distribution, which can reveal the proportions within each category of obesity. Figure 9.7 shows nearly a third (32%) would be classified as "Overweight", from their self-reported height and weight measurements, whilst one in ten would be classed as "Obese". One in a hundred (1%) would be classified as "Morbidly obese", having a Body Mass Index of 40 or higher.

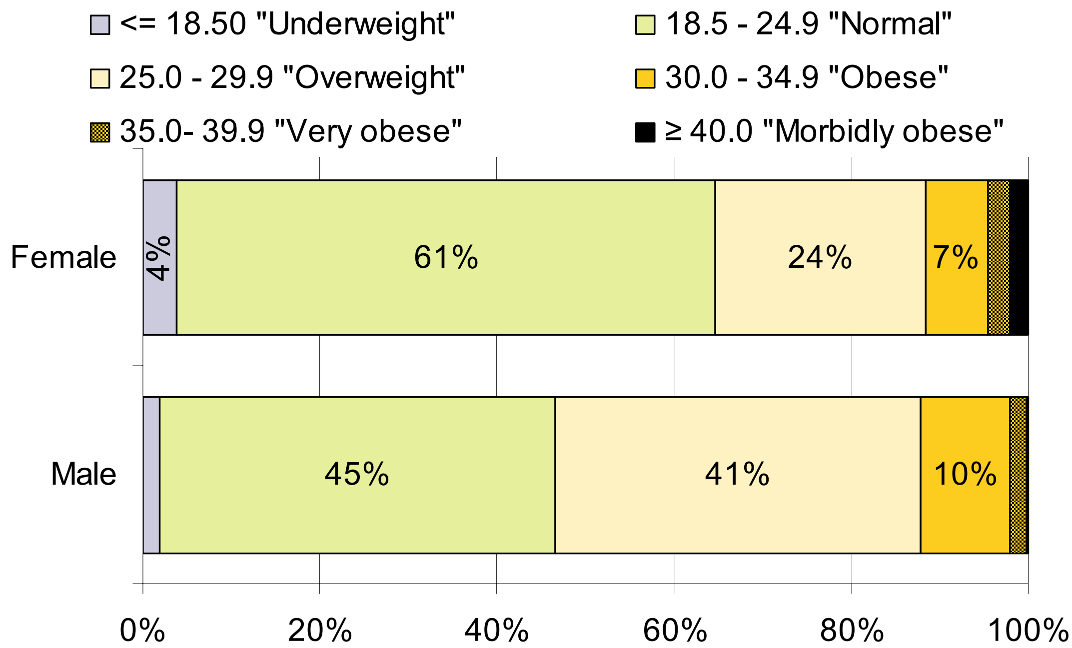
Figure 9.7 Distribution of Body Mass Index



There is evidence to suggest that using self-reported height and weight to look at the distribution of BMI amongst populations can lead to an underestimation of actual rates of obesity. Self-reported BMI was found to be lower than measured BMI *more frequently* for overweight and obese people, and this under-estimation tended also to be more common in women than men – particularly overweight or obese women[4].

BMI by gender

Figure 9.8 Distribution of Body Mass Index by gender



As Figure 9.8 illustrates, there are significantly more women (61%) with a "Normal" BMI compared to men (45%). There are similar proportions of obese and morbidly obese men compared to women, but a higher proportion of men who would be classified as "Overweight" (41% compared to 24%).

One known weakness of BMI as a measure of nutritional status is that people who undertake a lot of sport are more likely to have high BMIs due to a higher muscle to fat ratio (muscle being heavier than fat), rather than actually being at increased risk of the health issues related to being overweight. Looking at the number of times respondents said that they undertook at least moderate physical activity[5] each week, 8% of the males and 13% of the females who reported doing more than 3 hours of moderate physical activity each week were classified as "Overweight". A further 2% of males and 1% of females were in the category of being "Overweight", but said that they did more than four hours of moderate physical activity each week. This analysis indicates that although some of the proportions of "Overweight" men and women, as

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

[5] JASS 2008 defined moderate physical activity as "any activity that means you breathe a little fast, be slightly out of breath (but able to maintain a conversation), feel warmer and have a slightly faster heartbeat. Examples: walking, cycling, gardening, DIY, housework, swimming, manual work, keep fit, dancing, sport.

shown in Figure 9.8, could be attributed to particularly active people, it does not account for the majority of this group.

BMI by age

Figure 9.9 shows how self-reported BMI increases with age, from an average of 22.8 for 16 – 24 year olds, to 26.5 for 55 to 64 year olds, and 25.9 for 65 to 74 year olds.

Figure 9.9 Average BMI by age group.
Orange line indicates a BMI of 25, above which is defined as 'overweight'

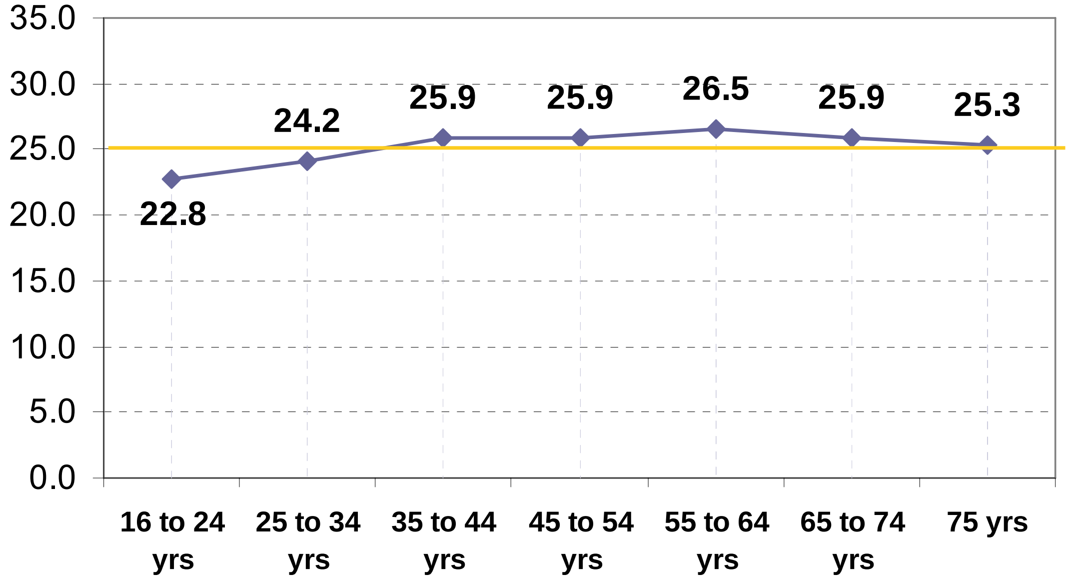
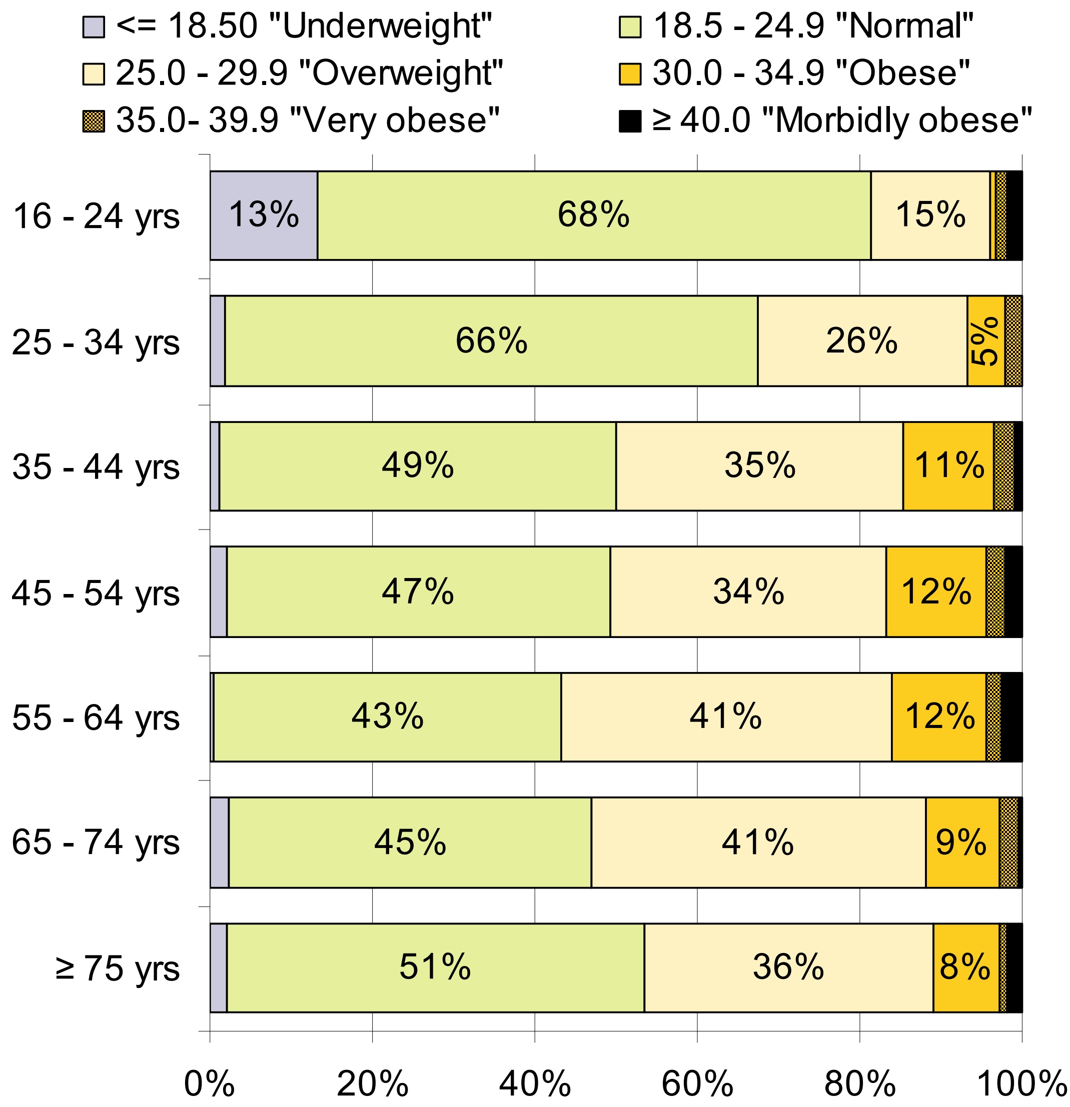


Figure 9.10 shows the distribution in each age group, and shows a trend towards increasing levels of obesity as age increases, although the trend reverses slightly above 65 years.

Figure 9.10 Distribution of Body Mass Index by age-group



BMI and self-ratings of obesity

Respondents were asked to describe their weight. Whilst a small number (1%) were unsure, Table 9.2 shows the distribution of the remaining responses compared with the actual distribution of obesity as calculated through the self-reported weight and height measurements. The table illustrates a discrepancy between people's perceptions of how overweight or otherwise they are and their actual level of obesity. Whilst two-thirds (67%) believe they are about the right weight, only half (53%) are actually within the 'Normal' range of Body Mass Index, as measured by self-reported height and weight.

Table 9.2 Comparing the distribution of self-rating of obesity against the distribution of obesity found through self-reported BMI (excluding those who were unsure or did not answer)

Which of the following best describes you?	Self-Rating Percentage	Self-Reported BMI Percentage	Self-reported BMI
"Very underweight"	1	3	<18.5
"Underweight"	5		
"About the right weight"	67	53	18.5 – 24.9
"Overweight"	25	32	25 – 29.9
"Very overweight"	2	12	30+
Total	100	100	Total

There are no significant differences between men and women in the distribution of their perceptions of how overweight or otherwise they are. However, given the significant differences outlined above between men and women in the distribution of BMI, this indicates that men are more likely to consider themselves "about the right weight" whilst in reality being overweight, compared to women, although this remains an issue for both sexes. Table 9.3 gives more detail on this topic, with the orange highlighted cells indicating where people are under-estimating their actual weight category. About one in six (18%) people consider themselves "About right" but are actually over weight. Another one in ten people considered themselves "Overweight" when they would in fact be measured as "Obese".

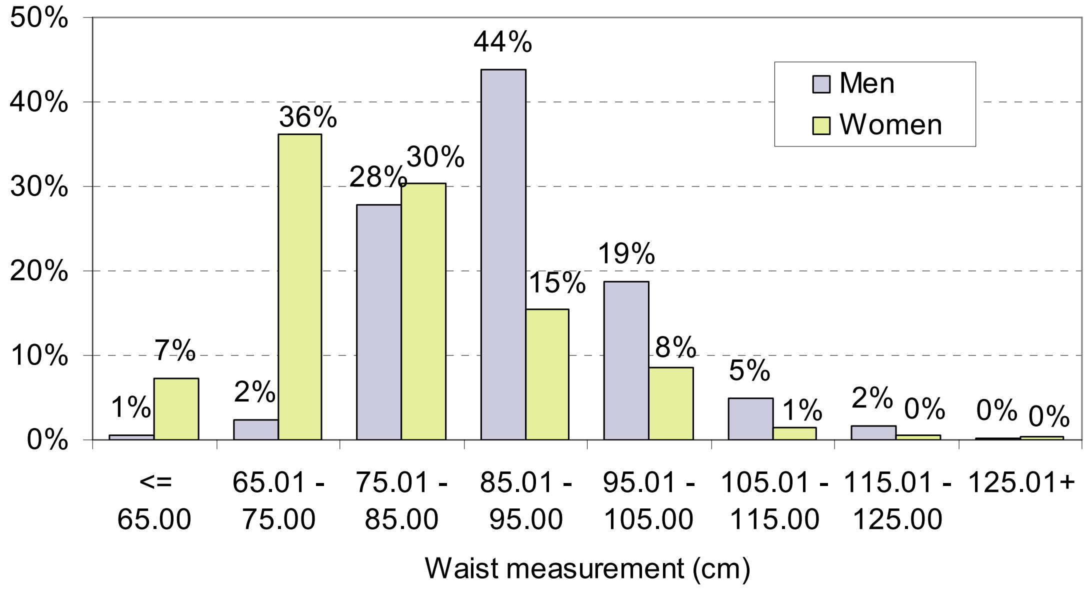
Table 9.3 Self-reported Body Mass Index against perceptions of weight (percentages)

BMI (from self-reported height and weight)	Which of the following best describes you? Very under-weight	Under-weight	About right	Over-weight	Very over-weight	Total
< 18.5 (Underweight)	0	1	1	0	0	**3**
18.5 - 24.9 (Normal)	0	4	47	2	0	**53**
25.0 - 29.9 (Overweight)	0	0	18	14	0	**32**
30 or more (Obese)	0	0	1	9	2	**11**
All	**1**	**5**	**67**	**25**	**2**	**100**

Waist measurements

The mean self-reported waist measurement for men was 90 cm (35.4 inches), and for women was 79 cm (31.1 inches). The distribution of waist measurements for men and women is shown in Figure 9.11.

Figure 9.11 Distribution of waist measurements for men and women



A waist measurement of more than 101 cm (40 inches) for men and 89 cm (35 inches) for women has been shown to be associated with an increased risk of cardio-vascular disease.

Nearly one in six (14%) men and one in five (18%) women reported having waists of these sizes ore greater. Table 9.4 shows the proportions of each gender, by age, with a waist size associated with increased risk of cardio-vascular disease.

Table 9.4 Proportions of each age-group with a waist size associated with increased risk of cardio-vascular disease

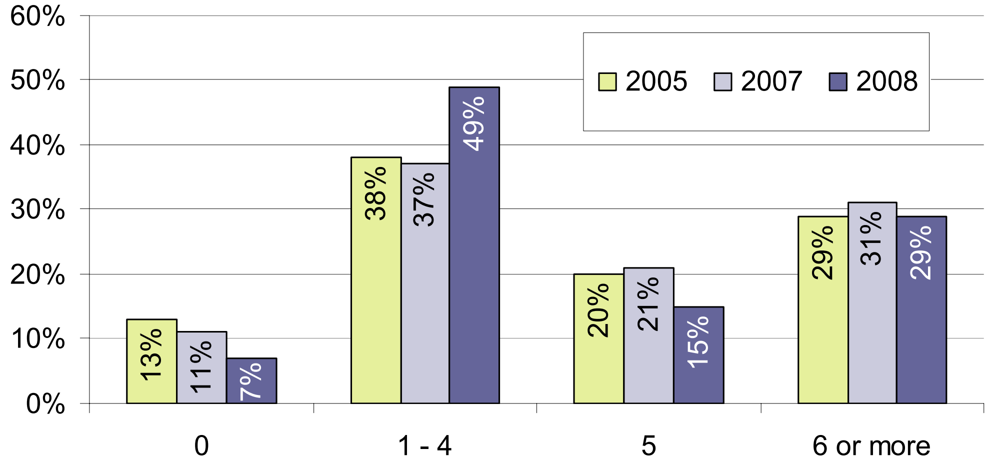
	Gender		**Both**
Age group	Men	Women	**genders**
16 to 24 years	5	~0	**3**
25 to 34 years	8	16	**11**
35 to 44 years	10	18	**13**
45 to 54 years	14	18	**16**
55 to 64 years	16	27	**20**
65 to 74 years	25	17	**22**
75 years or over	44	37	**40**
All ages	**14**	**18**	**16**

Physical activity

The recommended physical activity level for adults is at least 30 minutes of at least moderate intensity activity at least 5 times a week. This year, JASS 2008 asked respondents “How many times do you undertake at least moderate physical activity for 30 minutes or more in a normal week?”. A description of “moderate physical activity” was given to include any activity that means you breathe a little fast, are slightly out of breath, feel warmer and have a slightly faster heartbeat. Examples were given such as walking, cycling, gardening, DIY, housework, swimming, manual work, keep fit, dancing and sport.

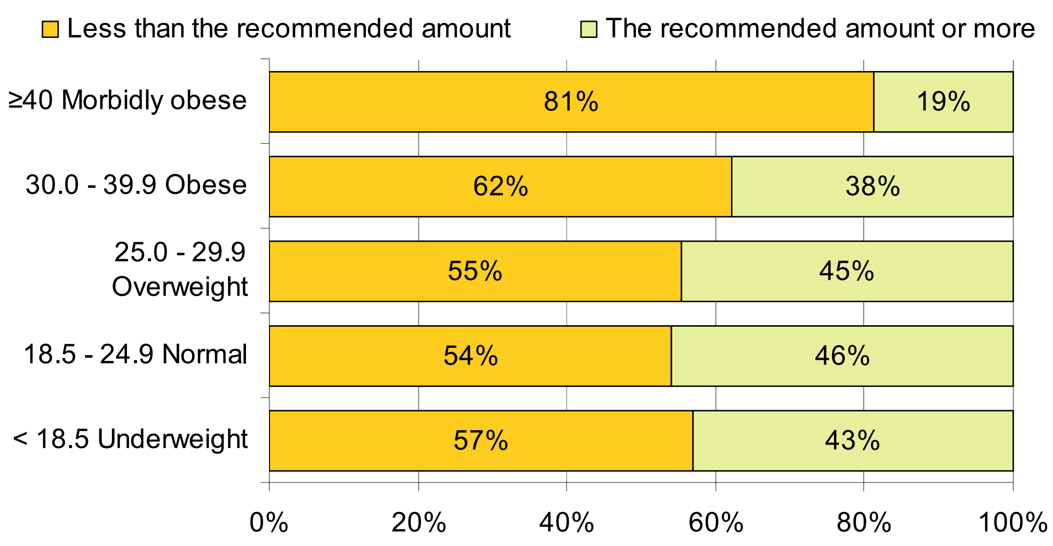
Given this broad definition, and reliance on respondents to judge the level of physical activity they underwent, there was a broad range of responses given to this question. However, grouping the responses into those who did none, between one and four, five and six or more periods of moderate physical activity each week gave a similar distribution to previous years. It should be taken into account that the question was asked slightly differently in previous years. However, the results show a slight decrease in the proportion of people who reported doing *no* physical activity each week, but overall a slight increase from 48% in 2007 to 56% in 2008 of people who do less than the recommended level of physical activity each week.

Figure 9.12 Number of episodes of moderate physical activity of 30 minutes or more undertaken each week



Analysing the activity level of people by their Body Mass Index shows that those with BMIs of 30 or more tended to report less physical activity, as Figure 9.13 shows.

Figure 9.13 How many episodes of moderate physical activity of 30 minutes or more do you do each week, by Body Mass Index



A range of reasons were offered as to why people do not do more physical activity, and respondents were asked to rank all of those which applied to themselves, in order of importance. Across all respondents, the top three reasons given were:

1. I do enough physical activity
2. Not enough time
3. I prefer to do other things

Cross-analysing by gender showed that these were the top three reasons given by both men and women. Looking at the same question by age showed that these three reasons were the top three for those aged between 25 and 64 years of age. The 16 – 24 year age-group reported 'Not enough money' as their third reason, as well as 'I do enough physical activity' and 'Not enough time'. For over 65 year olds, 'Ill health, injury or disability' moved into the top three reasons, replacing 'Not enough time'.

'I feel too fat/overweight' was one of the top three reasons given by those with a Body Mass Index of over 35. 'No confidence' was the third most important reason for those with BMI of 40 or more ("Morbidly obese"). "I do enough physical activity" was considered to be one of the top three reasons for not doing more by all groups with a BMI of less than 35.

Three most frequent reasons given for not doing more physical activity, by amount of physical activity is given in Table 9.5 below:

Table 9.5 Reasons for not doing more physical activity, in order of importance, as given by groups according to their current physical activity level

Why don't you do more?	Number of episodes of moderate physical activity each week			
	None	Between 1 and 4	5	6 or more
Most important reason	Not enough time	Not enough time	I do enough physical activity	I do enough physical activity
Second most important reason	I prefer to do other things	I do enough physical activity	Not enough time	Not enough time
Third most important reason	Ill health, injury or disability	I prefer to do other things	I prefer to do other things	I prefer to do other things

Smoking habits

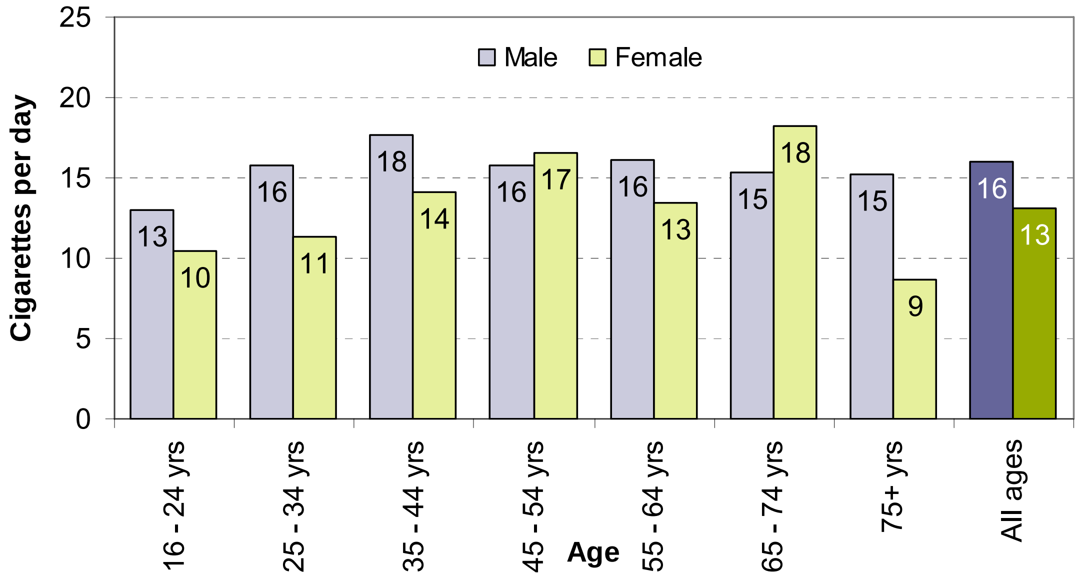
An Island-wide smoking ban was introduced in public places in January 2007. Table 9.6 shows that there has been no significant change in the proportions of smokers in the Island since JASS 2007, being at 21% in 2008.

Table 9.6 Do you smoke? By year (*percentages*)

	2008	2007	2005
I have never smoked / I don't smoke	48	48	45
I used to smoke occasionally but don't now	15	15	12
I used to smoke daily but don't now	16	17	17
I smoke occasionally but not everyday	5	6	6
I smoke daily	16	14	19

However, exploring the number of cigarettes per day smoked by those people who smoke daily suggests a reduction since this was measured by the 2005 survey. Across all ages, the average number of cigarettes smoked per day for male daily smokers was found to be 16 in 2008, compared with 21 in 2005. Similarly for females the average number was 13 in 2008 compared to 15 in 2005. Figure 9.14 breaks down the number of cigarettes smoked each day by daily smokers by age and gender.

Figure 9.14 How many cigarettes do you smoke each day, by age (smokers only)



Smoking and health

The proportion of people who report their health as being "Not good" increases as their smoking frequency increases from "Never" to "Used to…" to "Occasionally" and finally to "Daily"., as shown in Figure 9.15. The proportion of people indicating that they have a long-standing illness by their frequency of smoking is shown in Figure 9.16.

Figure 9.15 How has your health been over the last 12 months, by frequency of smoking

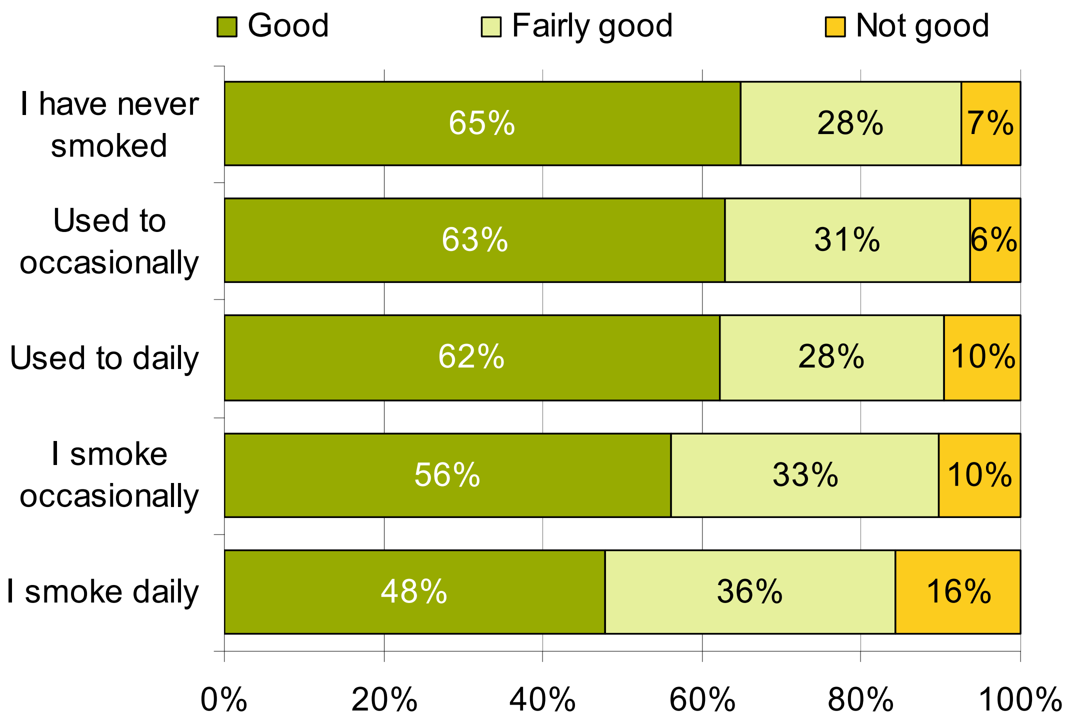
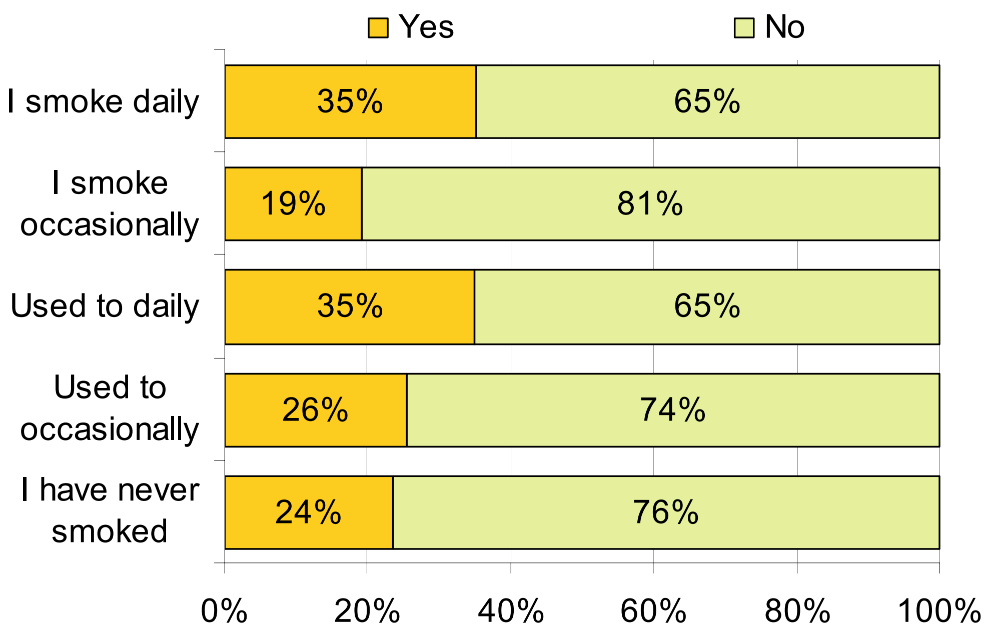


Figure 9.16 Do you have a longstanding illness or disability, by frequency of smoking



Drinking habits

A fifth (20%) of people reported never, or rarely, having a drink containing alcohol. Table 9.7 shows how this proportion is higher for women, a quarter (25%) of whom never, or rarely, drink alcohol, compared to less than a sixth (15%) of men. Men are more likely to drink everyday, with 15% of men, compared to 8% of women, reporting that they have a drink containing alcohol everyday.

Table 9.7 On average, how often do you have a drink containing alcohol? (*percentages*)

	Men	Women	**All**
Never / rarely	15	25	**20**
Less than once a week	11	20	**16**
1 or 2 times a week	25	24	**24**
3 or 4 times a week	21	15	**18**
5 or 6 times a week	12	9	**11**
Everyday	15	8	**11**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Exceeding the recommendations

As well as asking about drinking frequency over a week, respondents were asked to outline how many units they drank on each day of the previous week. The NHS recommends that men should not regularly drink more than three to four units of alcohol per day, and that women should not regularly drink more than two to three units of alcohol per day. The survey data was analysed to determine how many days in the week the respondents had exceeded the recommended limit.

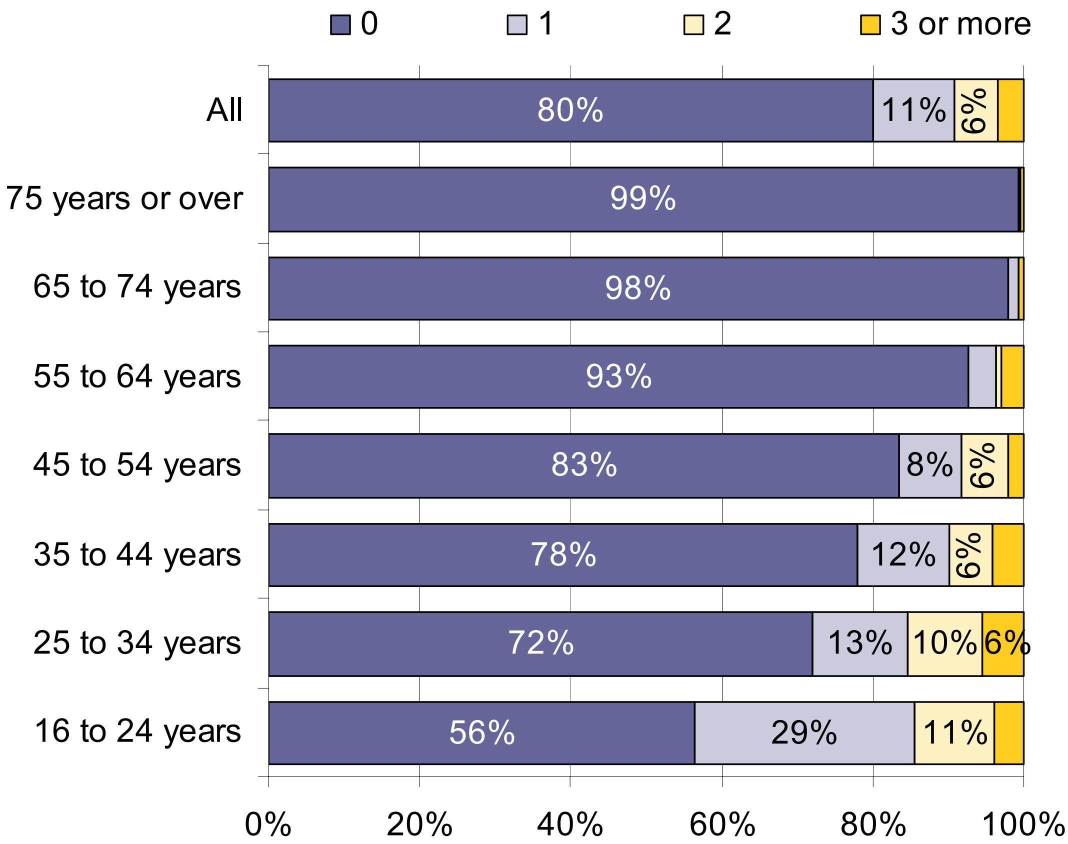
Table 9.8 Number of days where the upper limit of recommended daily limit of alcohol was exceeded, by age and gender (*percentages*).

		Number of days where upper limit of recommended daily limit of alcohol was exceeded					
Gender	Age (years)	0	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 6	Everyday	**Total**
Men	16 - 24	51	37	13	0	0	100
	25 - 34	48	32	10	5	4	100
	35 - 44	45	39	10	2	4	100
	45 - 54	53	28	11	5	2	100
	55 - 64	58	26	10	0	6	100
	65 - 74	72	12	4	5	6	100
	75+	89	7	2	0	2	100
	All men	54	30	10	3	4	**100**
Women	16 - 24	39	49	11	0	0	100
	25 - 34	57	32	11	0	0	100
	35 - 44	58	31	9	1	2	100
	45 - 54	61	30	5	1	2	100
	55 - 64	81	14	3	1	2	100
	65 - 74	97	2	1	0	0	100
	75+	98	2	0	0	0	100
	All women	65	27	7	1	1	**100**
Both	**All ages**	**60**	**28**	**8**	**2**	**2**	**100**

Over a quarter of men (30%) and women (27%) exceeded the daily recommended limit once or twice during the previous week. Nearly one in twenty men (4%) exceeded the recommended daily limit everyday during the previous week.

The data for the previous week's drinking was analysed according to how many days the respondent had drunk more than twice the upper limits of the recommended daily amounts – that is more than 6 units in a day for a woman, and more than 8 units in a day for a man. Figure 9.17 shows graphically how this is more of an issue for younger age-groups where about a sixth (15%) of those aged 16 to 34 years drank more than twice the daily recommended limit two or more times in the week previous to the survey.

Figure 9.17 How many times in the previous week did people drink more than twice the recommended daily limit of alcohol, by age

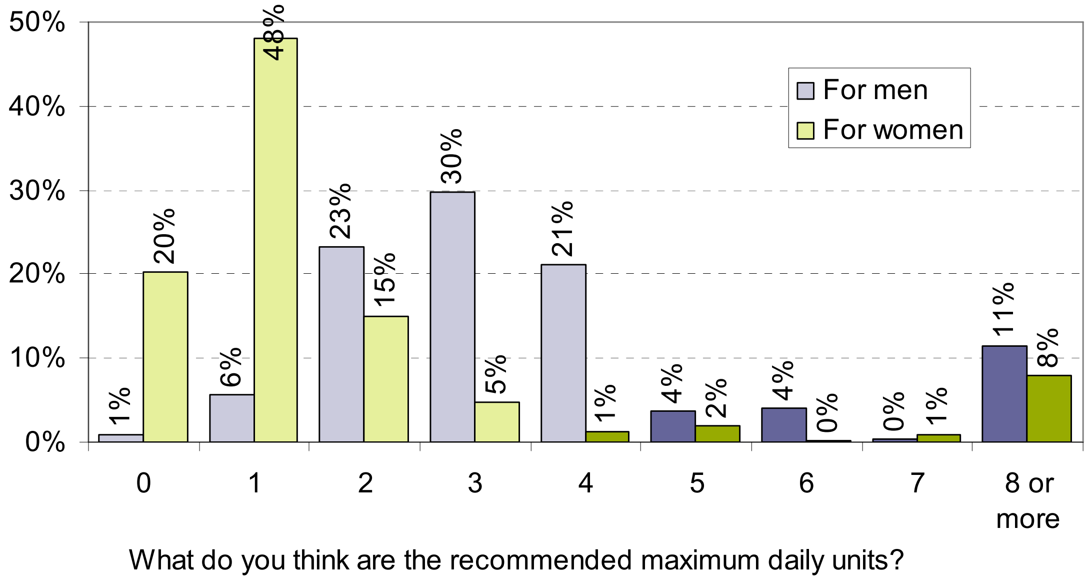


In terms of awareness of the recommended daily limits, the following question was posed:
"What do you think are the recommended maximum **daily** units for men and women?"

A number of people were noted to enter '14' and '21' for women and men respectively, or similar numbers. These are the previous NHS *weekly* recommended maximum units of alcohol intake. The NHS guidelines have changed to *daily* amounts for men and women, to prevent people from believing that units can be stored up over a week for the weekend. Men should drink a maximum of 3 to 4 units whilst women should drink a maximum of 2 to 3 units.

Half (52%) were able to correctly provide the daily recommended maximum alcohol intake for men, whilst three-fifths (63%) were able to provide the correct daily recommended maximum amount for women. One-fifth (20%) over-estimated the recommended maximum daily units for men whilst slightly fewer (12%) over-estimated the recommended maximum daily units for women. The distribution of responses to this question is given in Figure 9.18.

Figure 9.18 Distribution of responses to “What do you think are the recommended maximum daily units for men, and for women?”



Interestingly, when the responses to this question on recommended maximum daily units were analysed by whether or not the respondents had exceeded the previous NHS weekly guidelines, it was seen that, for men, those who *had* done so were more likely to over-estimate what the recommended daily maximum amount was, as seen in Table 9.9. For example over a quarter (29%) of those whose alcohol intake had exceeded the previous NHS weekly recommendations in the week before, compared to just a sixth (17%) of those who hadn’t, over-estimated the recommended maximum daily units for men.

Table 9.9 Distribution of responses to "What do you think are the recommended maximum daily units for men, and for women?", by whether or not the respondent had exceeded the previous NHS weekly guidelines

Answer given to the recommended maximum daily units for men (actual guideline: 3-4 units)	Reported week's alcohol intake exceeded previous NHS weekly guidelines? Yes	No
Less than 3 units	17	33
3 – 4 units	54	50
5 or more units	29	17
Total	**100**	**100**
Answer given to the recommended maximum daily units for *women* (actual guideline: 2-3 units)	Yes	No
Less than 2 units	53	72
2 – 3 units	29	18
4 or more units	18	11
Total	**100**	**100**

Preferred alcohol drink

Nearly half of people who drink alcohol said that they mostly drink wine. The second most popular drink was normal strength beer or lager or cider. Looking at the distribution by age shows whilst normal strength beer or lager is the most preferred drink for 16 to 24 year olds, through increasing age-groups, beer becomes less commonly chosen as the preferred drink and wine begins to become the most favoured drink with 70% of 55 to 64 year olds mostly drinking wine compared with only 25% of 16 to 24 year olds (see Table 9.10)

Table 9.10 What type of alcohol do you mostly drink?

Type of alcoholic drink	**16 – 24 yrs**	**25 – 34 yrs**	**35 – 44 yrs**	**45 – 54 yrs**	**55 – 64 yrs**	**65 – 74 yrs**	**75+ yrs**	**All ages**
Strong beer / lager / cider	2	9	6	4	3	2	2	**5**
Normal strength beer/ lager/ cider	41	30	26	26	18	17	13	**26**
Wine	25	48	61	62	70	68	68	**56**
Alcopops	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	**2**
Spirits	23	12	5	5	7	7	11	**10**
Sherry	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	**1**
Low alcohol drinks	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	**1**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Whilst two-fifths (43%) of *men* preferred to drink normal strength beer, lager or cider, and the same proportion (43%) preferred wine, only one in ten (10%) *women* preferred to drink normal strength beer, lager or cider compared to over two-thirds (69%) who preferred to drink wine.

Healthy eating

The NHS recommends that people eat five or more portions of fruit and vegetables each day *(www.5aday.nhs.uk)*. JASS 2008 found that two-thirds (65%) of people eat less than the recommended daily amount, which is similar to that found in 2007 (59%) and to what has been found in the UK (66%, *www.cancerresearch.org.uk*). Males are less likely to eat the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables, with nearly three-quarters (72%) eating less than the recommended guidelines, compared to three-fifths (59%) of females. 16 to 24 year olds are the age-group least likely to follow these guidelines with four-fifths (81%) eating less than 5 portions of fruit and vegetables in the previous 24 hours, compared to two-thirds (63%) of people aged over 25 years.

Food poisoning

Unlike the United Kingdom, Jersey does not currently have legislation requiring people in the food industry to have any food safety training. The UK also has legislation for food business operators to have a “Food Safety Management System” which require businesses to record their suppliers and therefore they would be able to trace any food back to its source. Currently Jersey does not have similar legislation in place.

About one in seven (14%) people reported having had a bout of diarrhoea and/or vomiting over the last 12 months that they attributed to food that they had eaten on the Island. Of these, one quarter (23%) said that it had lasted longer than 72 hours.

There were similar proportions of men and women reporting food poisoning episodes over the last 12 months. Across the age-groups, food poisoning appeared to be a particular problem for those aged 25 to 44 years, of whom a fifth (21% for 16 – 24 year olds, 19% for 35 – 44 year olds) reported having suffered diarrhoea and/or vomiting that they felt was due to food they had eaten over the last 12 months, compared to just one in twenty (4%) of those aged 65 and over, see Table 9.11.

Table 9.11 Have you had a bout of diarrhoea and/or vomiting in the last 12 months that you felt was caused by food eaten in Jersey? By age (*percentages*)

	16 – 24 yrs	25 – 34 yrs	35 – 44 yrs	45 – 54 yrs	55 – 64 yrs	65 – 74 yrs	75+ yrs	All ages
Yes	13	21	19	11	10	4	4	**14**
No	87	79	81	89	90	96	96	**86**
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	**100**

The majority of the potential food poisoning episodes reported above were attributed to food prepared outside of the home (over four-fifths – 88%, with the remaining 12% being attributed to food prepared at home).

Four-fifths (80%) of those who reported suffering a bout of diarrhoea and/or vomiting over the last 12 months that they felt was caused by food said that they *did not report the incident*. One in eight (14%) went to their GP about the incident. A very small percentage (2%) reported the incident to the Public Health department. Only 3% reported their symptoms to the place where the food was bought. Taking just those who attributed their symptoms to food prepared outside of the home, four-fifths (80%) did not report the incident, and only 3% reported their symptoms to the place where the food was bought.

Chapter 10 – Volunteering

JASS 2008 asked respondents about volunteering work – defined as work done without receiving payment (except perhaps expenses). Voluntary activities might be organising or helping to run events, raising money, providing transport, coaching or tuition. The question did not include time spent solely supporting one's own family members. As Table 10.1 shows, there is little difference between the genders in terms of the total time spent volunteering. Nearly three-quarters (70%) of people do not do any volunteering, whilst one in ten (11%) had spent between one and four hours doing voluntary work during the previous 4 weeks.

Table 10.1 Total hours spent volunteering over the last 4 weeks, by gender

Number of hours in total	Male	Female	All
None	71	70	70
1 – 4 hours	11	10	11
5 – 8 hours	6	8	7
9 – 12 hours	4	5	4
12+ hours	8	7	8
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

The age-groups with the largest proportion of people *not* doing any voluntary work were those aged under 35 years (78%), or over 75 years (78%). The 65 to 74 year olds were the most likely to have done voluntary work over the previous four weeks, with three-fifths (59%) saying that they had done so.

In terms of what type of voluntary work people spend time doing, Table 10.2 shows that Sports organisations and Charity work each involved around one in ten people in their voluntary work. The two most frequently specified "Other" areas were "Church" and "Youth club", so these have been given their own category in the table below.

Table 10.2 Percentages of people undertaking volunteering work in each area over the previous four weeks

Type of voluntary work	Percentage of people volunteering in each area
Other charities	11
Sports organisations	9
Other – "Church"	2
Arts and theatre volunteering	2
School helper	4
Other – "Youth club"	1
Other (various)	6
Any voluntary work	30
No voluntary work	70

Focussing on just those people who do at least some volunteering in at least one area, it was possible to analyse the average hours spent volunteering over the previous four weeks by each type of voluntary work. Table 10.3 shows the distribution; sports activities or organisations and other charity work were the two categories receiving the most support in terms of average number of hours spent volunteering.

Table 10.3 Average hours spent volunteering over the previous four weeks

Type of voluntary work	Average hours spent volunteering per person* over previous four weeks
Other charities	3.6
Sports activities or organisations	2.7
Other – "Church"	1.0
Arts and theatre volunteering	0.6
School helper	0.6
Other – "Youth club"	0.5
Other (various)	2.5
All voluntary work	11.5

excluding people who did no hours of volunteering over the previous four weeks in any area

The average total amount of time spent volunteering over the four-week period (by those who had done any such work) was 11.5 hours.

Chapter 11 – Recycling

Bellozanne Recycling Centre offers facilities for recycling newspapers and magazines, glass bottles and jars, cans, clothes/textiles and batteries whilst, as at September 2008, there were 13 other recycling sites across the Island offering facilities for recycling paper, food tins and cans, plastic bags and bottles. Six of these sites also have facilities for recycling clothes and textiles. All Parishes have a glass collection by lorry service, except St. Helier where residents are encouraged to use a number of bottle banks across the Parish.

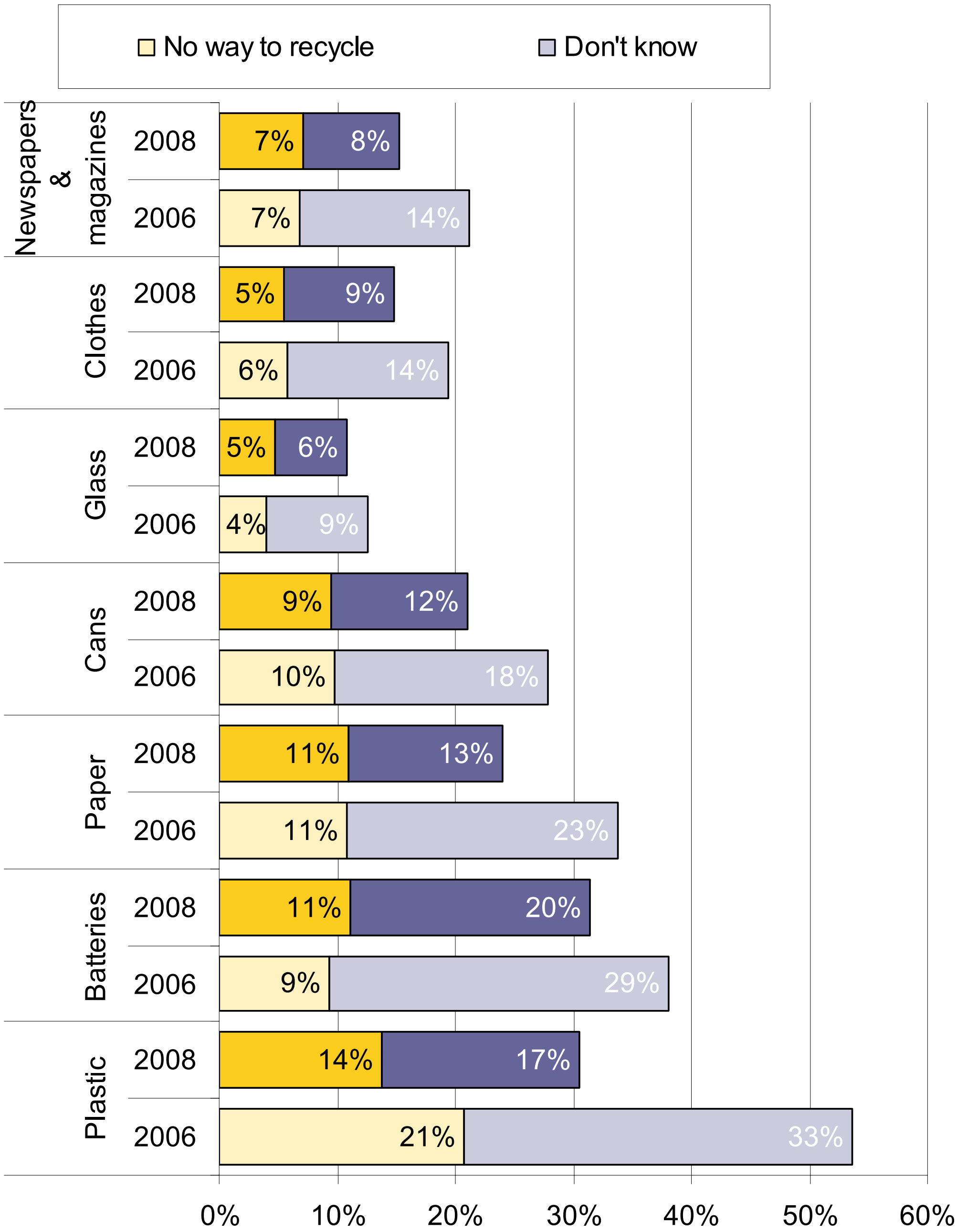
JASS 2008 investigated public awareness of how various materials can be recycled in the Island. Whilst awareness levels differ slightly for different materials, overall across all categories of material, about one in eight (12%) people responded “Don’t know”, and one in ten (9%) thought there was “No way to do this”. These low awareness categories were particularly high for batteries and plastics, as can be seen in Table 11.1, where a sixth (17%) do not know how to recycle plastic, and a similar proportion (14%) said there was “No way to do this”.

Table 11.1 How could you recycle these items if you wanted to?

	“Take to a recycling facility”	“Other”	“No way to do this”	“Don’t know”	Total
Newspapers & magazines	75	10	7	8	100
Clothes / textiles	70	15	5	9	100
Glass bottles and jars	67	22	5	6	100
Cans	67	12	9	12	100
Other paper & cardboard	66	10	11	13	100
Plastic	58	11	14	17	100
Batteries	58	10	11	20	100

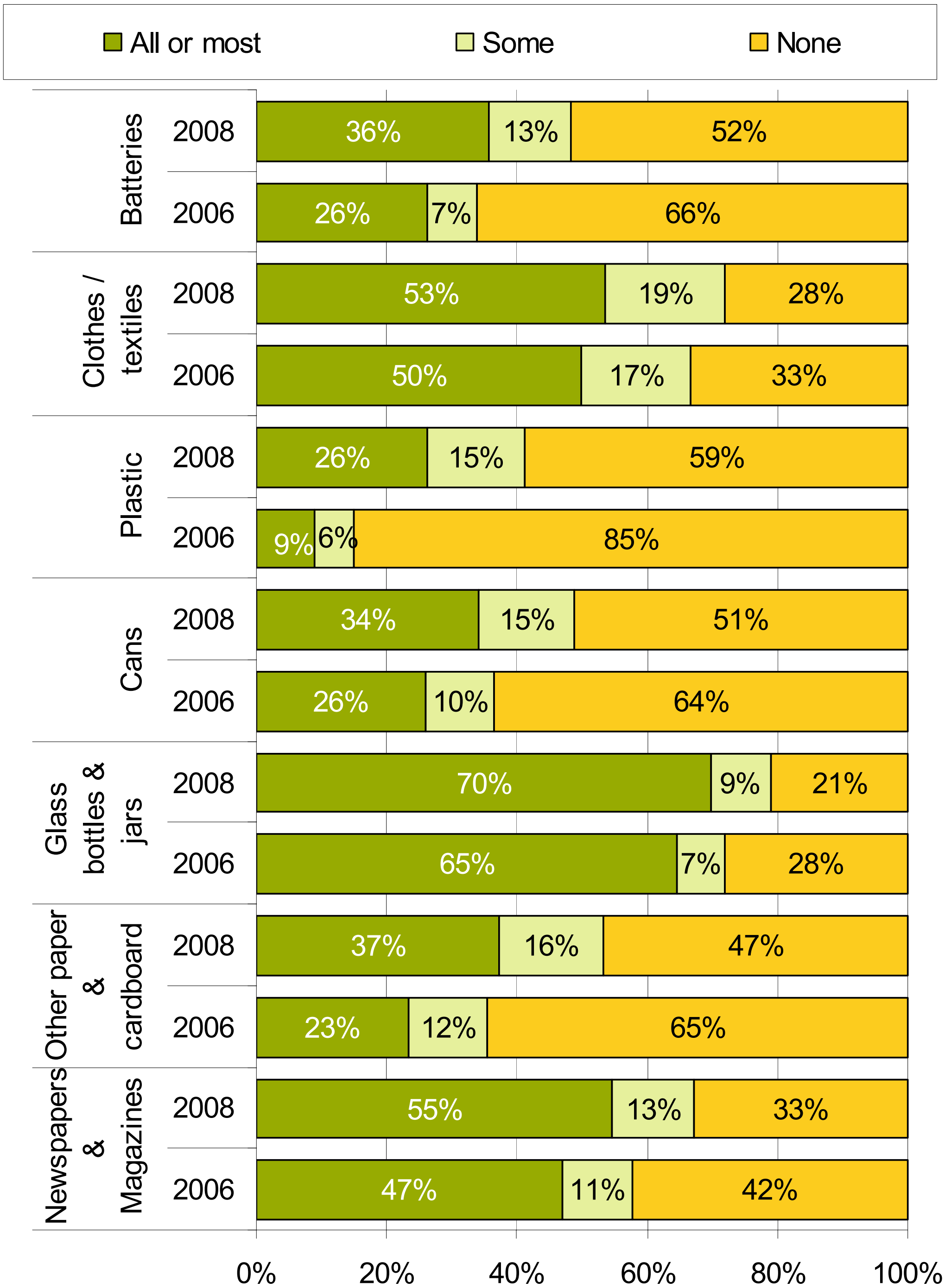
Comparing these results with 2006 indicates an increase in public awareness of recycling facilities in the Island. Figure 11.1 compares the proportions of people who thought there was no way to recycle the material and those who didn’t know, for 2008 and 2006. Whilst there has been a general decrease in these percentages during the past two years (indicating increased awareness of recycling facilities in the Island), the differences are not always statistically significant. Awareness of how to recycle plastics initially appears to have improved highly significantly between 2006 and 2008; however, this change could be attributed to the new plastic bottle recycling facilities introduced on 1st March 2008.

<u>Figure 11.1 Proportions of people who thought there was no way to recycle various materials, or didn't know how, in 2006 compared with 2008</u>



In terms of how often people actually recycle, there has been an increase in the proportions of people recycling all or most of each material and a corresponding decrease in those who recycle "None" of each material, between 2006 and 2008. For example in 2006, two-thirds (66%) of people didn't recycle any batteries, but in 2008 this had reduced to only half (52%). Similarly, two-thirds (65%) did not recycle any paper or cardboard in 2006, but by 2008 this had reduced to less than half (47%) of people. The same trend is apparent for each material in Figure 11.2 to a significant degree, except for "Clothes / textiles" for which there has not been a significant increase in the number of people who recycle at least some of this material.

Figure 11.2 How much of each of these items do you and your household recycle? 2006 and 2008 compared



Doorstep recycling

There was a positive response to the idea of doorstep recycling, with over four-fifths (>80%) of people saying they would recycle "all" within each category of waste if it was taken from their doorstep. More than 9 out of 10 people would recycle "all" or "most" of each material if it was picked up from their doorstep, as shown in Table 11.2.

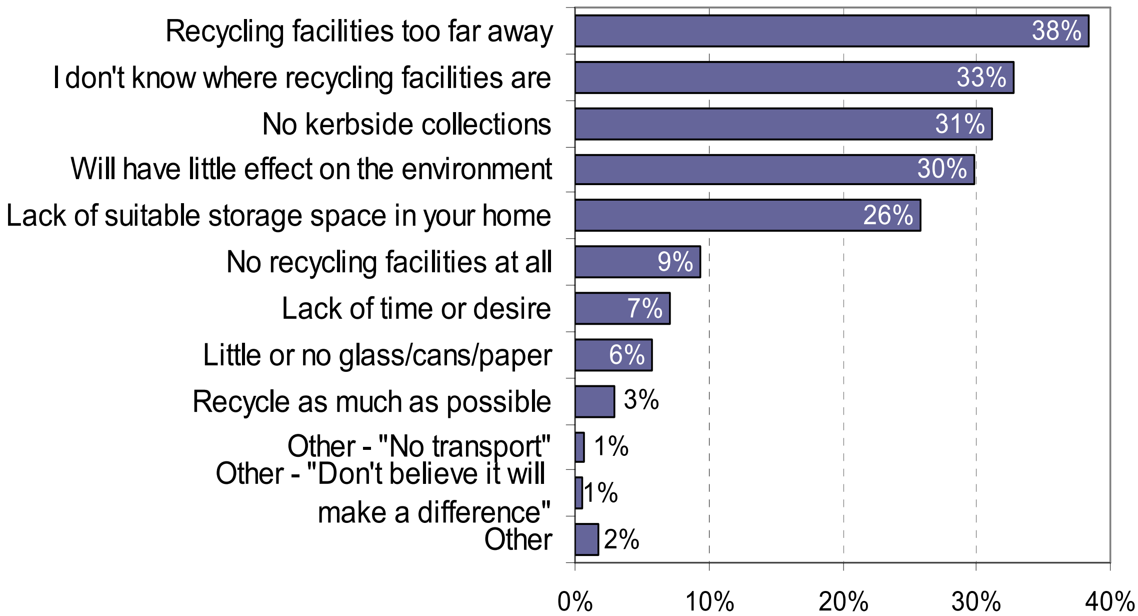
Table 11.2 Would you recycle any of these items if they were collected from your doorstep? (*percentages*)

Type of recycle product	All	Most	Some	None	Don't know	**Total**
Newspapers & magazines	87	9	2	2	1	**100**
Other paper & cardboard	83	10	3	2	2	**100**
Glass bottles & jars	90	6	1	1	1	**100**
Cans	85	8	2	3	2	**100**
Plastic	83	8	4	3	2	**100**
Clothes/textiles	81	8	5	4	3	**100**
Batteries	84	7	2	3	3	**100**

As in 2006, the main reasons why people have not recycled bottles, paper or cans regularly in the last 12 months were that there was "No kerbside collection" (chosen by nearly two-fifths, 38%, of respondents), "Already recycling as much as possible" (chosen by a third, 33%, of respondents), and that "Recycling facilities are too far away" (31% of respondents). Another reason chosen by around a third (30%) of respondents was a "Lack of storage". Finally, a quarter (26%) of respondents gave the reason that they didn't know where recycling facilities were.

One in ten (9%) people identified the reason why they do not regularly recycle as being because there are "No recycling facilities at all". A number of people wrote additional reasons, and two of the more frequently written reasons were "No transport" and "Don't believe it will make a difference", so these have been grouped together and shown separately in Figure 11.3.

Figure 11.3 For what reasons, if any, have you (or your household) not regularly recycled bottles/paper/cans in the last 12 months? (Respondents were able to tick more than one reason)



Reasons why people might be prevented from using a doorstep recycling service have not differed significantly from those found in 2006. Half (52%) of people responded that nothing would stop them using a doorstep recycling service, whilst two-fifths (40%) identified that they didn't have the space to store different types of waste. One in ten (10%) of people said that they were too busy, or it was too much trouble to separate waste.

Table 11.3 Which, if any, of the following reasons might prevent you from using a doorstep recycling service? *(Respondents were able to tick all that applied)*

Reason	Percentage
Nothing	52
Don't have space to store different types of waste	40
Too much trouble to separate waste/Too busy to separate waste	9
Don't think recycling is important	2
Don't know	4
Other reason	1

Reducing household waste

From 6th May 2008, the two supermarket operators in Jersey began charging 5 pence per carrier bag. JASS 2008 (the survey being run in July/August 2008) found that the proportion of people who always reused carrier bags has increased significantly since 2006, from two-thirds (65%) to four-fifths (80%). An additional sixth (17%) re-use carrier bags 'often'. A number of people also added comments to this question that they used their own bags for shopping.

Other ways of reducing waste produced in the household were less frequently used, as Table 11.4 illustrates, and were still used at a similar level to that found in 2006. However, it should be noted that although half (54%) said that they never refill printer cartridges, there was not an option for 'not applicable', so this may have been ticked as the response by people not owning a printer at home.

Table 11.4 Do you do anything to reduce the amount of waste produced in your household?

Way of reducing waste	Always	Often	Occasionally	Never	Total
Reuse carrier bags	80	17	2	1	**100**
Use paper as scrap paper	40	31	20	9	**100**
Use rechargeable batteries	19	23	28	31	**100**
Refill printer cartridges	16	11	19	54	**100**

Composting

Two-thirds (65%) do not compost their kitchen or garden waste. A sixth (16%) "always" compost their kitchen or garden waste, whilst a similar proportion (13%) "sometimes" compost their kitchen or garden waste. This distribution has not changed since 2006, as Table 11.5 shows.

Table 11.5 Does your kitchen or garden waste get composted?

Does your kitchen waste get composted?	Yes – always	Yes – sometimes	No	Don't know	Total
2008	16	13	65	5	**100**
2006	15	14	68	-	**100**

In terms of what might prevent people from composting kitchen or garden waste, there was a similar proportion to that found in 2006, with the most frequently cited reasons being "Don't have a garden" (38% of respondents) and "Don't have space to store waste" (21% of respondents).

A fifth (20%) said there was nothing preventing them from composting their kitchen or garden waste – a quarter of these did not compost their kitchen or garden waste.

Focussing on just those people who do not compost their kitchen or garden waste, nearly half of these said it was because they did not have a garden, and a fifth because they did not have enough space.

Doorstep composting

Half (51%) of people would "always" use a doorstep collection service for kitchen and garden waste if this were available, whilst an additional sixth (17%) said they would "usually" use it. The distribution of how often people would use a doorstep compost collection service did not differ significantly when analysed by whether or not people currently composted. In other words, half (52%) of those who do not currently compost would "always" use a doorstep composting service with another sixth (18%) would "usually" use it.

Chapter 12 – Spending off-Island

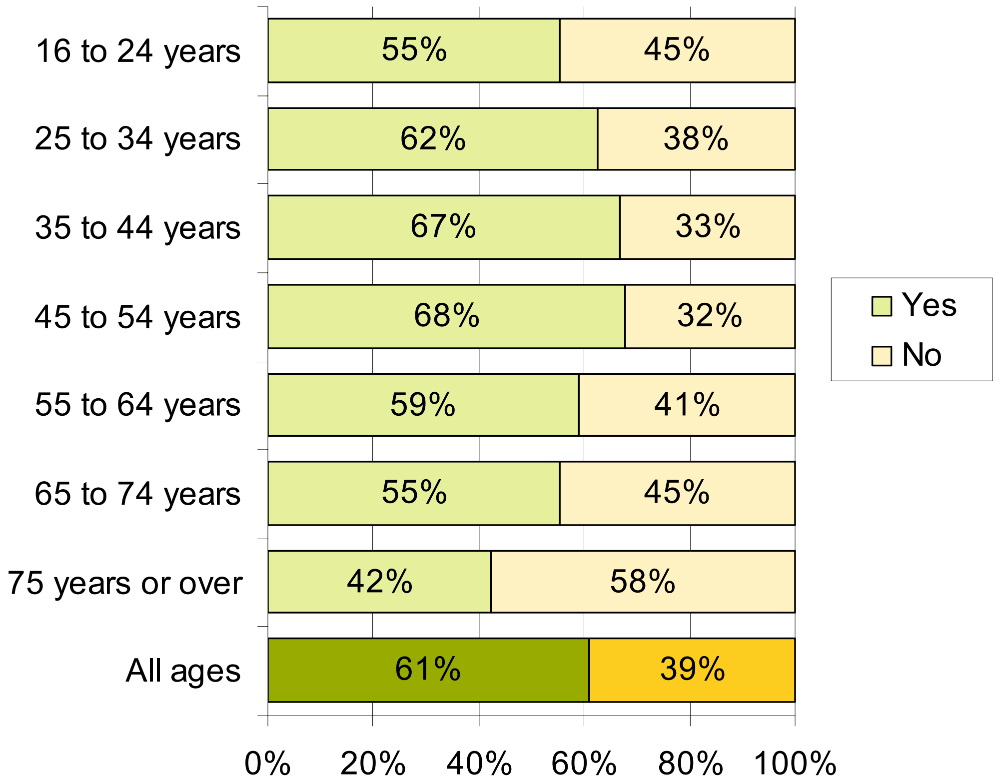
This chapter explores the spending habits of Islanders outside of Jersey during the previous 12 months, either over the internet, by mail order, or whilst on holiday outside of the Island. The focus for spending whilst on holiday was on everyday items which were being brought back to be used or consumed in the Island such as clothes or food and drink, rather than food or services consumed abroad or souvenirs.

Some degree of caution should be taken in interpreting particularly the reported amounts of spending, as it can be difficult for respondents to remember accurately how much was spent over a period of a year by different categories of goods. However, the results do provide a useful guide into the levels of spending for different goods by different methods.

Mail Order spending

Three-fifths (61%) of people use this method of purchasing goods from outside of the Island. Slightly more women (66%) than men (55%) use this method, and there was a trend seen by age whereby those in the middle age-groups (35 to 54 years of age) recorded higher proportions purchasing goods through mail order or by telephone than other age-groups, as shown in Figure 12.1.

Figure 12.1 In the last 12 months have you made any purchases by mail order or over the phone from companies outside of Jersey, to be delivered to your home? By age



With regards to the reasons why people chose to purchase goods by mail order or phone, the reason identified by four-fifths (82%) of respondents was for “better choice/availability”. The second most important reason, offered by three-quarters (72%) of people, was “Better prices for goods and services”. Over half of people (55%) also said that being able to shop at any time or place was one of the reasons that they used this method of purchasing.

The question allowed respondents to add additional reasons; the main one identified by those who gave extra comments was that the product was “Not available locally”. As with all questions of this type, it is possible that this reason may have been picked by more respondents had it been an explicit choice.

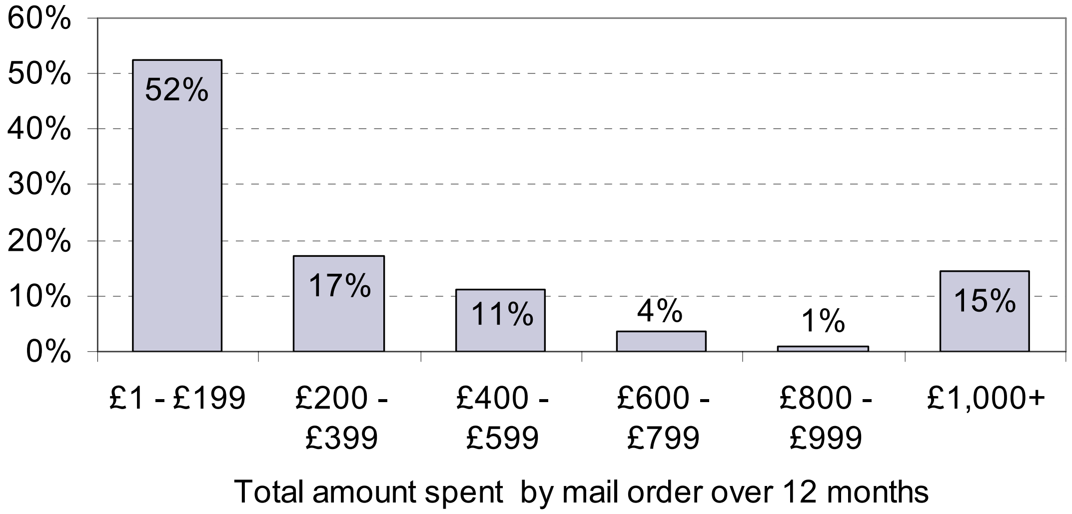
Table 12.1 What are the reasons why you would purchase goods and services by mail order or phone from companies outside of the Island? *(Respondents were asked to tick all that apply)*

Reason	Percent
Better choice / availability	82
Better prices for goods and services	72
I can shop at any time or any place	55
Faster than ordering locally	36
Better service	23
Other reason – “Not available locally”	2
Other reason	3

Mail order or telephone purchases – total spend

Focussing on just those who made purchases by mail order in the previous 12 months and who could recall the amounts spent, half (52%) spent less than £200 in total. A sixth (17%) spent between £200 and £400, whilst another sixth (15%) spent £1,000 or more over the course of 12 months by mail order.

Figure 12.2 Total amount spent over a 12-month period by mail order or by telephone



Mail order or telephone purchases – types of goods

Table 12.2 gives the average amount spent on different categories of goods by people who had purchased goods by mail order or telephone over the previous 12 months. The table shows that the greatest amount was spent on holidays (for example purchasing flights or hotels over the telephone from companies outside of Jersey); on average £1,690 was spent on holidays, followed by clothes (on average £190 was spent on clothes over the previous 12-month period).

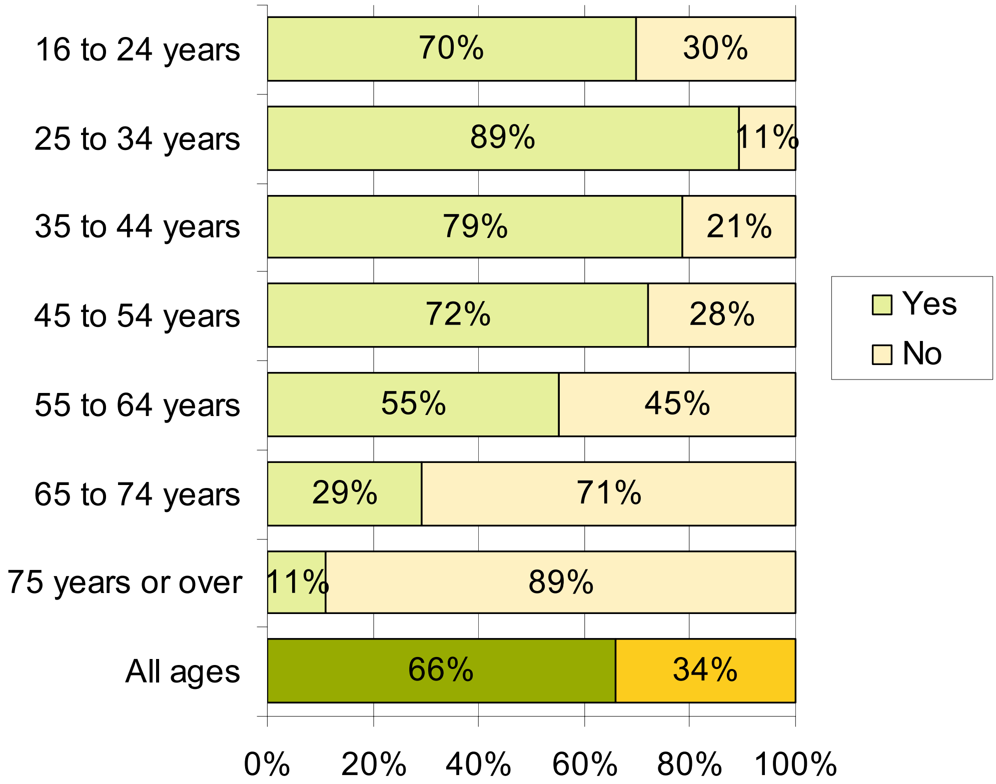
Table 12.2 Purchasing goods through mail order;
percentage of adults and average amount spent, by category of goods.

Type of goods	Percentage of adults purchasing category of goods through mail order	Average (mean) amount spent within this category (£s)
Holidays (including flights, ferry, accommodation, car hire)	7	1,690
Clothing (including fashion shoes)	30	190
Household goods (including furniture, lighting, utensils)	9	340
Sporting equipment (including sports shoes, racquets, weights etc)	6	250
Computer equipment (hardware and software such as PC games)	3	290
DIY (including tools, building materials)	1	610
Electrical goods (including white goods, TVs, DVD players, MP3 players)	3	210
Media and books (including CDs, DVDs, downloading music)	7	80
Other	2	240

Internet spending

Two-thirds (66%) of people reported using the internet for purchasing goods from companies outside of Jersey. There is a clear trend towards greater proportions of younger age-groups shopping through the internet compared to older age-groups, as Figure 12.3 shows. Nine out of ten (89%) of those aged 25 to 34 years have used the internet to purchase goods in the last 12 months.

Figure 12.3 In the last 12 months, have you made any purchases over the internet from companies outside of Jersey?



As before, the reasons why people chose to purchase goods through the internet were explored. The reason identified by nearly nine out of ten (88%) of internet shoppers was for “Better choice/availability”. The second most important reason offered, by four-fifths (80%) of people, was for “Better prices for goods and services”. Nearly two-thirds (64%) also said that being able to “Shop at any time or place” was one of the reasons that they used this method of purchasing.

The question allowed respondents to add additional reasons, the main one identified by those who gave extra comments was that the “Product was not available locally”. As with all questions of this type, it is possible that this reason would have been picked by more respondents had it been an explicit choice.

Table 12.3 What are the reasons why you would purchase goods and services over the internet from companies outside of the Island?

Reason	Percent
Better choice / availability	88
Better prices for goods and services	80
I can shop at any time or any place	64
Faster than ordering locally	44
Better service	28
Other reason – “Not available locally”	2
Other reason	3

Those people who had not used the internet to make purchases from companies outside of Jersey in the previous 12 months were asked for the reasons why not. The most frequently chosen reason, by two-fifths (41%) was that the respondent preferred to see the product before buying it.

Additional reasons were: “Limited access to the internet” (for example not having a computer, or not having access to the internet at home) identified by nearly a third (29%) of those who had not made purchases; “Worried about security (e.g. of bank details over the internet)”, identified by 28%; and “Don’t know how”, picked by a quarter (26%) of people who did not use the internet to make purchases. “Don’t know how” showed a particular trend across the age-groups, being chosen by over a third of those non-spenders in the older age-groups (32% of 65 – 74 year olds and 41% of those aged 75 years or older), compared to around one in ten of younger age-groups (13% of 25 to 34 year olds, and just 6% of those aged 16 to 24 years).

Again, this question allowed respondents to add additional reasons. The main two reasons identified by those who gave extra comments was not having any money and “No need to”.

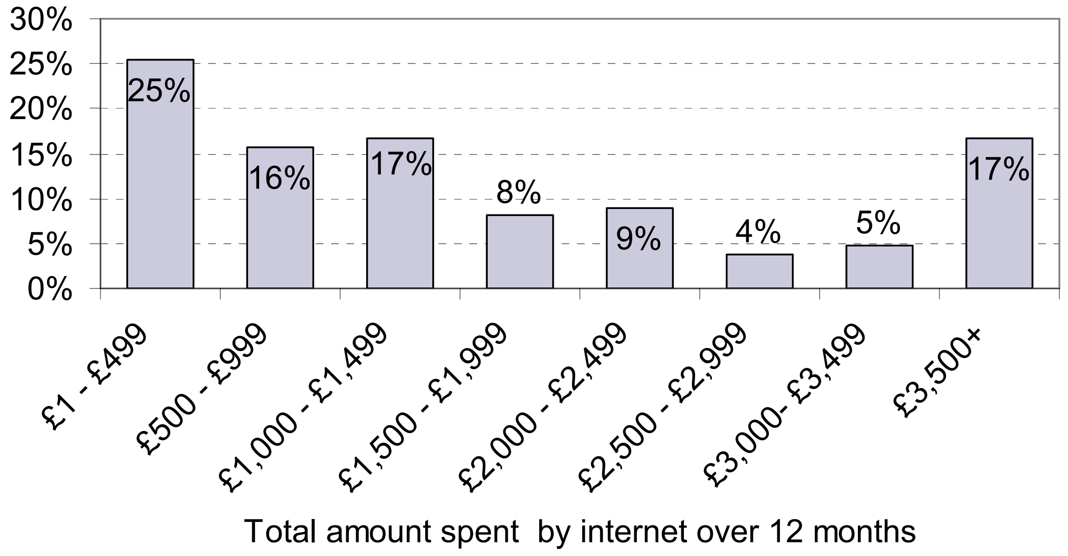
Table 12.4 What are the reasons why you have not purchased goods and services over the internet from companies outside of the Island in the last 12 months?

Reason	Percent
Prefer to see product before I buy it	41
Limited access to internet	29
Worried about security (e.g. of bank details over internet)	28
Don’t know how	26
Prefer to support local retailers	23
Other	1
Other – “No need to”	2
Other – “No money”	1

Internet purchases – total spend

Focussing on just those who had made purchases over the internet in the previous 12 months and who could recall the amounts spent, a quarter (25%) spent less than £500 in total. A sixth spent between £500 and £1,500 (16%), and between £1,000 and £1,500 (17%). The same proportion (17%) spent a total of £3,500 or more on purchases over the internet during the 12-month period.

Figure 12.4 Total amount spent over a 12-month period over the internet



Internet purchases – types of goods

Table 12.5 shows the average amount spent on different categories of goods by people who had purchased goods over the internet in the previous 12 months. The Table indicates that the greatest amount was spent on holidays (for example purchasing flights or hotels over the internet from companies outside of Jersey); on average £1,860 was spent on holidays, followed by clothes - on average £290 was spent on clothes over the 12 month period.

The amounts spent by mail order are also shown in this Table to highlight that although similar proportions of people spend money over the internet (66%) as by mail order (61%), the amounts spent over the internet for the majority of categories are much higher.

Table 12.5 Purchasing goods through the internet; percentage of adults and average amount spent, by category of goods, with the average spent by mail order for comparison.

Type of goods	Percent purchasing goods over internet	Average (mean) amount spent (£s)	
		Over internet	By mail order
Holidays (including flights, ferry, accommodation, car hire)	47	1,860	1,690
Clothing (including fashion shoes)	32	290	190
Computer equipment (hardware and software such as PC games)	24	330	290
Household goods (including furniture, lighting, utensils)	17	430	340
Electrical goods (including white goods, TVs, DVD players, MP3 players)	18	320	210
Media and books (including CDs, DVDs, downloading music)	38	140	80
Sporting equipment (including sports shoes, racquets, weights etc)	14	320	250
DIY (including tools, building materials)	4	210	610
Other	5	660	240

Spending whilst travelling outside of the Island

Two-thirds (65%) of people said they had purchased goods to bring back to the Island whilst travelling or on holiday. There were similar proportions of all age-groups, apart from those aged 75 or over who perhaps were less likely to travel off Island.

With regards to the reasons why people chose to purchase goods whilst they were away, the reason identified by more than four-fifths (85%) of respondents was for “better choice/availability”. The second most popular reason offered, by three-quarters (74%) of people, was for “better prices for goods and services”. These were also the top two reasons why people shopped on the internet or by mail order or telephone.

Table 12.6 What are the reasons why you would purchase goods whilst travelling, to bring back to the Island?

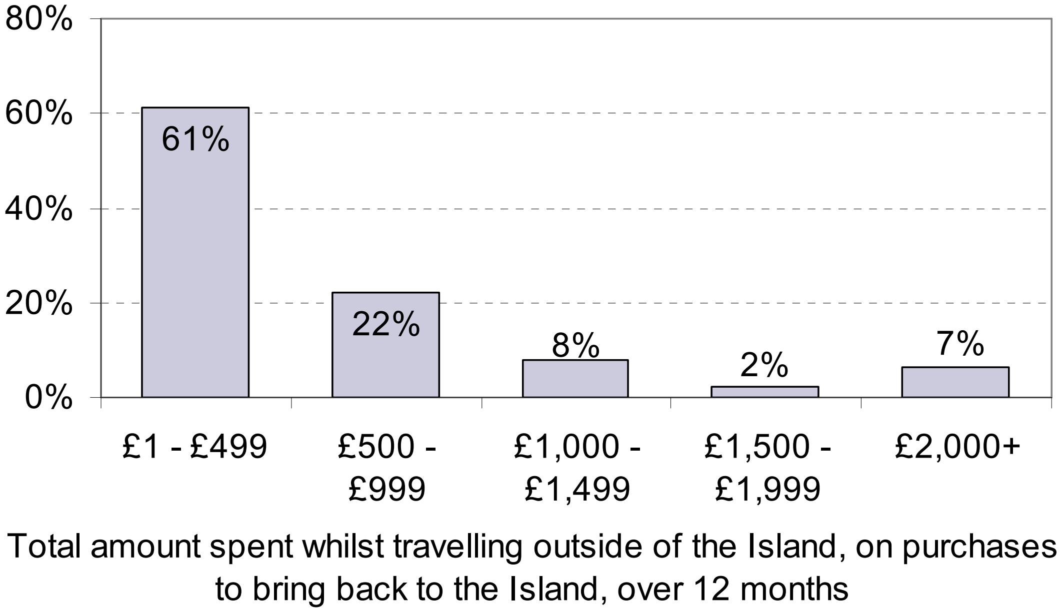
Reason	Percent
Better choice / availability	85
Better prices for goods and services	74
Better service	16
Faster than ordering locally	15
Other reason – “Duty free”*	1
Other reason – “Not available locally”*	1
Other reason	4

**these were not explicit response categories but were added by some respondents in the “Other – please specify” category*

Purchases abroad to bring back to the Island – total spend

Focussing on just those people who had bought goods to bring back to the Island whilst travelling or on holiday, three-fifths (61%) spent under £500, one-fifth (22%) spent between £500 and £1,000, whilst over one in twenty (7%) spent £2,000 or more.

Figure 12.5 Total amount spent on goods to bring back into the Island over a 12-month period whilst travelling outside of the Island,



Purchasing goods whilst abroad – types of goods

Table 12.7 shows the average amount spent on different categories of goods to bring back to Jersey by people who had purchased goods whilst travelling outside the Island during the previous 12 months.

It is worth noting that the average amounts given are 'means', and as such might be pulled higher by particularly high spends by just a few individuals. For example, although it was not an explicit category, a number of people added "Jewellery" as a category, and although there was a relatively small number of people in this category, there were some particularly high purchase values involved.

Table 12.7 Purchasing goods whilst travelling outside of Jersey, to bring back to the Island; percentages of people and average spend of those who made purchases, over the previous 12 months

Type of goods	Percent of people purchasing goods whilst travelling+	Average (mean) amount spent (£s)
Clothing (including fashion shoes)	56	350
Food & Drink	32	240
Media and books (including CDs, DVDs, downloading music)	15	80
Household goods (including furniture, lighting, utensils)	14	250
Sporting equipment (including sports shoes, racquets, weights etc)	11	150
Computer equipment (hardware and software such as PC games)	8	200
Electrical goods (including white goods, TVs, DVD players, MP3 players)	6	310
DIY (including tools, building materials)	3	170
Other – *"Health and beauty products"**	1	100
Other – "*Jewellery*"*	~0	5,450
Other – "*Gifts*"*	~1	90
Other – "*Duty free*"*	~0	140

**these were not explicit categories in the question but were added by a number of people so given a separate group in analysis. If they had been explicit categories, it is likely that the number of people responding to this category would have been higher.*

+These percentages do not add to 100% as people will be spending in more than one category.

Preferred method of purchasing

The survey explored which method of purchasing out of the internet, mail order or whilst travelling was the most preferred method of purchasing goods from companies outside of the Island. Three-fifths (62%) favoured using the internet, nearly two-fifths (38%) favoured buying goods whilst travelling abroad, whilst only a sixth (17%) preferred mail order and an eighth (13%) by telephone.

Another one in eight people (12%) said that they did not buy goods or services from outside of Jersey.

Internet shopping with Jersey-based companies

Nearly three-quarters (70%) said they had not used the internet to research information such as price or availability or range of products from Jersey-based companies. A still higher proportion (79%) said that they had not used Jersey-based company websites to order goods or services.

Chapter 13 – Social policy

Parental Leave

Currently, Jersey employees do not automatically have rights to maternity, paternity, adoption or other parental leave (paid or unpaid), *unless their employer offers such rights*. In the United Kingdom, the majority of mothers have the right to 52 weeks maternity leave from their employer, the first 26 weeks of which is paid (though not necessarily at full pay), whilst fathers have the right to two weeks of paternity leave (though not necessarily at full pay).

JASS 2008 asked people whether they thought that parents should be able to share their parental leave between them in any proportion they wish – for example to make up a total of 18 weeks leave, the father could take 4 weeks, and the mother 14 weeks; or the mother could take 2 weeks and the father 16 weeks.

Just over three-quarters (78%) of people felt that parents should be able to share their parental leave in this way. There was a difference between the genders with more women (84%) indicating that they felt this was a good idea, compared to 71% of men.

Also, younger ages tended to agree to this idea more than older age-groups, with over four-fifths (84%) of 16 to 44 year olds saying "Yes", parents should be able to share parental leave, compared to two-thirds of those aged 55 to 74 years (67%).

The most frequent reason chosen for agreeing with this concept of sharing parental leave was because "It would allow both parents to be involved in childcare" – considered by two-thirds (67%) of people to be the one most important reason out of those offered. A sixth (17%) identified that "It would be easier to fit childcare around work", as being the one most important reason why it would be beneficial to them. Table 13.1 highlights which reasons were most and least popular.

Table 13.1 Why should parents be able to share their parental leave? *(Respondents were asked to tick the* ***one*** *most important reason)*

Reason	Percent
It would allow both parents to be involved in childcare	67
It would be easier to fit childcare around work	17
It would be more practical financially	11
Don't know	1
Other	4
Total	100

Parents returning to work

Nearly a third (31%) of respondents identified themselves as being parents of children under 16 years of age, and 14% of these said they were currently looking after those children and not working.

Whilst similar proportions of men and women were parents of children under 16 years, a quarter (25%) of mothers said they were looking after their children and not working compared with one in twenty (5%) men.

Parents who were looking after their children and not currently working were asked the question "What would encourage or enable you to return to work sooner?". The question was a free text format, so that respondents were free to write any reason. The responses were analysed by grouping into the most frequently written responses, and these are shown in Table 13.2 together with the percentage of all parents who were caring for their children at home and not working who gave each response.

The most frequently cited motive was "More affordable childcare", identified by a third (33%) of parents. In JASS 2007, a differently structured question also identified that cost of childcare was the most frequently cited reason that prevented parents returning to work.

A fifth (19%) of parents said that nothing would encourage them to go back to work, whilst a similar proportion (18%) said that "flexible working hours" would.

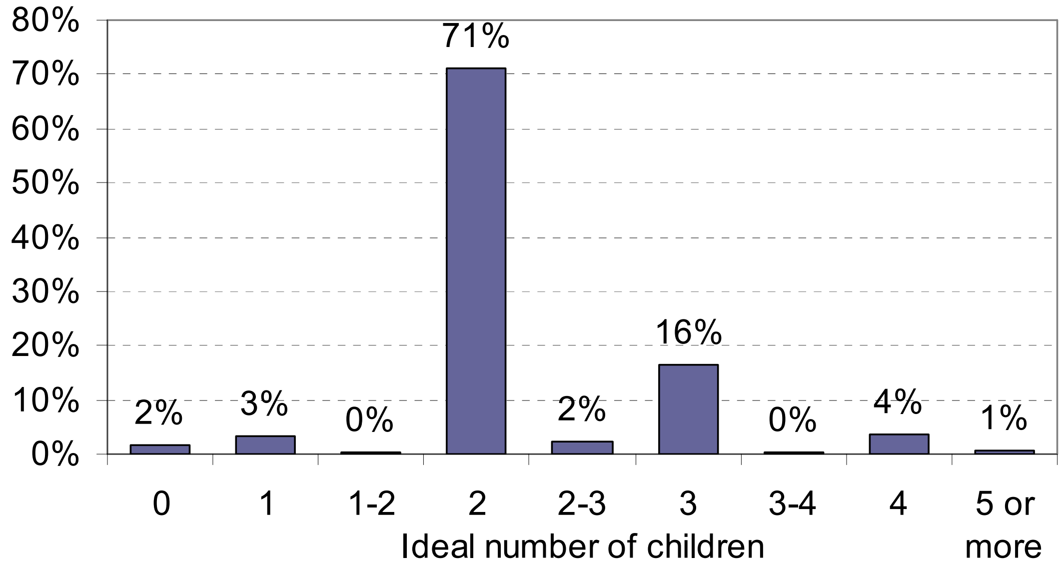
Table 13.2 What would encourage you to go back to work (open question to parents currently looking after their children and not working, grouped during analysis into the most frequent motivations given)

Motivation	Percent
More affordable childcare	33
Nothing	19
Flexible working hours	18
More availability of childcare	7
Having a job opportunity	6
Higher pay	5
Retraining	2

Ideal number of children

People were asked what they thought was the ideal number of children for a family to have. Whilst the majority (71%) said “2”, there was some variation as Figure 13.1 shows. One in twenty people thought the ideal number of children was four or more. Averaging the responses gives an average of 2.2 children in the ideal family, which was found to be similar for men and women respondents.

Figure 13.1 What do you think is the ideal number of children for a family to have?



Chapter 14 – Pensions

Addressing the effects of an ageing population on pensions

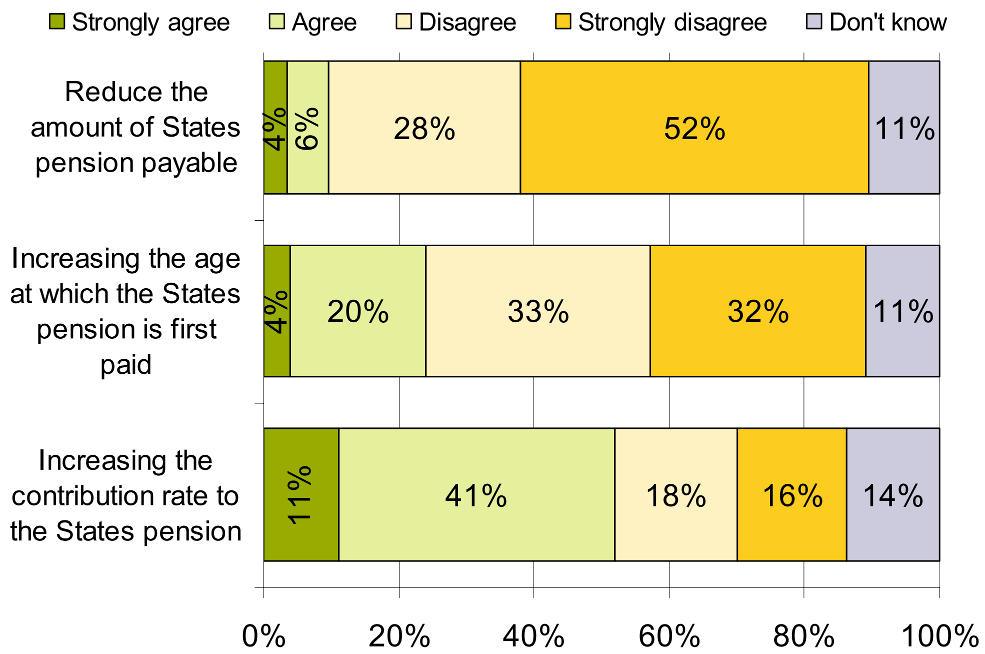
A section of the JASS 2008 survey asked a range of questions about the Social Security Pensions scheme in Jersey. The subject was included because there will be an increasing proportion of pensioners in the population over the next 20 to 30 years, which will put pressure on existing Social Security pension arrangements unless steps are taken in the next few years. Respondents were asked to give their views on a range of options to counter the impact of the ageing population.

Overall, around one in ten people were unsure of their views on the options, and this increased to one in five of 16 to 24 year olds. However, of those who did express an opinion, there was significant disagreement to reducing the amount of States pension payable, with 90% of those who expressed an opinion either strongly disagreeing or disagreeing with this idea. The proportion disagreeing increased from three-quarters (75%) of 16 to 24 year olds to 97% of people aged 45 to 54 years, and 94% of people aged 55 years and above.

Disagreement remained high for the option of increasing the age at which the States pension is first paid, with three-quarters (73%) of those who expressed an opinion either disagreeing or strongly disagreeing with this option.

The most favoured of the three given options was to increase the contribution rate to the States pensions, which, although being the most preferred, still had disagreement from two-fifths (40%) of those who expressed an opinion. However, one in eight (13%) *strongly* agreed that the contribution rate to the States pension should be increased to counter the effects of an ageing population, whilst an additional 47% “agreed” with this option.

<u>Figure 14.1 What are your views on the following steps being taken to counter the impact of the ageing population? *(including “Don’t know” responses)*</u>



‘Pensionable’ age

A series of questions explored people’s attitudes to the age people should be able to claim a full States pension in the future (the term ‘full pensionable’ age has been used in this section to describe this age). Currently, Social Security pensions can be paid (at a lower rate) for both men and women from age 63, or at the full rate from age 65.

The survey asked what age people should be able to claim a full rate of States pension in the future. The average (median) of all the answers, was found to be 65 years.

Over half (56%) agreed that a reduced States pension should be available at a lower age. This proportion varied by age, from three-fifths (59%) of those aged under 65 years to two-fifths (43%) of those aged 65 and over.

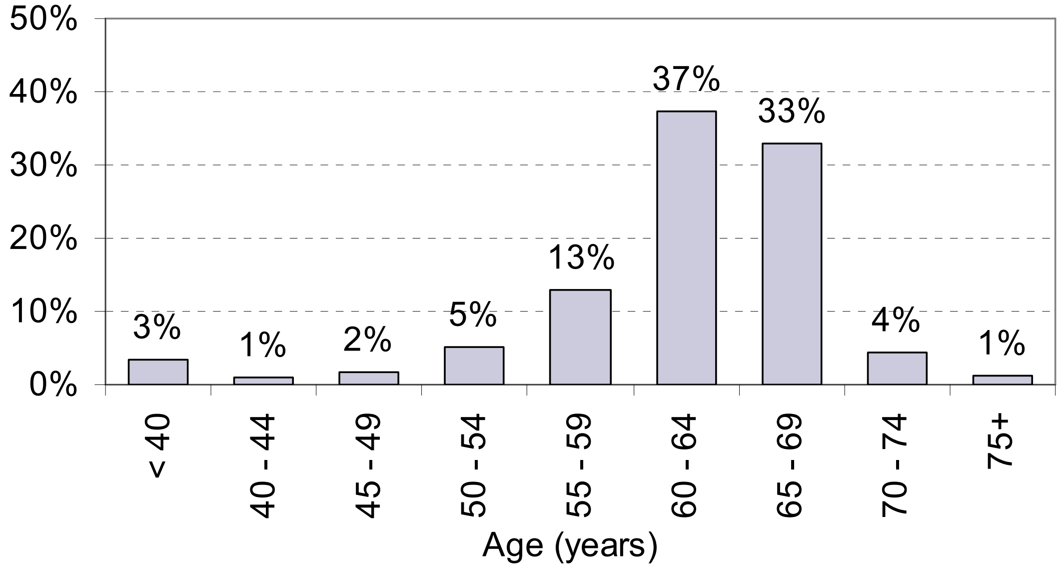
A quarter (25%) felt that a reduced States pension should be available from age 55 years. The average (median) age suggested by all respondents at which a reduced States pension should first be available was 60 years.

Three-quarters (74%) agreed that a higher rate States pension should be available if you claim it at a later age. *However*, the suggested age for making a higher rate pension available ranged from below the current ‘pensionable’ age. A quarter of people (26%) suggested the age at which a higher pension could be claimed should be 65 years (i.e. the current ‘pensionable’ age for the current rate), whilst two-fifths (41%) thought it should be available from age 70 years. Overall the average (median) suggested age for claiming a higher rate of pension was 68 years.

Finally, respondents were asked what age they plan to stop working, or what age they did stop working if they already had. The average (median) age was found to be 60 years, but ranged from 18 to 95 years. The average (median) age given by each age-group as to when they plan to, or already did, stop working was either 60 or 62 years, except for those aged 75 years or more who indicated that the average (median) age that they stopped working was 65 years.

Figure 14.2 shows the distribution of ages that people either plan to stop working, or did stop working.

Figure 14.2 At what age do you currently plan to stop working, or did you stop working?



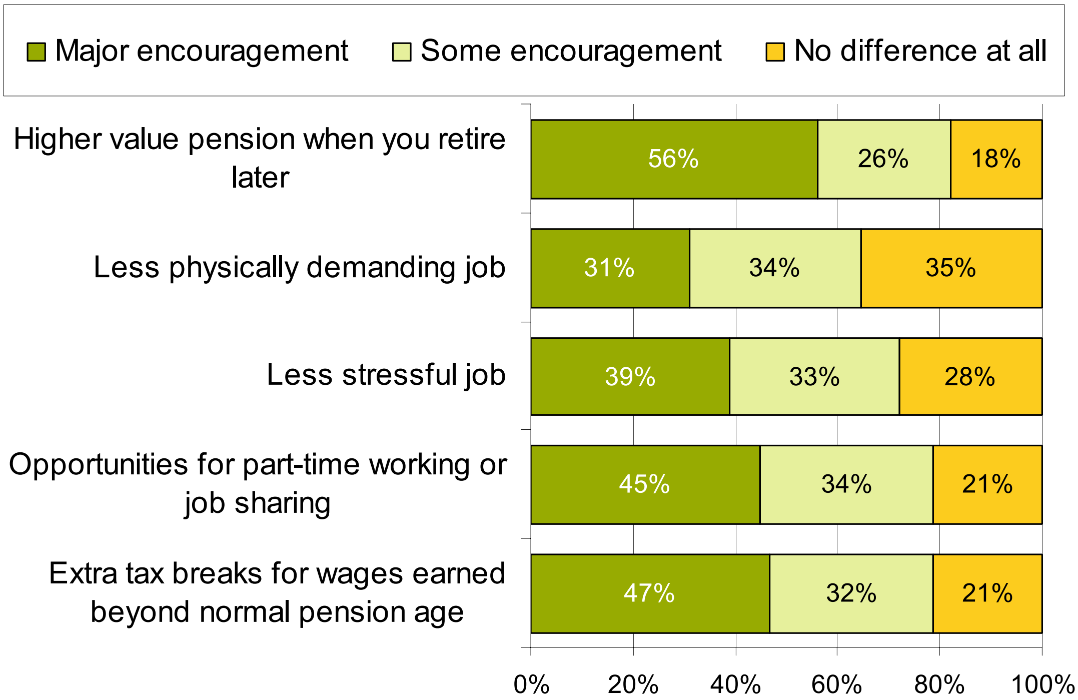
The age at which people plan to, or actually do, stop working varied according to their current employment status. For those unable to work due to sickness or disability, the average (median) age of stopping work was 40 years old, for home-makers this was 52 years and for anyone working, retired or in full-time education the average (median) age of stopping work was 60 years.

Working beyond normal pension age

A range of options were offered which might encourage people to work longer, beyond normal pension age. These were generally viewed as being either "some" or a "major" encouragement. The option chosen to offer the most encouragement was to have a "Higher value pension when you retire later" – over half (56%) of people said this would be a major encouragement and an additional quarter (26%) considered this to be some encouragement. However, a fifth (18%) did say that this would make no difference at all to the age they would stop working at.

Having opportunities for part-time working, or having extra tax breaks for wages earned beyond normal pension age were considered to be a major encouragement by nearly half (45% and 47% respectively), and another third (34% and 32% respectively) said these would be some encouragement to continue working for longer. A fifth (21%) responded that extra tax break incentives or more opportunities for part-time working would make no difference at all to whether they would work longer beyond normal pension age.

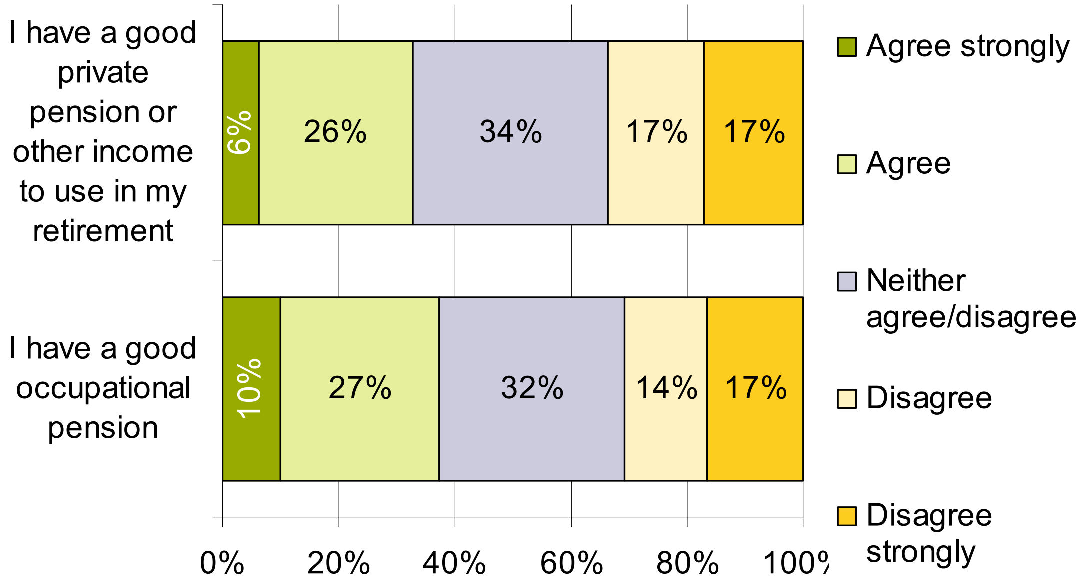
Figure 14.3 Which of the following would encourage you to work for longer beyond normal pension age?



Funding retirement

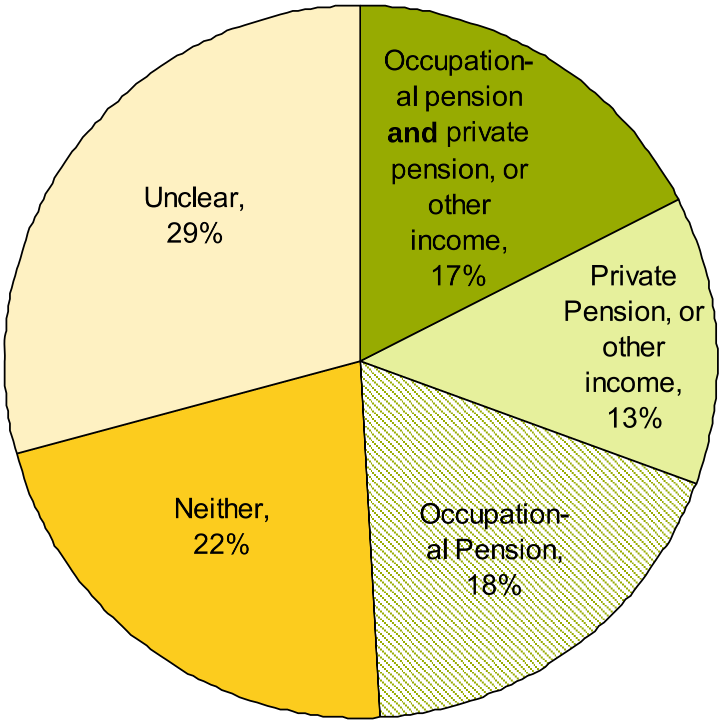
More than a third of people (37%) “agreed” or “agreed strongly” that they had a good occupational pension. A slightly lower proportion (33%) had a good private pension or other income to use in retirement. Employees in the Public sector, the Utilities (Electricity, gas and water) and the Finance sector were the most likely to agree that they had a good occupational pension, with three-quarters (75%), two-thirds (68%) and a half (48%) of employees in each sector respectively reporting that they had a good occupational pension.

Figure 14.4 Views on occupational and private pensions



Analysing the data further shows that a sixth of adults (17%) have both an occupational pension and a private pension (or other income to use in retirement). About one in eight (13%) have just a private pension (or other income), whilst nearly a fifth (18%) have an occupational pension only. A fifth (22%) identified that they have neither a private pension, nor an occupational pension.

Figure 14.5 What type of pension do people hold? (“Unclear” is used where the respondent did not have one type of pension, and was unable to respond positively for the other type)

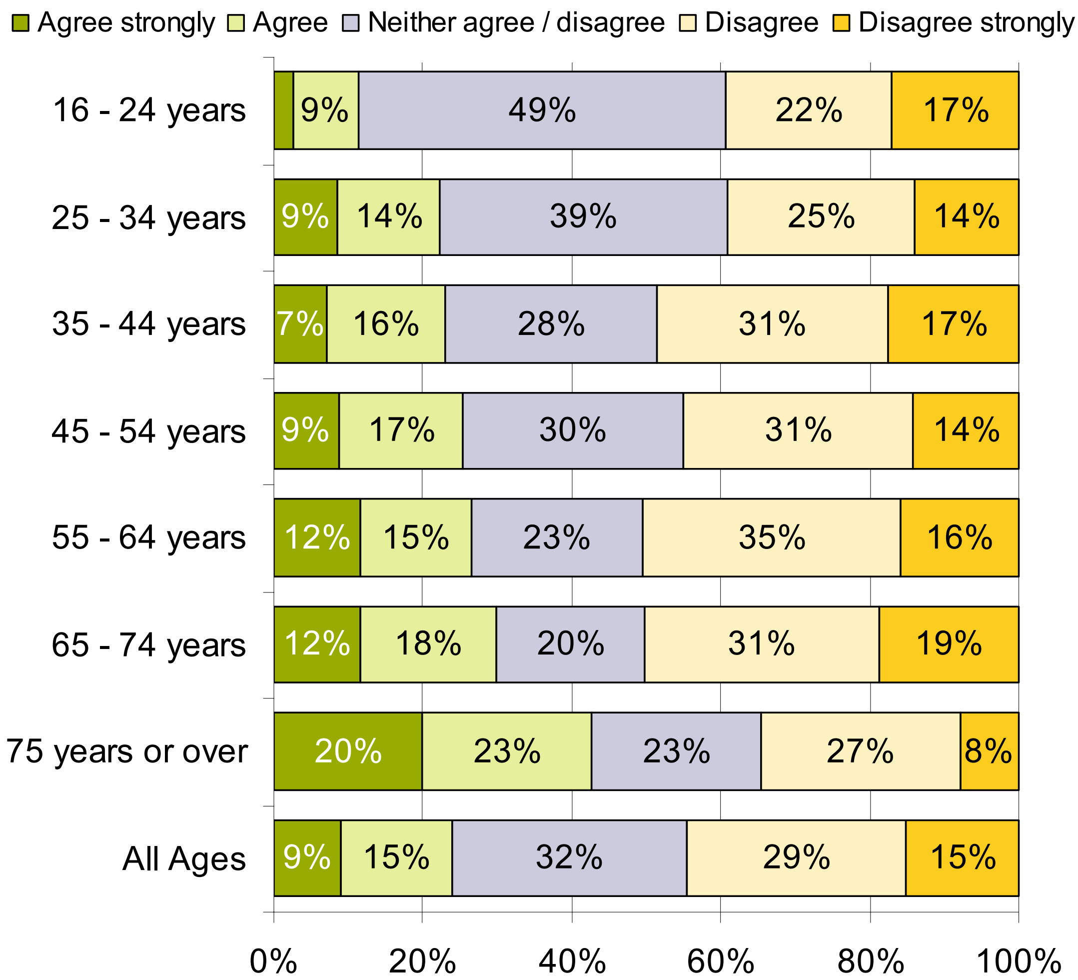


Over half (56%) of adults are worried about their standard of living in retirement. Only a fifth (19%) are not worried whilst a quarter (25%) remained neutral for this question. These proportions have not changed significantly from those recorded by a similar question asked in 2006.

Only a quarter (24%) of people said they are relying on the States to look after them in retirement. Two-fifths (44%) said they were not, whilst the remaining third (32%) were neutral on the subject. Investigating this by age shows an increasing proportion of people in older age-groups who agreed or strongly agreed that they were relying on the States, and decreasing proportions of people who are neutral on the subject.

Analysing all the responses, but *excluding* those who were neutral (“neither agree / disagree”), shows that there are *no significant differences* in the proportions of people in each age-group who *are* relying on the States to look after them in retirement for those people aged between 25 and 75 years, which averages at 35%.

Figure 14.6 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "I am relying on the States to look after me in retirement"? By age

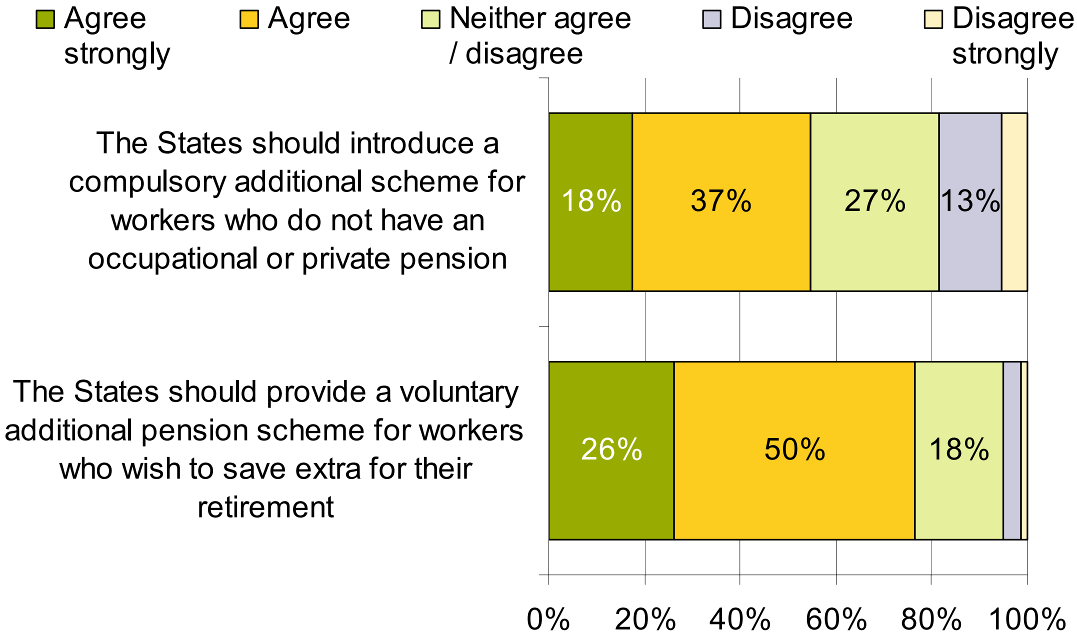


An additional States pension scheme?

Three-quarters (77%) agreed or strongly agreed that the States should provide a voluntary additional pension scheme for workers who wish to save extra for their retirement (see Figure 14.7). Nearly a fifth (18%) remained neutral whilst only one in twenty (5%) were against a voluntary additional pension scheme.

A smaller proportion (55%) thought that the States should provide a compulsory additional pension scheme for workers who do not have an occupational or private pension. Nearly a fifth (18%) were against this idea, whilst a quarter (27%) remained neutral.

Figure 14.7 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



Chapter 15 – Long-term care

With an ageing population, there will be more individuals in Jersey needing long-term care in the future. There are two issues which were explored in JASS 2008 – firstly expectations in terms of type of care, and secondly how this care might be funded.

Type of long-term care

Respondents were asked about if, either in the future or at present, they needed to be cared for on a daily basis and could not cope with the activities of daily living by themselves, what type of care options they would be most likely to choose. Around three-quarters (72%) chose an option which involved staying in their existing home, and this proportion did not vary significantly by age or current tenure. About half of these (35% of all people) said they would be likely to choose to be looked after by a relative or friend in their existing home. The remaining half (37% of all people) said they would be most likely to choose to be looked after by a carer coming to their existing home.

Women were more likely to choose a carer looking after them in their existing home (41% of women chose this option compared to 33% of men), whereas men were more likely to choose a friend or relative looking after them in their existing home (41% of men chose this compared to 30% of women).

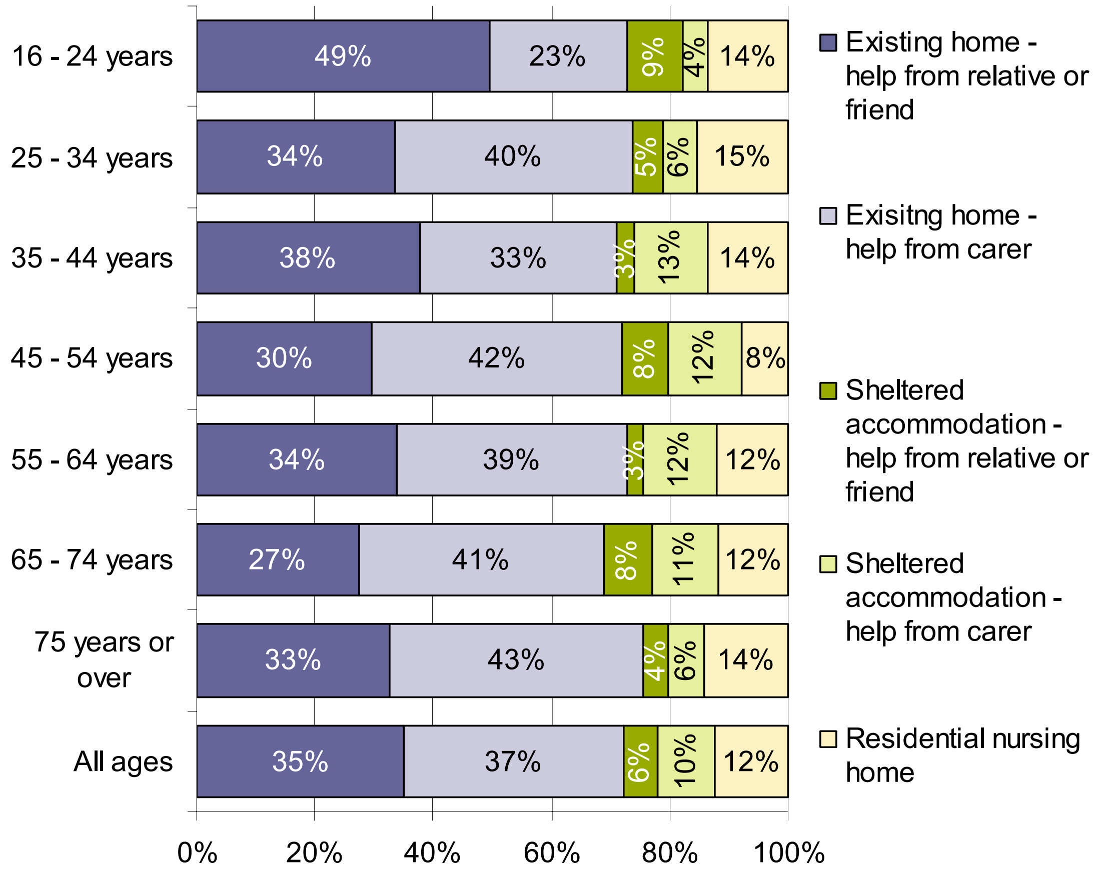
Around a sixth (15%) said they would be most likely to choose to be looked after in sheltered accommodation – made up of 6% who would want a relative or friend to look after them, and 10% who would choose a carer to look after them in the sheltered accommodation.

Finally, one in eight (12%) would be most likely to choose living in a residential or nursing home.

As Figure 15.1 illustrates, the distribution of choices is similar for each age group.

Respondents were asked their opinion on whether people should be supported to stay at home, even if it costs more than moving into a care home. A quarter (27%) agreed strongly with this proposal, and an additional two-fifths (42%) “agreed”. Only one in ten (9%) disagreed with this suggestion. As age-group increased, an increasing proportion agreed strongly that people should be supported to stay at home even if it costs more, from only a sixth (16%) of 16 – 24 year olds up to two-fifths (40%) of those aged 75 and over.

Figure 15.1 If in the future, or at present, you need to be cared for on a daily basis and you cannot cope with all the activities of daily living by yourself, which of these options would you be most likely to choose?



Funding for Long-term care

For this set of questions, between a fifth (20%) and a quarter (25%) chose “Don’t know” responses. This shows a high level of uncertainty for these issues amongst the public. The rest of the analysis in this section *excludes* those who responded “Don’t know”.

Four-fifths (81%) of people thought that the money for the Island’s long-term care needs should come from the States of Jersey, e.g. through insurance schemes or taxes, rather than from the people themselves through personal insurance schemes, savings or the sale of property (a fifth – 19% chose this latter option).

There was no significant trend seen by age-group for this issue.

There was a more even split regarding the issue of whether paying for long-term care needs should be compulsory or optional, with three-fifths (58%) believing a funding scheme should be compulsory, compared to two-fifths (42%) ticking that it should be optional.

There was a trend by age for this issue. Two-thirds (64%) of those aged 35 to 74 years, compared with just under a half (47%) of those aged under 35, thought funding schemes should be compulsory.

Three-quarters (73%) felt that the money for the Island's long-term care needs should be paid for by only adults of working age, whilst a quarter (27%) felt funding needs should be met by all adults, including pensioners. There was not a significant difference on this issue between age-groups, or across the genders.

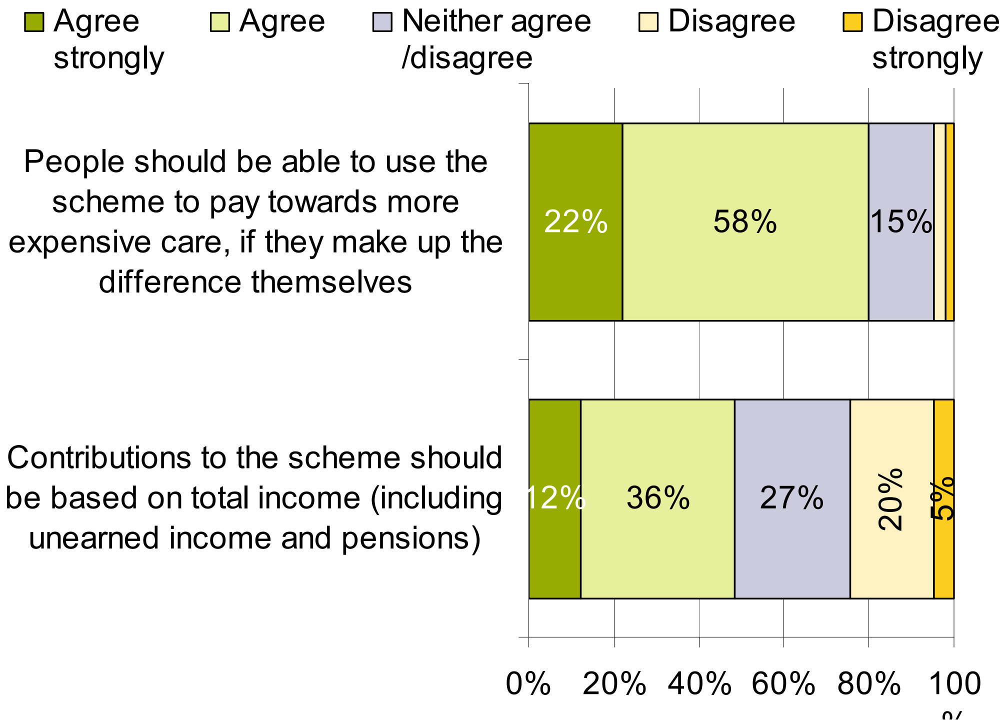
Long-term care schemes

Some countries are introducing long-term care funding schemes. People make compulsory contributions on a regular basis, and, when they have made enough contributions, they are able to access financial assistance to help pay for a carer or residential care.

JASS 2008 asked whether, if a long-term care scheme were introduced, contributions to the scheme should be based on total income, including unearned income and pensions. Around half (48%) agreed with this suggestion, whilst a quarter (24%) disagreed. Again, a quarter (27%) were neutral on the subject.

There was much higher agreement with a proposal that people should be able to use the scheme to pay towards more expensive care, if they make up the difference themselves: a fifth (22%) agreed strongly, and an additional three-fifths (58%) agreed with this idea. Only one in twenty (5%) either disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Figure 15.2 How much do you agree or disagree with the following aspects of a long-term care scheme?



Annex – Response and sampling issues

Response rates

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

The overall response to JASS 2008 was extremely good, with a response rate of 54% - for a voluntary postal survey this is excellent. However, the proportion of young adults who respond to surveys of this kind is often low, and in addition, the survey methodology employed resulted in a slight over-representation of those living in States rental accommodation. To avoid over- or under-representation of views of these, and other, sub-groups of the population, the survey responses are weighted in proportion with whole population data.

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

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

	JASS 2008		**2001 Census**		**Implied weighting factor**
	Number of respondents	**Percentage**	**Number aged 16 or over**	**Percentage**	
Unspecified	43	-			
16-24	68	4	8,974	13	3.4
25-34	180	10	13,842	19	2.0
35-44	339	18	14,909	21	1.1
45-54	384	21	12,478	17	0.8
55-64	321	17	8,989	13	0.7
65-74	307	16	6,638	9	0.6
75+	262	14	5,692	8	0.6
Total	**1,904**	**100**	**71,522**	**100**	

Looking at response distributions for gender and tenure indicated that the responses should be weighted across the three dimensions of age, gender and tenure. This was possible using the Census 2001 population database, resulting in for example women aged 16–24 years living in owner-occupied accommodation having a weight of 3.1, whilst men aged 35-44 years living in States rental accommodation had a weight of 0.9.

The resulting age, gender and tenure profiles after weighting are shown in Tables A2 – A4. All the results used in this report are based on these three-dimensionally weighted responses.

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

	Percentages	
	JASS 2008	**Census 2001**
16-24	12	13
25-34	19	19
35-44	21	21
45-54	18	17
55-64	13	13
65-74	9	9
75+	8	8
Total	**100**	**100**

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

	Percentages	
	JASS 2008	**Census 2001**
Men	48	49
Women	52	51
Total	**100**	**100**

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

	Percentages		
	JASS 2008	**Census 2001**	**HNS 2007***
Owner-occupied	57	51	52
Qualified private rental	18	22	24
States/ Parish /Housing Trust rental	12	14	12
Non-qualified accommodation	11	13	9
Other	2	~0	~
Total	**100**	**100**	

**Housing Needs Survey 2007, Annex A of which provides Updated tenure profiles for Jersey at year-end 2007.*

After applying the three-dimensional weighting, other demographic variables were looked at to see how the profile of sample respondents compared with known information on the full Island population (Tables A5 and A6).

Table A5 – Parish profile of weighted JASS survey response

	Percentages	
Parish	**JASS 2008**	**Census 2001**
Grouville	6	5
St. Brelade	12	12
St. Clement	9	9
St. Helier	30	32
St. John	3	3
St. Lawrence	6	5
St. Martin	5	4
St. Mary	3	2
St. Ouen	5	4
St. Peter	5	5
St. Saviour	13	14
Trinity	3	3
Total	**100**	**100**

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

On first sight, comparing the profile of residential (housing) qualifications of respondents to the Census suggests a considerable, statistically significant, difference. However, since the last Census there have been a series of changes in the housing regulations such that by the time of JASS 2008 the period of residency required to attain qualified status had been reduced from 19 years to 12 years. As a result of this, it has been possible to update the overall profile of residential qualifications to 2008. Against the updated profile, the residential qualification profile of the response is sufficiently representative.

Table A6 – Residential qualification profile of weighted JASS survey response

	Percentages		
	JASS 2008	**Census 2001**	**Updated profile**
a-h	85	77	86 ± 1%
j and k	5	2	3%
Yes – unsure which category	2	n/a	
Not residentially qualified	7	21	11 ± 1%
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Sampling Issues

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

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

Under the sampling design implemented (simple random sampling without replacement[6]) the standard error on the estimate of a population proportion p is:

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

Where:

n is the total number of respondents.

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

The 95 percent confidence interval on any proportion p is then given by:
$p \pm 1.96 s.e(p)$ and attains a maximum for $p = 0.5$, i.e. 50%.

Using these formulae, the statistical uncertainty on results in this report which refer to the full population is ± 2.2 percentage points.

This means that for a question which gives a result of 50%, the 95 percent confidence interval is 47.8% to 52.2%. Rounding to zero decimal places, the result can be more simply considered as 50 ± 2 %.

Put another way, it is 95% likely that a result published for the overall population is within ± 2% of the true population figure.

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

- Age band: between ±5% (age 55-64 years) and ±12% (age 16–24yrs).
- Gender: ± 3%.

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

- Tenure: Owner-occupiers ± 3%; States / Parish rental ± 4%
- Parish: urban (St Helier) ± 4%;
  semi-urban (St Saviour ± 6%; St Brelade ± 6%; and St Clement ± 7%);
  others between ± 9% (St Lawrence) and ± 15% (St Mary).
- Industry of employment: due to low numbers in certain categories, there is particular statistical uncertainty for Agriculture and fishing (±22%); Hotels, restaurants and bars (±18%); and Electricity, gas and water (±26%); between ±5% and ±13% for other sectors.

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

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