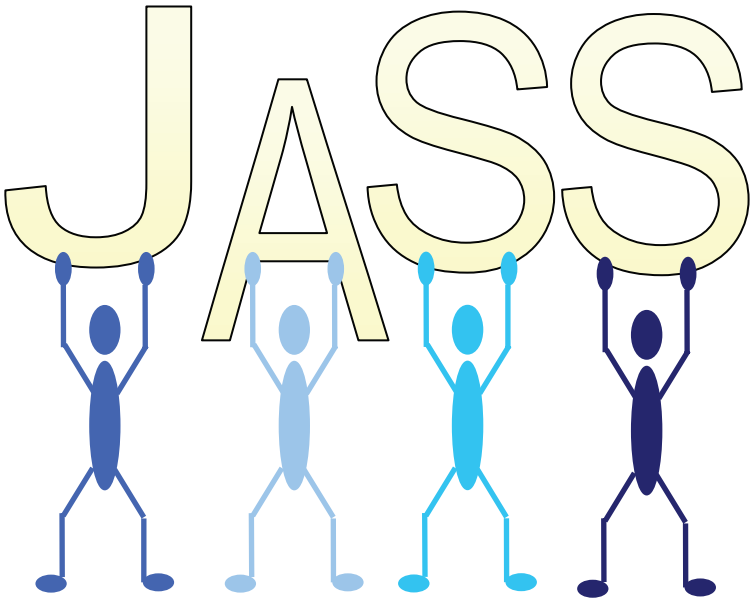
States of Jersey
Statistics Unit



Jersey Annual Social Survey

2010

Contents

Key Findings

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE: has increased in recent years and stood at 87% in 2010; the increase has been driven by a greater proportion of women working.

ILO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: in the summer of 2010 was 3.0%, and corresponds to about 1,700 people being unemployed at that time.

INTERNET ACCESS: four-fifths (79%) of households reported having broadband, and another 3% have access via a dial-up connection.

WORKPLACE BULLYING: a quarter (24%) of workers said that they had personally experienced bullying in the workplace in the last twelve months. Bullying behaviour involved persistent criticism in about half of cases. Increased stress was the most frequently reported response to being bullied.

CLIMATE CHANGE:

- almost nine out of ten adults thought that climate change was a problem, with roughly equal proportions saying it was a "Very serious" (43%) or "Fairly serious" (45%) problem. Around one in eight (12%) thought it was not a problem;
- nearly half (47%) of people felt that the States of Jersey is "Not doing enough" to address climate change; a similar proportion (46%) felt this way about the UK Government.

ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES: half of Islanders (50%) already use the car less than previously and another quarter (25%) would consider this option if it did not cost more; in contrast, a fifth (20%) said they would not use the car less.

RECYCLING: a notable increase in the number of households recycling cans, clothes/textiles, batteries and plastic bottles has been seen in the last four years. In Parishes which have a doorstep recycling facility, between two-thirds to nine-tenths of households use the service.

GETTING TO WORK: three-fifths (57%) of working people travel to work by car, a quarter (26%) walk to work; similar proportions were found in 2009.

BUS USE: 10% of adults use the bus "Regularly" and a further 50% "Sometimes" use the bus. Bus use increases amongst those aged 65 years or over.

PUBLIC PARKING PAYCARDS: almost two-thirds (63%) thought that the current system was convenient to some extent. The proportion who thought that the system was inconvenient has increased since 2008.

CLEANLINESS: opinion on the cleanliness of roads and pavements and of public toilets was similar to that reported in 2009, but remained improved on 2007 and 2008.

POLICE: around seven out of ten people agreed at some level that:

- the "*States of Jersey Police can be relied upon to be there if I need them*";
- the "*States of Jersey Police treat me with respect if I have contact with them for any reason*";
- they are "*confident I would receive a good service from the States of Jersey Police if I needed their assistance*".

TOWN CENTRE SAFETY: of those people who visit the town centre after dark, about seven out of ten said they feel safe at some level (usually or always).

AMBULANCE SERVICE: almost two-thirds (63%) of people who had received care from the Ambulance Service (including Patient Transport) in the last twelve months rated the care as "Excellent" and a quarter (27%) rated it "Very good".

HEALTH: almost two-thirds (63%) of adults rated their health as "Good", a similar proportion to that found in 2008.

BODY MASS INDEX: almost two-fifths (38%) of adults in Jersey in 2010 would be classified as "Overweight" from their self-reported height and weight measurements; a further 13% would be classed as "Obese"; and around one in twenty would be classified as "Very obese" or "Morbidly obese".

WAIST SIZE: a fifth of men (20%) and women (22%) were found to be in the high risk category for cardiovascular disease based on their waist measurements. A further 9% of men and a fifth (21%) of women were in the very high risk category.

SMOKING: almost a quarter (23%) of the adult population are current smokers, a similar proportion to previous years; however the average number of cigarettes smoked per day has fallen, from 16 for men and 13 for women in 2008 to 13 for men and 10 for women in 2010.

DRINKING: a third of both men and women exceeded the recommended daily limits for alcohol consumption on one/two occasions in the week prior to the survey. A further 22% of men and 12% of women had exceeded the daily limits on at least three occasions.

F.A.S.T. SCORE: about one in six men and one in eight women received a score indicative of harmful or hazardous drinking habits.

EDUCATION: a quarter (26%) of adults in Jersey had achieved "Higher level qualifications", a further half (50%) had achieved "Secondary level qualifications" and a fifth (20%) had "No formal qualifications". These proportions are similar to those found in 2008 and 2009.

IMPROVING SKILLS: around one in five adults had taken steps to improve their reading, writing, maths or number skills since leaving school and around one in ten had done so in the previous year.

PENSIONS:

- almost half (46%) of people indicated that a higher value pension would be a major encouragement to working beyond normal pension age, a further quarter (28%) said it would be some encouragement;
- nearly two-thirds (64%) said that opportunities for part-time working or job sharing would be an encouragement to work beyond normal pension age;
- a similar proportion (66%) said that extra tax breaks for wages earned beyond normal pension age would be an encouragement;
- around two-fifths (39%) of people indicated that re-training would be an encouragement at some level to working beyond normal pension age.

MONEY MATTERS:

Coping financially:

- a larger proportion of households with children (38%) said it was difficult to cope financially than those without children (18%);
- pensioner households had the smallest proportion who said it was difficult to cope financially (9%);
- more than two-fifths (44%) of households in which someone was receiving Income Support reported finding it difficult to cope financially, compared with about a fifth (21%) of households without a person receiving Income Support;
- almost half (47%) of households living in States/Parish housing said it was difficult to cope financially; around a fifth (21%) of households living in non-qualified rental said it was difficult to cope financially;
- two-fifths of households said that their current financial situation was either a little worse or much worse than a year ago; a similar proportion said it was a about the same; and about one in six households said it was better;

Difficulties paying for household items:

- around one in ten (11%) households said that they had difficulties keeping their house adequately warm because of a shortage of money;
- about a sixth (17%) of households said they found it difficult to replace furniture or electrical appliances;
- almost a quarter (23%) said that they had difficulties paying for a holiday away from home once a year;
- households with children had the greatest proportions reporting difficulties for paying for each of these items, around a third of such households said they have difficulties paying for a holiday away from home once a year and around a quarter reported difficulties paying to replace furniture or electrical appliances.

Difficulties saving:

- a quarter (24%) of people living in households with at least one child said they had difficulties saving regularly, compared to 12% in households without children.

Going without food or clothes:

- around one in seven households (14%) in which someone was receiving Income Support had gone without a cooked main meal everyday because of a shortage of money, compared with 3% of households in which there was no-one receiving Income Support;
- around one in ten (11%) reported that their household had gone without new clothes for adults in the previous twelve months because of a shortage of money;

Difficulties paying for health care:

- between a half and three-fifths of people reported that they never had difficulty paying for the optician, dentist or doctor;
- in contrast, more than one in five said that their household always or often found it difficult to pay for the dentist and around one in ten always or often had difficulty paying for the doctor or optician.

Introduction

This report presents the results of the 2010 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 2010 include: Health; Public services, Recycling and Climate Change; States of Jersey Police Service; the Ambulance Service; Pensions; Money Matters; and Education. 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, ratings of public services, educational qualifications of Islanders);
- to provide information to assist the development of policy (for example social policies, pensions and waste disposal services); and
- to gauge public opinion (for example views on parking paycards and season tickets, primary healthcare costs).

Around 3,200 households were selected at random to complete the survey in June and July 2010. 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 over 51% of sampled 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. **The Statistics Unit wishes to thank 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"
- "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 nearest 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
"~" 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 ± 2.4 percentage points. Where analysis is done by gender, percentages are accurate to ± 3.4 percentage points. Please see Annex A 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 A 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 rounds of JASS. In 2010, almost half (47%) of the resident adult population were born in Jersey and another two-fifths (41%) were born elsewhere in the British Isles.

As in the 2009 round of the survey, a category for people born in Poland was explicitly included; this found that approximately 1% of adults resident in the Island at the time of JASS 2010 were born in Poland. However, due to the low numbers of responses in this category there is a significant statistical uncertainty on the resulting percentage figure, which will be more accurately determined by the 2011 Jersey Census and by combining the results of future sample surveys.

Table 1.1 Place of birth

	JASS 2010	Census 2001	Census 2001
	Percentage	Percentage	Number
Jersey	47	45	31,952
Elsewhere in British Isles	41	42	30,001
Portugal/Madeira	4	7	4,916
Poland*	1	-	-
Other European country	3	3	2,181
Elsewhere	4	3	2,472
Total	**100**	**100**	**71,522**

**not an explicit category in Census 2001*

JASS 2010 also included a question on self-defined ethnicity. This found that almost half (47%) of Jersey's resident adults considered themselves as "Jersey", whilst another two-fifths (39%) considered themselves to be "British".

Around 4% identified themselves as "Portuguese or Madeiran", 3% as "Irish" and 1% as "Polish". As in the case of place of birth, the relatively low percentages in these latter categories carry a significant statistical uncertainty and will be more accurately determined by the 2011 Jersey Census and by combining future sample surveys.

Economic Activity

The employment status of the resident adult population is shown in Table 1.2, which also compares the results of JASS 2010 with those of the 2001 Census.

Table 1.2 Employment status, *percentages*

	JASS 2010	Census 2001
Economically Active		
Working for an employer	61	58
Self employed, employing others	5	4
Self employed, not employing others	4	4
Unemployed, looking for work	2	1
Economically Inactive		
Retired	19	16
Homemaker	4	8
Unable to work due to long-term sickness / disability	3	3
Full-time education	2	4
Unemployed, not looking for work	1	~
Other	~	1
Total	**100**	**100**

The **economic activity rate** is defined as the proportion of people of working age (16–59/64 for women/men) who are in employment, or actively seeking employment, as a percentage of *all* people of working age.

Since 2005, Jersey's economic activity rate has increased (see Table 1.3) and in 2010 was some 5 percentage points greater than that recorded by the 2001 Census. This increase has largely been due to the female activity rate, which has risen from 76% in 2001 to 85% in 2010.

Table 1.3 Economic activity rates, *percentages*

	JASS 2010	JASS 2009	JASS 2008	JASS 2007	JASS 2006	JASS 2005	Census 2001
Men	89	90	89	89	88	88	87
Women	85	82	81	79	80	78	76
All	**87**	**86**	**85**	**85**	**84**	**83**	**82**

Focussing on people above retirement age, Table 1.4 shows the proportions who are still working; these proportions are not significantly different to those found in JASS 2009.

Table 1.4 Percentage of people above "retirement age" who are still working

	Percent still working
Men aged 65 years or over	14
Women aged 60 years or over	17
Women aged 65 or over	6

Unemployment rate, 2010

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployment rate is a globally comparable measure of the proportion of unemployed people in the work force. In July 2010, the ILO unemployment rate for Jersey was **3.0%**. This rate corresponds to approximately 1,700 people being unemployed in Jersey at that time.

The ILO unemployment rate for Jersey has increased in recent years (Table 1.5).

Table 1.5 Unemployment rate for Jersey

	JASS 2010	JASS 2009	JASS 2008	JASS 2007	JASS 2006	JASS 2005	Census 2001
ILO rate	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.4	2.3	2.2	2.1

By this measure, unemployment in Jersey continues to be low compared with other jurisdictions: 7.7% in the UK (three months to August 2010); 10.0% in the Eurozone (July 2010); 9.5% in the USA (July 2010).

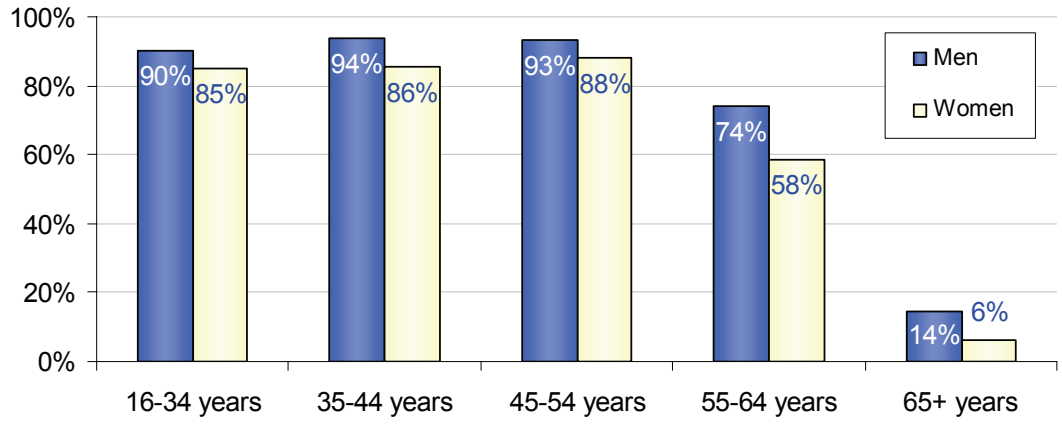
Non-economically active

Around one in eight (12%) working age people were not economically active (i.e. not working and not actively looking for work). There was a difference by gender: 11% of working age males (16-64 years) were currently not economically active compared with 16% of working age females (16-59 years).

Employment by age and gender

As was seen in previous rounds of JASS, a lower proportion of women in each age category are working compared with men (see Figure 1.1).

Figure 1.1 Percent in employment by age and gender



Employment by industry

The definitive analysis of employment by industrial sector is provided by the six-monthly Labour Market report (see www.gov.je/statistics), which is compiled from company returns under the Regulations of Undertakings Law (these returns constitute a census of the private sector workforce).

As found in previous rounds of JASS, men dominate sectors such as "Construction", "Agriculture", "Transport and communications" and "Electricity, gas and water", accounting for at least four-fifths of the workforce in these sectors (see Table 1.6).

Women make up a higher proportion of the "Public sector" and "Private education and health", accounting for around three-fifths (57%) and four-fifths (82%) of employment in these sectors, respectively.

Table 1.6 Distribution of the genders within industrial sectors.

	Percent of sector by gender	
	Men	**Women**
Agriculture & fishing	79	21
Construction & tradesmen	96	4
Electricity, gas and water	83	17
Financial services	47	53
Hotels, restaurants and bars	46	54
Private education and health	18	82
Public sector	43	57
Transport and communications	83	17
Wholesale and retail	54	46
Other	37	63
All sectors	**52**	**48**

Type of employment

The survey questionnaire asked respondents about the type of work they did in their main job. Response choices were based on the major groups of SOC2000[1] and included routine or manual occupations, technical and craft occupations, professional occupations and management roles. Table 1.7 shows the distribution of occupations by gender.

A greater proportion of men were employed at senior manager level than women (14% of men compared with 6% of women). Conversely, a much larger proportion of women (31%) were involved in clerical or intermediate occupations than men (4%). Only around one in a hundred women were employed in a technical or craft occupation compared with a sixth (17%) of men. Similar proportions of men and women were employed in middle or junior management roles and in professional occupations.

[1] SOC2000: Standard Occupational Classification 2000.

Table 1.7 Type of employment by gender, *percentages*

	Men	Women	Both
Senior manager: *e.g. finance manager, chief executive*	14	6	10
Middle or junior manager: *e.g. office manager, retail manager, bank manager, restaurant manager, publican*	11	11	11
Professional occupation: *e.g. accountant, solicitor, medical practitioner, teacher, nurse, social worker, police officer (sergeant or above), software designer, fund administrator*	37	39	38
Clerical or intermediate occupation: *e.g. secretary, personal assistant, clerical worker, call centre agent, nursery nurse, nursing auxiliary*	4	31	17
Technical or craft occupation: *e.g. electrician, motor mechanic, plumber, printer*	17	1	9
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*	17	12	15
Totals	**100**	**100**	**100**

Hours of work

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

As shown in Table 1.8, there is a higher percentage of working women working part-time (14%) than men (4%). These findings are not significantly different to those found in JASS 2009.

Table 1.8 Hours of work: *percentage of each gender working full- and part-time*

	Men	Women	Both
Full-time: at least 25 hours per week	96	86	91
Part-time: less than 25 hours per week	4	14	9

Accommodation and overcrowding

The distribution of type of living accommodation recorded by JASS 2010 was similar to that of previous rounds of the survey, with around a third of respondents living in a flat or maisonette (36%), a semi-detached or terraced house (32%) or a detached house or bungalow (28%). A small proportion (3%) reported living in bed-sit accommodation.

Respondents were asked to report the number of children and adults living in their household, and also the number of bedrooms. From this information a measure of overcrowding in Jersey households can be calculated: more than two persons per bedroom may be considered to indicate 'over-crowded' accommodation[2].

JASS 2010 found that a small proportion (about 1%) of households would be considered as 'overcrowded' under this definition.

[2] Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Great Britain, 2004, *"The Impact of Overcrowding on Health & Education: A Review of Evidence and Literature",* Office of the Deputy Prime Minister Publications.

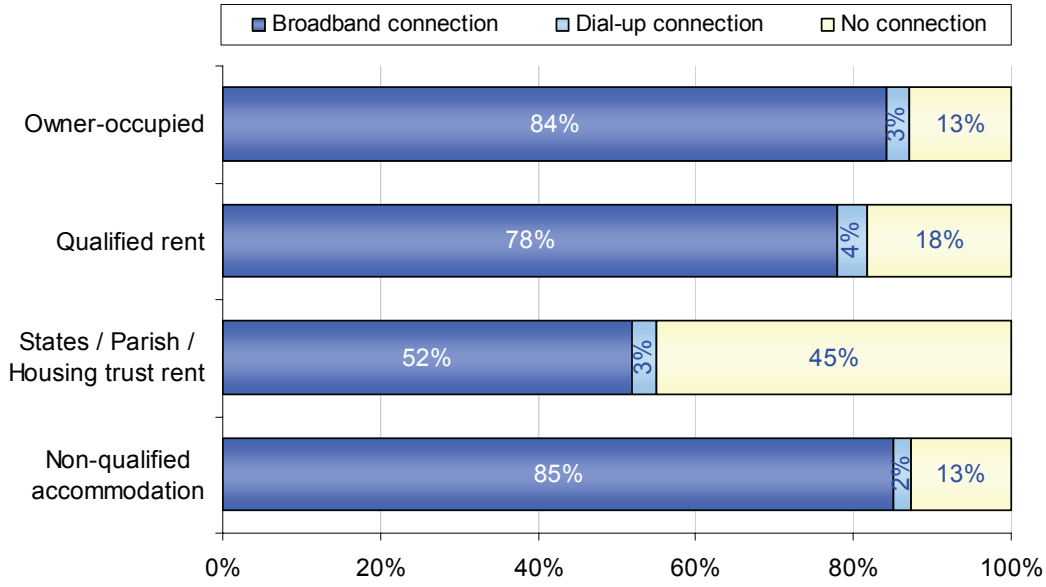
Chapter 2 – Miscellaneous Activities and Interests

Internet Access

Four-fifths (79%) of households reported having a broadband internet connection, with another 3% having access to the internet via a dial-up connection.

About a sixth of households, overall, reported not having access to the internet, ranging from around one in eight of those in owner-occupied and non-qualified accommodation (Figure 2.1) to almost half of those in States/Parish housing.

Figure 2.1 Internet connection, *by tenure*



Online payment facilities

JASS 2010 asked respondents which States of Jersey online payment facilities they would use if they were available. Around four-fifths answered that the specific services were not applicable to them, as shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Use of prospective States of Jersey payment facilities, *percentages*

	Not Applicable	Applicable			Total
		Yes – definitely	Yes – maybe	No	
Tipping charges	78	3	6	14	**100**
Cess pool emptying	83	2	2	13	**100**
Care home fees	84	2	2	12	**100**
School fees	76	7	4	13	**100**
Rent for States Housing	82	3	2	13	**100**

An online facility to pay for school fees and tipping charges would be used to some extent by around two-fifths of households for whom these services were applicable. Whilst online

payment of States rent, cess pool emptying and care home fees would be used, to some extent, by around a quarter of applicable households.

Leisure Fishing

JASS 2010 attempted to gain a measure of how many Islanders regularly fish in the Island's waters for leisure (i.e. not commercial) purposes.

Rod fishing

Around one-fifth of adults have fished in the sea around Jersey using a fishing rod.

About one in eight (13%) reported going fishing with a rod from the shore up to five times a year; around one in ten (10%) go fishing from a boat/kayak at a similar frequency. Around one in thirty said they go fishing from the shore between five to ten times a year and a similar number go more than ten times a year. Similar numbers reported fishing from a boat/kayak.

Other fishing

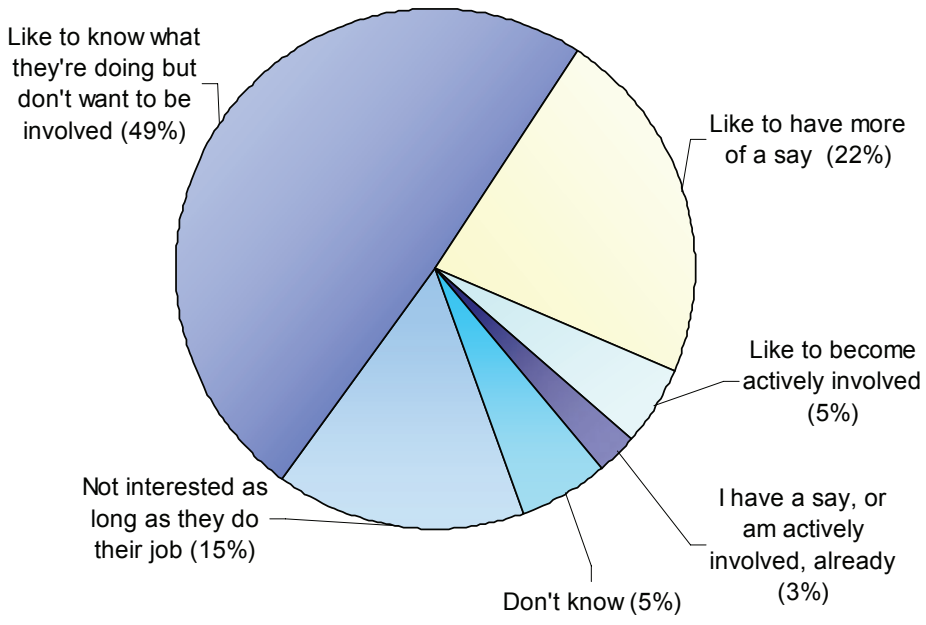
Respondents were also asked about fishing without the use of a rod, such as ormering, prawning, netting and scallop diving, either from the shore or from a boat/kayak.

A smaller proportion (<10%) reported participating in this form of leisure fishing compared to those who go fishing with a rod. Less than one in ten adults (8%) go fishing from the shore without a rod up to five times a year; 4% reported using a boat/kayak for this purpose. Around one in a hundred said they undertake this form of fishing more regularly, but such small percentages should be treated with appropriate caution.

Having your say or getting involved

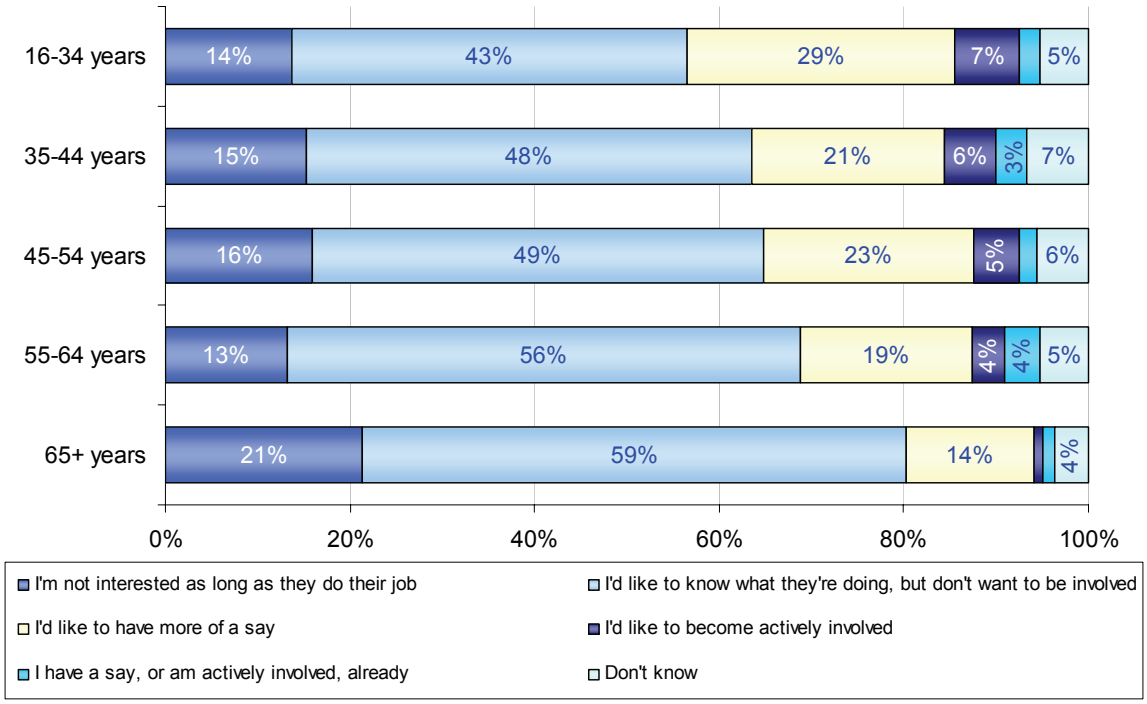
The attitude of the public towards services provided by the States of Jersey was explored in JASS 2010. Overall, half (49%) of people said they would like to know what the States of Jersey was doing but didn't want to be involved (Figure 2.2) whilst almost a quarter said they would like to have more of a say.

Figure 2.2 Attitudes towards services provided by the States of Jersey



The greatest proportion (29%) of individuals who would like to have more of a say were aged 16–34 years. In contrast, four-fifths of those aged 65 or over either did not wish to become involved or were not interested in having a say (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3 Attitudes towards services provided by the States of Jersey, *by age*



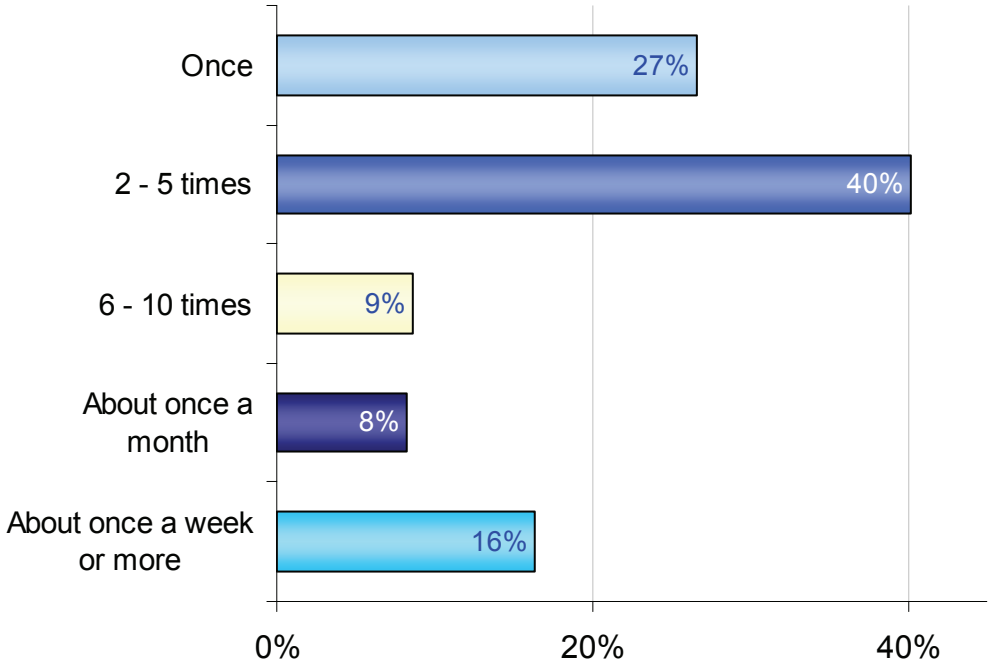
Chapter 3 – Bullying in the Workplace

JASS 2010 asked Islanders about any bullying behaviour that they may have experienced whilst at work in Jersey over the previous twelve months.

A quarter (24%) of those people who were working said that they had personally experienced bullying *in the workplace* at least once in the previous twelve months. The proportions of men and women reporting such bullying were similar.

The frequency of bullying in the workplace is shown in Figure 3.1. About a sixth of those who said they had been bullied indicated that it occurred at least once a week. The frequency of being bullied was similar for men and women and by age.

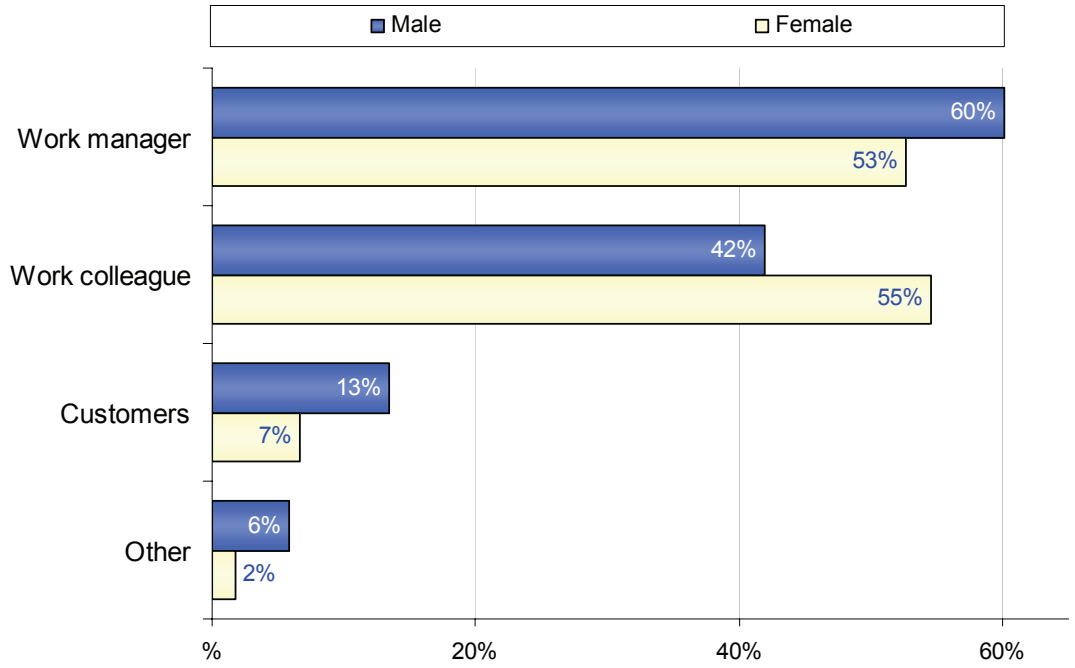
Figure 3.1 In the last 12 months, how many times have you *personally* experienced bullying *in the workplace*?
Excluding people who did not report being bullied



Assessing who was involved in the bullying behaviour (Figure 3.2) reveals that women were more likely than men to indicate a work colleague (55% of women who reported being bullied compared with 42% of men). In contrast, men were marginally more likely to report having been bullied by a work manager. Responses for "Other" people involved in the bullying behaviour included company directors, external contractors and politicians.

Work managers were more likely to be indicated as being involved in bullying behaviour by those aged 35-54 (around two-thirds of those in this age group who reported having been bullied), whereas those aged 16-34 years and 55-64 years were more likely to indicate work colleagues (around three-fifths of those in these age groups who reported having been bullied).

Figure 3.2 Who was involved in the bullying behaviour?
By gender of person being bullied
Respondents were able to tick all that apply



Respondents were asked to indicate what type of bullying behaviour they had personally experienced in the workplace in the previous twelve months (Figure 3.3) and how the bullying had affected them (Figure 3.4).

The bullying behaviour manifested itself as persistent criticism in about half of cases, whilst in about a third the bullying involved gossiping or rumours, unmanageable workloads or excessive monitoring of work. Threatening behaviour occurred in a quarter of bullying incidents in the workplace.

The most frequently cited type of bullying under 'Other' was "being intimidated or undermined" (a third of examples cited this category). Other specified types of bullying included "threatened with redundancy", "passed over for promotion", "ignored" and "not trusted".

Increased stress was the most frequently cited response given for how the bullying had affected those being bullied, indicated by three-quarters. Having a feeling of low self-esteem was indicated by two-fifths and depression by almost a third of those who said they had been bullied. Marginally more women reported having low self esteem as a consequence of the bullying; the other responses were cited with similar frequencies by both genders.

The top three effects specified for "Other" were "anger or annoyance", "wanting to leave or having left the job" and "feeling less motivated".

Figure 3.3 What type of bullying behaviour have you personally experienced in your workplace in the last 12 months?
Respondents were able to tick all that apply

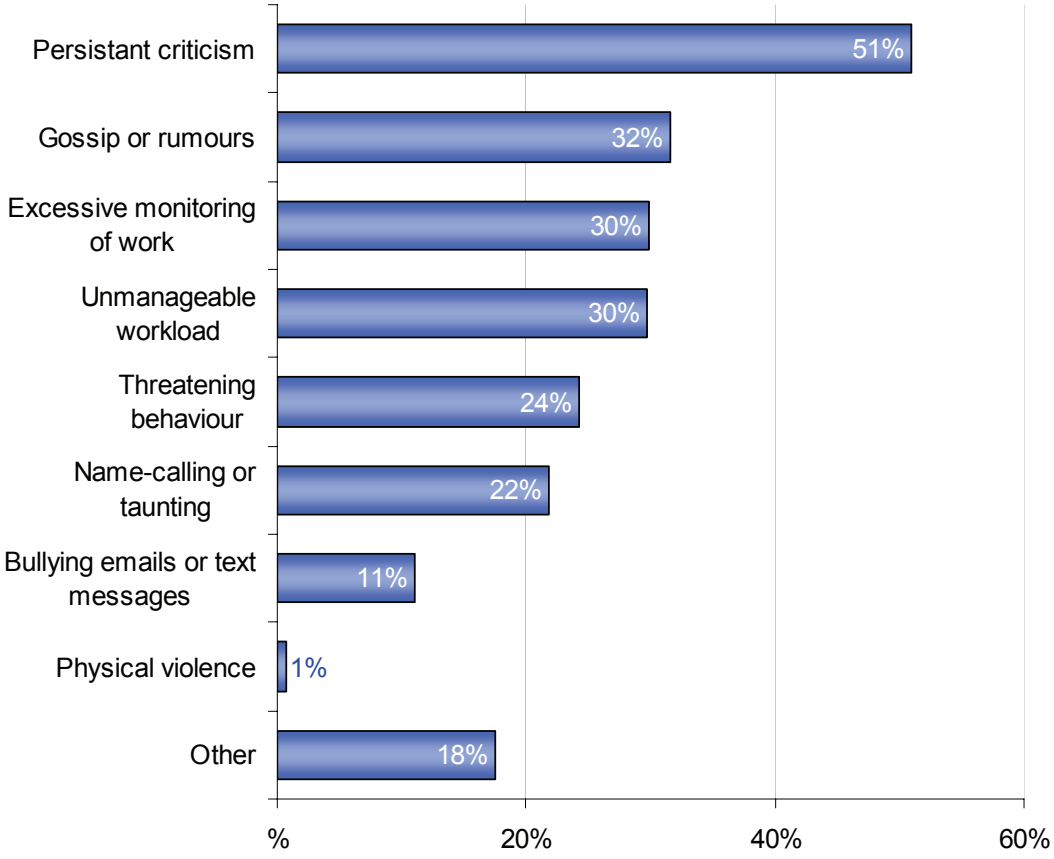
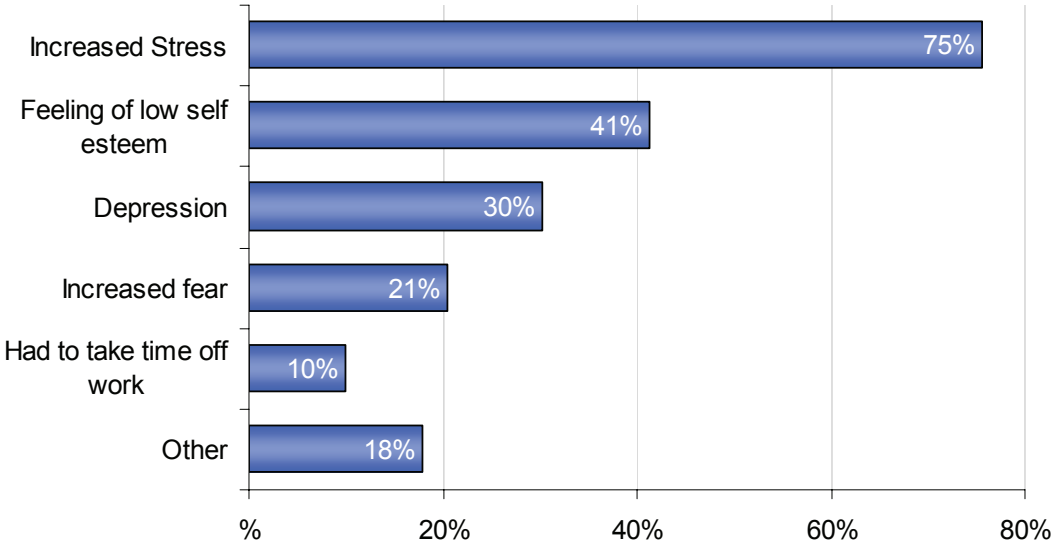


Figure 3.4 How has this affected you?
Respondents were able to tick all that apply



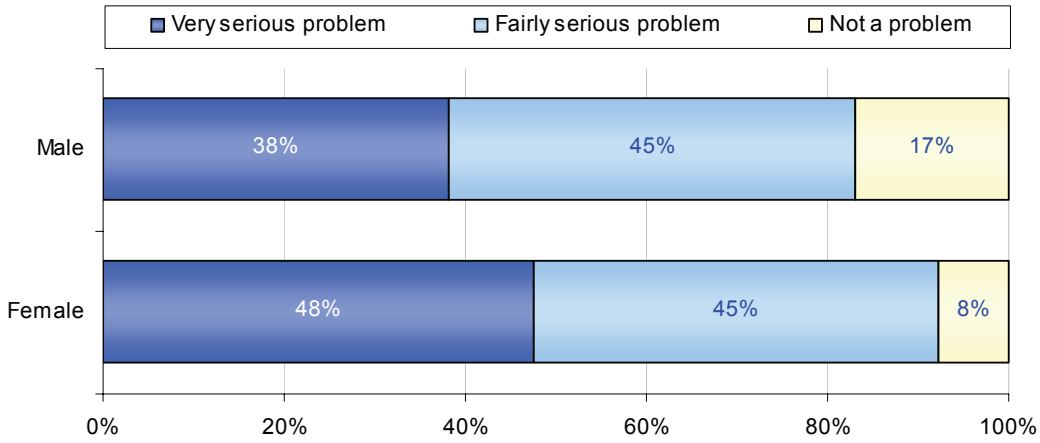
Chapter 4 – Climate Change

Attitude to Climate Change

Almost nine out of ten people thought that climate change was a problem, with roughly equal proportions saying it was a “Very serious” (43%) or a “Fairly serious” (45%) problem. Around one in eight (12%) thought it was “Not a problem”.

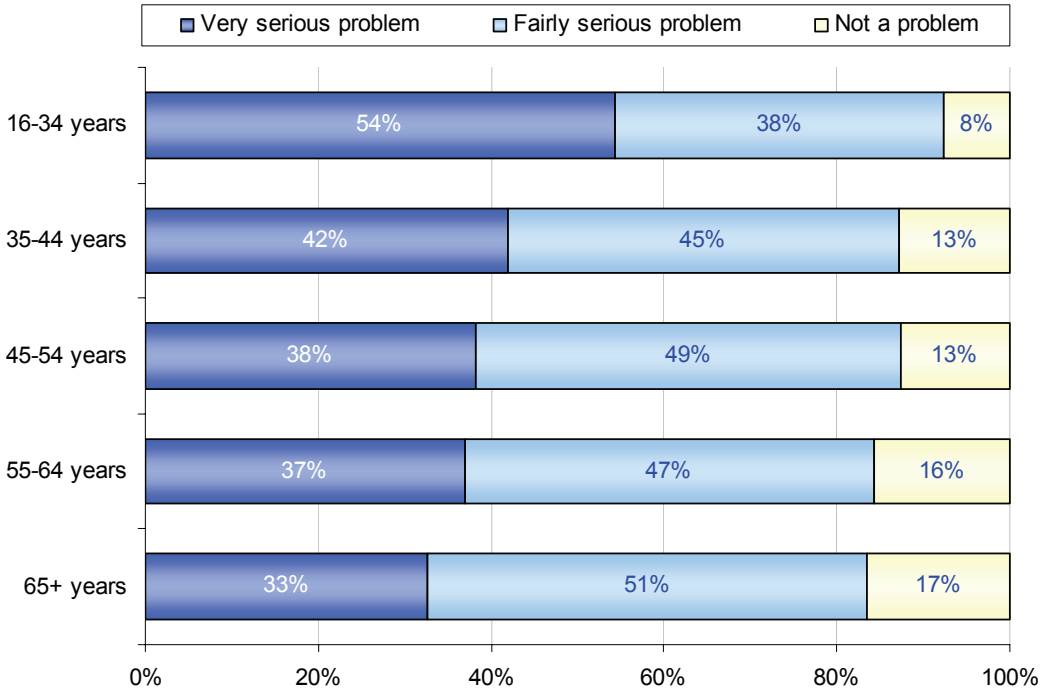
More women than men thought that climate change was a “Very serious problem” (48% of women compared with 38% of men, see Figure 4.1). Similar proportions viewed climate change as a “Fairly serious problem”, but a sixth of men felt it was “Not a problem” compared with fewer than one in ten women.

Figure 4.1 How serious a problem do you think climate change is? *By gender*



A trend with age of individuals is apparent with regard to whether or not climate change is considered to be a problem (see Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2 How serious a problem do you think climate change is? *By age*



Whilst more than half (54%) of 16-34 years olds thought that climate change was a “Very serious problem”, only a third (33%) of those aged 65 or over thought similarly. Conversely, fewer than one in ten 16-34 year olds thought that climate change was “Not a problem”, increasing to one in six of those aged 55 or over.

Addressing climate change

Respondents were asked for their opinion on the work currently being done by various organisations to address climate change. The results are shown in Table 4.1; for each case between a quarter and a third of respondents selected the “Don’t know” option.

Table 4.1 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, doing about the right amount, or not doing enough to address climate change? *Percentages*

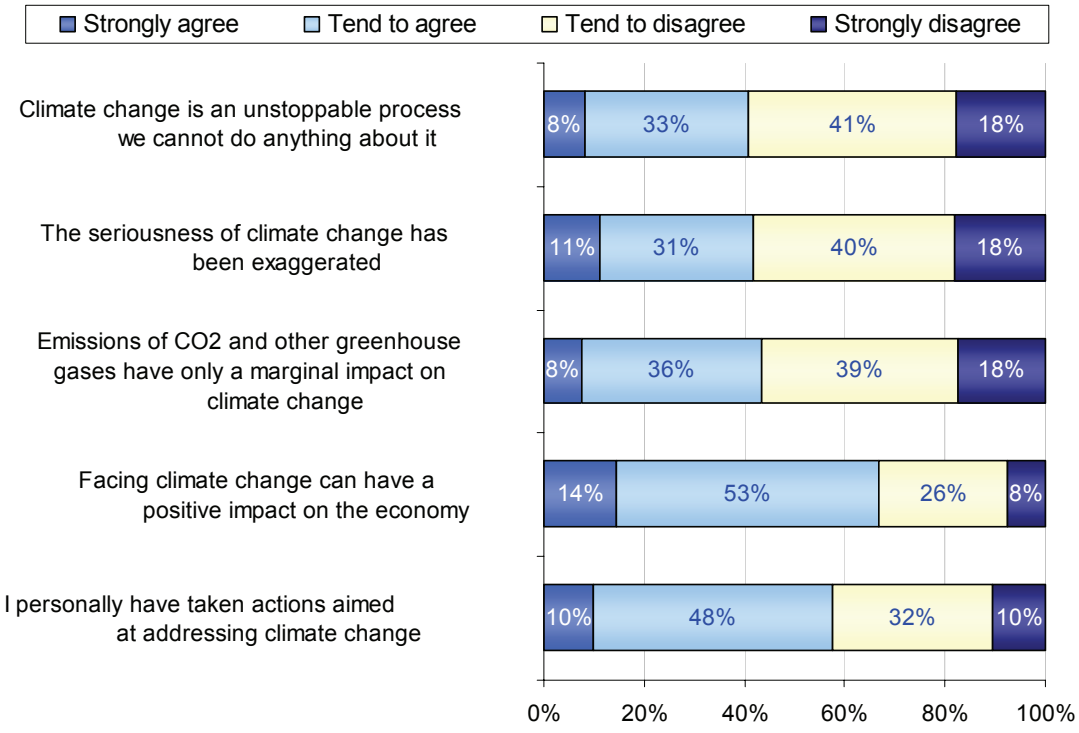
	Doing too much	Doing about the right amount	Not doing enough	Don't know	**Total**
The States of Jersey	3	24	47	26	**100**
The UK Government	4	22	46	27	**100**
Developed countries e.g. the USA, Europe	2	13	58	26	**100**
Newly industrialised economies e.g. China, India	1	4	67	29	**100**
Undeveloped countries e.g. Central Africa	~	7	55	37	**100**
Corporations & Industry	1	11	62	26	**100**
Individual people	2	18	57	23	**100**

Nearly half of Islanders (47%) felt that the States of Jersey is “Not doing enough” to address climate change; a similar proportion (46%) felt this way about the UK Government. Almost a quarter thought that these two organisations are “Doing about the right amount” whilst fewer than one in twenty thought that they were “Doing too much”.

A greater proportion, around three-fifths in each case, thought that the other organisations identified, and also individual people, were “Not doing enough” to address climate change.

Respondents were then presented with several statements relating to climate change and were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with each statement; the results are shown in Figure 4.3.

Figure 4.3 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



Around three-fifths of people disagreed at some level with each of the statements "*Climate change is an unstoppable process we cannot do anything about*", "*The seriousness of climate change has been exaggerated*" and "*Emissions of CO_2 and other greenhouse gases have only a marginal impact on climate change*".

Women were more likely than men to disagree with each of the first three statements, almost two-thirds of women disagreeing at some level with each statement compared to around a half of men.

The level of disagreement with each of the first three statements tended to decrease as age increased: almost two-thirds of people aged under 45 disagreed at some level with each statement compared to less than half of those aged 65 or over.

Two-thirds of people agreed at some level that "*Facing climate change can have a positive impact on the economy*".

Almost three-fifths agreed at some level with the statement "*I personally have taken actions aimed at addressing climate change*"; a greater proportion of women (62%) agreed with this statement than did men (53%).

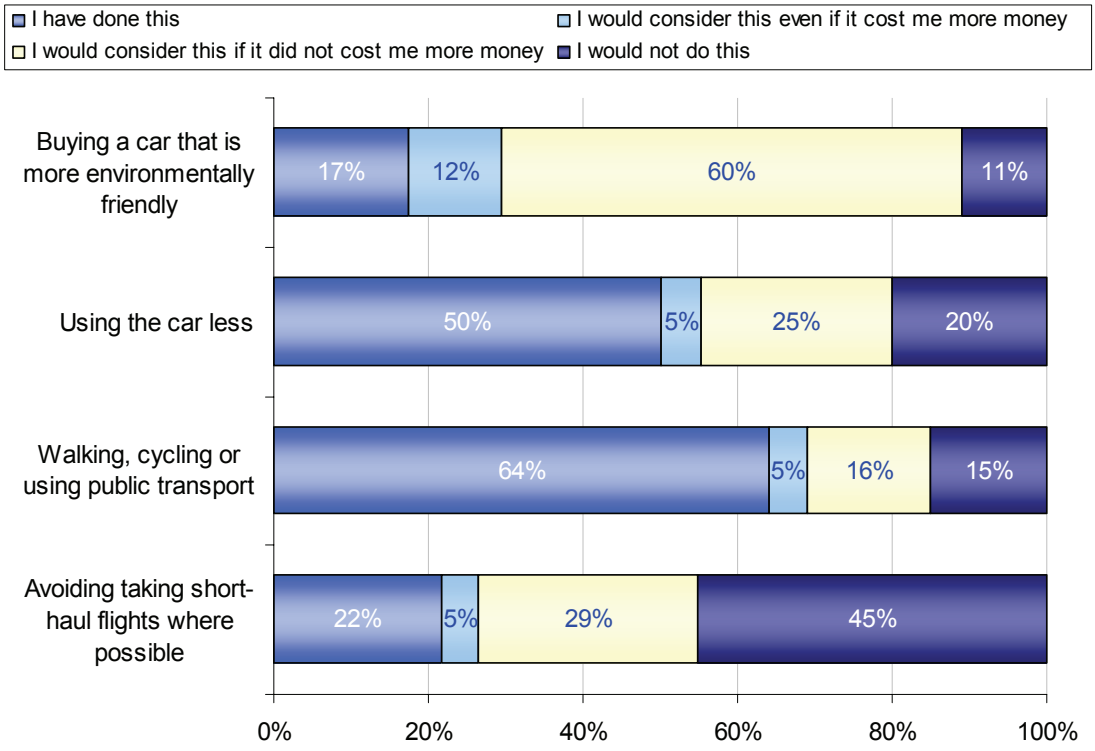
Environmental Initiatives

JASS 2010 asked about what environmental initiatives Islanders had done, or would consider doing, in the context of addressing climate change.

Travel and transport initiatives

About a sixth (17%) of Islanders said that they had already bought a car that is more environmentally friendly and a further one in eight (12%) said that they would consider buying such a car even if it cost them more (see Figure 4.4). Three-fifths (60%) said they would consider this if it did not cost them more money whilst around one in ten (11%) would not do this.

Figure 4.4 Which of the following environmental initiatives have you done, or would you consider doing? *Travel and transport related*



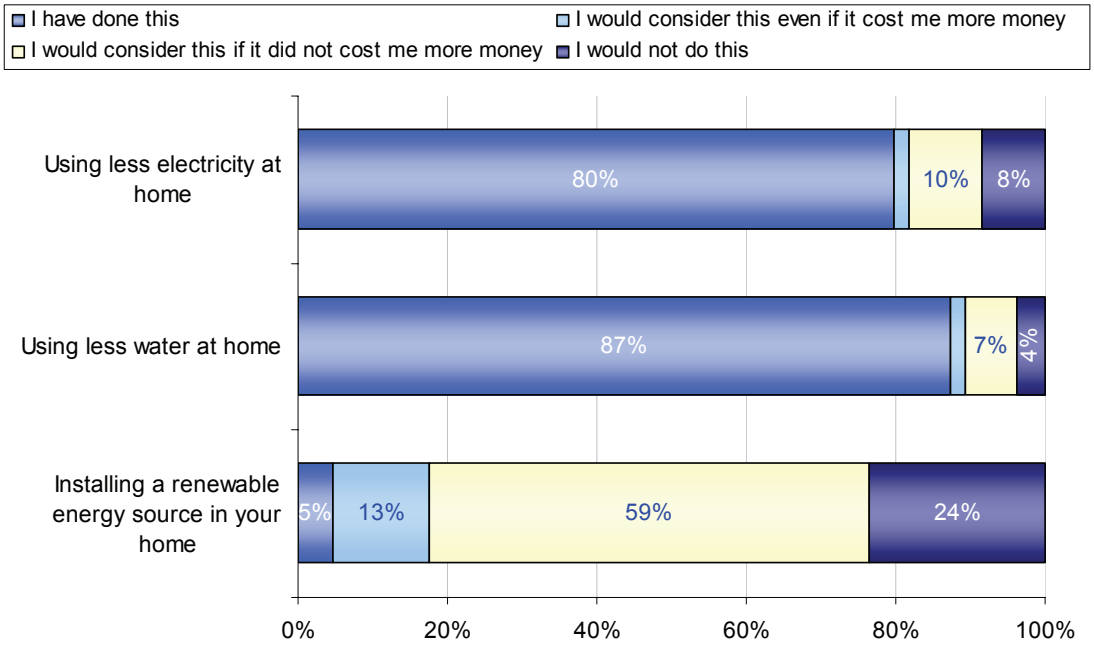
Half of Islanders (50%) already use the car less and another quarter (25%) would consider this option if it did not cost more. In contrast, a fifth (20%) said they would not use the car less.

Almost two-thirds (64%) of Islanders reported that they already walk, cycle or use public transport. However, only a fifth (22%) avoid taking short-haul flights where possible; almost half (45%) stated that they would not consider avoiding taking such flights.

Energy and water initiatives

Eight out of ten Islanders (80%) reported that they use less electricity in their home (see Figure 4.5) and almost nine out ten (87%) said that they use less water.

Figure 4.5 Which of the following environmental initiatives have you done, or would you consider doing? *Energy related*



Three-fifths (59%) said that they would consider installing a renewable energy source in their home if it did not cost them more money, and around one in eight (13%) would consider this option even if it did cost them more. In contrast, a quarter (24%) said that they would not consider the installation of a renewable energy source in their home. Older age-groups were less likely to consider this option than their younger counterparts; for example, more than eight out of ten (84%) of 16-34 year olds have already installed or would consider installing a renewable energy source compared with around half (55%) of those aged 65 years or over.

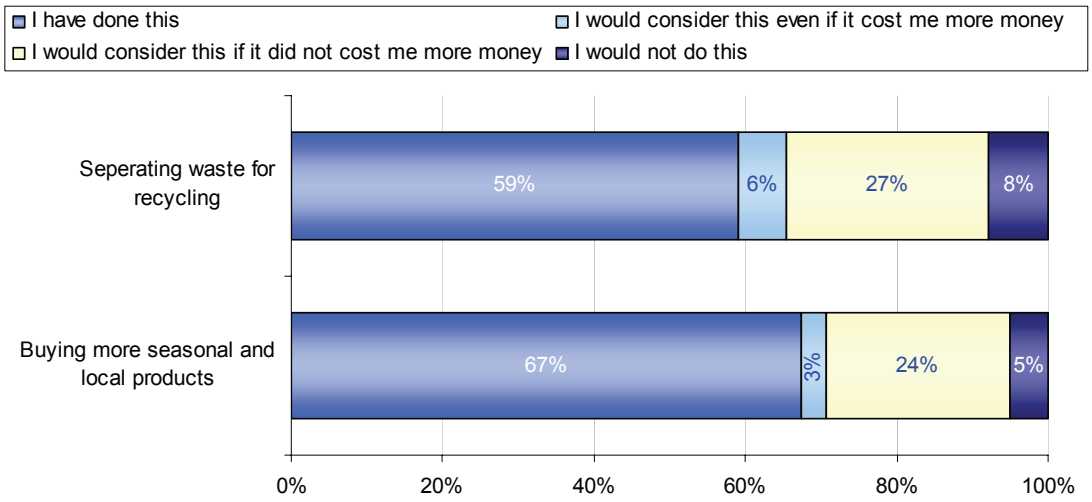
Other initiatives

Respondents were asked about separating waste for recycling, buying seasonal and local produce and also for any other environmental initiatives which they have undertaken or might consider.

Complementing the results presented in Chapter 5 “Recycling”, three-fifths (59%) of Islanders said that they were already “Separating waste for recycling” and a further third would consider doing this (see Figure 4.6). Almost three-quarters of people aged 65 years or over already do such separation of waste compared with half of those aged 16-34.

Two-thirds (67%) of Islanders already “buy more seasonal or local products” and another quarter (24%) said that they would consider doing so if it did not cost them more money.

Figure 4.6 Which of the following environmental initiatives have you done, or would you consider doing?



Respondents were given the opportunity to specify any "Other" environmental initiatives which they had undertaken or were considering. Almost half (47%) reported that they had already done such an initiative and a further 13% said that they would consider doing something. Responses included: installing a water butt; insulating parts of the home; using energy-saving light bulbs; installing a heat pump; growing vegetables; and planting trees.

Chapter 5 – Recycling

All Parishes in Jersey have facilities to recycle paper, cans, plastic bottles and textiles; some also have facilities for batteries, cardboard and glass. There is also glass collection by lorry service in all Parishes except St. Helier, where residents are encouraged to use a number of bottle banks sited around the Parish. The Bellozanne Recycling Centre offers facilities for recycling batteries, cans, paper and cardboard, electrical goods including computers and mobile phones, glass, plastic bottles and textiles.

JASS 2010 looked at the use of these facilities and explored Islander's behaviour and attitudes towards recycling.

Over four-fifths (83%) of households recycle all or most of their glass bottles and jars and more than half recycle all or most of their newspapers/magazines and clothes/textiles (Figure 5.1). Conversely, almost a half of households do not recycle cardboard, cans, plastic bottles or batteries, with only between a third and two-fifths of households recycling each of these materials.

Figure 5.1 How much of each of the following items do you and your household recycle *(i.e. take to a recycling facility and/or separate for doorstep collection)*?

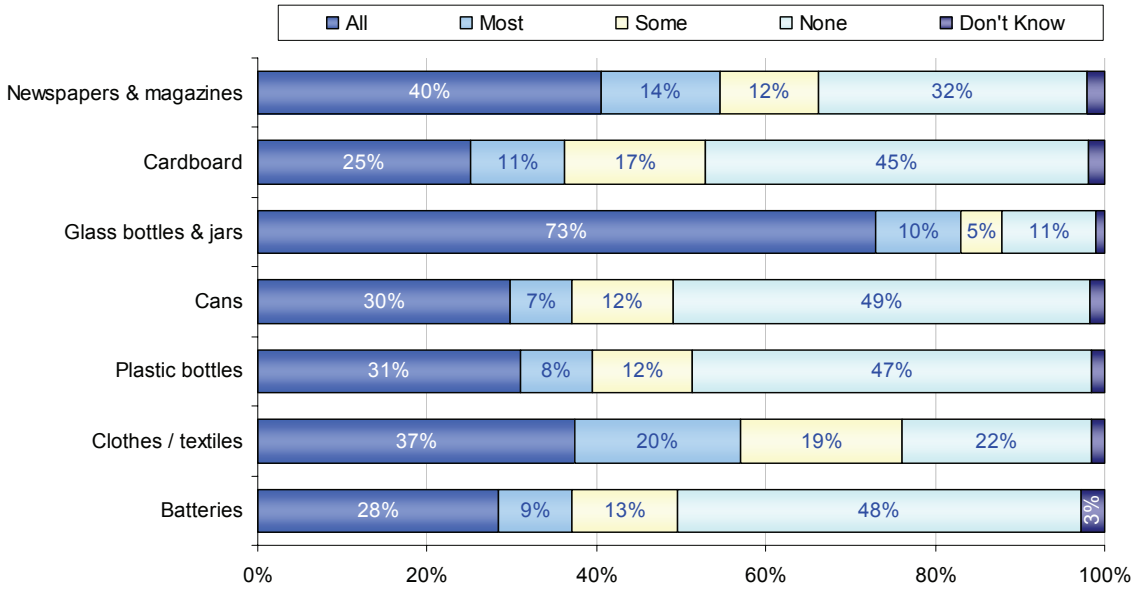
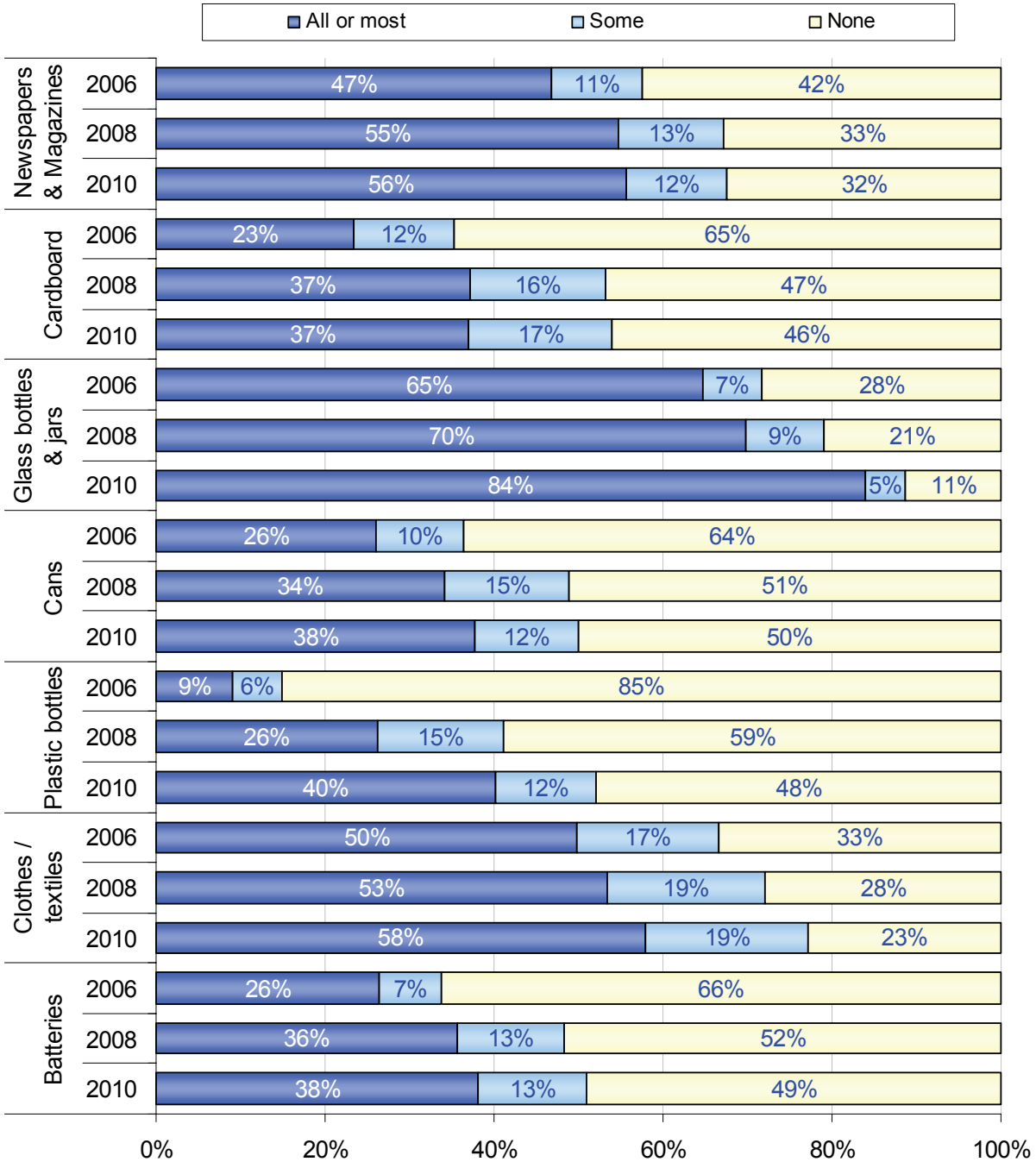


Figure 5.2 compares the results of JASS 2010 with those recorded by the 2006 and 2008 rounds of the survey. There has been an increase in the proportion of households recycling each type of material over the four-year period, with ongoing increases seen for the recycling of glass, cans, clothes/textiles and batteries. Notably, the recycling of plastics bottles has increased, from only 15% of households reporting any recycling in 2006 to more than half (52%) in 2010.

The proportion of households recycling newspapers/magazines and cardboard in 2010 was similar to that recorded in 2008 but remained higher than in 2006.

Figure 5.2 How much of each of the following items do you and your household recycle? *2006, 2008 and 2010*

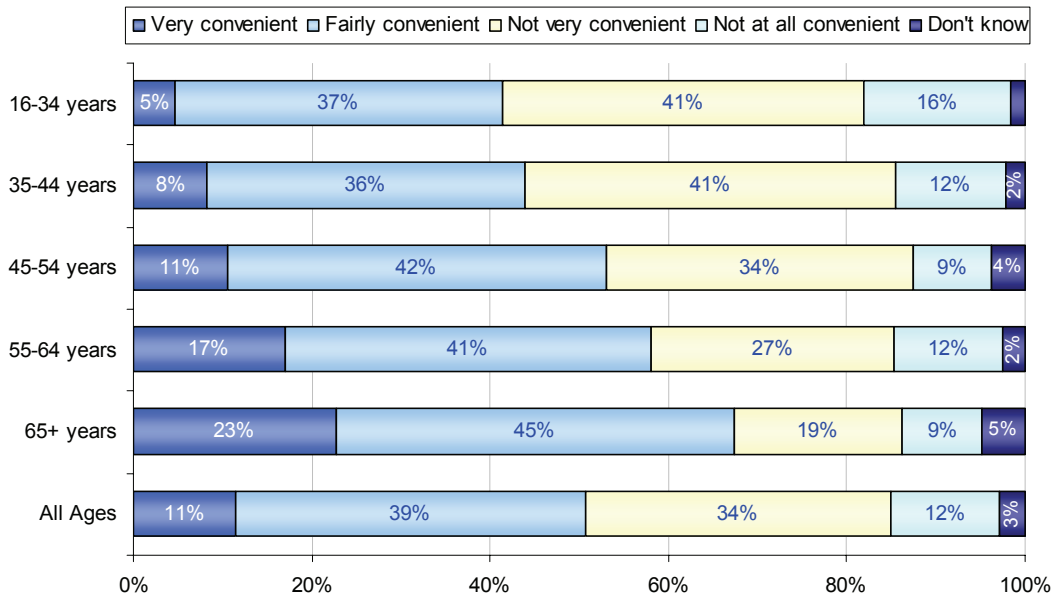


Analysing the responses by gender revealed similar proportions for most materials, with the exception of clothes/textiles, for which over two-fifths (43%) of women recycle all their clothes compared to a third (32%) of men.

An increase in the proportion of individuals who recycle all or most of their waste was seen as age increases, for all materials. For example, half of people aged 65 or over reported recycling all their batteries compared to about a sixth of those aged 16-34.

This behaviour of increased recycling with increased age was also seen when people were asked how convenient they found it to recycle (Figure 5.3). Fewer than one in ten people aged 16-44 said they found recycling to be “Very convenient” compared with almost a quarter aged 65 or over. Conversely, two-fifths of those aged 16-44 said that recycling was “Not very convenient” compared with a fifth aged 65 or over.

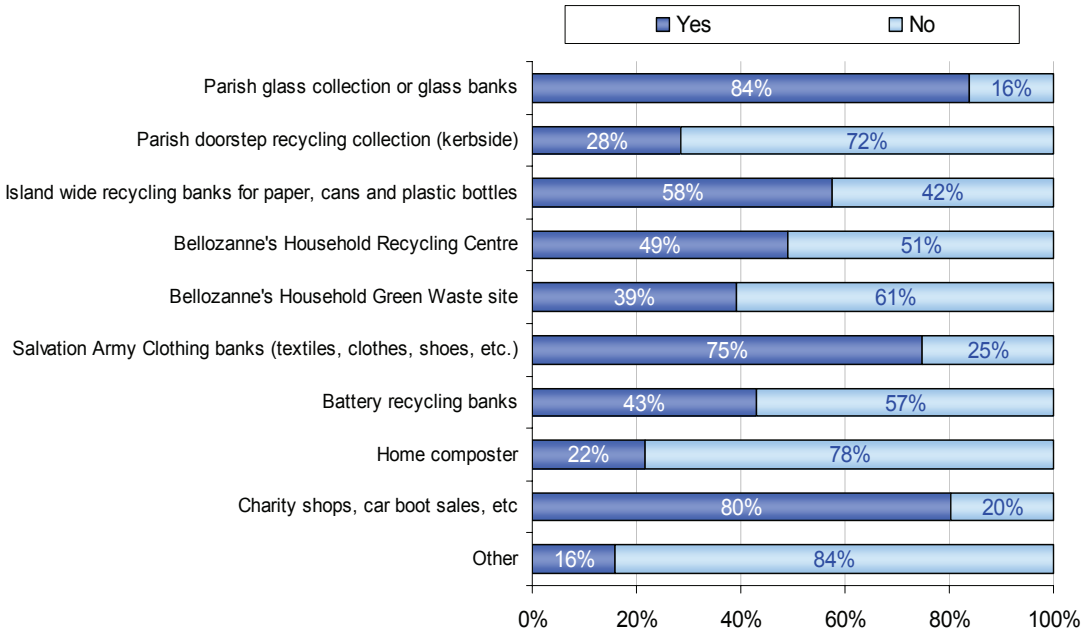
Figure 5.3 How convenient is it for you to recycle your household waste?



A difference was seen across the Parishes, with two-fifths (39%) of people living in St. Helier reporting recycling to be convenient to some extent compared with almost two-thirds (63%) of those living in rural Parishes.

The use of facilities available for recycling was investigated by JASS 2010; the results are shown in Figure 5.4.

Figure 5.4 How do you recycle your household waste? Do you use…



More than three-quarters of people reported using Parish glass collections or glass banks (84%), charity shops and car boot sales (80%) and Salvation Army clothing banks (75%). In contrast, fewer than a quarter use a home composter (22%).

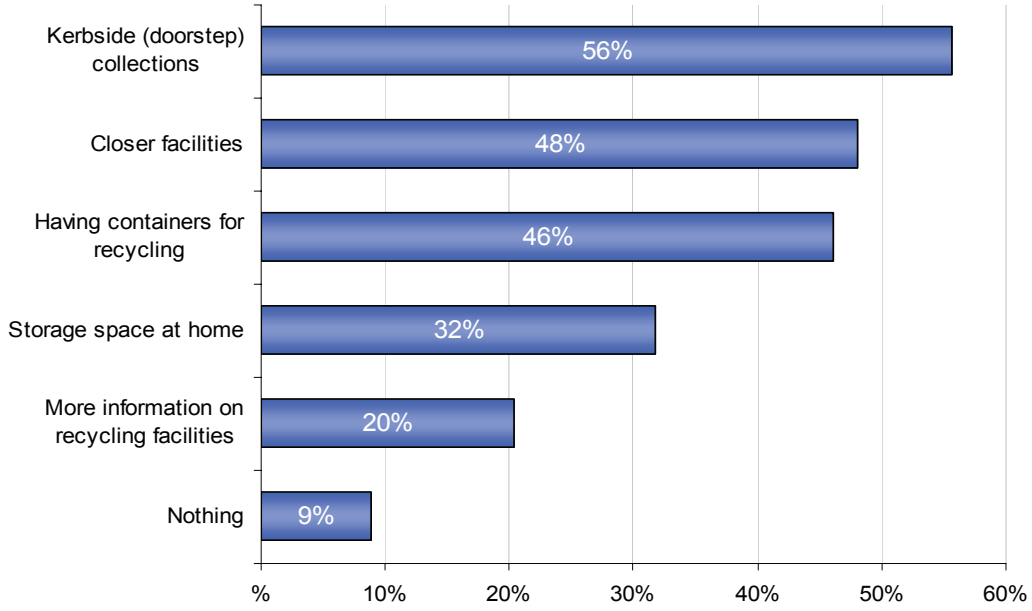
Respondents were given the opportunity to specify an "Other" method by which they recycle; almost a sixth (16%) reported doing so. Responses included swapping items between friends and family, E-cycle (a facility offered through the local newspaper), feeding scraps to chickens or pets and re-using items such as jam jars.

It is worth noting that not every Parish has a doorstep recycling collection. In those Parishes which do, the proportions reporting that they used it was high, ranging from more than nine out of ten households in St Mary to almost two-thirds in St. Lawrence, St. John and Trinity.

As might be expected, the results for the use of recycling banks in those Parishes which have doorstep recycling are different to the Parishes without such a collection. For example, three-quarters (74%) of residents in St. Martin (which does not have a doorstep recycling collection) use recycling banks for paper, cans and plastic bottles compared with fewer than two-fifths (37%) of residents in St. John, which does have a doorstep recycling collection used by 70% of Parish households.

JASS 2010 asked what would encourage people to recycle more; see Figure 5.5.

Figure 5.5 Which of the following would encourage you to recycle more?
Respondents were able to tick more than one option



Around half of respondents indicated that they would be encouraged to recycle more if kerbside (doorstep) collections were available, or if there were closer recycling facilities or if they had containers for recycling.

Of the approximately one in ten adults who said that nothing would encourage them to recycle more, the majority are already recycling at significant rates: three-fifths reported using Island-wide recycling banks for paper, cans and plastic bottles and around half use the Bellozanne Household Recycling Centre and Battery recycling banks.

Analysing the results for this question by age reveals that in each case a greater proportion of younger generations would be encouraged to recycle more than those individuals in the older age groups. For example, almost three-fifths (57%) of 16-34 year olds would like storage containers for recycling, compared with a third (31%) of those aged 65 years or older.

Respondents were asked why they would not consider recycling more; the results are shown in Table 5.1. "Not enough storage space" was ticked by half (50%) of all respondents, whilst "Not much household waste" was ticked by a quarter (26%).

Table 5.1 If you would not consider recycling more, why is this?
Respondents were able to tick all that applied

Reason	Percentage
Not enough storage space	50
Not much household waste	26
Not enough time	14
Not interested	8
Other	13

About one in eight respondents (13%) ticked "Other reason" and specified what this reason was (see Table 5.2). Around half of the reasons specified were along the lines of "*already recycle as much as possible*". However, almost a quarter indicated that such respondents believed recycling was not economical or was not processed in the correct way or that they needed more information on the processes involved.

Table 5.2 If you would not consider recycling more, why is this?
Specified "Other" reasons

"Other"	Percentage of those specifying "Other"
Already recycle as much as possible	53
Believe recycling is uneconomical /need incentive/info	22
Lack of facilities	14
Laziness	8

JASS 2010 asked respondents what they would do if they wanted to find more information about how to recycle their household waste; respondents were able to tick as many options as they wished. More than two-fifths (44%) of people indicated that they would visit the States of Jersey website, representing the option most cited, and a third (34%) indicated that they would ask friends or family (see Table 5.3). More than a quarter (28%) would contact or visit their Parish Hall and 15% said they would contact the Recycling Officer. In contrast, about one in eight (12%) said that that they didn't know where to look for information.

Table 5.3 If you wanted to find out more information about how to recycle more of your household waste, what would you do?
Respondents were able to tick all that applied

	Percentage
Visit the States of Jersey website	44
Ask family/friends	34
Contact (or visit) my Parish Hall	28
Look at the local media	23
Contact the Recycling Officer	15
Don't know	12
None of the above	3
Other	3

More than half of people who specified "Other" gave the phone book as their source of information, using the internet was indicated by a sixth of such respondents.

Composting

More than three-quarters (78%) of Islanders said that they do not home compost their food and garden waste, however a fifth (19%) indicated that they do compost such waste[3].

In JASS 2010, the question relating to home composting was asked with different response options to previous rounds of JASS, where respondents were able to indicate the frequency of their composting. Acknowledging this difference, there nevertheless seems to have been a reduction in the proportion of households that do home compost, as indicated in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4 Do you home compost your food and garden waste? *Percentages*

	Yes – always	Yes – sometimes	No	Don't know	**Total**
2010	19		78	2	**100**
2008	16	13	65	5	**100**
2006	15	14	68	-	**100**

The responses showed that older people are more likely to compost then their younger counterparts; a quarter (26%) of those aged 55 or over said that they composted compared with 12% of 16-34 year olds.

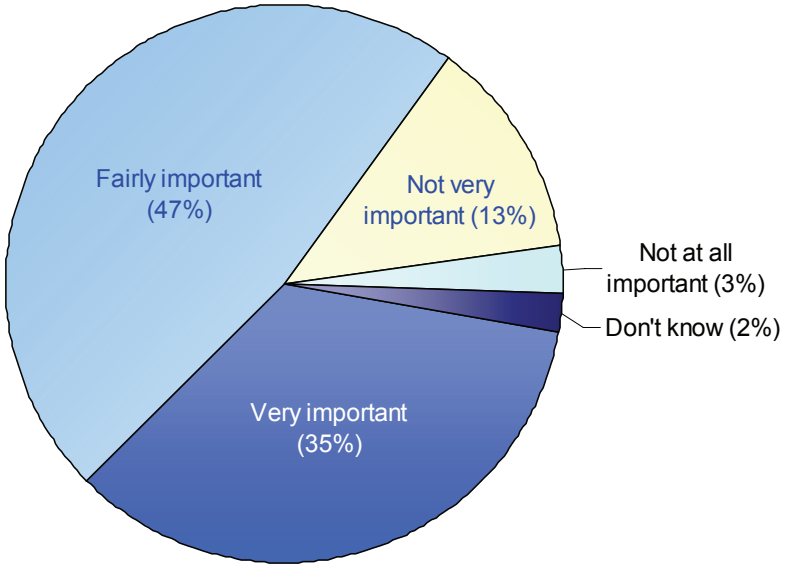
Analysing the results by Parish of residence also revealed differences in the proportion of households which compost: 10% in St. Helier; a fifth (21%) in suburban Parishes (St. Clement and St. Saviour); and more than a quarter (27%) in rural Parishes.

[3] The proportions are consistent with those relating to using a home composter shown in Figure 5.4.

Importance of Recycling

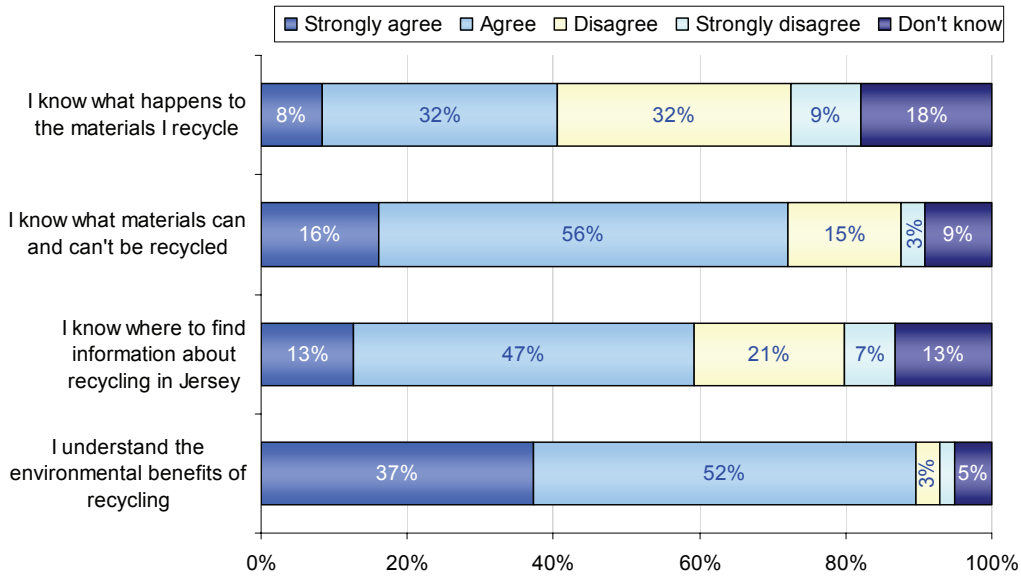
JASS 2010 explored people's opinion on how important they felt recycling is to them on a personal level. Four-fifths (82%) said that recycling was personally important to some extent (see Figure 5.6). In contrast, a sixth (16%) said that recycling was not very important or not at all important to them. The distribution of answers was similar by age and gender.

Figure 5.6 When thinking about recycling your household waste, which of these statements best describes how important recycling is to you personally?



Several statements relating to knowledge and understanding of recycling issues were presented and respondents were asked whether they were agreed or disagreed with these statements. The results are shown in Figure 5.7.

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



- Approximately equal proportions of people (two-fifths in each case) agreed or disagreed at some level with the statement "*I know what happens to the materials I recycle*". The proportion in agreement tended to increase with age.

- Almost three-quarters of people (72%) agreed at some level with the statement "*I know what materials can and can't be recycled*". The distributions of answers were similar by gender and age.

- Three-fifths (60%) agreed with the statement: "*I know where to find information about recycling in Jersey*". However, a quarter (28%) disagreed with this statement, indicating that they didn't know where to find information relating to recycling in Jersey.

- The statement "*I understand the environmental benefits of recycling*" received the highest percentage (89%) in agreement, whilst one in twenty (5%) disagreed and a similar proportion didn't know.

Chapter 6 – Travel and Public Services

Getting to work

As in previous rounds of JASS, Islanders were asked how they travel to work. Almost a quarter of those who responded either didn't work (20%) or lived at their place of work (3%). Excluding both of these categories, more than half of people who worked drove to work the majority of the time, 43% doing so alone and 14% sharing (see Figure 6.1); a quarter (26%) walked to work and a further 8% cycled.

Figure 6.1 - How do you usually travel to work, the majority of the time?
Excluding those who don't work or live at place of work.

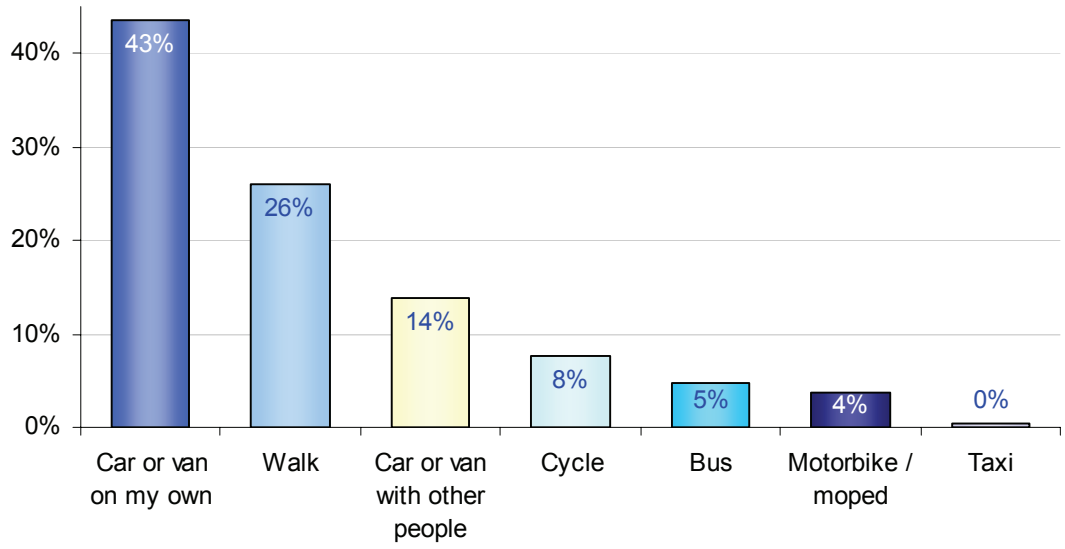


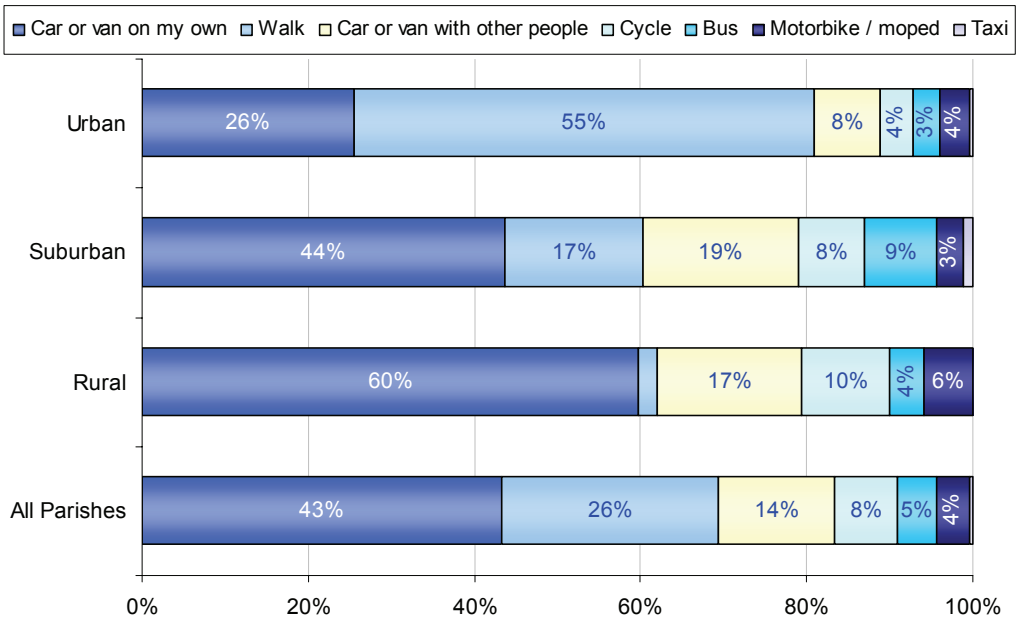
Table 6.1 shows the results of this year's survey compared with those of the two previous rounds of JASS. Proportions are generally similar, with around three-fifths driving to work (either alone or sharing), around a quarter walking and about one in twenty travelling to work by bus.

Table 6.1 How do you usually travel to work, the majority of the time?
Percentages: excluding those who don't work or live at place of work.

	JASS 2010	JASS 2009	JASS 2008
Car / van on my own	43	43	60
Car / van with other people	14	13	
Walk	26	28	22
Cycle	8	7	8
Motorbike / moped	4	5	5
Bus	5	3	5
Taxi	~	1	~
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Analysing the distribution of responses by Parish reveals that more than half (55%) of individuals living in St Helier ("Urban" in Figure 6.2) walk to work. Rural Parishes[4] had the highest proportion of car users (77%) as well as of individuals who cycled to work (10%). Bus use was most prolific in the suburban parishes, at almost one in ten (9%).

Figure 6.2 How do you usually travel to work, the majority of the time? *By parish (excluding those who don't work or live at place of work).*



Bus Travel

Despite only one in twenty (5%) using the bus to travel to work the majority of the time, it was found that 10% of all adults use the bus "Regularly" and a half (50%) did "Sometimes". Around two-fifths of adults "Never" travel by bus. These proportions are similar to those found in JASS 2009.

Looking at the distribution of bus use across the age groups (Table 6.2), it was found that regular bus use was highest amongst people aged 65 or over.

Table 6.2 How often do you travel by bus? *By age*

	16 - 34	35 – 44	45 - 54	55 – 64	65 or above	**All Ages**
Regularly	10	9	5	7	15	**10**
Sometimes	50	47	49	51	52	**50**
Never	40	43	45	41	33	**41**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

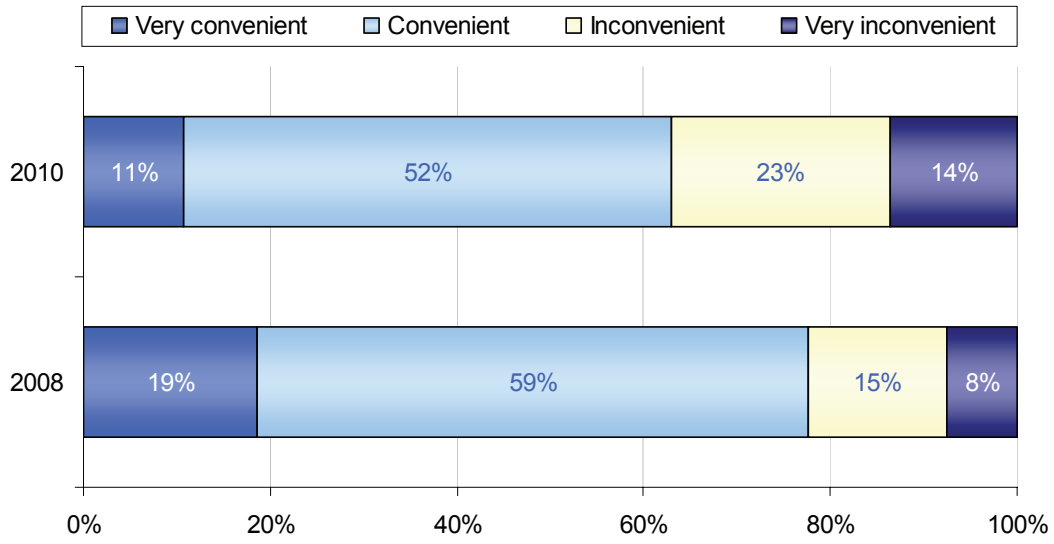
[4] "Rural" Parishes were considered to be: Grouville, St Brelade, St John, St Lawrence, St Martin, St Mary, St Peter, St Ouen and Trinity; "Suburban Parishes" were: St Clement and St Saviour.

Parking

The convenience of the current method of paying for parking in Jersey was explored. More than three-fifths said the current system was either "Convenient" (52%) or "Very convenient" (11%) – see Figure 6.3. In contrast, almost a quarter (23%) said that the system was "Inconvenient" and a further 14% that it was "Very inconvenient".

In JASS 2008 more than three-quarters (78%) of respondents had considered the current system to be convenient to some extent, compared with 63% in 2010.

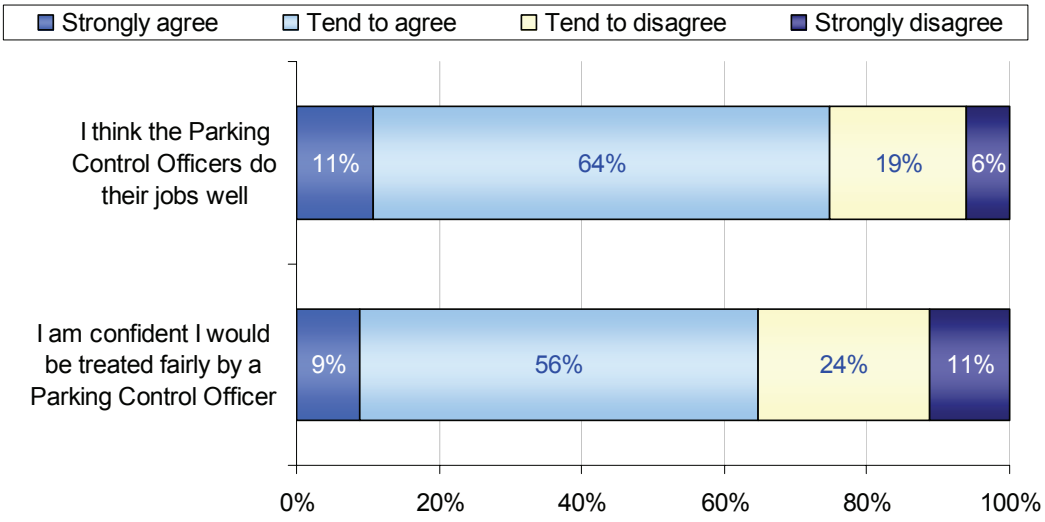
Figure 6.3 How convenient is the paycard or season ticket payment system for public parking for you?



Parking Control Officers

When asked to express opinions on the work of Parking Control Officers, around a fifth (21%) of people selected the "Don't know" option. The proportions of those respondents who did express opinions on two statements are shown in Figure 6.4.

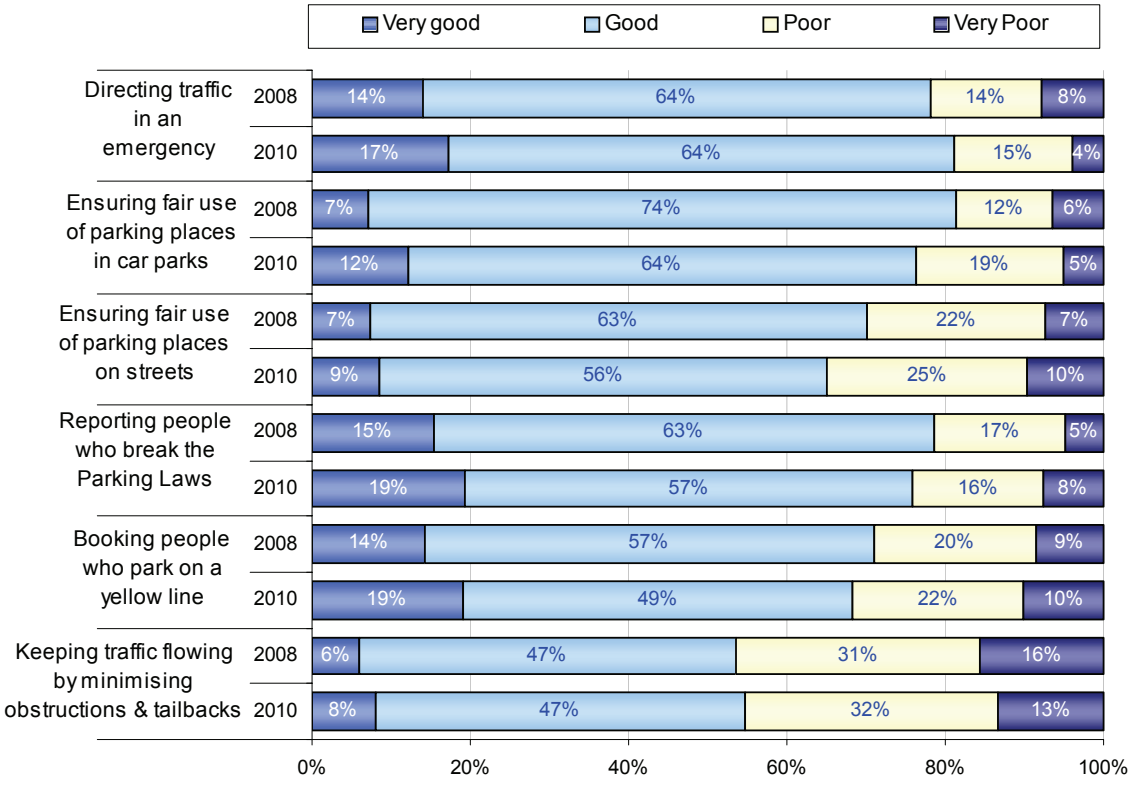
Figure 6.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



Three-quarters (75%) agreed or strongly agreed that Parking Control Officers do their jobs well, and two-thirds (65%) agreed or strongly agreed that they were confident they would be treated fairly by a Parking Control Officer. The distributions of responses to both these statements were similar to those recorded in JASS 2008, when the question was last asked.

Respondents were asked to rate how they thought Parking Control Officers had been doing in several areas over the past twelve months. A large proportion (between two-fifths to half) chose the "Don't know" option to each question. Excluding the "Don't knows", Figure 6.5 shows the responses compared with those of JASS 2008.

Figure 6.5 During the last 12 months, how do you think the Parking Control Officers have been doing in each of these areas?



The distribution of responses to each question was similar in both years. Of those who did express an opinion:

- around four-fifths thought that Parking Control Officers had been "Good" or "Very good" at directing traffic in an emergency, ensuring fair use of parking places in car parks and reporting people who break the Parking Laws;
- around two-thirds thought that the Officers had been "Good" or "Very good" at ensuring fair use of parking places on streets and booking people who park on a yellow line;
- the lowest rating, in both years, was for keeping traffic flowing, with around a half rating the performance of the Officers as "Good" or "Very good".

Public Services

Respondents were asked for their opinions on some aspects of the work of the States of Jersey Transport and Technical Services Department.

Cleanliness

This year's survey asked Islanders to rate the cleanliness of roads and pavements, the markets, promenades and public toilets (in car parks and generally). The results are shown in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3 How do you rate the following in Jersey? *Percentages*

Cleanliness of…	Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Don't know	**Total**
…roads and pavements	22	63	12	3	1	**100**
…public toilets in car parks	11	42	20	5	23	**100**
…public toilets	13	50	18	4	16	**100**
…main and fish market in town	30	61	3	1	6	**100**
…promenades	24	64	5	1	6	**100**

Nine out of ten people who expressed an opinion on the cleanliness of the markets and promenades thought it to be "Good" or "Very good". A similarly high proportion thought that the cleanliness of roads and pavements was "Good" or "Very good", although about one in eight thought it to be "Poor".

Around seven out of ten people who expressed an opinion on the cleanliness of toilets (in car parks and generally) considered it to be "Good" or "Very good".

A comparison with the results of previous rounds of JASS can be made by using a simple scoring system, whereby: 2 points were awarded to each percentage point for "Very good", 1 point for "Good", -1 for "Poor"; -2 for "Very poor" and 0 for "Don't know". The maximum achievable score is 200 (all responses "Very good") and the lowest is -200 (all responses "Poor"), results are shown for the last four years in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4 Comparison with results of JASS 2007, 2008 and 2009
(for scoring method see text)

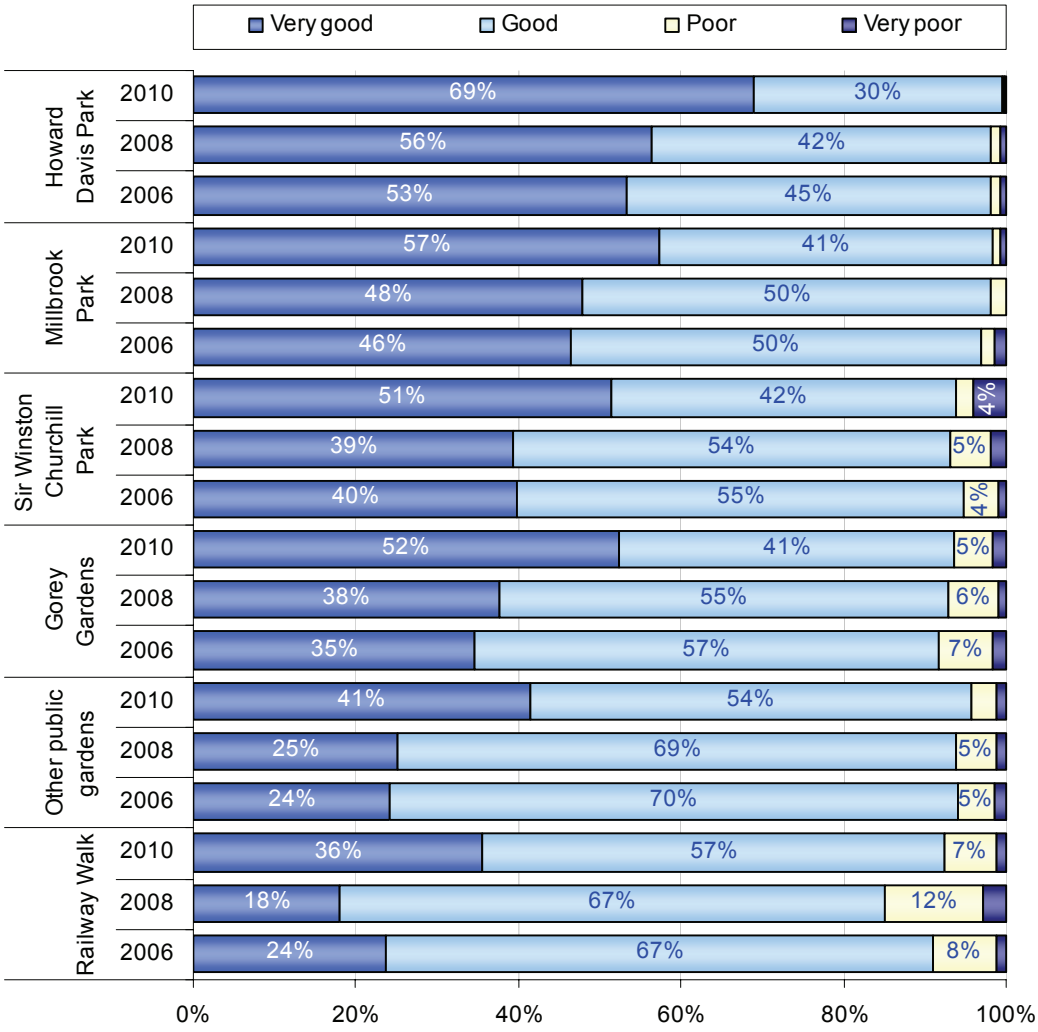
Cleanliness of…	**2010**	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
…roads and pavements	90	91	71	55
…public toilets	50	57	45	10
…main and fish market in town	117	121	118	Not asked

The scores for the cleanliness of roads and pavements and of public toilets are similar in 2010 and 2009 but improved upon those of 2008. The score for the markets has remained at the same high level in the three years that the question has been asked.

Jersey's Parks

A question on the standards of parks and gardens in Jersey has been included in two previous rounds of JASS, 2006 and 2008. In each of these, the standard was rated as "Good" or "Very good" by more than 90% of people who expressed an opinion. As Figure 6.6 shows, in 2010 there has not been a significant difference in the overall number of respondents rating each park as "Good" or better.

Figure 6.6 How do you rate the following in Jersey?
2010 compared with 2006 and 2008 *(excluding "Don't use")*



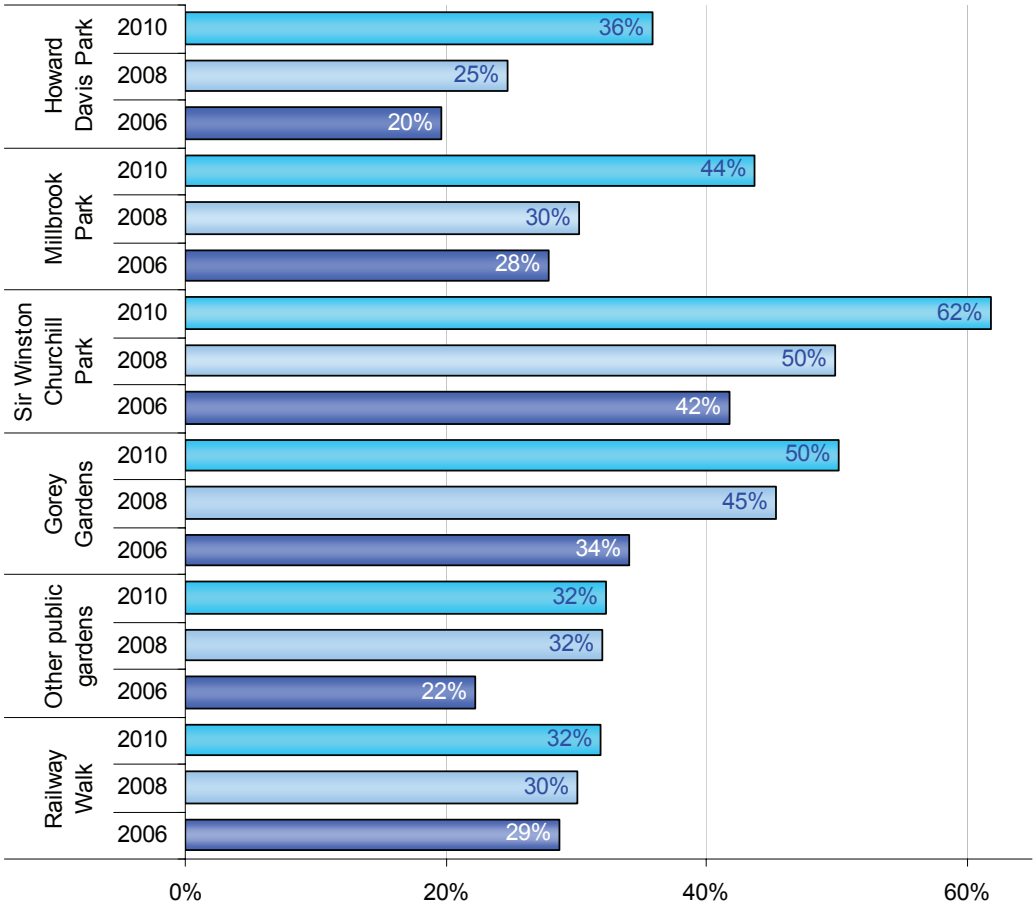
For each park, JASS 2010 has seen an increase in the percentage of those rating the parks as "Very good".

Over two-thirds of individuals thought Howard Davis Park was "Very good" and a further 30% felt it was "Good"; this was the best overall rating for any park, with almost every respondent rating the park as good or better.

The Railway Walk had seen a slight (but not statistically significant) decrease in rating between 2006 and 2008. However, 2010 has seen an increase in the proportion rating the area as "Good" or better with over a third (36%) now rating it as "Very good".

The proportion of respondents who ticked the “Don’t use” option is an indicator of the use of each park by the public. The results for JASS 2010 compared with those of JASS 2006 and JASS 2008 are shown in Figure 6.7.

Figure 6.7 Proportion of people who answered “Don’t use” for each park, comparing 2010 with 2008 and 2006.



It was found that park use has either decreased since 2008 (i.e. a higher proportion responded “Don’t use”) or has remained at a similar level as in previous years.

Chapter 7 – The States of Jersey Police

States of Jersey Police Performance

Respondents were presented with a number of statements concerning different aspects of the performance of the States of Jersey Police. It is worth noting that between one in seven and one in three respondents answered "Don't know" to these statements, as shown in Figure 7.1.

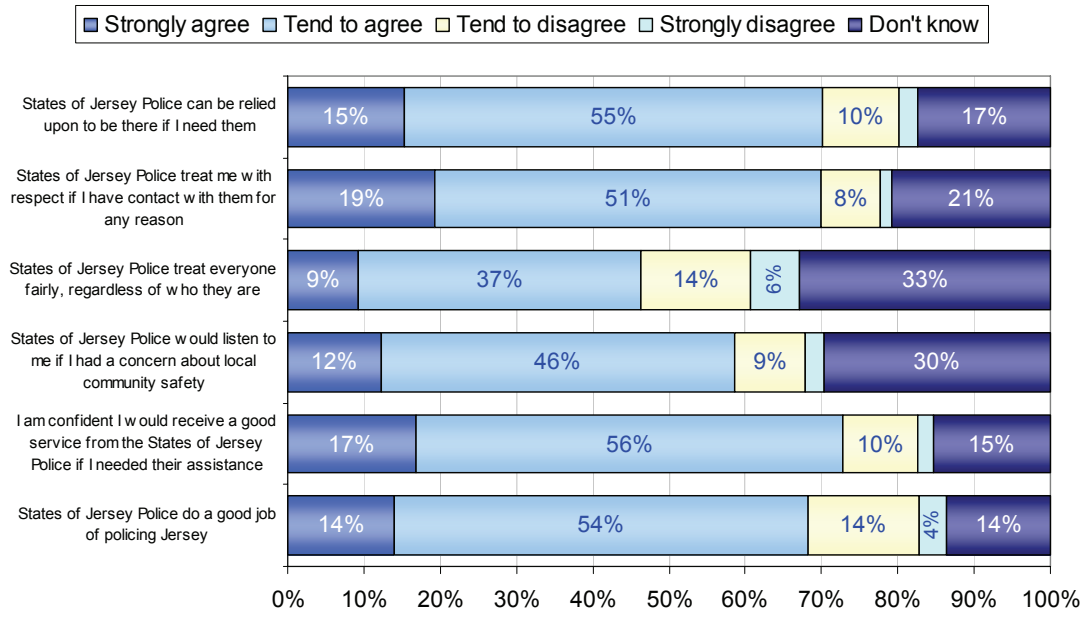
Around seven out of ten people agreed at some level ("Strongly agree" or "Tend to agree") that:

- The "*States of Jersey Police can be relied upon to be there if I need them*";
- The "*States of Jersey Police treat me with respect if I have contact with them for any reason*";
- They are "*confident I would receive a good service from the States of Jersey Police if I needed their assistance*".

Fewer than half (46%) of people agreed at some level that the "*States of Jersey Police treat everyone fairly, regardless of who they are*"; about a fifth (21%) disagreed at some level with this statement. The statement received the highest proportion of respondents answering "Don't know" (33%).

Of those who did express an opinion (i.e. excluding the "Don't knows") about two-thirds agreed at some level that the "*States of Jersey Police treat everyone fairly, regardless of who they are*", the remaining one-third disagreed.

Figure 7.1 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the States of Jersey Police?



Similar distributions for each statement were seen by gender whilst higher proportions of people aged 65 or over, compared with other age groups, agreed at some level with each of the statements.

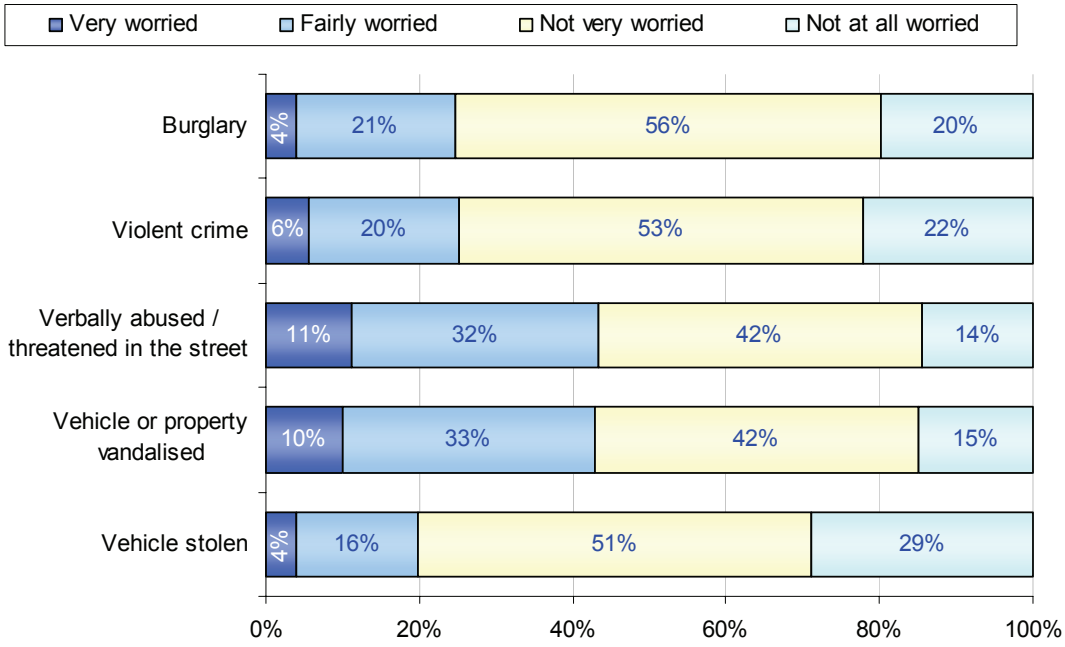
For five of the statements the distribution of responses showed no significant differences to those of JASS 2009. The statement "*States of Jersey Police treat everyone fairly, regardless of who they are*" saw a decrease in the proportion who disagreed at some level (from 30% in 2009 to 20% in 2010) and an increase in those who didn't know (from 22% in 2009 to 33% in 2010).

The statement "*I am confident I would receive a good service from the States of Jersey Police if I needed their assistance*" was asked in both JASS 2007 and JASS 2009. No significant change in the distribution of responses was seen between the three years.

Concerns about crime

Around three-quarters of people were not worried ("Not very worried" or "Not at all worried") about becoming victims of burglary, violent crime or having a vehicle stolen in the next twelve months (Figure 7.2). However, more than two-fifths said they were worried at some level about the possibility of being verbally abused / threatened in the street or having a vehicle or property vandalised.

Figure 7.2 How worried are you that you might become a victim of the following in the next 12 months?

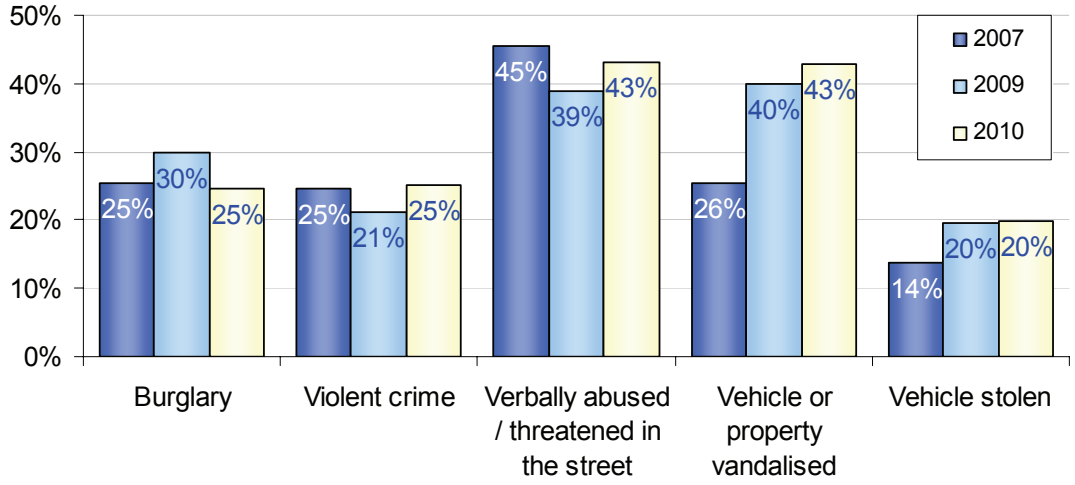


There were no significant differences between genders. However, generally greater proportions of those aged 45 or over were worried compared with those aged 16-44 years. For example: almost a third (30%) of those aged 45 or over were worried about becoming victims of burglary in the next 12 months compared with about a fifth (20%) of those aged 16-44 years; and there was an upward trend in the proportion of those worried about having a vehicle stolen, from 14% of people aged 16-34 years to 29% of those aged 65 or above.

Analysing concerns by Parish of residence showed that people living in St. Helier and the suburban parishes (defined in this report as St. Clement and St. Saviour) were generally more worried than those in the rural parishes. For example, about half of St. Helier and suburban residents said they were anxious about being verbally abused or threatened in the street compared to a third of residents in rural Parishes.

Questions on concerns about crime were included in the 2007 and 2009 rounds of JASS. The proportions of those who were worried at some level about becoming a victim of each crime are shown in Figure 7.3 and are compared with this year's results.

Figure 7.3 How worried are you that you might become a victim of the following in the next 12 months?
Percent who are "Very" or "Fairly" worried about each crime

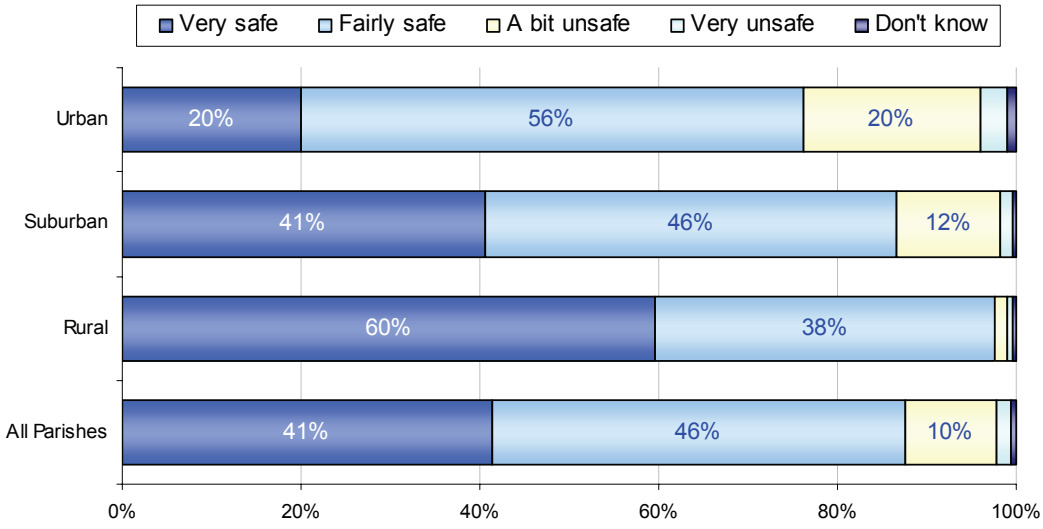


The proportion of people worried about having a vehicle or property vandalised has increased from about a quarter in 2007 to more than two-fifths in 2010. The proportions worried about burglary, violent crime or being abused / threatened in the street have remained at similar levels over the three years.

Neighbourhood Safety

How safe or unsafe Islanders consider their neighbourhood to be was found to vary depending where they lived (Figure 7.4). For example, 98% of those living in rural Parishes considered their neighbourhood to be "Very safe" or "Fairly safe" compared with three-quarters (76%) of those living in St. Helier. A fifth of St Helier residents felt their neighbourhood to be "A bit unsafe" and 3% thought it "Very unsafe".

Figure 7.4 How safe or unsafe do you consider your neighbourhood to be *(within 5 minutes walk of your home)*?



Overall, the proportions of those feeling “Very safe” and “Fairly safe” are not significantly different to those found in JASS 2009.

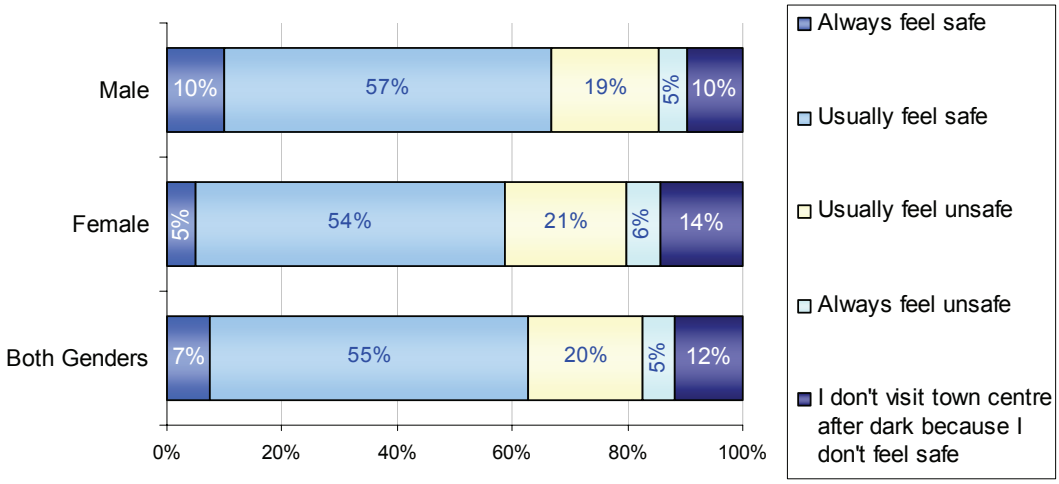
St. Helier Town Centre

JASS 2010 sought to explore how safe Islanders felt in St. Helier town centre after dark. Around one in six people (18%) reported that they do not visit St. Helier town centre at night because they have no need to; this group was excluded from the subsequent analysis on perceived safety.

More than half (55%) of people who do, or would, visit the town centre after dark said they “Usually feel safe”; a further 7% said that they “Always feel safe” (Figure 7.5). In contrast, a fifth (20%) said that they “Usually feel unsafe”, and around one in twenty (5%) “Always feel unsafe” in the town centre after dark. One in eight (12%) don’t visit the town centre after dark because they don’t feel safe.

Of those who actually visit the town centre after dark, about seven out of ten said they feel safe at some level.

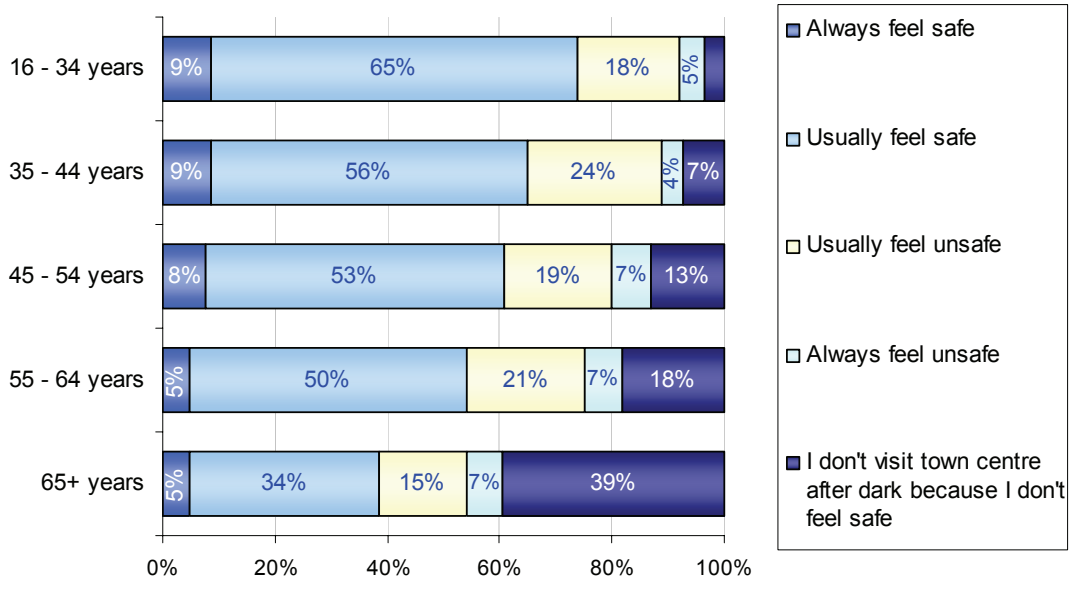
Figure 7.5 How safe or unsafe do you feel when visiting St. Helier town centre at night? *By gender (percentages; excluding those who do not visit because they have no need)*



A greater proportion of women reported not visiting the town centre after dark because they didn’t feel safe (14% of women compared with 10% of men), whilst a lower proportion of women said that they always felt safe in town after dark (5% of women compared with 10% of men).

Responses by age (shown in Figure 7.6) show a clear trend, whereby older age groups have a greater proportion of those that “Don’t visit the town centre because I don’t feel safe” and corresponding smaller proportions reporting that they “Always feel safe” and “Usually feel safe”. The distribution of responses, overall and by age and gender, is similar to that reported in JASS 2009.

Figure 7.6 How safe or unsafe do you feel when visiting St. Helier town centre at night? *By age (percentages; excluding those who do not visit because they have no need)*

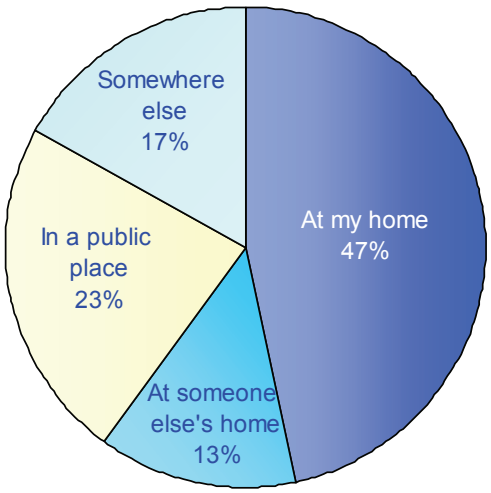


Chapter 8 – The Ambulance Service

Calling the Ambulance Service

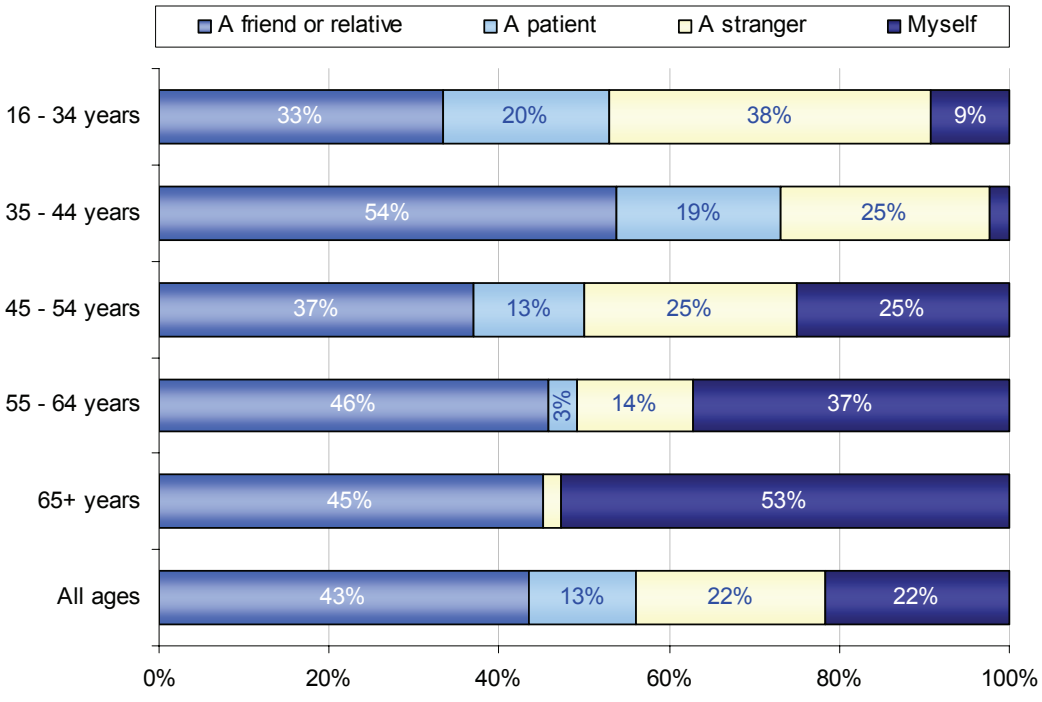
One in ten people reported having called 999 for the Ambulance Service in the past twelve months. Almost half (47%) of callers were at home when they dialled 999 for the Ambulance Service (see Figure 8.1), around a quarter (23%) were in a public place and about one in eight (13%) were at someone else's home.

Figure 8.1 Where were you when you called the ambulance?



More than two fifths (43%) were calling for a friend or relative and around one in five (22%) were calling for themselves or a stranger (Figure 8.2). The majority of people calling the ambulance for a patient were working in private health or the public sector.

Figure 8.2 Who were you calling the ambulance for? *By age*



Respondents aged 65 or over were more likely to call for the ambulance for themselves (53%) compared to just 9% of those aged 16–34 years. More than a third (38%) of calls by 16–34 year olds were for a stranger

Respondents were also asked about their experience of their phone call with the ambulance call taker, in terms of understanding location, being reassured and being given advice before the ambulance arrived:

- more than nine out of ten callers (96%) found that their location was understood; 3% found that the call taker did not understand their location;
- seven out of ten people (70%) found the call taker to be reassuring, with another 26% finding them reassuring to some extent; 4% did not feel reassured;
- one fifth of callers (20%) did not require advice before the ambulance arrived. Of those who did, more than half (55%) received advice, a quarter (26%) did not receive advice and the remaining 19% couldn't remember.

Receiving treatment

A small proportion (7%) of individuals had been treated by an ambulance crew in the last twelve months. Due to the small numbers involved, therefore, interpretation from the following analysis should be considered with caution.

Trust and confidence

The survey questionnaire asked whether those treated had trust and confidence in the professional skills of the ambulance crew. Almost nine of out ten people (88%) who answered the question said that they definitely trusted the crew's skills and a further 10% trusted them to some extent. The remaining 2% of respondents to this question didn't know or couldn't remember.

Explanation of treatment

Four-fifths (82%) of respondents said that the ambulance crew definitely explained their care and treatment in a way that they could understand. Another 14% reported that it was explained to some extent.

Respect and dignity

One in ten (10%) respondents reported that the ambulance crew talked in front of them as if they weren't there, either "Definitely" or "To some extent". The majority (86%) of those treated said that the crew did not talk in front of them as if they weren't there; 4% couldn't remember or didn't know.

Hospital Transportation

Respondents who had been transported to hospital by an ambulance or a Patient Transport Service vehicle were asked about their experience of the journey.

Cleanliness of vehicle

Of those transported to hospital by ambulance (either as a result of a 999 call or called for by a doctor) or by a Patient Transport Service vehicle, more than nine out of ten (93%) found the vehicle to be clean, either "Very clean" (81%) or "Fairly clean" (12%). The remainder of responses to this question didn't know or couldn't remember.

Comfort of journey

Asked whether the driver took care to make the journey as comfortable as possible, almost nine out of ten (87%) of those transported said that they definitely received a comfortable journey and a further 10% said it was comfortable to some extent. The remaining respondents couldn't remember or didn't know.

Respect and dignity

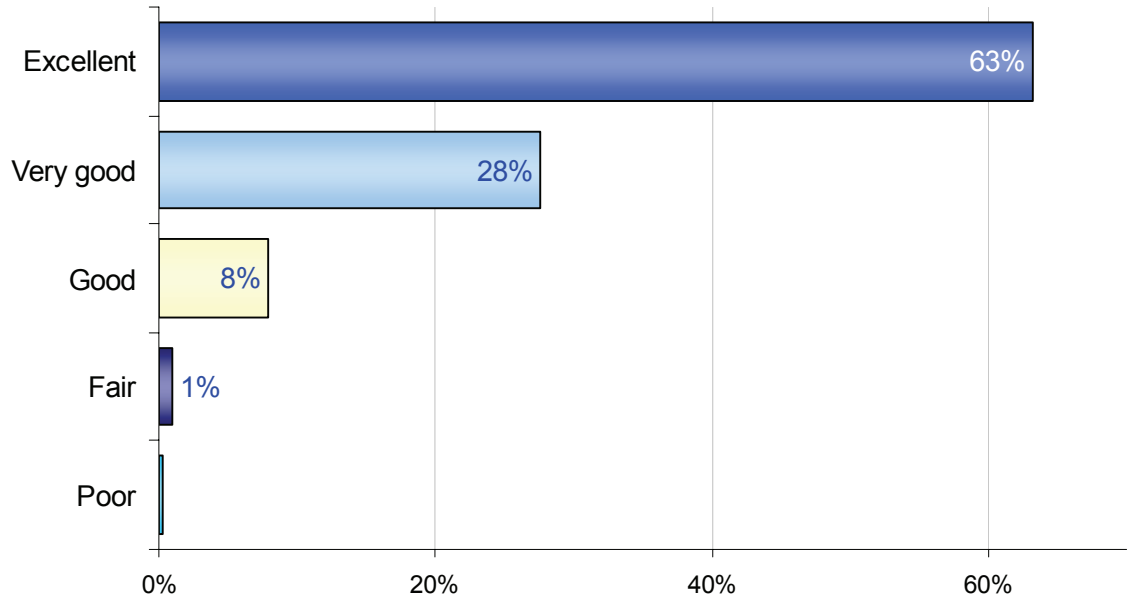
Nine out of ten respondents (90%) who had been transported said that the driver and/or crew definitely treated them with respect and dignity and a further 7% answered "Yes, to some extent".

Ambulance Service Care

Those individuals who had received care from the ambulance service in the last twelve months (including Ambulance and Patient Transport Services) were asked to rate the care that they received.

Almost two-thirds (63%) of respondents to this question rated the care as "Excellent", and a further 28% rated the service as "Very good" (see Figure 8.3). Some nine out of ten people who had received such care, therefore, rated it as very good or better. A further 8% rated the care to be "Good".

Figure 8.3 Overall, how would you rate the care you received from the Ambulance Service?

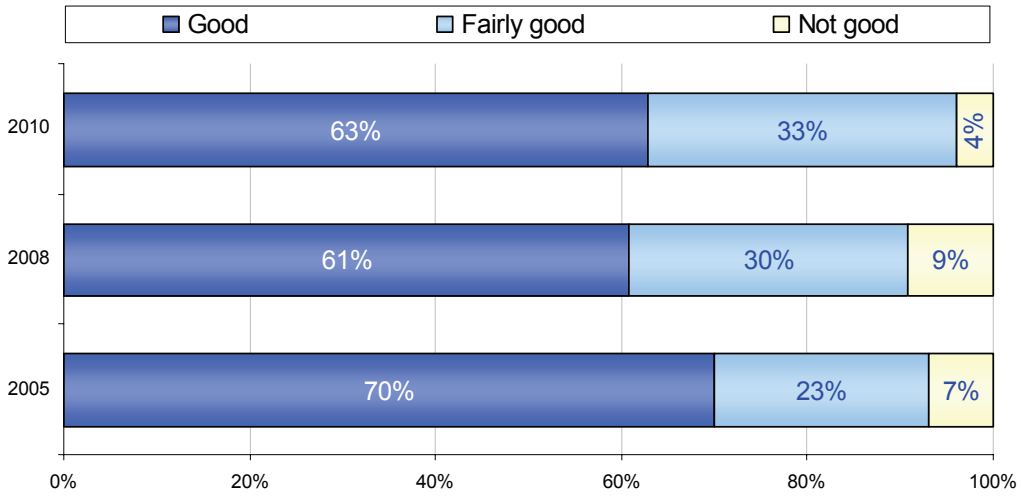


Chapter 9 – Health

Self-reported health rating

As in previous rounds of JASS, Islanders were asked to rate their health as “Good”, “Fairly good” or “Not good”; the results are shown in Figure 9.1. Between 2005 and 2008, a small but significant reduction was seen in the proportion of Islanders who rated their health as “Good”. The results of 2010 are similar to those of 2008.

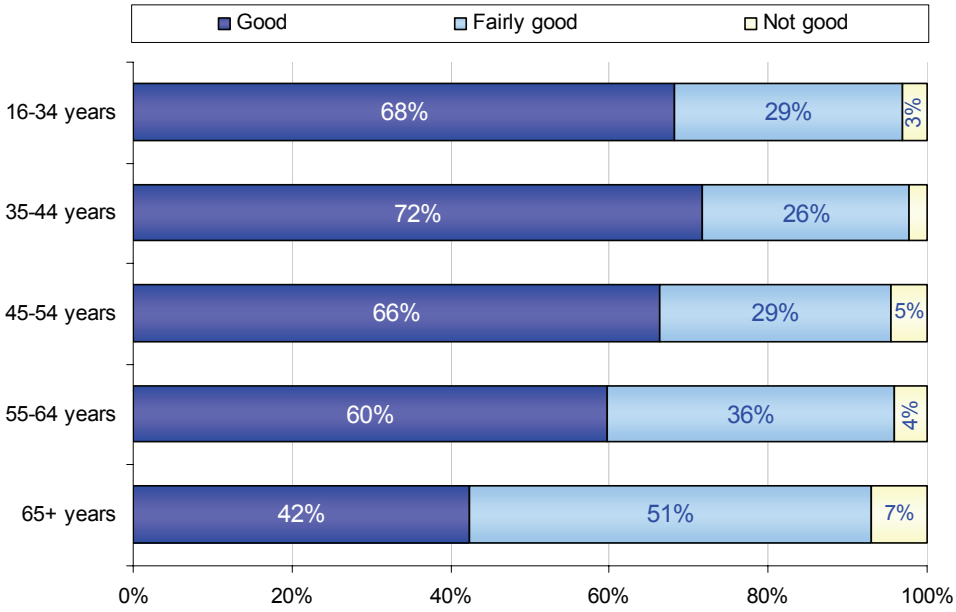
Figure 9.1 In general, how would you rate your health? *2005, 2008 and 2010*



It is worth noting that the wording of the question in JASS 2008 was slightly different; respondents were asked how they would rate their health “on the whole over the last 12 months”.

The responses in 2010 on self-reported health were similar by gender, but differences were observed by age group, as is apparent in Figure 9.2. The distributions by age are similar to the previous round of JASS.

Figure 9.2 In general, how would you rate your health? *By age*



Analysing the responses to self-reported health rating by tenure found no significant differences between people living in owner occupied, qualified or non-qualified rental accommodation, with around three-fifths to two-thirds of people in such dwellings rating their health as "Good". However, only two-fifths of those living in States/Parish rental accommodation described their health as "Good", whilst one in seven living in such accommodation felt their health was "Not good", compared with around one in thirty living in the other tenure categories.

JASS 2010 went on to ask respondents to rate their current health on a scale of one to ten, where ten is the best imaginable and one is the worst; the results are shown in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1 On a scale of one to ten, where ten is the best imaginable health and one is the worst, please enter a number corresponding to how good or bad your own health is today, in your own opinion?

	Scale	Percentage
Best imaginable health	10	13
	9	26
	8	32
	7	18
	6	5
	5	4
	4	2
	3	1
	2	~
Worst health	1	~

Seven out of ten respondents rated their health as 8 or better; the average (mean) self-rated health score was 8.0.

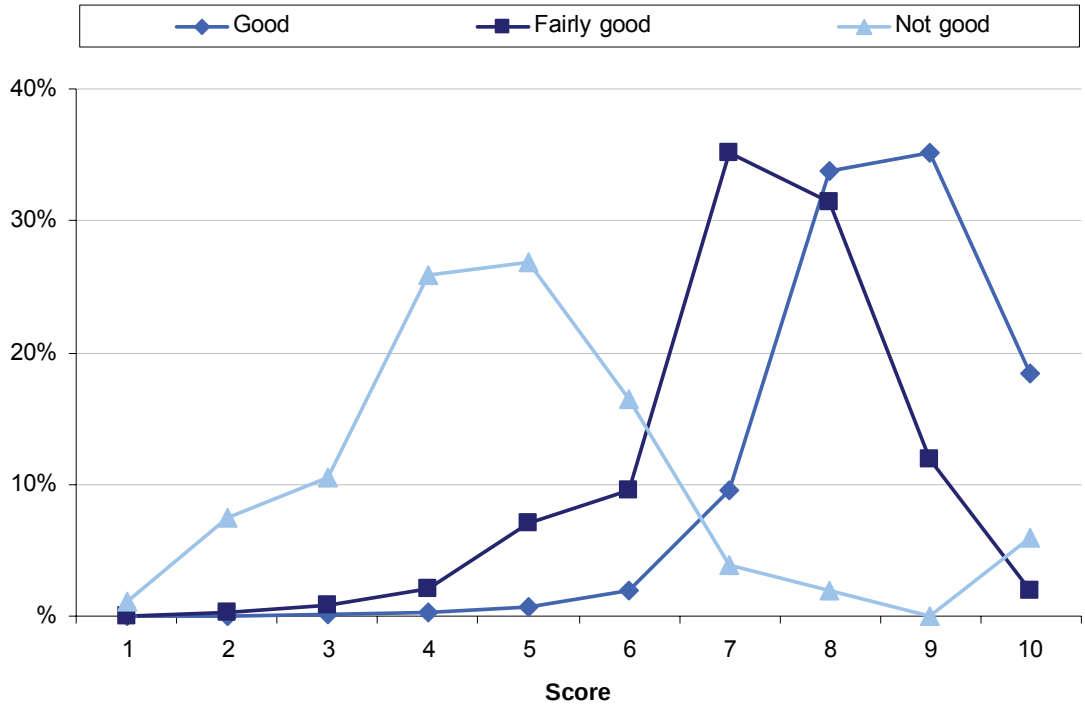
There was no significant difference in the distributions for males and females. However, as age increased the average score decreased slightly (see Table 9.2).

Table 9.2 Average self-rated health score by age

Age group	Average (mean) Score
16 – 34 years	8.2
35 – 44 years	8.1
45 – 54 years	8.0
55 – 64 years	7.9
65+ years	7.4
All	**8.0**

Investigating people's 1 to 10 scores by their self-reported health rating produces the distributions of scores shown in Figure 9.3. Individuals who considered their health to be "Not good" generally ascribed themselves lower scores than those who described their health as "Good" or "Fairly good".

Figure 9.3 Score distribution by self-reported health rating



Mobility

JASS 2010 asked people about their general mobility. Almost nine out of ten (87%) reported that they have no problems in walking about, whilst about one in eight (13%) said that they did have some problems. There was no difference by gender, but as might be expected the proportion indicating that they had some problems with mobility increased with age, from fewer than 10% of those aged under 55, to about one in six (16%) of those aged 55-64 and two-fifths (40%) of those aged 65 or over.

Self-care

A question about self-care, defined here as the ability to wash and dress oneself, revealed that around one in fifty adults (2%) either had some problems with self-care or were unable to care for themselves. This proportion was greatest for those aged 65 or over; almost 6% of this age group reported having some problems or were unable to wash or dress themselves.

Usual activities

Respondents were asked about their ability to perform their usual activities, such as work, study, housework, family or leisure activities. Nine out of ten adults (89%) reported having no problem with such activities. However, three out of ten people (30%) aged 65 or over said they had problems or were unable to do such activities.

Pain / discomfort

Almost a third (31%) of people answering the survey said they were in either moderate or extreme pain/discomfort, the remaining 69% reported having no pain/discomfort. Looking at the results by age reveals that as age increases the proportion of people reporting being in

pain/discomfort increases: three-fifths (59%) of those aged 65 or over reported being in moderate or extreme pain compared with a sixth (16%) of those aged 16-34 years.

Anxiety / depression

Four-fifths of people (80%) stated they were not anxious or depressed, however more than a sixth (18%) indicated that they were suffering moderately and a further 2% revealed they were extremely anxious or depressed. There was no significant age or gender dependence to the responses to this question.

Although the numbers responding to this survey in the following categories were small, the results are nevertheless informative:

- a third (35%) of people who were unemployed and looking for work reported that they were moderately anxious or depressed;
- a quarter (26%) of those who were unable to work due to long-term health/disability said they were extremely anxious or depressed; a further fifth (20%) said that they were moderately so.

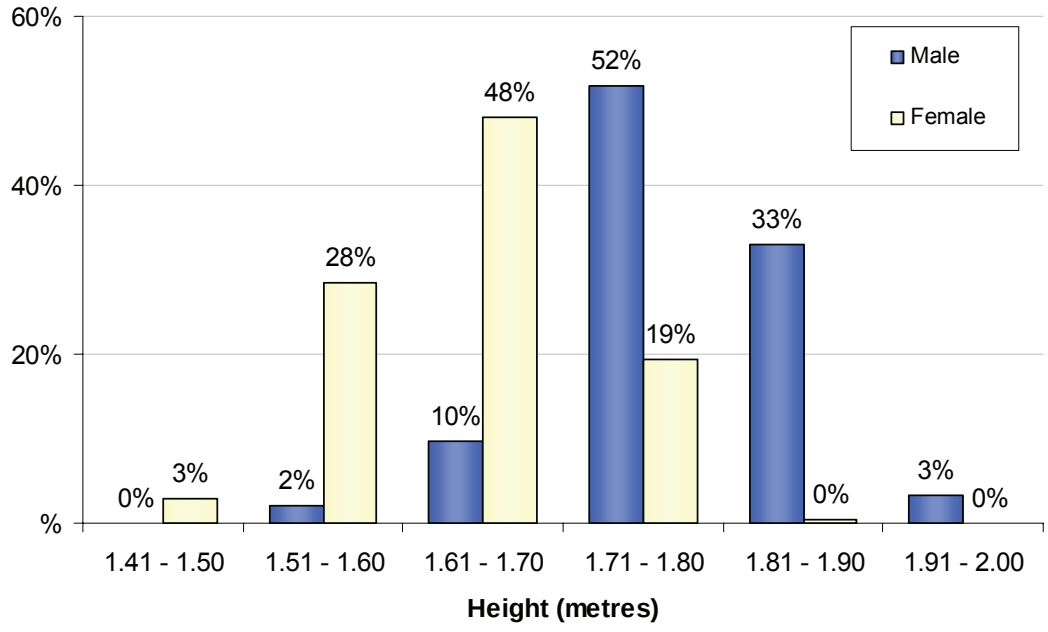
It should be reiterated that these results do not show causal effects, but draw attention to patterns within the data.

Height and weight measurements

Height

The mean (self-reported[5]) height for men in JASS 2010 was 1.8 metres (5 foot 10 inches) and for women was 1.6 metres (5 foot 5 inches). These means are the same as those found in 2008, when this question was last asked in JASS.

Figure 9.4 Self-reported height of Jersey's adult population



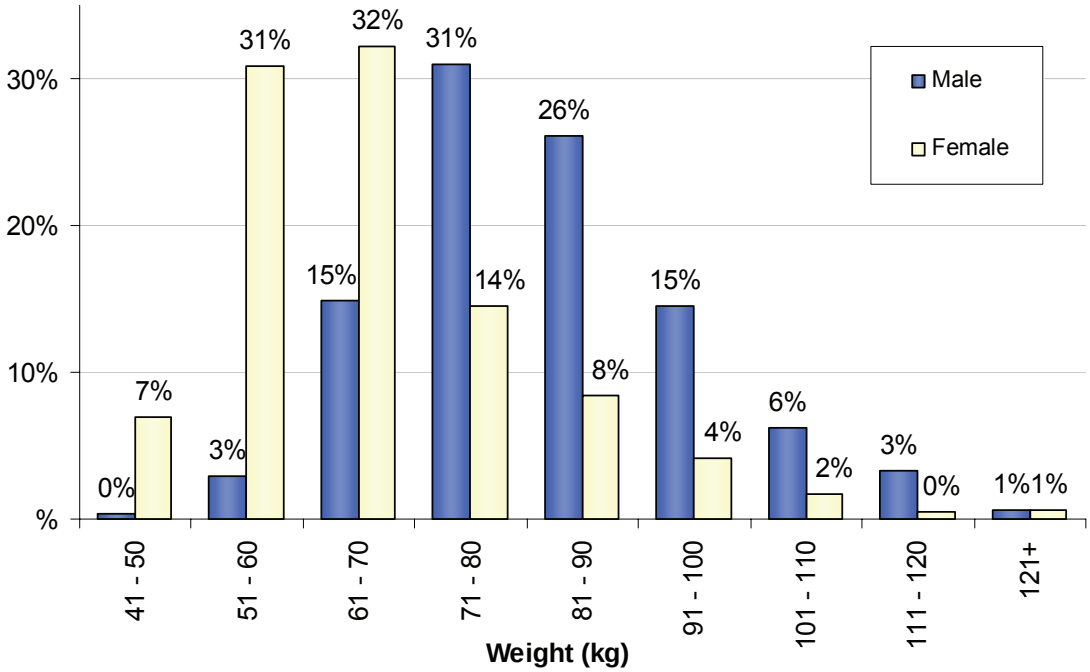
Around a half of men reported themselves to be between 1.71 - 1.80 metres in height and a half of women reported themselves to be between 1.61 - 1.70 metres.

[5] The term "self-reported" is used to describe results obtained through asking respondents to report their own height and weight, and to distinguish from "measured" information which would be gathered by a third party directly measuring these characteristics.

Weight

The mean (self-reported) weight for men in JASS 2010 was 82.9kg (13 stone 1 pound) and for women 67.6kg (10 stone 9 pounds).

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



Comparing these results to those of JASS 2008, there has been a slight increase in mean weight for both genders, the mean for men increasing by 1.5kg (3 pounds) and that for women by 0.9kg (2 pounds).

Body Mass Index (BMI)

Although it is interesting to note height and weight separately, a more useful measurement 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.

BMI is calculated by dividing a person's mass (colloquially "weight") in kilograms by the square of their height in metres. For example: a person 1.75 metres tall and with a mass of 65 kilograms has a BMI of 65 / (1.75 * 1.75) = 21.2. The classification of a person's nutritional status in terms of BMI values is shown in Table 9.3.

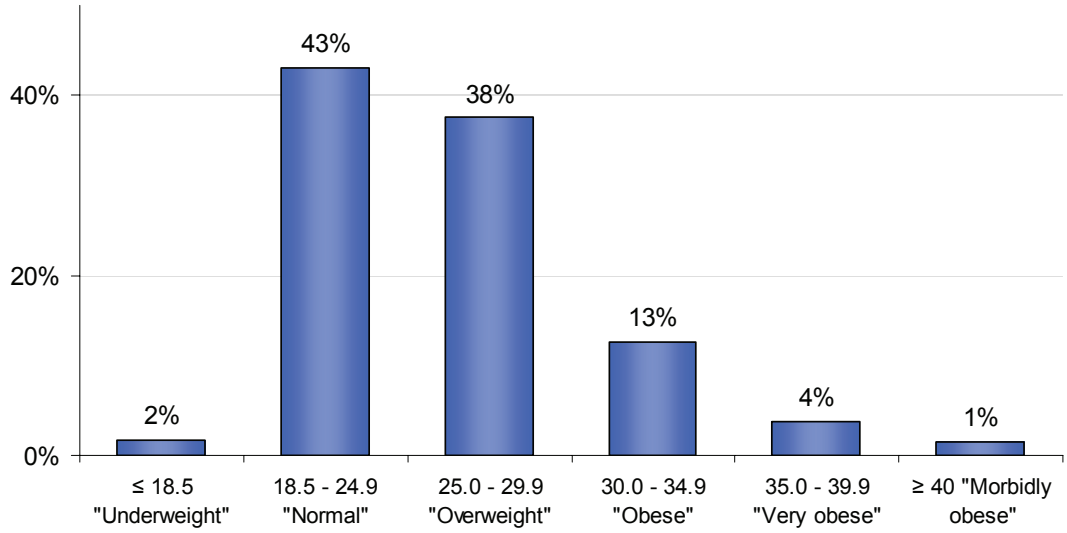
Table 9.3 Descriptive classifications of BMI values

Classification	BMI range
Underweight	< 18.5
Normal weight	18.5 – 24.9
Overweight	25.0 – 29.9
Obese	30.0 – 34.9
Very obese	35.0 – 39.9
Morbidly obese	> 40

The average (mean) BMI in Jersey determined by JASS 2010 was 25.9, with the mean for men being 26.4 and that for women 25.4. Reflecting the increase observed in weight compared with JASS 2008, the mean BMI has also increased, by 0.7 for men and by 0.6 for women.

Although the mean BMI is interesting, it is important to examine the distribution of BMI values to ascertain the proportions within each classification category. The distribution shown in Figure 9.6 shows that almost two-fifths (38%) of adults in Jersey in 2010 would be classified as "Overweight" from their self-reported height and weight measurements; a further 13% would be classed as "Obese"; and around one in twenty would be classified as "Very obese" or "Morbidly obese".

Figure 9.6 Body Mass Index of Jersey's adult population



Comparing this distribution to that of JASS 2008 shows the proportion of the Island's adults population in the "Normal" category is 10 percentage points lower in 2010 than it was in 2008 and, furthermore, every category with BMI values higher than the normal range has a greater proportion of the population in 2010 than in 2008.

It should also be noted that there is academic 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 has been 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[6].

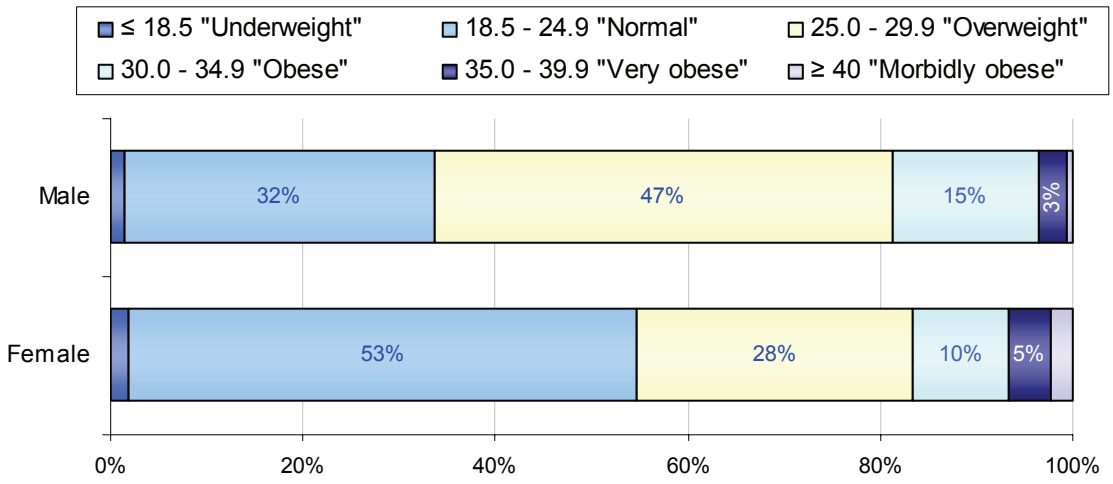
BMI by gender

Figure 9.7 shows that a greater proportion of women (53%) have a self-reported BMI in the "Normal" range than men (32%).

In contrast, almost half (47%) of men would be classified as "Overweight" compared with a quarter (28%) of women. There is also a greater proportion of men in the "Obese" category. The distribution of BMI by gender is similar to that found two years ago in JASS 2008; however, there are now lower proportions of each gender in the "Normal" category.

[6] (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).

Figure 9.7 Body Mass Index by gender



A known weakness of using BMI as a measure of nutritional status is that people who undertake a lot of sport or exercise are more likely to have higher BMI values due to having a higher muscle to fat ratio (muscle being heavier than fat), rather than actually being at increased risk of health issues related to being overweight. Looking at the number of times respondents said that they undertook at least moderate physical activity[7] each week, 15% of males and 11% of the females classified as "Overweight" reported doing more than 3 hours of moderate physical activity each week. Thus, although some of the men and women classified as "Overweight" are particularly active people, the sport/exercise effect does not account for the majority of this group.

BMI by age

As Table 9.4 shows, self-reported BMI tends to increase with age. Only those in the youngest category (16-34 years of age) have a mean BMI in the "Normal" range.

Table 9.4 Average BMI by age group

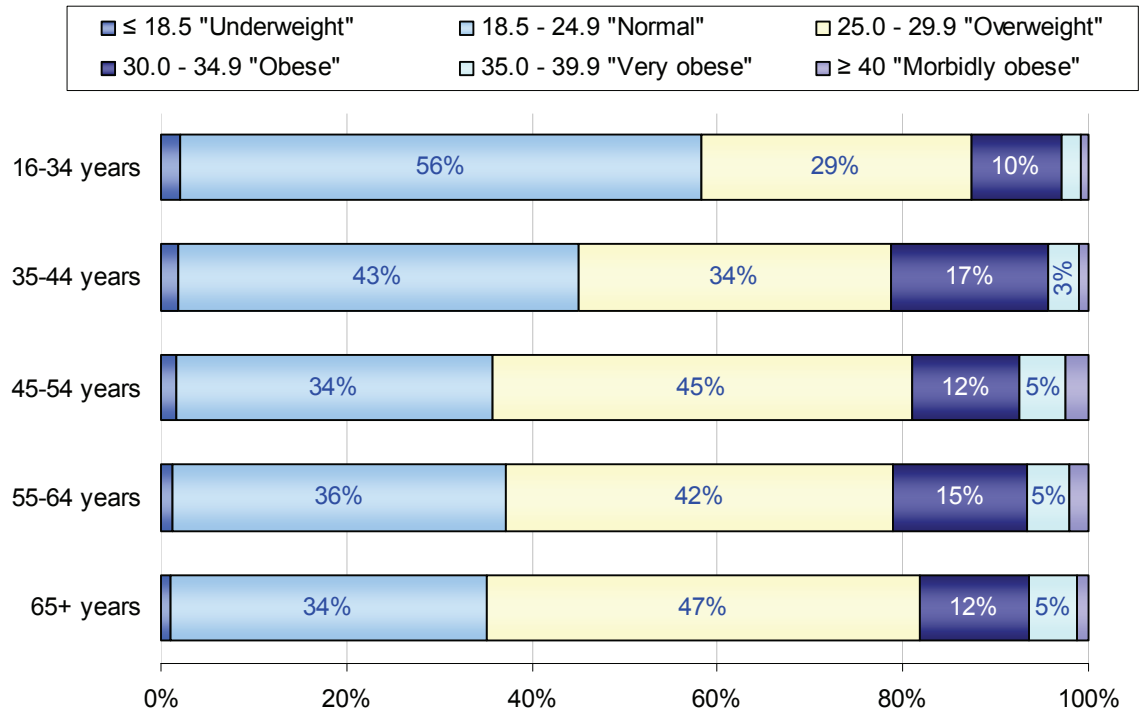
Age Category	JASS 2008	JASS 2010
16 – 34 years	23.7	24.8
35 – 44 years	25.9	26.0
45 – 54 years	25.9	26.5
55 – 64 years	26.5	26.6
65+ years	25.6	26.3

Table 9.4 also shows the latest results compared with those of 2008: in each age group the mean BMI was lower in JASS 2008, with the greatest differences being at either end of the age scale.

Figure 9.8 shows the Body Mass Index distribution by age group. More than half of those aged 16-34 are in the "Normal" range compared with only about a third of those aged 45 or over. The distributions of the three oldest age groups are similar, with almost two-thirds of these people being in the overweight and obese ranges.

[7] JASS 2010 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: brisk walking, cycling, manual work, swimming, playing sport, dancing etc".

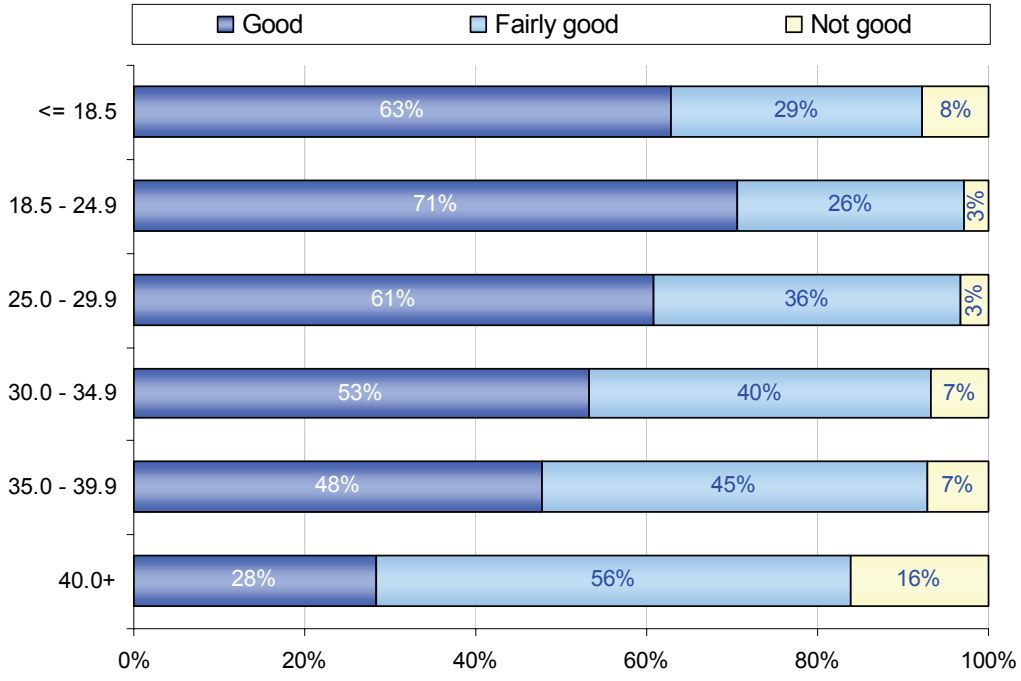
Figure 9.8 Distribution of Body Mass Index by age group



BMI and self-ratings of health

Figure 9.9 shows the distribution of self-reported health rating for each BMI category. Individuals with a BMI in the “Normal” range had the greatest proportion reporting “Good” health (71%). In contrast, respondents classified as “Morbidly obese” had the lowest proportion (28%) reporting “Good” health and the highest proportion (16%) describing their health as “Not good”.

Figure 9.9 In general, how would you rate your health? *By BMI*



For those categories of BMI above 25, the proportion with "Good" health tends to decrease as BMI increases. It is also worth noting that "Underweight" individuals have a greater proportion describing their health as "Not good" than those with BMI in the "Normal" range.

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

BMI and self-ratings of obesity

Respondents were also asked to describe themselves in terms of their weight. Table 9.5 shows the distribution of respondents who were able to do so (around 1% didn't) compared with the BMI classifications calculated through their self-reported height and weight measurements.

Table 9.5 Comparing self-rating of weight with self-reported BMI *(excluding people who were unsure or did not answer)*

Which of the following best describes you?	Self-rating percentage	Self-reported BMI percentage	BMI Categories
"Very underweight"	0	2	< 18.5
"Underweight"	3		
"About the right weight"	61	43	18.5 – 24.9
"Overweight"	33	38	25 – 29.9
"Very overweight"	3	18	30+
Total	**100**	**100**	**Total**

Table 9.5 illustrates a discrepancy between people's perceptions of how overweight or otherwise they are and their actual level of obesity. Whilst three-fifths (61%) of adults believed that they were about the right weight, only two-fifths (43%) are actually within the "Normal" range of BMI, as calculated from self-reported height and weight. Furthermore, whilst only a small percentage (3%) of adults considered themselves to be very overweight, almost a fifth (18%) would be classified as "very overweight" based on their BMI values.

There were no significant differences between men and women in the distribution of perceptions of their weight. However, given the significant differences outlined previously between men and women in the distribution of actual BMI, this indicates that men are more likely to consider themselves "about the right weight" whilst in reality being overweight, although this remains an issue for both sexes.

Table 9.6 gives more detail on this topic, with the blue highlighted cells indicating the percentage of individuals who correctly self-rated their weight when compared to their BMI value (calculated from self-reported height and weight).

Table 9.6 Self-reported Body Mass Index against perceptions of weight, *percentages*

BMI (from self-reported height & 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	**2**
18.5 - 24.9 (Normal)	0	2	39	2	0	**43**
25.0 - 29.9 (Overweight)	0	0	20	18	0	**38**
30 or more (Obese)	0	0	2	13	2	**18**
All	**62**	**3**	**62**	**33**	**3**	**100**

Almost two-fifths (39%) of adults correctly considered themselves to be "about the right weight", as they fall within the "Normal" BMI range. Another 4% who were actually within the "Normal" range incorrectly considered themselves to be either underweight or overweight.

More than a fifth (22%) of Islanders viewed themselves as "about the right weight" but were actually overweight or obese, as defined by their BMI. This underestimation of perceived weight was also found in those individuals who considered themselves "overweight" whilst in reality being obese or worse (13%).

Only small numbers of people over-estimated their weight: 2% considered themselves as overweight but actually fall within the "Normal" BMI range and 1% considered themselves to be about right but were actually underweight.

Waist measurements

JASS 2010 found the average (mean) waist size in Jersey to be 90 cm (35.3 inches) for men and 79 cm (31.3 inches) for women, as shown in Table 9.7. The UK National Sizing Survey (SizeUK[8]) found that the average waist size in the UK for men is 94 cm (37 inches) and 86 cm (34 inches) for women.

Table 9.7 Average (mean) self-reported waist size against measured UK average

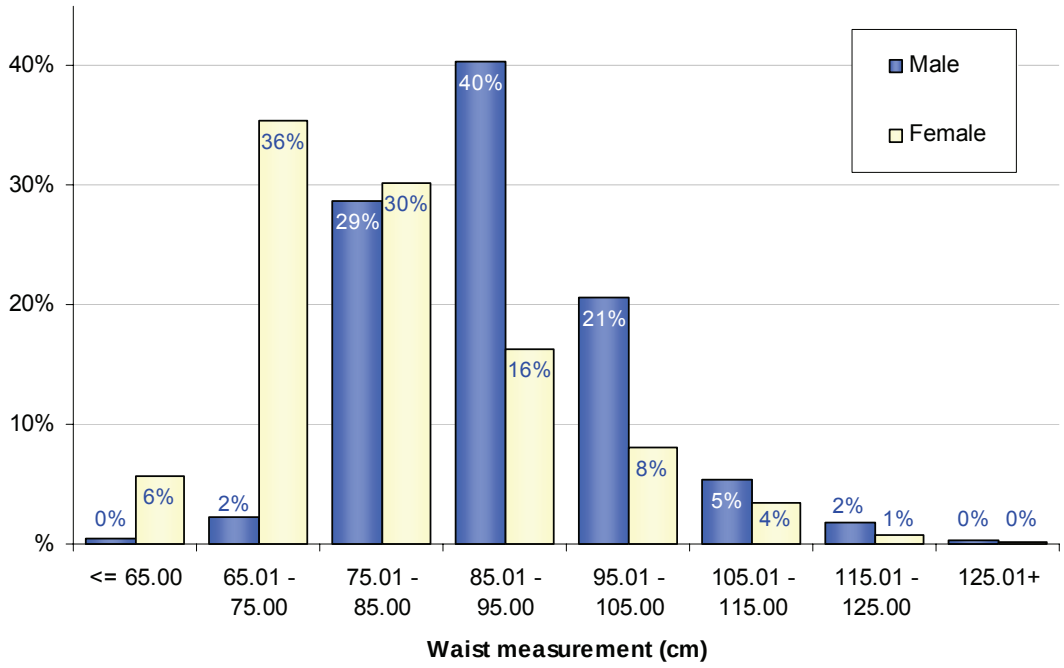
	UK average	JASS 2010	JASS 2008
Men	94 cm (37 In.)	90 cm (35.3 In.)	90 cm (35.4 In.)
Women	86 cm (34 In.)	79 cm (31.3 In.)	79 cm (31.1 In.)

[8] UK National Sizing Survey, known as SizeUK, is a collaboration of the UK Government, 17 major UK retailers and leading academics, whereby 11,000 subjects were scanned for their anthropometric details (data first available from 2004) and is the first survey of its kind since the 1950's. See www.size.org for details.

The self-reported Jersey average is about 2 inches less than that of the UK, for both genders. However, it should be noted that the UK figure is derived from measurements made by a third party, rather than being self-reported, and is therefore likely to be more reliable. Previous research[9] has shown that there is a significant underestimation of waist size when it is self-reported, of 7.9 cm (3.1 inches) for men and 5.5 cm (2.2 inches) for women.

The distribution of waist sizes for men and women is shown in Figure 9.10.

Figure 9.10 Self-reported waist measurements of Jersey's adult population; *By gender*



Waist measurements and cardiovascular disease

A waist measurement of more than 94 cm (37 inches) for men and 80 cm (32 inches) for women has been shown to be associated with an increased risk of cardio-vascular disease. Those with a waist measurement above 102 cm (40 inches) for men and 88 cm (35 inches) for women are said to be at very high risk[10], as shown in Table 9.8.

Table 9.8 Cardio-vascular disease risk *by waist measurement*

Risk Factor	Men	Women
Ideal	Less than 94cm (37 inches)	Less than 80 cm (32 inches)
High	94 - 101 cm (37 – 40 inches)	80 – 87 cm (32 – 35 inches)
Very high	More than 102 cm (40 inches)	More than 88 cm (35 inches)

[9] N. Taub et al, 2008 "The accuracy of self-measurement and self-estimation of waist circumference in a multi-ethnic population", Diabetes UK APC, P376

[10] Classifications as described by the World Heart Federation (www.world-heart-federation.org) and the National Health Service (www.nhs.uk)

Table 9.9 shows the proportions in Jersey of each gender, by age, having a waist size associated with an increased risk of cardio-vascular disease.

Table 9.9 Percentages of each age group with a waist size associated with increased risk of cardio-vascular disease

Gender	Risk Factor	Age group (years)					All
		16-34	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65+**	
Male	Ideal	80	74	77	71	46	71
	High	18	17	13	21	35	20
	Very high	1	9	10	8	20	9
	Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Female	Ideal	73	53	58	49	43	58
	High	18	22	24	23	25	22
	Very high	9	25	18	28	32	21
	Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Overall, a fifth of both men (20%) and women (22%) were found to be in the high risk category. A further 9% of men and a fifth (21%) of women are at very high risk.

As age increases, the proportion of women at very high risk increases, with around one in three women aged 55 years or over being in the very high risk category.

The proportion of men at very high risk is lower than that for women, at each age group. Nevertheless, one in five men aged 65 or over are in the very high risk category, based on their waist measurement.

Physical Activity

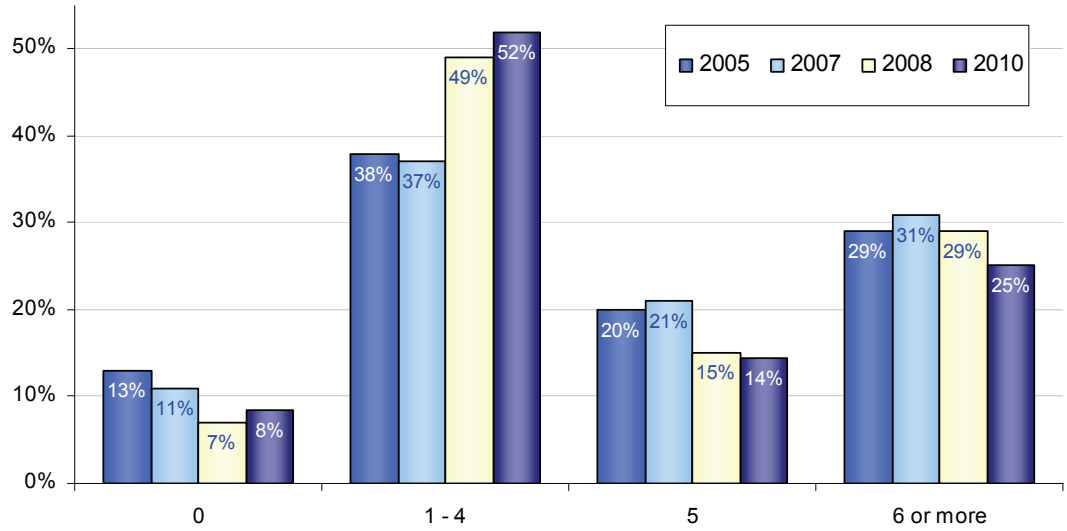
The WHO[11] recommends the physical activity level for adults is at least 30 minutes of at least moderate intensity activity at least five times a week.

This year, JASS 2010 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 provided; respondents were asked to include “any activity that means you breathe a little fast, be slightly out of breath, feel warmer and have a slightly faster heartbeat.” Examples given of such activity were brisk walking, cycling, manual work, swimming, playing sport and dancing.

Given this broad definition, and reliance on respondents to judge the level of physical activity which they undertook, there was a broad range of responses 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 enabled comparison with previous rounds of JASS to be made (although it should be taken into account that the question was asked slightly differently in previous years). Figure 9.11 shows the results for JASS 2010 compared with those obtained in previous editions.

[11] World Health Organisation, www.who.org

Figure 9.11 Number of episodes of moderate physical activity of 30 minutes or more undertaken each week



The results for 2010 reaffirm the increase seen in 2008 in the proportion of adults doing less than the recommended number of 5 periods of activity per week: from around half in 2005-2007 to three-fifths in 2008-2010.

Analysing people's activity level by BMI shows that as BMI increases, the percentage of individuals doing less than the recommended amount increases.

Healthy eating

In the UK, the NHS recommends that people eat five or more portions of fruit and vegetables each day *(www.5aday.nhs.uk)*. JASS 2010 found that two-thirds (66%) of adults in Jersey eat less than the recommended daily amount. Similar proportions were found in JASS 2008 (65%) and JASS 2007 (59%).

As in previous rounds of JASS, the 16-34 age-group was the least likely to eat the recommended number of portions, with almost three-quarters (72%) not meeting the guideline, compared with 63% of people aged 65 or over.

Table 9.10 Portions of fruit and vegetables by self-rated health; *percentages*

How many portions have you eaten in the last 24 hours?	In general, how would you rate your health?			
	Good	Fairly good	Not good	**All**
Less than 5 portions	65	68	76	**66**
5 portions or more	35	32	24	**34**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

As Table 9.10 shows, those who had reported their health as "Not good" were found to be the least likely to eat the recommended portions of fruit and vegetables, with three-quarters (76%) eating fewer than five portions. The results for individuals who rated their health as "Good" or "Fairly good" were similar, with around a third in each category having eaten five or more portions of fruit and vegetables. *It should be reiterated that these results do not show causal effects of poor health, but draw attention to patterns within the data.*

Smoking habits

An Island-wide smoking ban was introduced in public places in Jersey in January 2007. As Table 9.11 shows, there has been no significant change since 2007 in the proportion of adults who smoke daily.

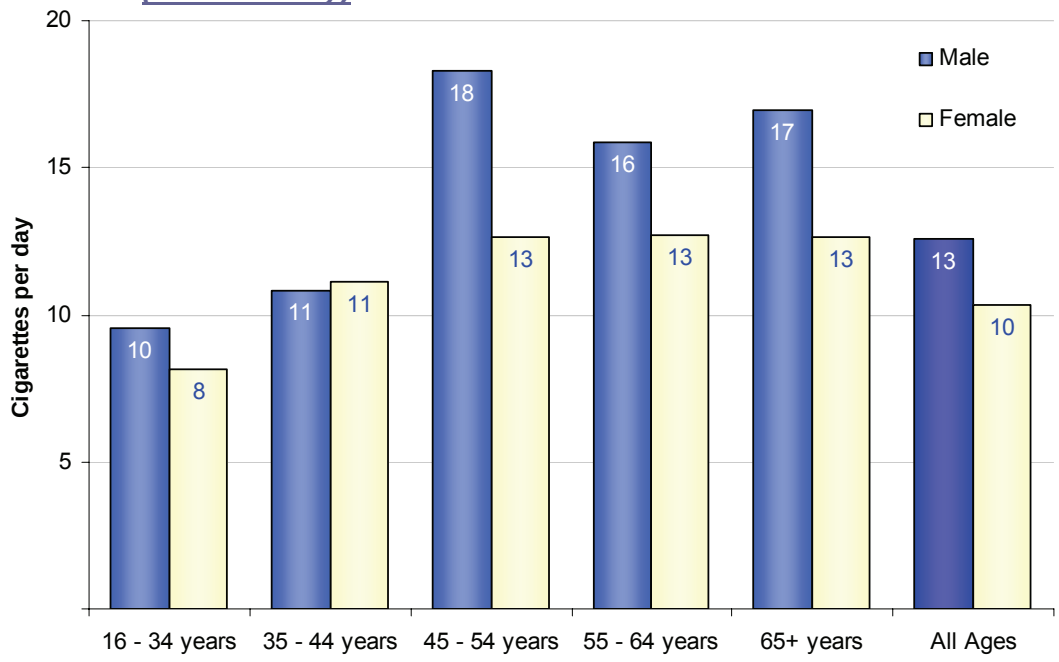
Table 9.11 Do you smoke? *By year, percentages*

	2010	2008	2007	2005
I have never smoked / I don't smoke	47	48	48	45
I used to smoke occasionally but don't now	13	15	15	12
I used to smoke daily but don't now	17	16	17	17
I smoke occasionally but not everyday	8	5	6	6
I smoke daily	15	16	14	19

The proportion of adults who don't (or have never) smoked has remained steady since 2007, at just under a half. However, the number of cigarettes per day smoked by those who do smoke daily has seen an ongoing reduction, for both genders. Across all ages, the average number of cigarettes smoked per day for male daily smokers was 13 in 2010, compared with 16 in 2008 and 21 in 2005. A reduction has also been seen for female daily smokers: the average number smoked per day was 10 in 2010; 13 in 2008; and 15 in 2005.

Figure 9.12 shows the average number of cigarettes smoked per day in 2010 for each gender, broken down by age group.

Figure 9.12 How many cigarettes do you smoke each day, *by age (smokers only)*



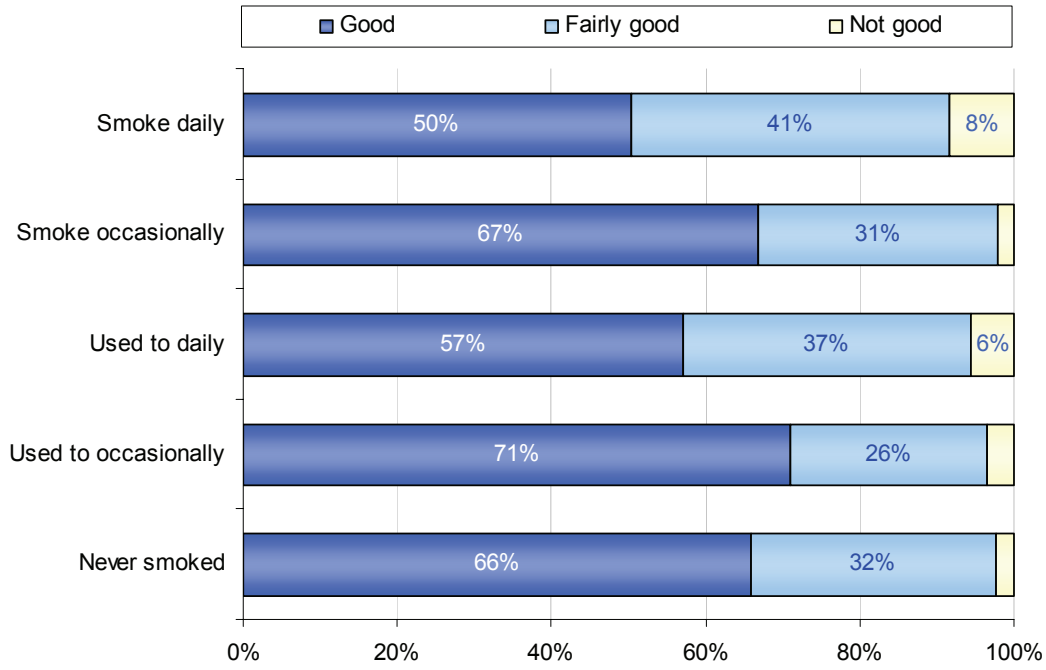
People aged 16-34 smoke less than the overall average, with men in this age group smoking 10 cigarettes per day and women smoking 8. Those aged 45 or over smoke above the daily averages for men and women; men aged 45 or over smoke 16 to 18

cigarettes per day, whilst women in this age group smoke an average of 13 cigarettes per day.

Smoking and health

The proportion of people who reported their health as “Not good” is greatest for those who smoke daily (8%) and those who used to smoke daily (6%) – see Figure 9.13. However, as with the number of cigarettes smoked daily, the number of daily smokers reporting their health as “Not good” has decreased since 2008, when 16% of daily smokers described their health as such.

Figure 9.13 In general, how would you rate your health?
By frequency of smoking



Drinking habits

JASS 2010 found that around one in ten (11%) of the adult population reported never drinking alcohol.

Table 9.12 How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?
By gender (Percentages)

	Male	Female	**All**
Never	8	14	11
Once a month or less	9	18	14
2-4 times a month	23	25	24
2-3 times a week	32	28	30
4 or more times a week	28	15	21
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

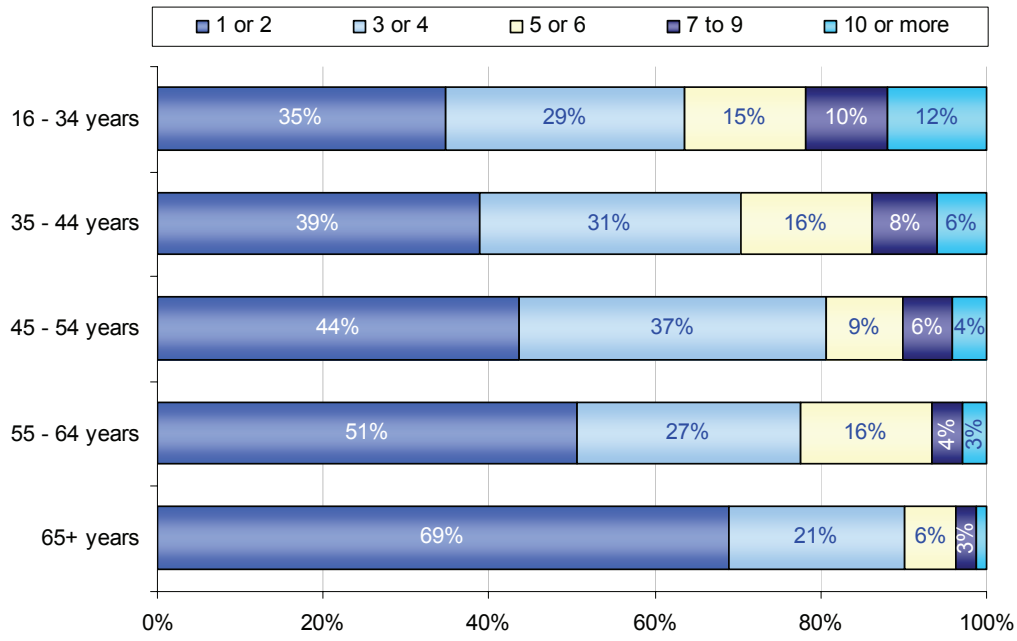
Table 9.12 shows that the proportion of non-drinkers is slightly greater for women (14%) than men (8%). Similarly, a greater proportion of women than men reported that they drink alcohol once a month or less frequently.

In contrast, men were more likely than women to drink four or more times in a week, with over a quarter (28%) of men doing so compared to around a sixth (15%) of women.

Alcohol Quantities

Survey respondents were given examples of how many units were contained in certain alcoholic drinks; for instance a single measure of spirit is one unit, one pint of ordinary beer is two units, as is a standard glass of wine. Respondents were then asked to estimate how many units they typically drink in a day when they do drink alcohol (see Figure 9.14).

Figure 9.14 How many units of alcohol do you have on a typical day when drinking?



The heavier drinkers, those drinking more than 7 units in one day, tended to be of a younger age-group; more than a fifth (22%) of those aged 16-34 reported drinking at least 7 units per day on days when they drink alcohol.

Differences were found between male and female drinkers, with around a half (53%) of women stating they drank 1 or 2 units compared to about a third (36%) of men.

Exceeding the recommendations

As well as asking about drinking frequency over a week and the quantity drank on a typical day, respondents were also 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 respondents had exceeded the recommended limits (Table 9.13).

Table 9.13 Number of days on which the recommended upper daily limits of alcohol were exceeded, *by age and gender (Percentages)*

Gender	Age (years)	Number of days on which recommended upper daily limit of alcohol were exceeded					Total
		0	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 6	Everyday	
Men	16 – 34 years	43	37	14	1	4	100
	35 – 44 years	38	39	14	4	6	100
	45 – 54 years	41	36	10	2	11	100
	55 – 64 years	43	32	12	5	8	100
	65+ years	74	10	5	4	7	100
	All men	**46**	**32**	**12**	**3**	**7**	**100**
Women	16 – 34 years	51	35	13	1	0	100
	35 – 44 years	59	32	8	1	1	100
	45 – 54 years	52	30	12	3	3	100
	55 – 64 years	62	29	6	1	2	100
	65+ years	85	9	1	1	3	100
	All women	**60**	**28**	**9**	**1**	**2**	**100**
Both	**All ages**	**54**	**30**	**10**	**2**	**4**	**100**

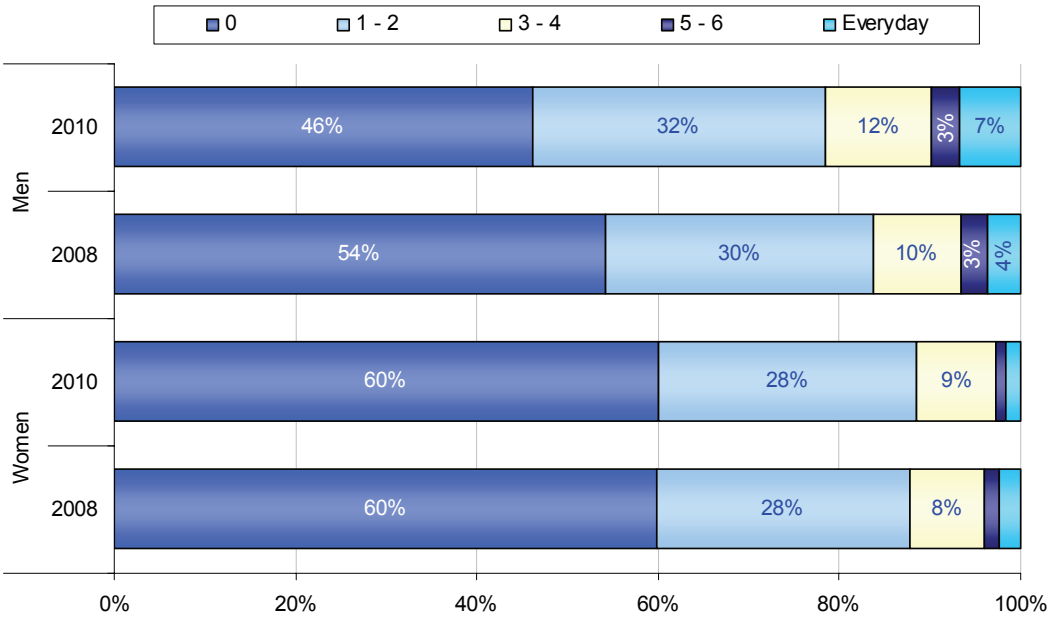
Almost a half (46%) of men and three-fifths (60%) of women did not exceed the daily recommended upper limits on any occasion during the previous week.

However, around a third of both men and women had exceeded the daily recommended upper limits on one or two occasions during the previous week, and a further 22% of men and 12% of women had exceeded the daily limits on at least three occasions.

Comparing these results with those found by JASS 2008 shows that for women the distribution of occasions on which the recommended upper limit was exceeded has not changed over the two year period (see Figure 9.15).

The distribution for men, however, shows that slightly more men now exceed the recommended upper limit on at least one occasion per week.

Figure 9.15 Number of days where the upper limit of recommended daily limits of alcohol was exceeded, *2008 and 2010*



The reported previous week's drinking was further analysed in order to determine on how many days respondents had drunk more than twice the recommended upper limits – that is, more than 6 units in a day for a women, and more than 8 units in a day for a man.

Figure 9.16 Number of days in the previous week where more than twice the recommended upper daily limit of alcohol was consumed, *by age*

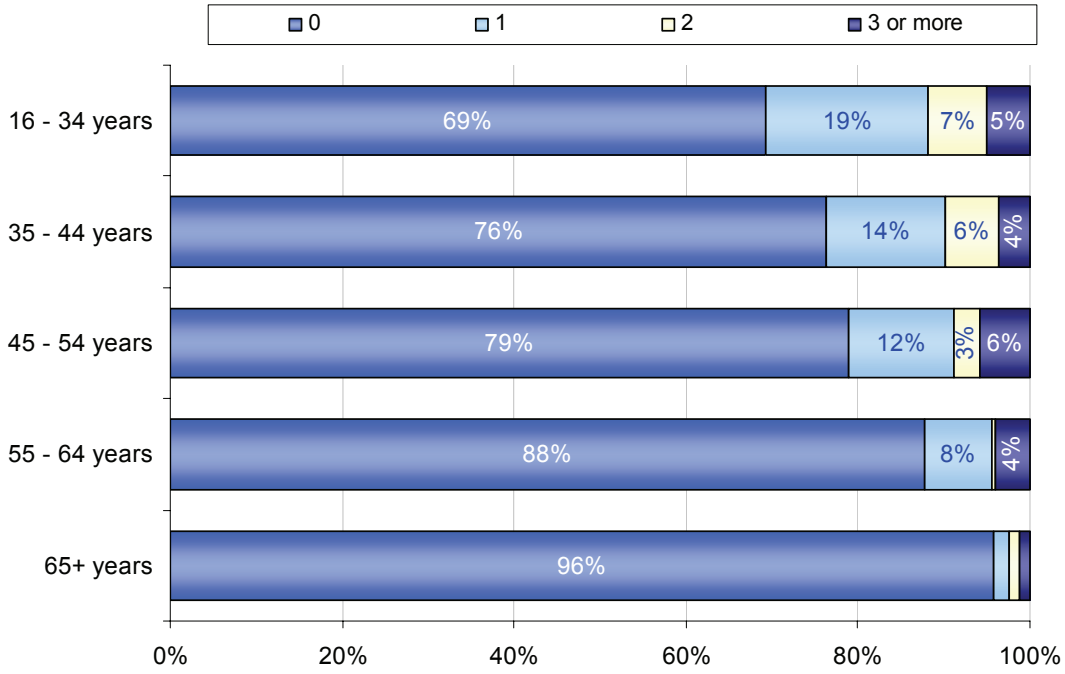


Figure 9.16 shows that drinking more than twice the recommended upper limits is more of an issue for younger age-groups: around one in eight (12%) of those aged 16-34 drank more than twice the daily recommended limits on at leat two occasions in the previous week. A similar pattern of behaviour was found by JASS 2008.

Fast Alcohol Screening Test

A analytical tool[12] used to gauge harmful or hazardous drinking by awarding a score based on the following set of questions was included in JASS 2010:

- How often do you have 8 (men) / 6 (women) or more drinks on one occasion?
- How often in the last year have you not been able to remember what happened when drinking the night before?
- How often in the last year have you failed to do what was expected of you because of drinking?
- Has a relative / friend / doctor / health-worker been concerned about your drinking or advised you to cut down?

The answers to these questions are scored (see Annex B for scoring system); receiving a score of 3 or above is considered indicative of harmful or hazardous drinking. Table 9.14 shows the results of this analysis, by age group and gender.

Table 9.14 FAST alcohol screening test score *by age and gender (Percentages)*

Gender	Age group	FAST score		Total
		0 to 2	3 or above	
Men	16 – 34 years	85	15	100
	35 – 44 years	78	22	100
	45 – 54 years	77	23	100
	55 – 64 years	80	20	100
	65+ years	91	9	100
	All men	**82**	**18**	**100**
Women	16 – 34 years	80	20	100
	35 – 44 years	87	13	100
	45 – 54 years	85	15	100
	55 – 64 years	93	7	100
	65+ years	97	3	100
	All women	**87**	**13**	**100**
Both	**All ages**	**85**	**15**	**100**

Overall, roughly one in six men and one in eight women received a FAST score of 3 or above.

[12] Hodgson R et al, (2002), The Fast alcohol screening test, Alcohol and Alcoholism, 37 (1): 61-66

For each age group above 35 years, a greater proportion of men than women received a FAST score of at least 3.

However, a fifth of women (20%) aged between 16-34 years had a score of at least 3, compared with 15% of their male counterparts.

As age increases above 45 years the proportion of individuals with a high FAST score decreases, for both genders. Men aged between 45-54 years represented the group with the greatest proportion (23%) of individuals with high scores; women aged 65 or over had the smallest proportion (3%).

Drinking related consequences

Analysing the results to each question used in the FAST scoring system reveals that around one in twenty (5%) adults in Jersey have failed to do what was expected of them because of their drinking on at least one occasion, the majority (92%) of these indicating that this had occurred less than monthly.

Around one in eight (12%) reported they have not been able to remember what happened when drinking the night before with a less than monthly frequency. Over four-fifths (86%) said that this never happened, but around one in a hundred (1%) said they couldn't remember after drinking the night before on a more than monthly basis.

Asked whether a relative, friend, doctor or health-worker had been concerned about their drinking or advised them to cut down, around one in thirty (3%) revealed that this had happened but not in the last year. Another 3% said this had happened in the last year, whereas more than nine out of ten (94%) respondents said this had never happened.

The results to other questions asked in the survey, but not used in the FAST scoring system itself, show that around one in a hundred (1%) adults indicated that they needed an alcoholic drink in the morning to get themselves going, with the majority of these stating that this occurred less than monthly.

Over four-fifths (86%) of individuals stated that they have never had a feeling of guilt or regret after drinking. However, one in eight (12%) said that they did feel guilt or regret less than once a month, and another 2% reported feeling this way more frequently than monthly.

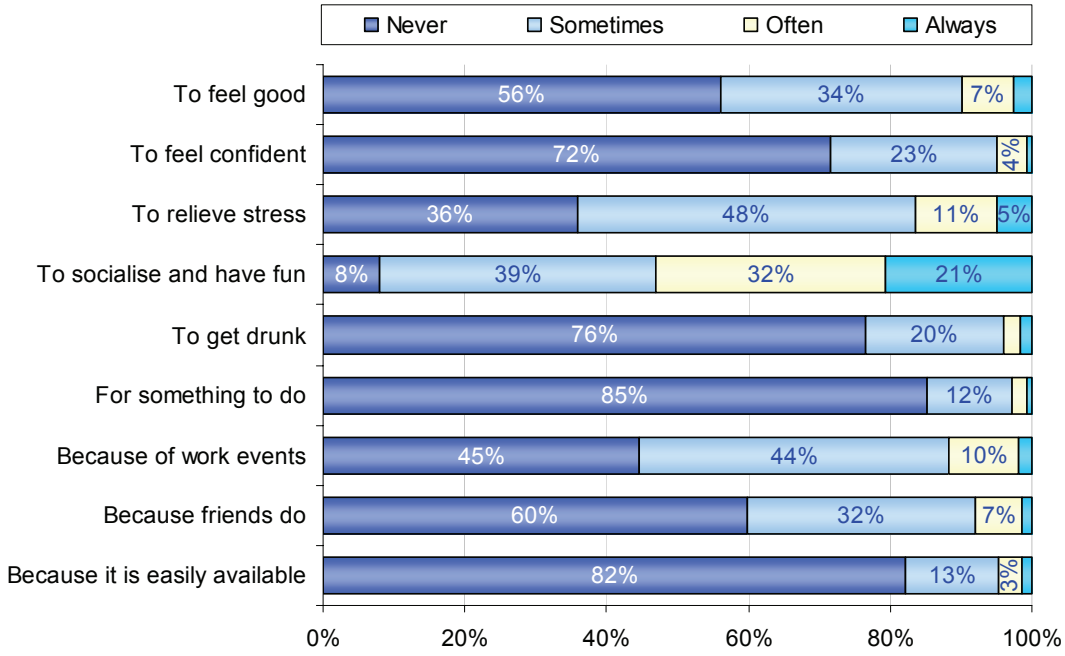
Respondents were asked whether they or someone else had been injured as a result of their drinking. It was found that around one in twenty (5%) said "Yes – but not in the last year", whereas one in fifty (2%) replied "Yes – during the last year". More than nine out of ten (93%) people had not been injured, and neither had someone else, as a result of their drinking.

Reasons for drinking alcohol

Respondents to JASS 2010 were asked to identify their reasons for drinking alcohol; the results are shown in Figure 9.17.

Almost two-thirds of people reported drinking alcohol to relieve stress at least sometimes. Around a quarter said that they drank with the intention of getting drunk at least sometimes.

Figure 9.17 Which of the following best describes your reasons for drinking alcohol?



The distributions of responses were similar for both men and women.

Figures 9.18, 9.19 and 9.20 show the results broken down by age group. A decreasing trend is apparent with age for most of the reasons given for drinking alcohol at least sometimes.

Figure 9.18 Which of the following best describes your reasons for drinking alcohol? *Those answering "Always", "Often" or "Sometimes" by age*

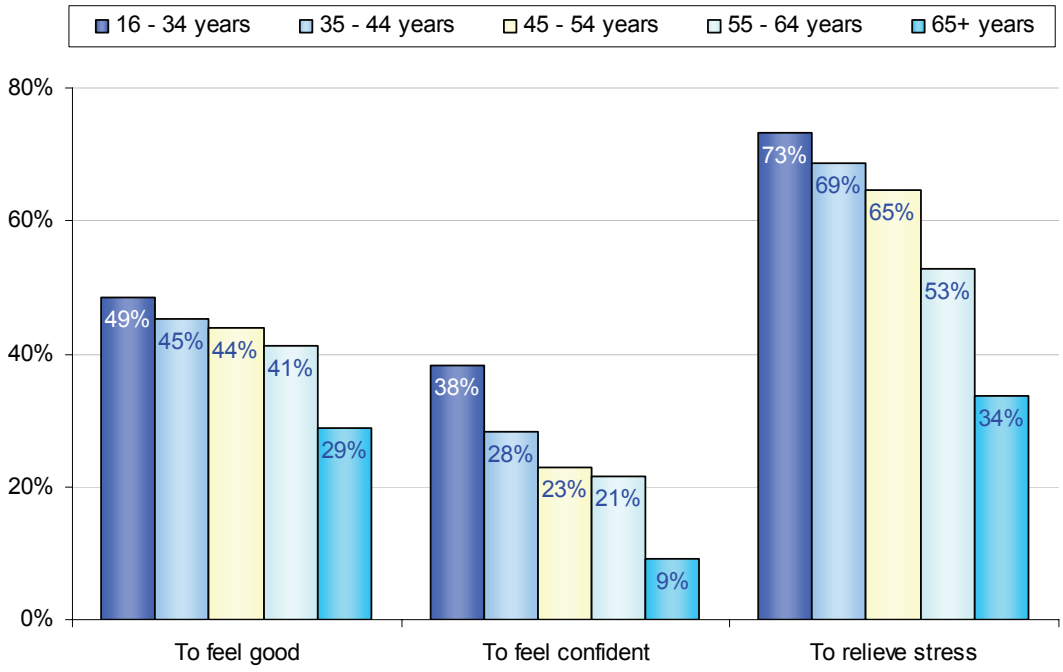


Figure 9.19 Which of the following best describes your reasons for drinking alcohol? *Those answering "Always", "Often" or "Sometimes" by age*

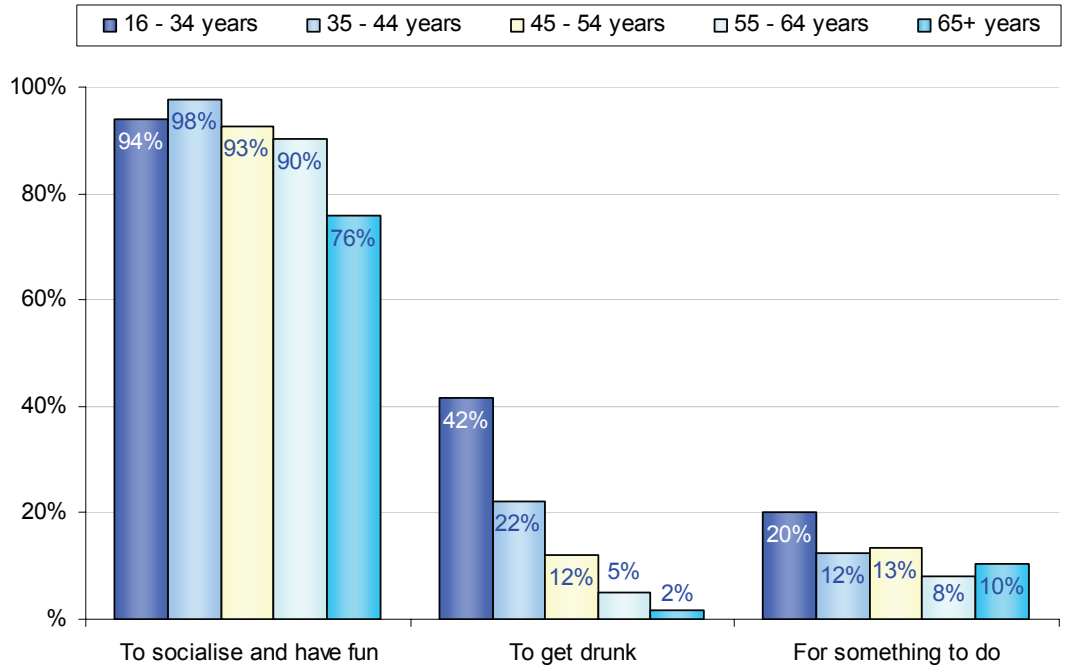
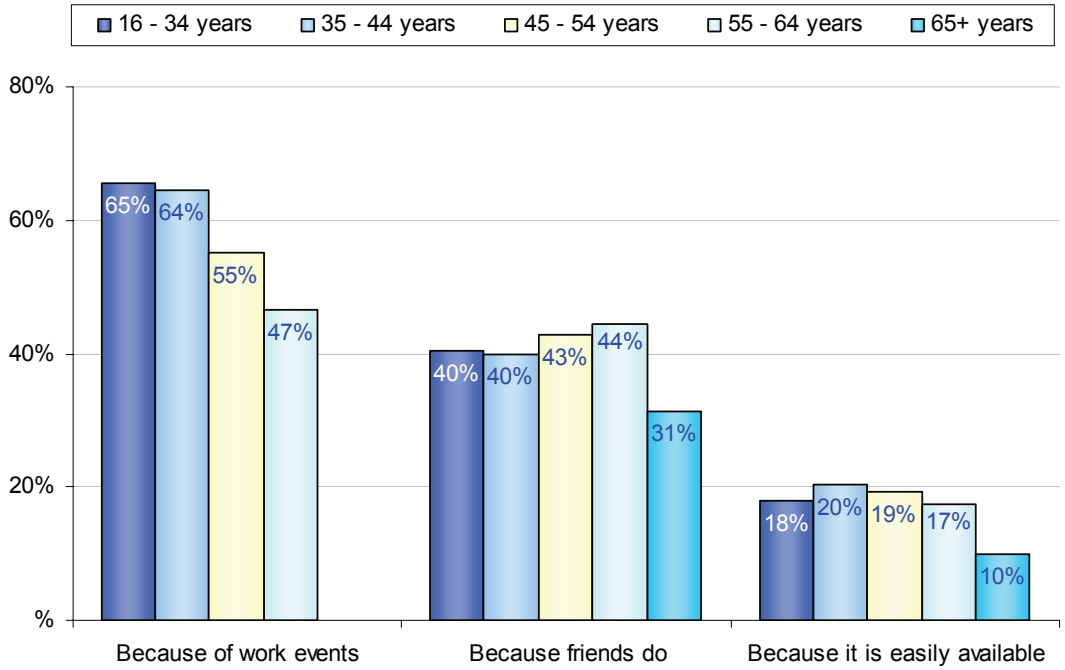


Figure 9.20 Which of the following best describes your reasons for drinking alcohol? *Those answering "Always", "Often" or "Sometimes" by age*



NB: people aged 65 years or over were not included in the analysis of the reason "because of work events".

Chapter 10 – Education

Educational Qualifications

JASS 2010 asked respondents to identify their highest level of academic achievement; responses were grouped into 3 main categories:

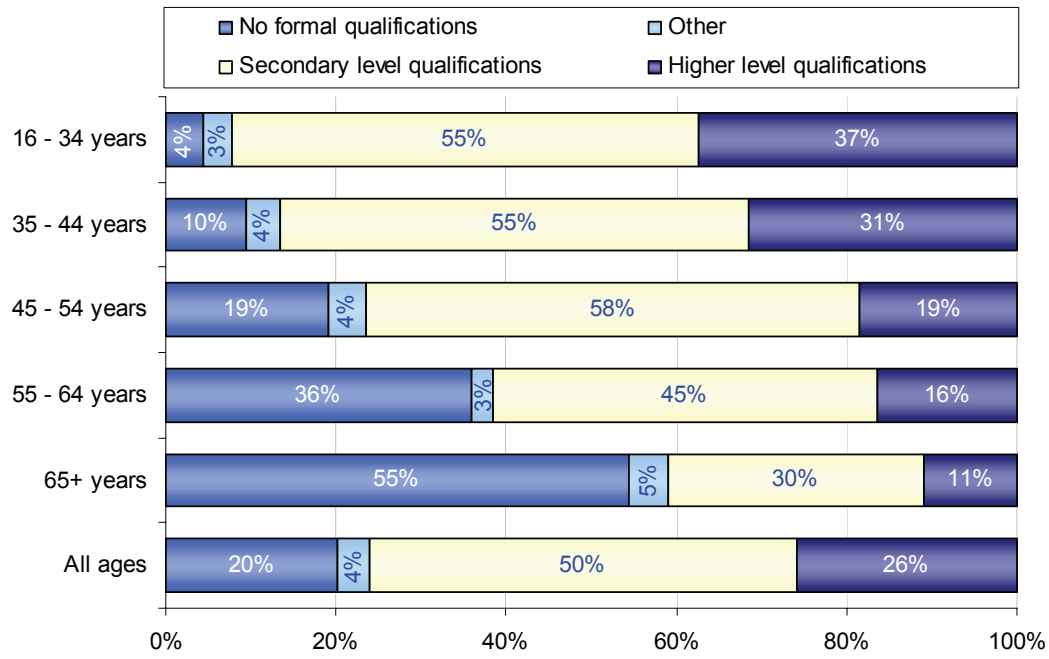
- "Higher level qualifications" (gained in higher education establishments, including higher level diplomas, first or higher degrees);
- "Secondary level qualifications" (e.g. GCSEs, GNVQs, A-levels and O-levels);
- 'No formal qualifications' for those who do not possess academic qualifications.

It is important to note that this question focussed on academic examinations and did not include professional qualifications, for example those gained through employment; however, vocationally orientated qualifications such as NVQs and GNVQs, are included within the category "Secondary level qualifications". Where only professional qualifications were given, these were classified into an equivalent academic level where possible.

It was found that a quarter (26%) of adults in Jersey had "Higher level qualifications", a further half (50%) had achieved "Secondary level qualifications" and a fifth (20%) had "No formal qualifications". These proportions are not significantly different to those found in JASS 2008 and 2009.

As in previous rounds of JASS, the distributions for men and women were similar. The distribution by age shows that older generations are more likely to have "No formal qualifications" (see Figure 10.1) with more than half of those aged 65 or over and a third of those aged 55-64 having no formal academic qualifications.

Figure 10.1 Educational qualifications, *by age*



For people of working age (16-59/64 for women/men) comparing the results of JASS 2010 with those of the 2001 Census shows a reduction in the proportion having no formal qualifications, from about one in three people in 2001 to around one in eight in 2010 (see Table 10.1). This reduction is largely attributable to the ageing of the population; in the nine years from 2001 to 2010, the older age groups with higher proportions having no formal qualifications gradually fall out of the "working age" category, to be replaced by those in younger age groups with higher proportions having academic qualifications.

Table 10.1 also compares the results for the working age populations in Jersey and the UK; it is apparent that the distribution of academic qualifications is now similar in the two jurisdictions.

Table 10.1 Highest academic qualifications for the working age population Jersey 2001 and 2010 and the UK

	Jersey Census 2001	Jersey 2010	UK 2008*
Higher level	12	29	31
Secondary level	47	54	57
No formal qualifications	34	14	12
Other	6	4	~

**data from Office of National Statistics, 2008 Labour Force Survey. "Other" qualifications were distributed amongst different categories. It should also 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.*

Qualifications in Maths

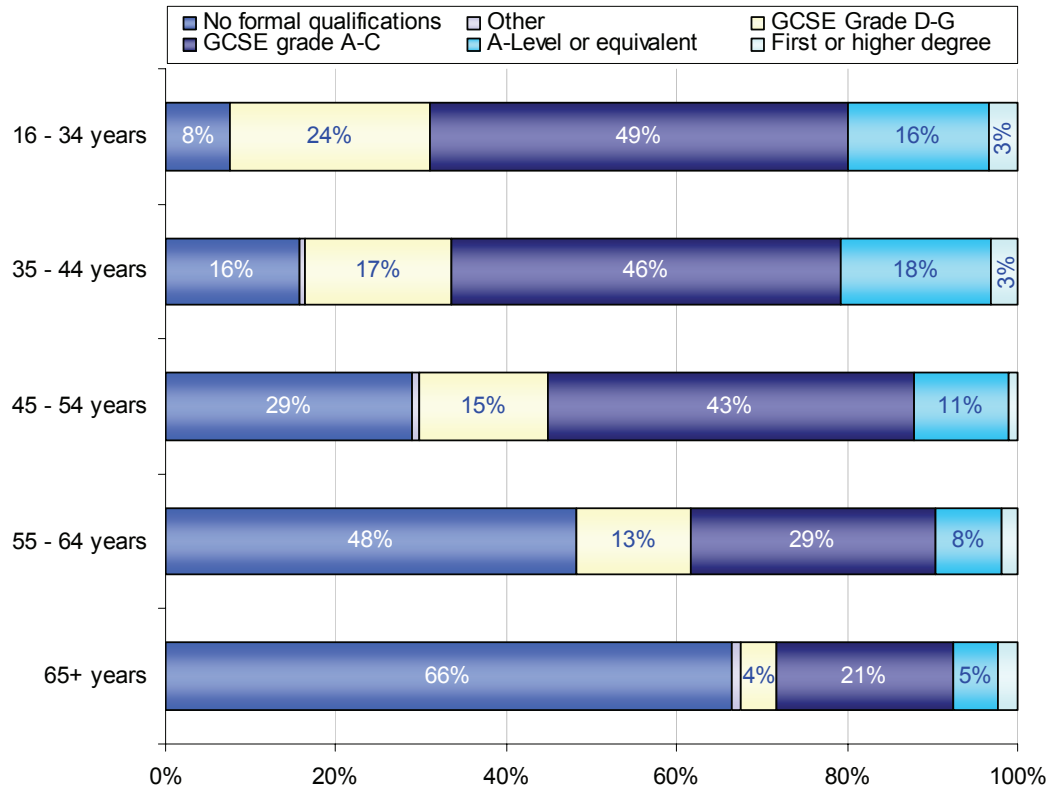
The survey asked about people's highest academic qualifications in Maths. The overall distribution of qualifications is shown in Table 10.2. More than a half (56%) of adults in Jersey have attained a GCSE grade A-C (or equivalent) or higher level qualification. In contrast, more than a quarter have no formal qualification in Maths.

Table 10.2 Which of the following best described your highest educational qualifications in Maths? *By gender*

	Male	Female	All
No formal qualifications	30	26	28
'O' level/CSE/GCSE (or equivalent) grade D-G	12	19	16
'O' level/CSE/GCSE (or equivalent) grade A-C	38	42	40
AS-Level/A/A2 or equivalent	15	11	13
First or higher degree	4	1	3
Other	~	~	~
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Figure 10.2 shows the breakdown of highest Maths qualification by age. About two-thirds of people aged 16-44 have attained a GCSE grade A-C (or equivalent) or a higher level qualification in Maths. In contrast, the proportion of those with no formal qualifications in Maths increases with age, from fewer than one in ten of those aged 16-34 to around two-thirds of those aged 65 or over.

Figure 10.2 Which of the following best describes your highest educational qualifications in Maths? *By age*



Qualifications in English Language

Almost two-thirds (64%) of adults in Jersey have attained a GCSE grade A-C (or equivalent) or higher level qualification in English Language (see Table 10.3). More than a quarter have no formal qualification in English Language. There is no significant difference in the distribution of qualifications by gender.

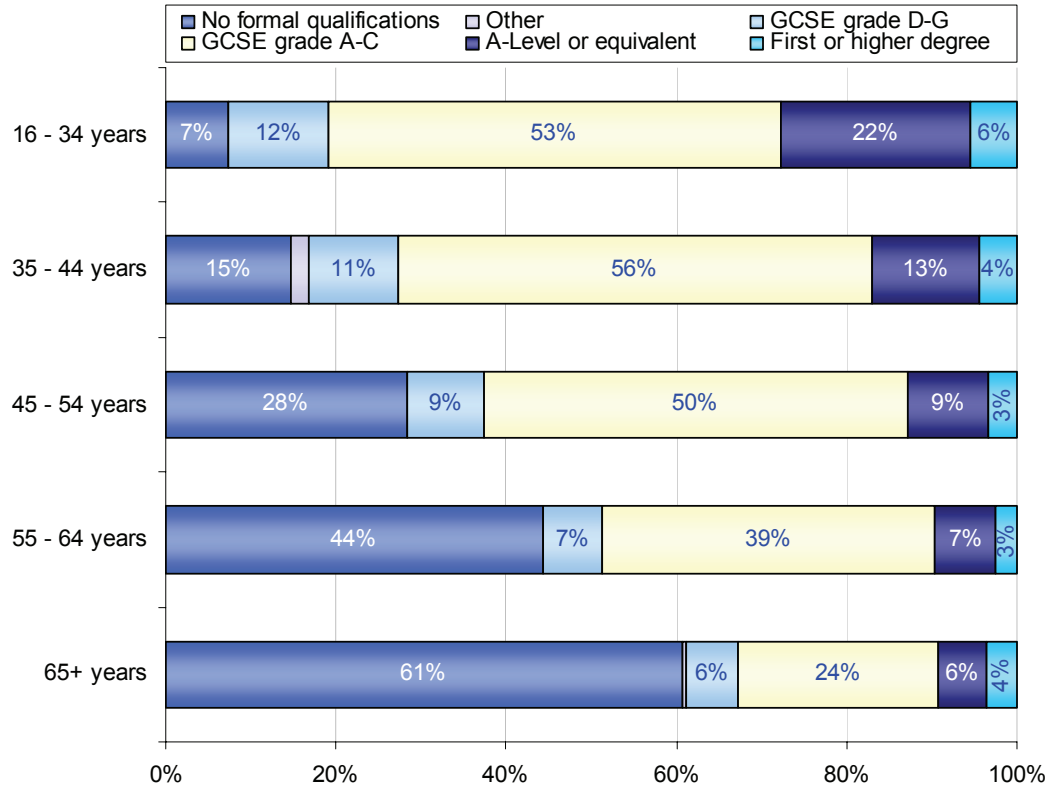
Table 10.3 Which of the following best described your highest educational qualifications in English language? *By gender*

	Male	Female	All
No formal Qualifications	29	24	26
'O' level/CSE/GCSE (or equivalent) grade D-G	9	10	9
'O' level/CSE/GCSE (or equivalent) grade A-C	45	48	47
AS-Level/A/A2 or equivalent	12	15	13
First or higher degree	5	4	4
Other	1	~	~
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Figure 10.3 shows the distribution of English Language qualifications by age. About eight out of ten people aged 16-34 have attained a GCSE grade A-C (or equivalent) or a higher level qualification in English Language and almost three-quarters of people aged 35-44 have done so.

As was found for general and Maths qualifications, the proportion of people with no formal qualifications in English Language increases with age, from fewer than one in ten of those aged 16-34 to around three-fifths aged 65 or over.

Figure 10.3 Which of the following best describes your highest educational qualification in English qualifications? *By age*



Improving skills

Respondents were asked whether they had taken any actions to improve their skills in reading, writing, maths or numbers since leaving school and specifically in the last twelve months.

Table 10.4 shows that around one in five adults had taken steps to improve such skills since leaving school and around one in ten had done so in the previous twelve months. There was no significant difference in these proportions between the genders, whilst younger age groups were more likely to have taken such actions than their elder counterparts.

Of those who answered “Yes” to having taken action to improve their reading skills, two-thirds (64%) said it was mainly for personal reasons and a third (36%) reported their reason being mainly job related.

Conversely, with regard to improving writing or math/number skills, higher proportions of people answering "Yes" to having taken actions to improve their skills in these areas said it was mainly for job related rather than personal reasons: three-fifths (61%) of those answering "Yes" to improving their writing skills and more than two-thirds (69%) of those answering "Yes" to improving their maths/number skills indicated they did so mainly for job related reasons.

Table 10.4 Have you taken any actions to improve your skills since leaving school or in the last 12 months?

		Yes	No	**Total**
Reading	Since leaving school	18	82	**100**
	In the last 12 months	10	90	**100**
Writing	Since leaving school	20	80	**100**
	In the last 12 months	10	90	**100**
Maths or number	Since leaving school	19	81	**100**
	In the last 12 months	10	90	**100**

Courses for reading, writing and maths

Over four-fifths of people (>85%) indicated that they were not interested in a course to improve their skills (see Table 10.5). Around one in ten people, however, would be interested in improving their reading skills, whilst 13% and 15%, respectively, expressed an interest in improving their writing or maths/number skills.

Table 10.5 Would you be interested in a course to improve any of the following? *Percentages*

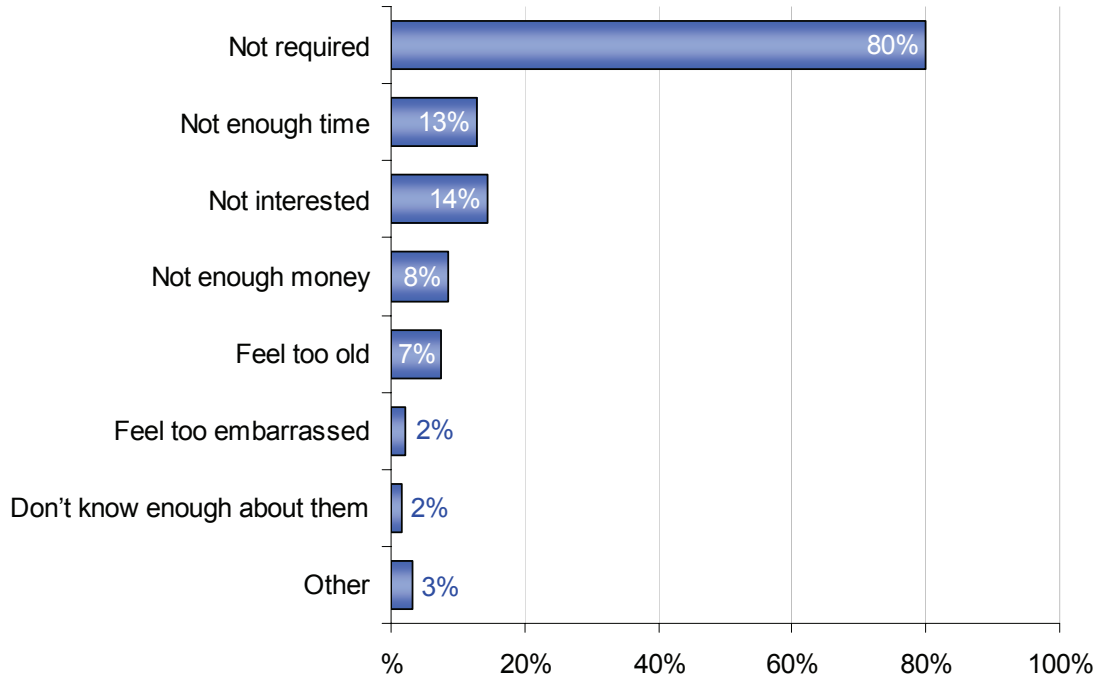
	Yes	No	**Total**
Reading skills	9	91	**100**
Writing skills	13	87	**100**
Maths or number skills	15	85	**100**

There was no significant difference in these proportions between the genders. However, there were differences across the age groups, with a greater proportion of younger people wishing to improve their skills than in the older generations. For example, more than a fifth

(22%) of 16-34 year olds said they would be interested in improving maths/number skills compared with 8% of 55-64 year olds and 2% of those aged 65 or above.

The reasons given by the four-fifths of people who said they were not interested in improving their reading, writing or maths/number skills were explored and are presented in Figure 10.4. The most frequently cited response (cited by eight out of ten) was that people felt such courses were not required. Around one in eight said they did not have enough time or were not interested.

Figure 10.4 Why respondents are not interested in a course to improve their reading, writing, maths or number skills.
Respondents were able to tick all that apply



Individuals who ticked 'Other' were asked to specify their reason: such responses included courses in computer skills being more useful.

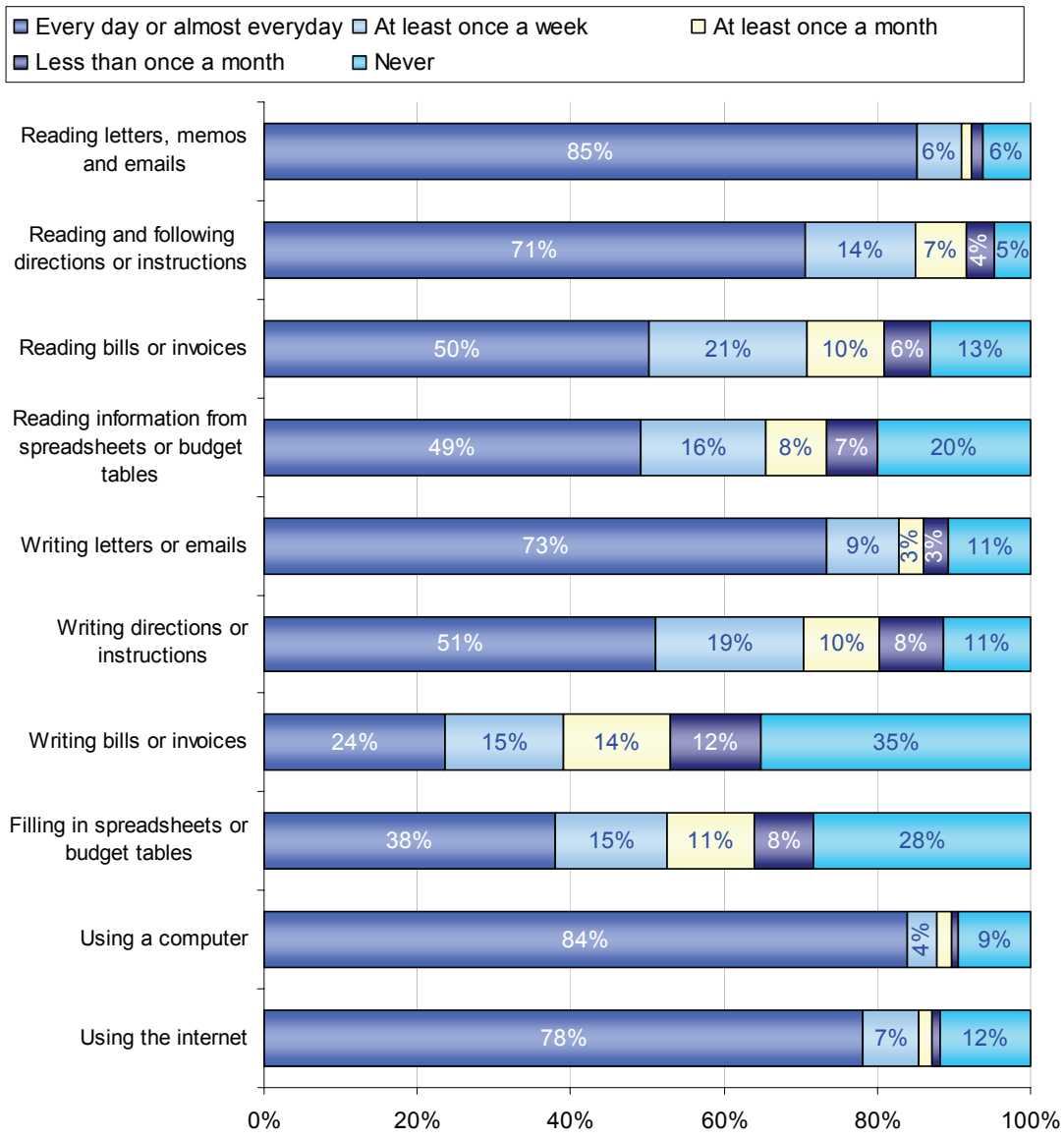
Skills for work

JASS 2010 investigated the tasks that people performed in their workplace and the frequency of these tasks; the results are presented in Figure 10.5.

More than four-fifths of workers read letters, memos and emails or use a computer on a daily basis. Around three-quarters read and follow instructions, write letters or emails or use the internet daily.

Around a half of workers fill in spreadsheets or budget sheets at least weekly, whereas more than a quarter never perform this task.

Figure 10.5 How often do you carry out the following tasks at work?

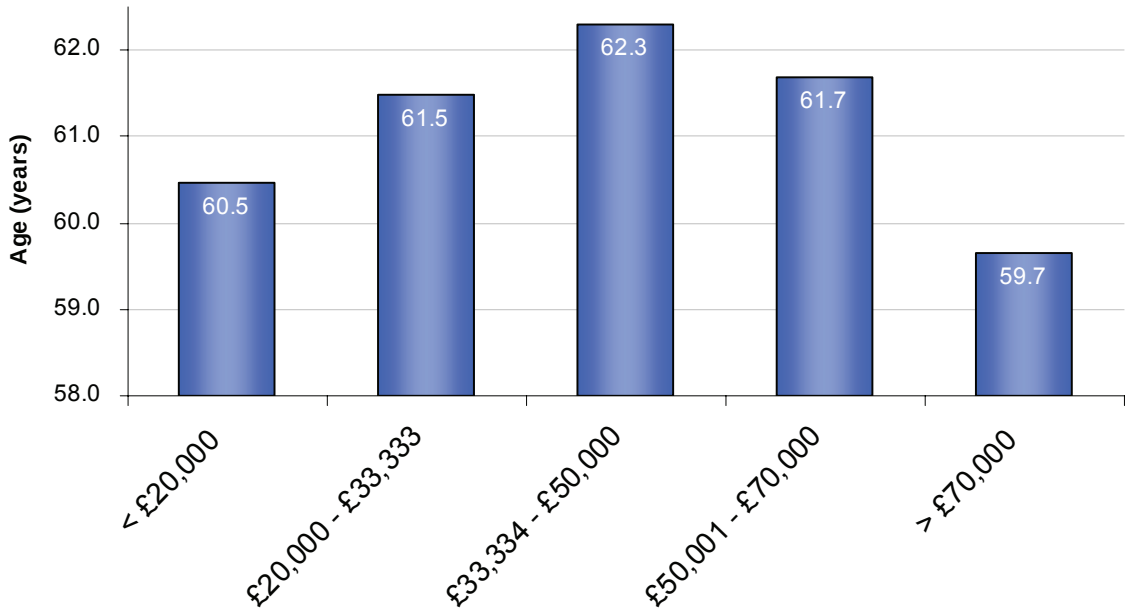


Chapter 11 - Working after Pension Age

JASS 2010 investigated the views of Islanders to working after State pension age. Respondents were asked at what age did they currently plan to stop working or did they actually stop working; the average (mean) was found to be 61 years of age.

Analysing the age of stopping work (planned or actual) by household income showed that those in the middle income bracket had worked, or planned to work, to the greatest age – to 62.3 years on average (see Figure 11.1). People in the lowest and highest income brackets had worked, or planned to work, to the lowest age - to around 60 years of age on average.

Figure 11.1 At what age do you currently plan to stop working, or *did* you stop working? *Mean average ages by household annual income*

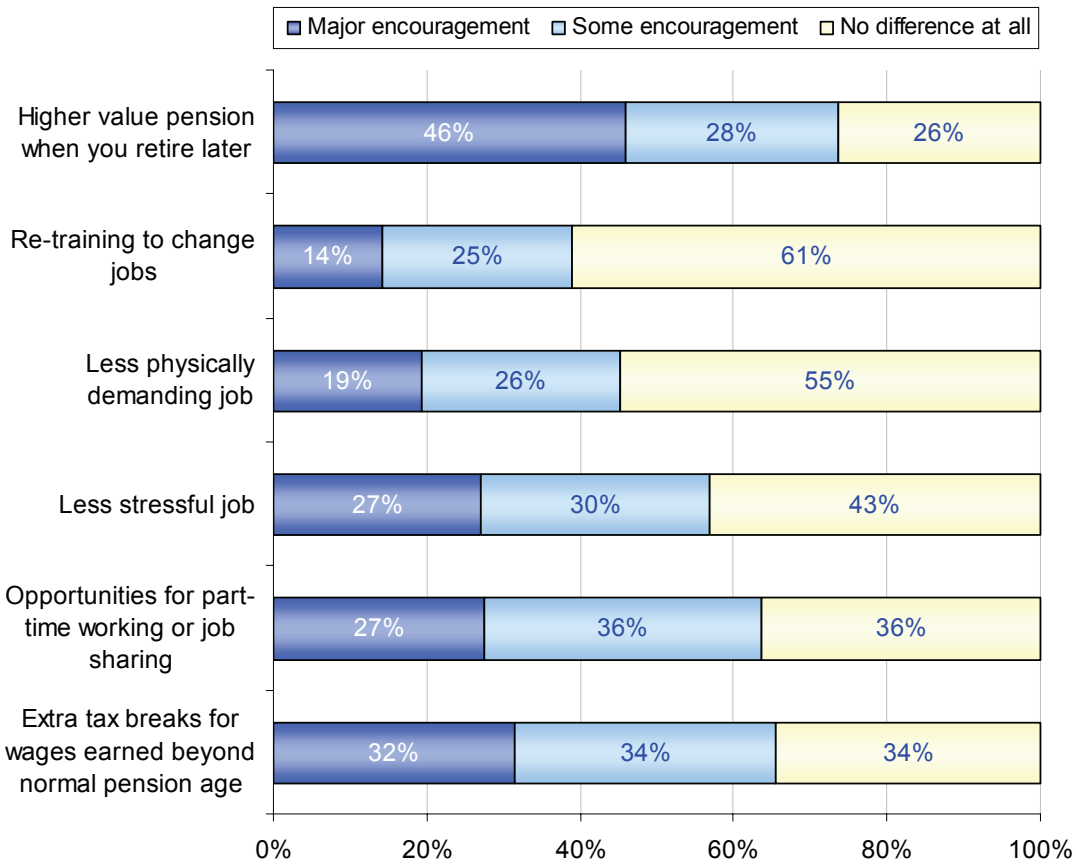


Women plan to (or did) stop working at around 60 years of age, on average, whilst men plan to (or did) stop working at around 63 years of age.

Respondents were presented with several options to consider in the context of encouraging them to work beyond normal retirement age. The results are presented in Figure 11.2:

- almost half (46%) of people indicated that a higher value pension would be a major encouragement to working beyond normal pension age, a further quarter (28%) said it would be some encouragement;
- nearly two-thirds (64%) said that opportunities for part-time working or job sharing would be an encouragement to work beyond normal pension age;
- a similar proportion (66%) said that extra tax breaks for wages earned beyond normal pension age would be an encouragement;
- around two-fifths (39%) of people indicated that re-training would be an encouragement at some level to working beyond normal pension age.

Figure 11.2 Which of the following would encourage you to work beyond normal pension age?

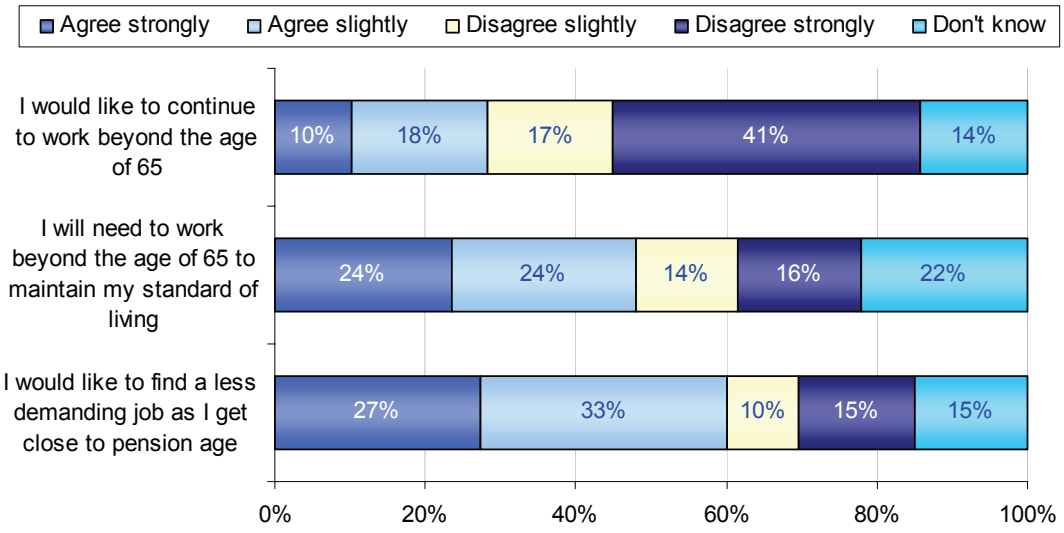


Respondents were given the option to specify another reason that would encourage them to work past normal pension age. Responses given included "job enjoyment", "needing the extra income", "having flexible working hours" and "meeting people".

Those below 65 years of age were asked to what extent they agreed with some statements about their future retirement; the results are shown in Figure 11.3:

- three-fifths (60%) of people aged under 65 agreed to some extent with the statement "*I would like to find a less demanding job as I get close to pension age*";
- around half (48%) of people aged under 65 agreed to some extent with the statement "*I will need to work beyond the age of 65 to maintain my standard of living*"; almost a quarter (22%) didn't know;
- two-fifths (41%) of people aged under 65 strongly disagreed with the statement "*I would like to work beyond the age of 65*"; a further sixth (17%) disagreed slightly with this statement.

Figure 11.3 If you are below the age of 65, to what extent do you agree with the following statements?



Chapter 12 – Money Matters

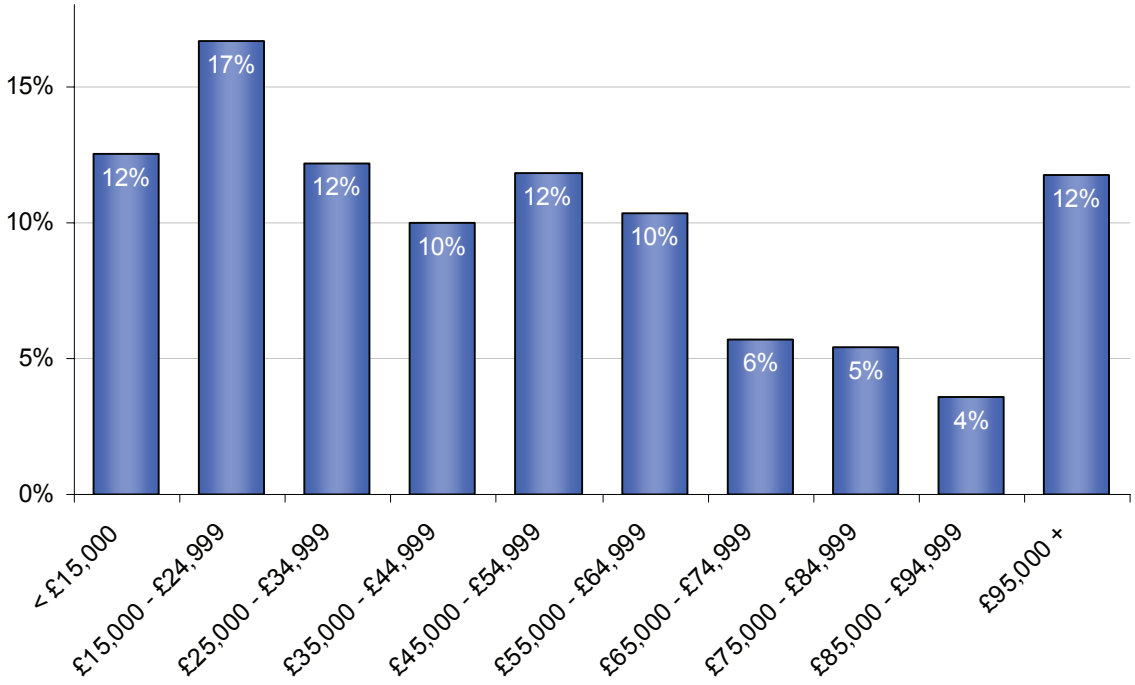
JASS 2010 included a set of questions regarding the current financial situation of households in Jersey, particularly from the perspective of being able or unable to cope financially.

It should be noted that due to the weighting methodology adopted in the analysis of this survey, the results presented in this chapter should be regarded as the views of an individual on behalf of the household in which they live, and may not necessarily be the views of all household members.

Income characteristics

Respondents were asked to indicate the approximate total annual income of their household; the distribution, in terms of the response categories offered by the survey questionnaire, is shown in Figure 12.1.

Figure 12.1 Approximately, what is your household's total annual income?



Two-thirds (66%) of households with total annual income of less than £15,000 were comprised of one adult; more than three-quarters of households with total annual income greater than £35,000 contained at least two adults.

To allow fair comparison between households, the total household income was equivalised – in other words adjusted to take into account the number of people in the household, and whether they are adults or children. This ensures that those in the highest income group, as reported here, are indeed on a high income relative to other households, and removes the possibility that the household simply has a higher number of earners compared to other households. More detail on equivalisation can be found in the Income Distribution Survey report (2010), published by the Statistics Unit. It should be noted that all subsequent analysis in this chapter by household income uses this equivalised income value that allows a fair comparison between households.

The income quintile ranges derived from the Jersey Income Distribution Survey[13] (IDS) were applied to the data recorded by JASS. As Table 12.1 indicates, the JASS data is broadly comparable with the more detailed information obtained by the interviewer-led income-specific IDS, the JASS distribution of income having slightly more than 20% of households in the second and third IDS quintiles and slightly less than 20% in the lowest and fourth quintiles.

Table 12.1 Distribution of total annual household income from JASS *(in terms of the quintiles of equivalised income derived from the 2009/10 Jersey Income Distribution Survey), percentages*

	IDS income quintiles (before housing costs)					
	< £20,000	£20,000 – £33,333	£33,334 – £50,000	£50,001 – £70,000	> £70,000	**Total**
JASS income distribution	17	23	25	15	20	**100**

Income Tax

More than four-fifths (85%) of households reported having someone living in the household who paid income tax (including ITIS). This proportion increases to more than 98% of households with total income above £33,333 per year and reduces to less than half (47%) of households with total annual income of less than £20,000.

There was no significant difference in the proportion of households with and without children which had an income tax/ITIS paying member. However, a difference was observed for households with and without pensioners: almost a third (31%) of households containing a pensioner did not have a person who paid income tax/ITIS whilst about a tenth (10%) of non-pensioner households did not have such a tax paying member.

Income Support

Respondents were asked whether they or anyone in their household received Income Support[14]. The responses indicated that around half (49%) of households with a total income of less than £20,000 per year did include someone who receives Income Support, compared to about one in eight (13%) of those households with total income between £20,000 and £33,333.

A difference was apparent between pensioner and non-pensioner households; a fifth (20%) of households containing at least one pensioner reported receiving Income Support compared to about one in ten (11%) of non-pensioner households. However, there was no difference in the proportions of households with and without children which received Income Support.

Two-thirds (69%) of people in States/Parish housing said they were in receipt of Income Support compared with around one in thirty (3%) people living in owner-occupied accommodation.

[13] Jersey Income Distribution Survey Report 2009/10, States of Jersey Statistics Unit, September 2010; the quintile ranges shown and used in this report are those before housing costs.
[14] Respondents may have used a different definition of a “household” to that used by the Social Security Department.

Comparing those households that contain someone who pays income tax/ITIS with those households that contain someone receiving Income Support showed that:

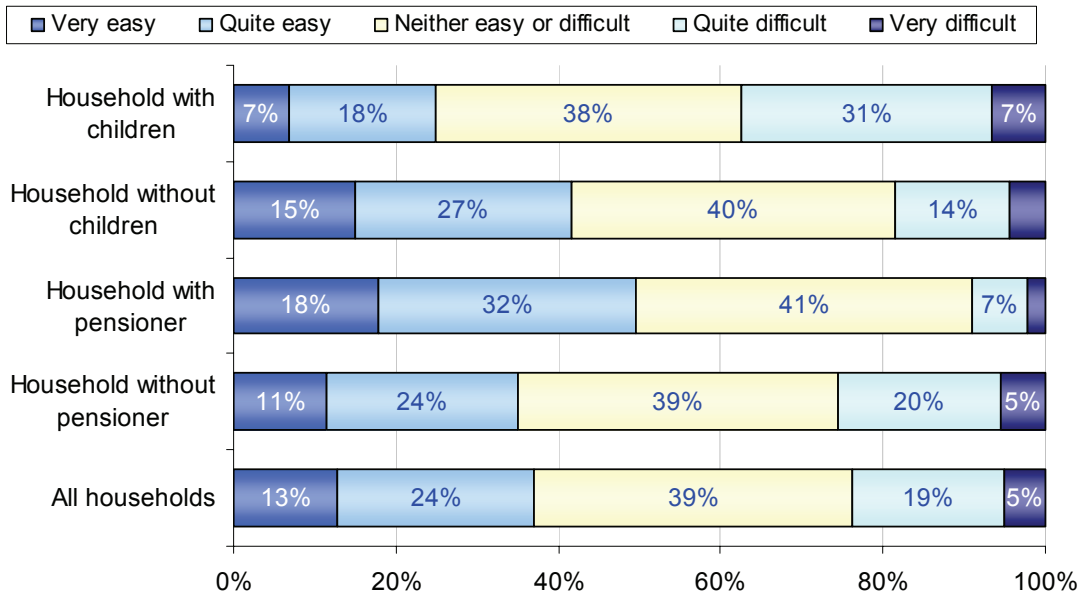
- around one in twenty (6%) households that have someone paying income tax/ITIS also contained someone receiving Income Support;
- three-fifths (59%) of households with no member paying income tax/ITIS contain someone who receives Income Support.

Household finances

Coping financially

Asked how easy or difficult Islanders found it to cope financially, around two-fifths (39%) of all households said that it was neither easy nor difficult (see Figure 12.2), a quarter (24%) reported it was quite difficult or very difficult, whilst more than a third (37%) claimed it was quite easy or very easy.

Figure 12.2 As a household, how easy or difficult do you find it to cope financially?



Comparing households with and without children shows that a larger proportion of households with children find it quite difficult or very difficult to cope financially than those without children, 38% for households with children compared with 18% of households without children.

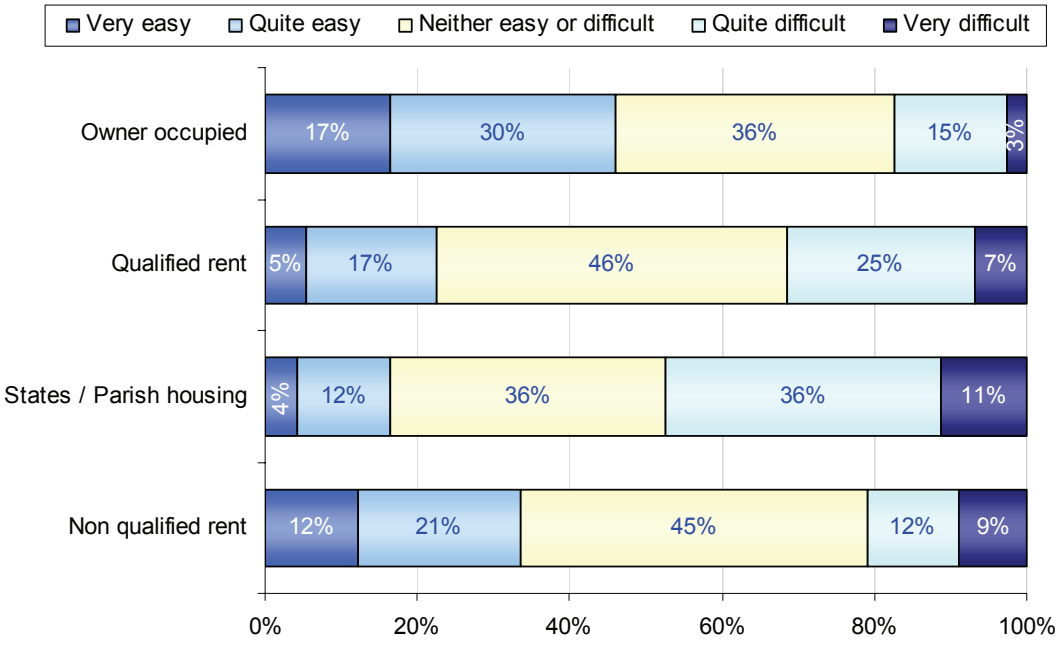
Half (50%) of households containing at least one pensioner reported finding it easy, to some extent, to cope financially. Pensioner households also had the smallest proportion who said it was difficult to cope (9%).

Analysing these results by tenure (Figure 12.3) type indicates that:

- almost half (47%) of households living in States/Parish housing said it was difficult to cope financially;
- around a third (32%) of households living in private rental accommodation reported it was difficult to cope financially;

- around a fifth (21%) of households living in non-qualified rental said it was difficult to cope financially;
- almost half (47%) of households in owner-occupied accommodation said it was easy at some level to cope financially; a third (36%) said it was neither difficult nor easy; the remaining sixth (18%) said it was difficult at some level.

Figure 12.3 As a household, how easy or difficult do you find it to cope financially? *By tenure*



Looking at households not containing an income tax/ITIS paying member, shows that a third (36%) of such households find it difficult, at some level, to cope financially - see Table 12.2.

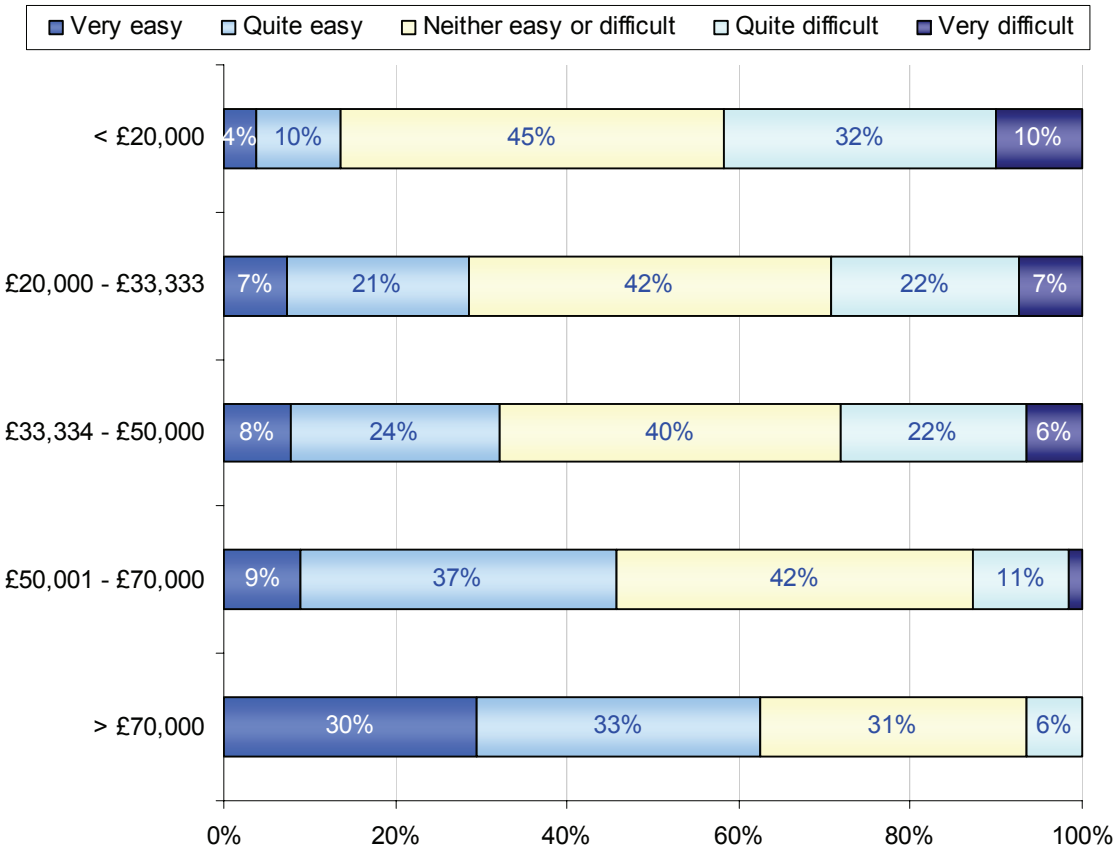
Table 12.2 As a household, how easy or difficult do you find it to cope financially? *Percentages*

As a household, how easy or difficult do you find it to cope financially?	Receive Income Support		Pay income tax/ITIS		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	**All**
Very or Quite Easy	17	40	39	23	**37**
Neither Easy nor Difficult	39	39	39	41	**39**
Very or Quite Difficult	44	21	22	36	**24**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

More than two-fifths (44%) of households with someone receiving Income Support reported finding it difficult at some level to cope financially, compared with about a fifth (21%) of households not containing a person on Income Support.

Analysing the responses by equivalised household income shows that greater proportions of households in the lower quintiles find it difficult to cope financially, with more than two-fifths (42%) of those in the lowest quintile reporting it difficult to cope compared with around 6% in the upper quintile (see Figure 12.4).

Figure 12.4 As a household, how easy or difficult do you find it to cope financially? *By equivalised income quintile*



Respondents were asked to compare their current financial situation with that one year previously. Overall, two-fifths (42%) reported their situation to be about the same, a third (31%) said their situation was a little worse, whilst a sixth (18%) indicated that their situation was a little improved or much improved.

Figure 12.5 shows how people view their current situation compared to one year ago analysed in terms of how easy or difficult they now found it to cope financially:

- three-quarters (75%) of those who said that they found it very difficult to cope financially said that their current situation was worse than a year ago;
- three-fifths (61%) of those who said that they found it quite difficult to cope financially said that their current situation was worse than a year ago.

Figure 12.5 As a household, how easy or difficult do you find it to cope financially compared with the situation one year ago?

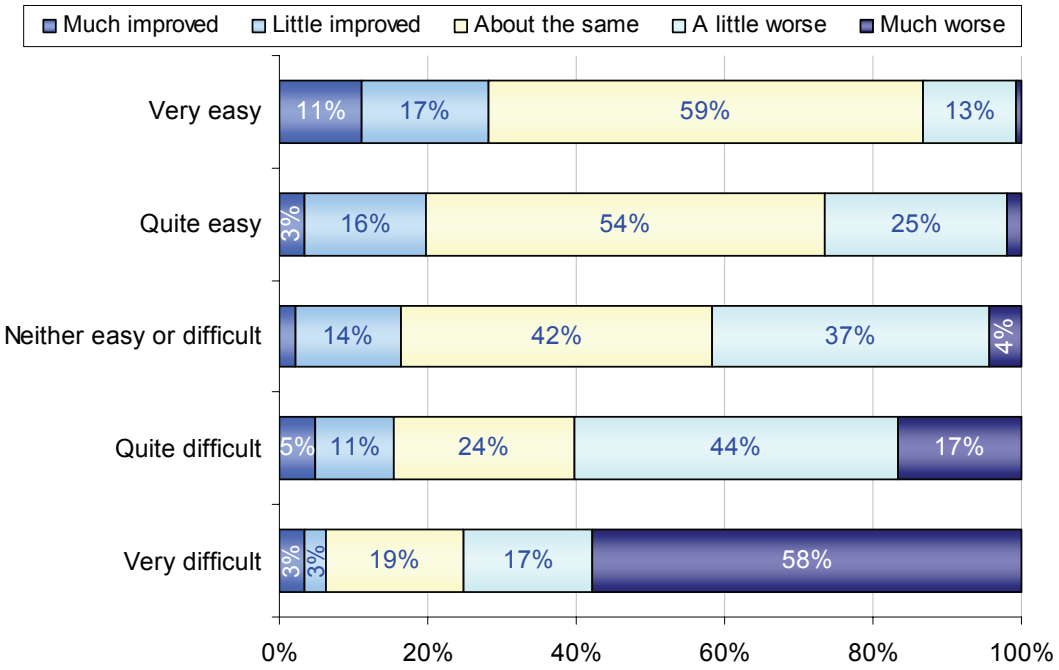


Table 12.3 shows the comparison of current year and previous year's financial situation broken down by household composition.

Table 12.3 Comparing back to one year ago, how would you describe your household's financial situation today? *Percentages*

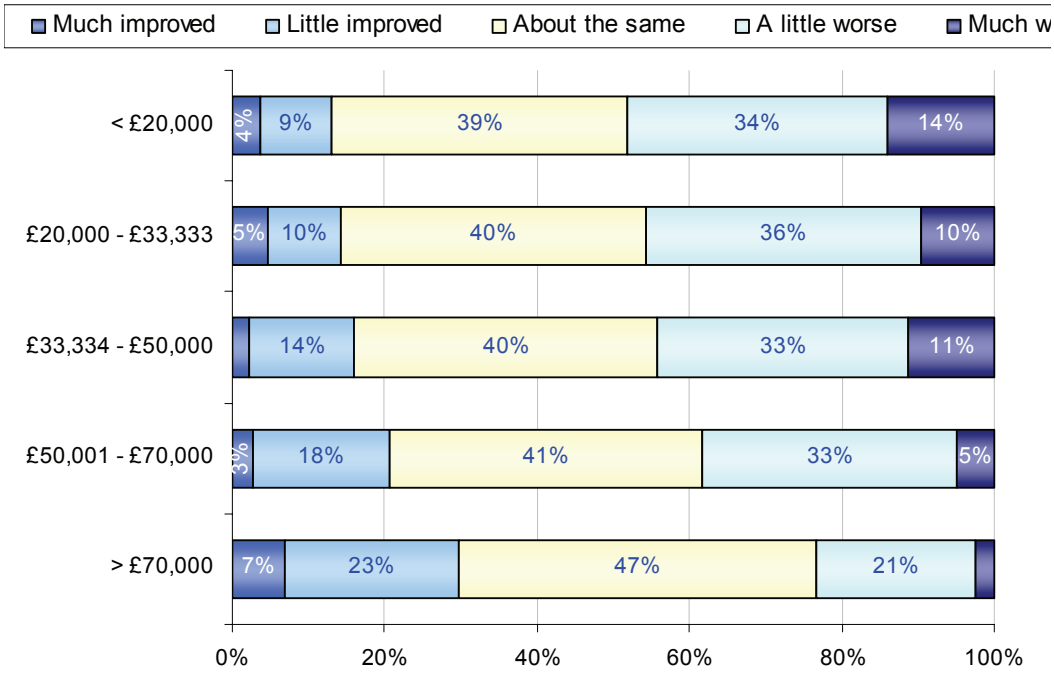
	Household with children	Household without children	Household with pensioner	Household without pensioner	**All households**
Much improved	6	3	3	4	**4**
Little improved	15	13	6	15	**14**
About the same	37	45	54	41	**42**
A little worse	33	31	30	31	**31**
Much worse	9	8	8	8	**8**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

The proportions reporting that their current situation was a little worse or much worse than a year ago were similar across the household types.

Pensioner households had the lowest proportion saying that their current financial situation was improved compared to a year ago, and the highest proportion reporting that their situation was about the same.

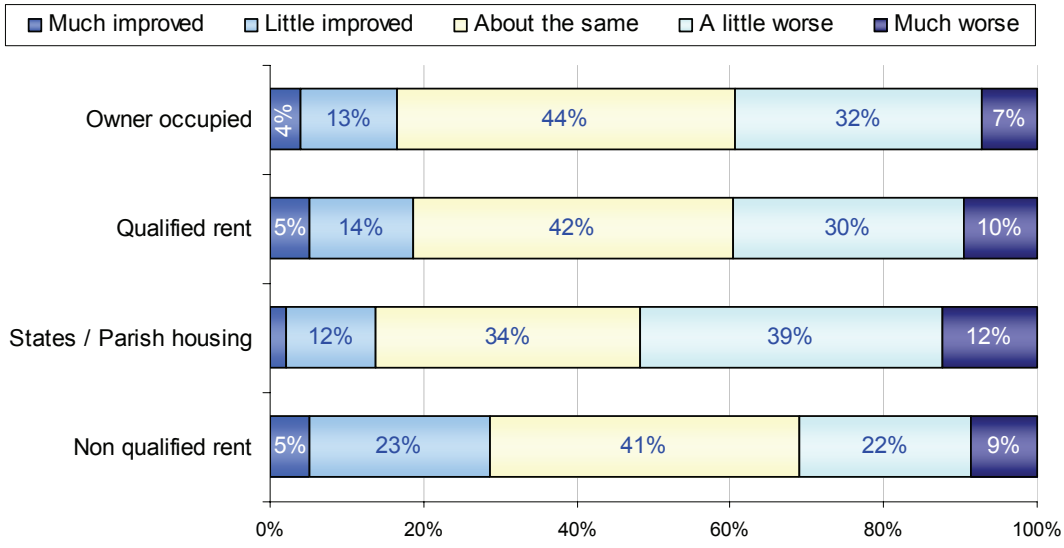
Similar proportions of households with total annual income below £70,000 found that their current financial situation was about the same or a little worse than a year ago, as shown in Figure 12.6. More than one in ten households with total annual income below £50,000 said their situation was now much worse.

Figure 12.6 As a household, how easy or difficult do you find it to cope financially compared with the situation one year ago? *By equivalised income quintile*



Analysing the results for this question by tenure showed that two-fifths (39%) of households in States/Parish housing felt that their situation was a little worse; a further 12% in this tenure category reported that it was much worse (see Figure 12.7).

Figure 12.7 As a household, how easy or difficult do you find it to cope financially compared with the situation one year ago? *By tenure*



Households living in non-qualified accommodation had the highest proportion (28%) reporting that they found their financial situation improved on last year.

In arrears

A question asked respondents if their household was currently in arrears for any of their regular household payments. Of those households for whom such payments were relevant, generally fewer than one in ten were in any arrears (see Table 12.4).

Table 12.4 Is your household currently in arrears for the following?
Of those for whom it was applicable, percentages

	Yes
Rent	9
Mortgage	2
Parish rates	4
Electricity	6
Gas	3
Oil	2
Water	3

Analysing the arrears data by household income shows that those in the lowest income quintile (below £20,000 per year) have higher proportions being in arrears for each type of payment see Table 12.5).

Table 12.5 Is your household currently in arrears for the following?
Percentages of those for whom it was applicable and stated Yes

	< £20,000	£20,000 - £33,333	£33,334 - £50,000	£50,001 - £70,000	> £70,000
Rent	21	12	3	0	5
Mortgage	15	1	2	0	~
Parish rates	12	4	4	0	1
Electricity	15	8	4	1	1
Gas	12	1	2	0	0
Oil	10	2	2	1	1
Water	7	4	3	1	1

A fifth (21%) of households in the lowest income quintile were in arrears for rent (of those for whom it was applicable) and between 10-15% were in arrears for their domestic energy bills.

The proportions of households in arrears were similar for households with and without children and for pensioner and non-pensioner households.

A marginally greater proportion of households with a person in receipt of Income Support were in arrears for regular payments than households in which there was no person

receiving Income Support. For example, 14% of such Income Support households were in arrears for rent (of those households for whom rent was applicable) compared with 8% of households in which no-one was claiming Income Support.

With the exception of mortgage and water payments (for which the proportions were similar) Income Support households were in arrears for households payments at a level some 5 percentage points greater than households in which no-one was receiving Income Support.

The proportions of households in arrears were similar for those having someone paying income tax/ITIS and those which did not.

Banking

Current account

Around one in thirty households (3%) reported not having a current account with a high street bank due to not needing such an account. A further one in a hundred (1%), approximately, reported not having such an account due to not being able to get one.

Households without a current account were concentrated in the lowest two income quintiles: around one in ten (9%) households in the lowest quintile (total annual income less than £20,000) did not have a current account (7% saying not needed; 2% unable to get one); and around one in twenty (4%) households in the second quintile (total annual income £20,000 - £33,333) did not have a current account, reporting one was not needed.

Credit card

Almost a fifth (19%) of households did not have anyone with a credit card. The proportion of households without anyone owning a credit card ranged from some two-fifths (40%) of households in the lowest quintile, to around a quarter (23%) and a sixth (17%) in the second and third quintiles, respectively, and to about 3% of households in the upper quintile.

Community bank

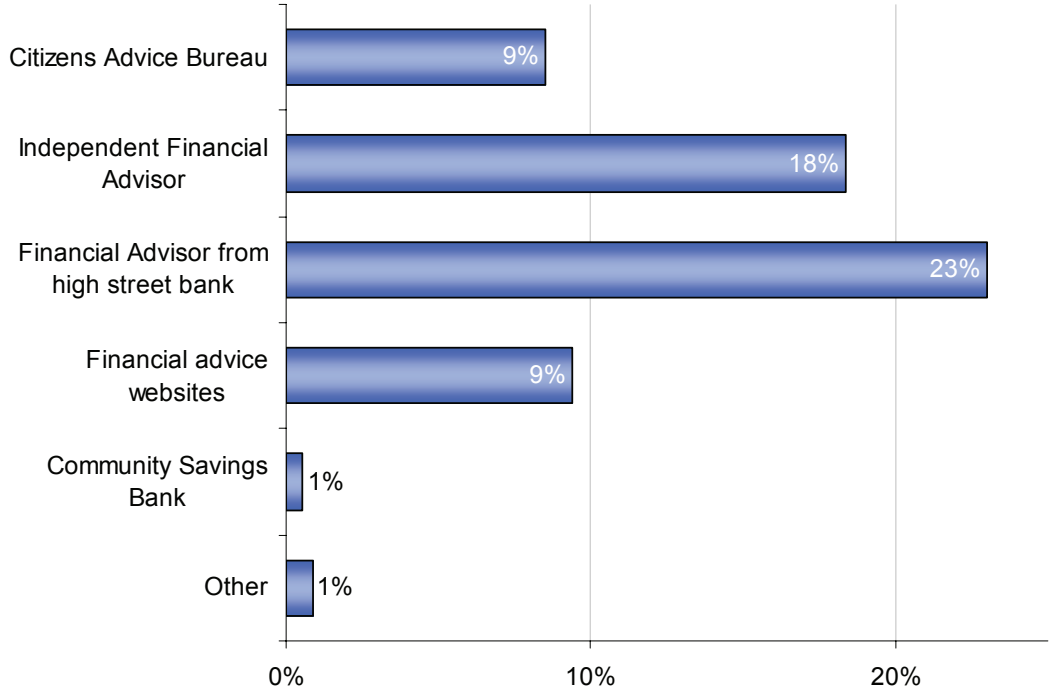
Almost three-quarters (73%) of adults had not heard of Community Savings Ltd (the “Community Bank”) in Jersey; a further 4% were not sure if they had. Hence, only around one in five adults had heard of this facility. Similar proportions of each income quintile had not heard of the Community Bank.

Financial advice

Around a fifth of people said that they had used a Financial Advisor (either from a high street bank or an independent) in that last two years for advice on their household finances, budgeting or debt management (see Figure 12.8). Almost one in ten (9%) said that they had used the Citizen’s Advice Bureau or a financial advice website for such purposes.

Around four-fifths of people hadn’t used any of the advice services mentioned.

Figure 12.8 Have you used the following for any advice on *your household finances, budgeting, or debt management* in the last 2 years? *Percentage answering Yes*



Around one in a hundred respondents reported having used the Community Savings Bank. A similar level ticked the "Other" option and specified another type of financial advice which they had sought: responses included the Consumer Credit Counselling Service, mortgage advisors and friends or family.

Table 12.6 shows the sources of financial advice used by people in terms of how easy or difficult they said they found it to cope financially. About a third (36%) of those who had stated that it was very difficult to cope financially had sought advice from the Citizen's Advice Bureau in the last two years.

Table 12.6 Have you used the following for any advice on *your household finances, budgeting or debt management* in the last two years *Percentage answering Yes, by how easy or difficult you find it to cope financially*

	Very easy	Quite easy	Neither easy nor difficult	Quite difficult	Very difficult
Citizens Advice Bureau	3	4	7	13	36
Independent Financial Advisor	21	22	16	19	10
Financial Advisor from high street bank	24	24	23	23	15
Financial advice websites	5	11	10	9	13
Community Savings Bank	~	0	1	1	1
Other	0	~	1	1	4

Spending

Difficulties paying for household items

People were asked if their household had difficulties paying for each of the following items *because of a shortage of money*:

- keeping your home adequately warm;
- having a holiday away from home at least once a year;
- replacing any worn-out furniture;
- replacing or repairing electrical appliances (e.g. fridge, washing machine).

As Table 12.7 shows, around one in ten (11%) households said that they had difficulties keeping their house adequately warm because of a shortage of money. About a sixth (17%) said they found it difficult to replace furniture or electrical appliances, whilst almost a quarter (23%) said that they had difficulties paying for a holiday away from home once a year.

Table 12.7 Does your household have difficulties paying for the following because of a shortage of money?
Percentage answering Yes, by household type

	Household with children	Household without children	Household with pensioner	Household without pensioner	**All households**
Keeping your home adequately warm	13	9	10	10	**11**
Having a holiday away from home once a year	35	19	16	24	**23**
Replacing any worn-out furniture	27	13	11	18	**17**
Replacing or repairing electrical appliances	22	13	11	16	**16**

Households with children had the greatest proportions reporting difficulties for paying for each of these items, notably around a third of such households said they have difficulties paying for a holiday away from home once a year and around a quarter reported difficulties paying to replace furniture or electrical appliances.

Analysing by tenure (Figure 12.9) shows that three-fifths (59%) of households living in States/Parish housing have difficulties paying for a holiday away from home once a year, almost half of such households find it difficult to replace furniture or electrical appliances and a quarter (24%) have difficulties keeping their home adequately warm because of a shortage of money.

Figure 12.9 Does your household have difficulties paying for the following because of a shortage of money? *Percentage answering Yes by tenure*

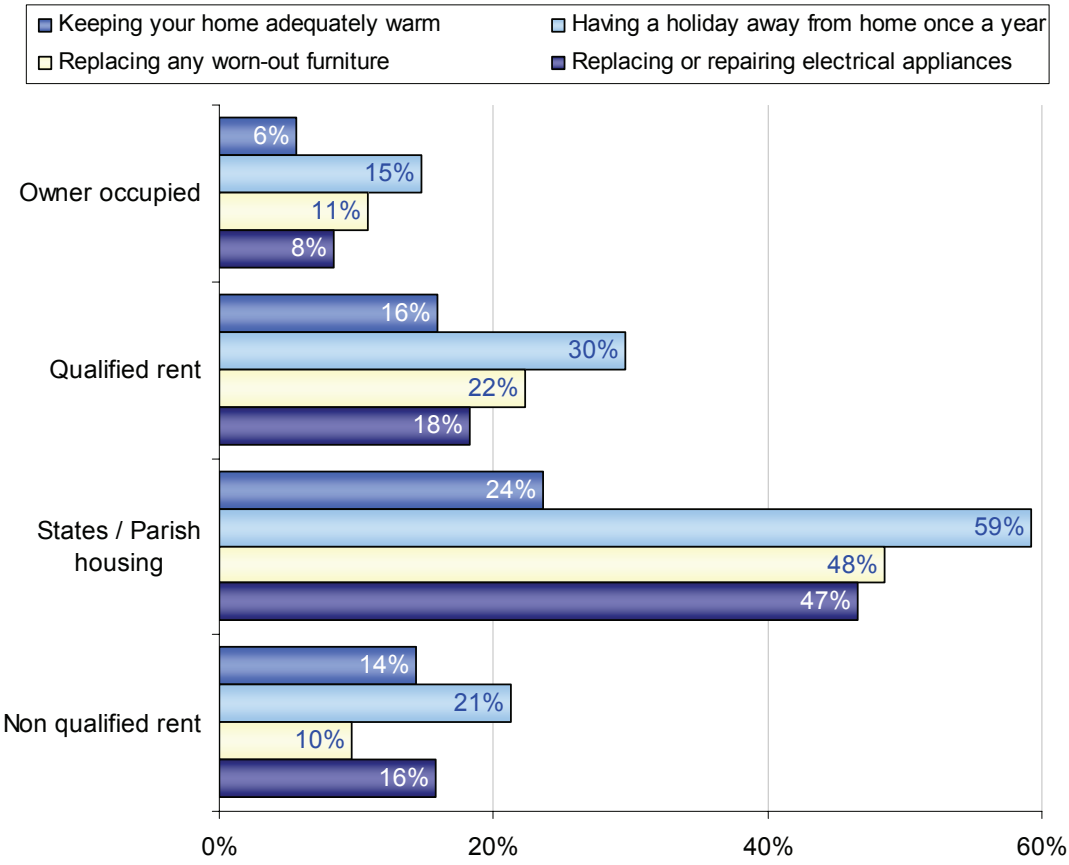


Table 12.8 shows those people who are having difficulties paying for household items by whether they pay income tax/ITIS or whether they receive Income Support.

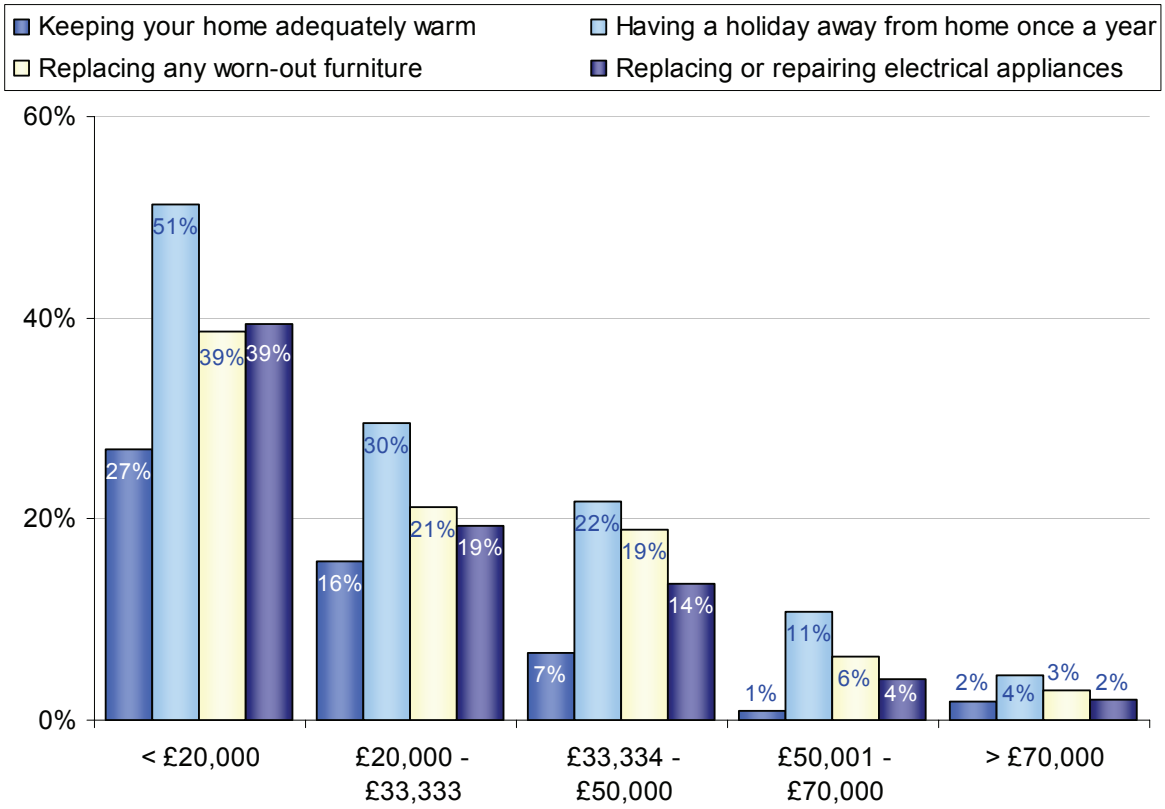
Table 12.8 Does your household have difficulties paying for the following because of a shortage of money? *Percentage answering Yes*

Does your household have difficulties paying for the following *because of a shortage of money?*	**Pay ITIS**		**Receive Income Support**	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Keeping your home adequately warm	9	23	25	8
Having a holiday away from home once a year	20	44	54	19
Replacing any worn-out furniture	15	34	44	13
Replacing or repairing electrical appliances	13	33	43	11

More than double the proportions of households not having someone paying income tax/ITIS have difficulties paying for these items compared with those households that do have someone paying such tax. Similarly, greater proportions of households containing someone receiving Income Support have difficulties compared to the proportions of households with no-one in receipt of Income Support.

Analysing by quintiles of equivalised household income (Figure 12.10) shows a similar pattern for each item considered.

Figure 12.10 Does your household have difficulties paying for the following because of a shortage of money?
Percentage answering Yes, by household income



Two-fifths (39%) of households in the lowest quintile (total annual income less than £20,000) said they found it difficult to replace furniture or electrical appliances due to a shortage of money and about a quarter (27%) said they found it difficult to keep their home adequately warm.

Around half (51%) of households in the lowest quintile had difficulty paying for a holiday away from home each year compared with one in ten (11%) households with income between £50,000-£70,000 and fewer than one in twenty households with income above £70,000.

Difficulties socialising or saving

The survey went on to ask whether people found the following difficult because of a shortage of money:

- having friends/family round for a drink or meal once a month;
- having up to £5 to spend each week on yourself;
- saving regularly (£10 a month) for rainy days or retirement.

The proportions answering “Yes” or “Sometimes” to each of these are shown in Table 12.9.

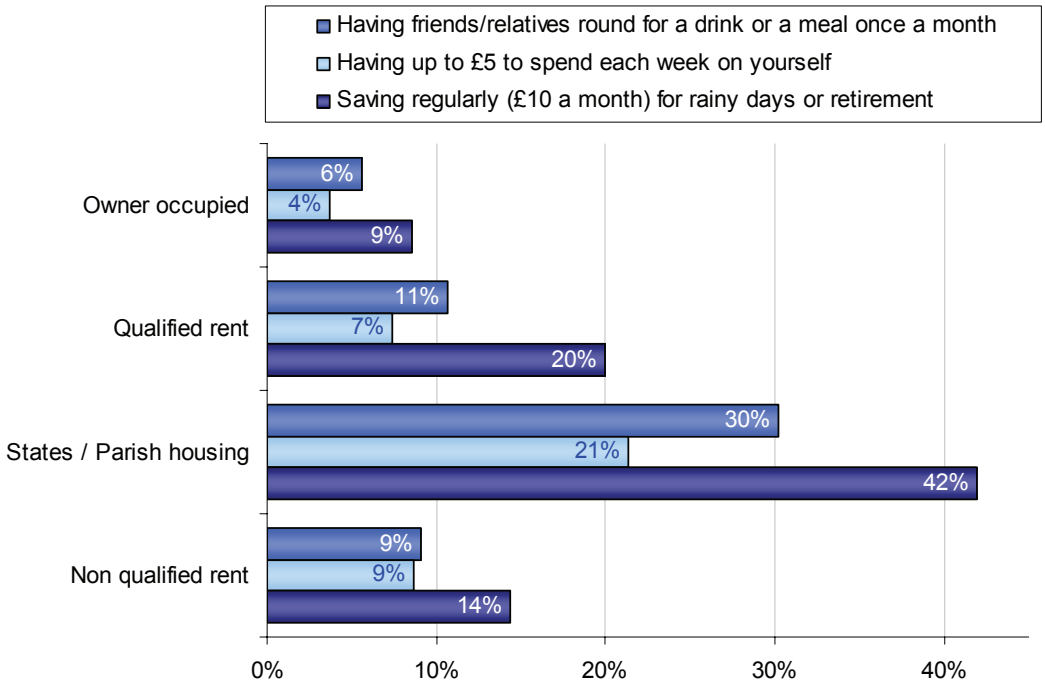
Table 12.9 Does your household have difficulties paying for the following because of a shortage of money? *Percentages*

	Yes	Sometimes
Having friends/family round for a drink or meal once a month	10	9
Having up to £5 to spend each week on yourself	7	7
Saving regularly (£10 a month) for rainy days or retirement	15	9

For each of these indicators, those individuals living in households with at least one child were somewhat more likely to have difficulties than people in households without children; for example, a quarter (24%) of those living in households with at least one child said they had difficulties saving regularly, compared to 12% of those in households without children.

Figure 12.11 shows the results for this question by housing tenure.

Figure 12.11 Does your household have difficulties paying for the following because of a shortage of money?
Percentage answering Yes, by household tenure

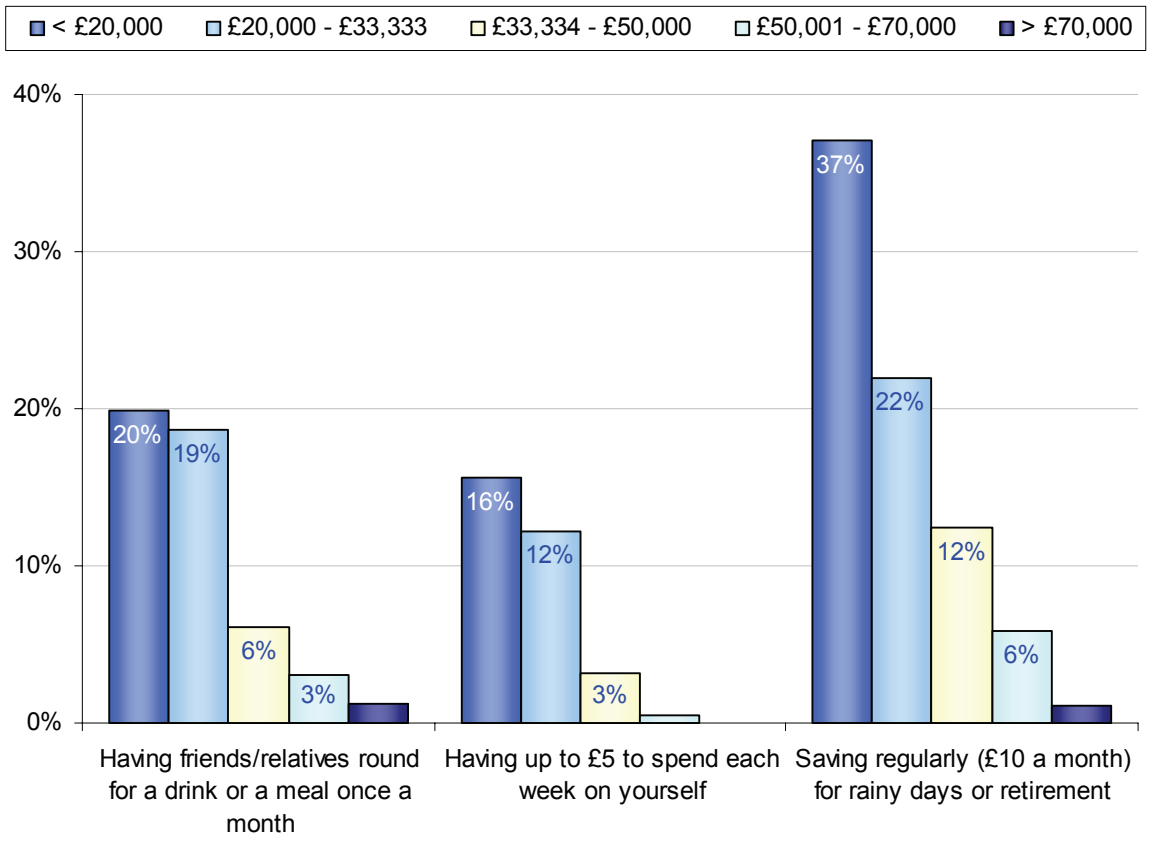


Households living in States/Parish housing had the largest proportions of households reporting difficulties; for example, around two-fifths (42%) of such households had difficulties saving regularly for rainy days or retirement. Individuals living in owner-occupied accommodation had the smallest proportions reporting difficulties.

As reported for the household items question, a larger proportion of households with individuals receiving Income Support reported having difficulties affording to save or having friends/family round compared to those households with no-one in receipt of Income Support. Households having an income tax/ITIS paying member were less likely to have difficulties compared with those households with no-one paying such tax.

Figure 12.12 shows that almost two-fifths (37%) of individuals in households with total annual income of less than £20,000 had difficulty saving regularly because of a shortage of money, compared with 6% of those living in households with total annual income between £50,000-£70,000.

Figure 12.12 Does your household have difficulties paying for the following because of a shortage of money?
Percentage answering Yes, by household income



Going without a range of food items

Around one in twenty (5%) people reported having gone without a *cooked main meal everyday* over the last twelve months because of a shortage of money. This proportion was similar across household types (those households with and without children or households with and without pensioners). A larger proportion was found for those individuals living in States/Parish housing (13%) than in owner-occupied dwellings (2%).

Eating meat, chicken or fish every second day (if wanted) was included as a potential indicator of financial hardship in JASS 2010. Overall, 6% of households reported having gone without such meats in the last twelve months because of a shortage of money. A fifth (21%) living in States/Parish rental accommodation reported having done so.

Overall, around 5% of people reported that their household had gone without either *fresh fruit or fresh vegetables* in the last twelve months because of a shortage of money. Around a sixth of those living in States/Parish housing reported having done so, as did about one in ten of those living in non-qualified rental accommodation.

Table 12.10 shows the percentages of households with someone paying income tax/ITIS or Income Support answering "Yes" to having gone without each of the specified foods in the last twelve months because of a shortage of money.

Table 12.10 Has your household gone without the following *because of a shortage of money* over the last 12 months?
Percentage answering Yes to having gone without

Has your household gone without the following *because of a shortage of money* over the last 12 months?	Income tax / ITIS		Income Support		All
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Cooked main meal every day	4	8	14	3	**5**
Eating meat, chicken or fish every second day	5	13	17	4	**6**
Fresh fruit	4	10	12	4	**5**
Fresh vegetables	4	8	12	4	**5**

In each case a greater proportion of households without a tax paying member had gone without in the last twelve months than households in which someone did pay such tax.

Between one in eight and one in six households in which someone received Income Support had gone without one of the specified foods because of a shortage of money, compared with 3-4% of households in which there was no-one receiving Income Support.

Going without clothing, footwear or buying presents

Respondents were asked whether their household had gone without clothing, footwear or buying presents for religious or special occasions due to a shortage of money in the previous twelve months; the proportions answering "Yes" or "Sometimes" are shown in Table 12.11.

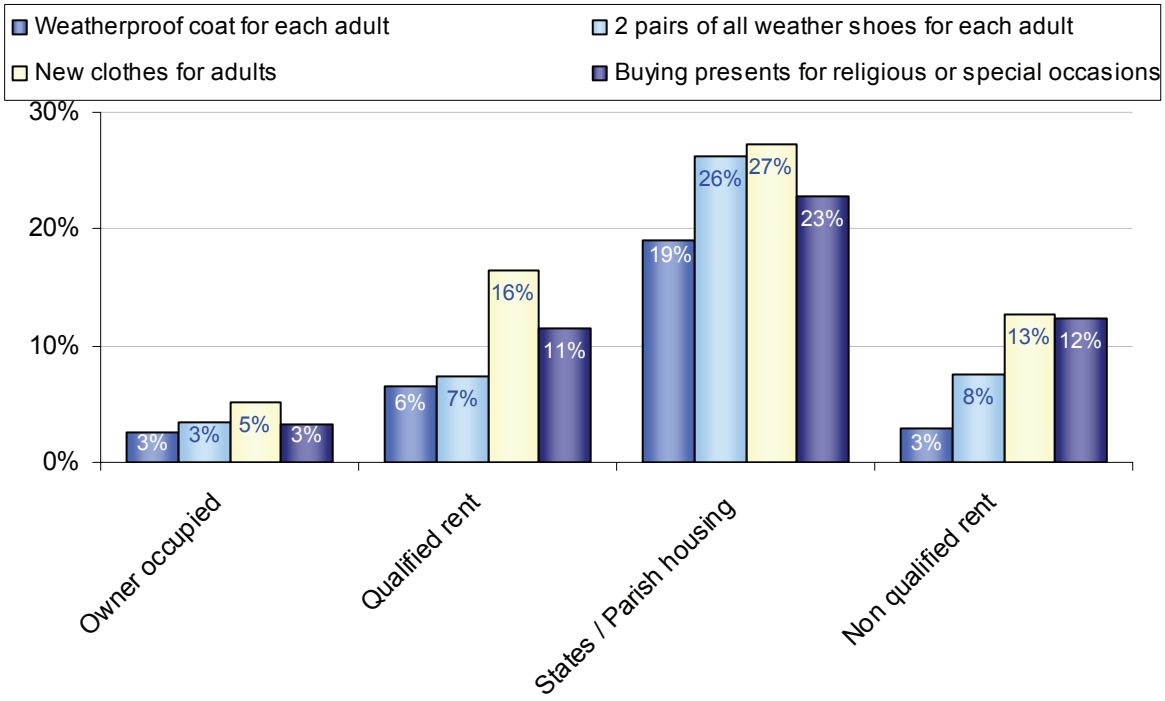
Around one in ten (11%) reported that their household had gone without new clothes for adults in the previous twelve months because of a shortage of money, slightly lower proportions reported having gone without a weatherproof coat, two pairs of all-weather shoes or buying presents.

Table 12.11 Has your household gone without the *following because of a shortage of money* over the last twelve months? *Percentages*

	Yes	Sometimes
Weatherproof coat for each adult	5	2
Two pairs of all weather shoes for each adult	7	3
New clothes for adults (i.e. not second-hand)	11	7
Buying presents for religious or special occasions	8	9

Analysing the responses by tenure (see Figure 12.3) shows that about a fifth (19%) of those living in States/Parish housing had gone without a weatherproof coat because of a shortage of money in the previous twelve months and around a quarter in this tenure category had gone without the other items specified.

Figure 12.13 Has your household gone without the following because of a shortage of money?
Percentage answering yes by tenure



Comparing those households with and without children found that more than one in ten households with children had gone without clothing for adults or buying presents, compared with 4-8% of households without children.

Analysing the results by equivalised total household income (Figure 12.14) shows that between one in seven and one in five households in the lowest income quintile had gone without one of the items specified in the last twelve months because of a shortage of money.

Figure 12.14 Has your household gone without the following because of a shortage of money?
Percentage answering Yes, by equivalised household income

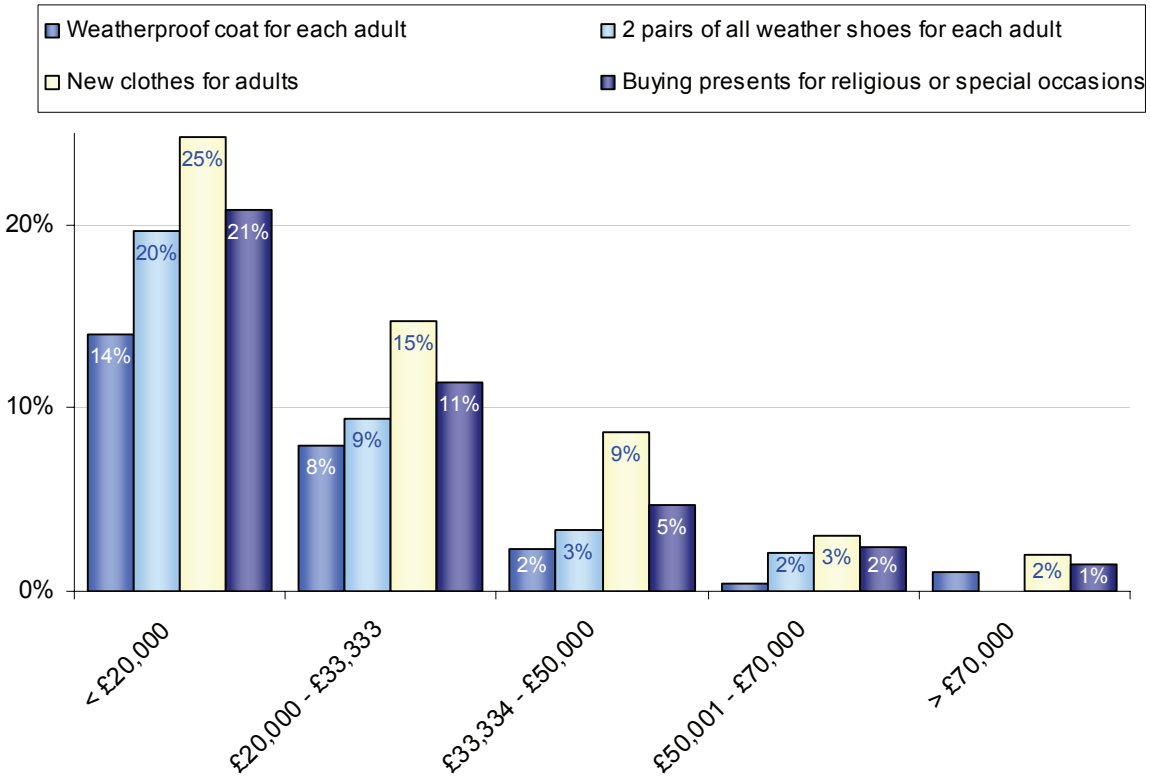


Table 12.12 shows the results for households with and without someone paying income tax/ITIS or receiving Income Support.

Table 12.12 Has your household gone without the following *because of a shortage of money* over the last 12 months?
Percentage answering Yes

Has your household gone without the following because of a shortage of money over the last 12 months?	Income tax / ITIS		Income Support		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	**All**
Weatherproof coat for each adult	4	13	17	3	**5**
2 pairs of all weather shoes for each adult	6	17	22	5	**7**
New clothes for adults	9	20	27	8	**11**
Buying presents for religious or special occasions	6	19	25	6	**8**

Going without children's clothing or footwear

People living in households with at least one child under 16 years of age were asked whether or not their household had gone without a weatherproof or two pairs of all-weather shoes for each child and new (i.e. not second-hand) clothes for children. The proportions answering "Yes" or "Sometimes" are shown in Table 12.13.

Table 12.13 Has your household gone without the following because of a shortage of money?
Percentage of households with children

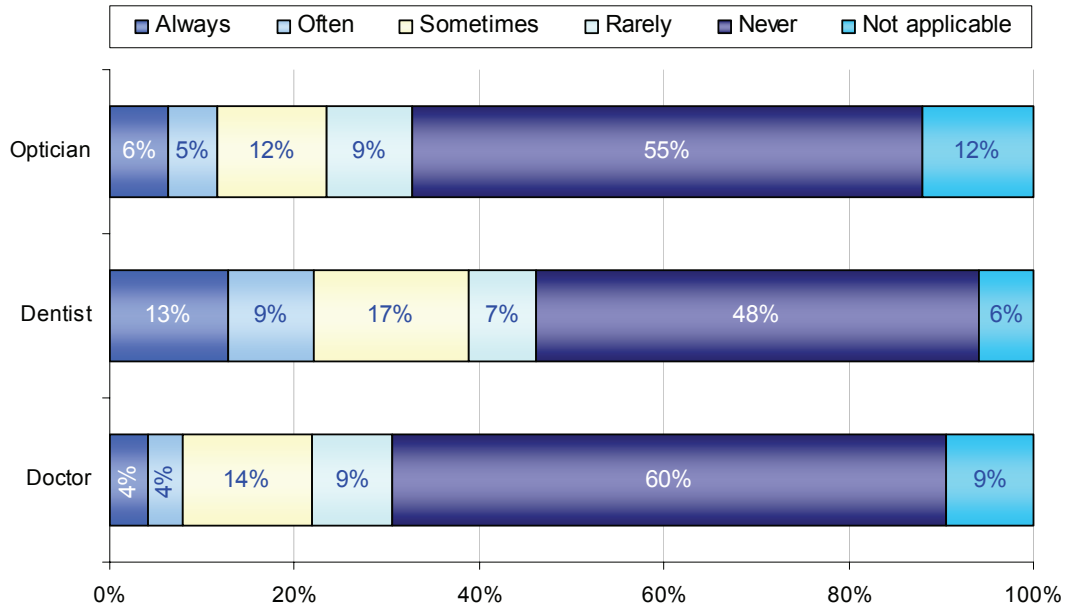
	Yes	Sometimes
Weatherproof coat for each child	4	2
Two pairs of all-weather shoes for each child	6	4
New clothes for children	8	8

Around one in twenty households with at least one child had gone without a waterproof coat or two pairs of all-weather shoes for each child in the last twelve months because of a shortage of money. A slightly greater proportion reported having gone without new clothes for children.

Difficulties paying for health care

People were asked whether their household experienced difficulties with paying for the optician, dentist or doctor; the results are shown in Figure 12.15.

Figure 12.15 Does your household experience difficulty paying for the following?

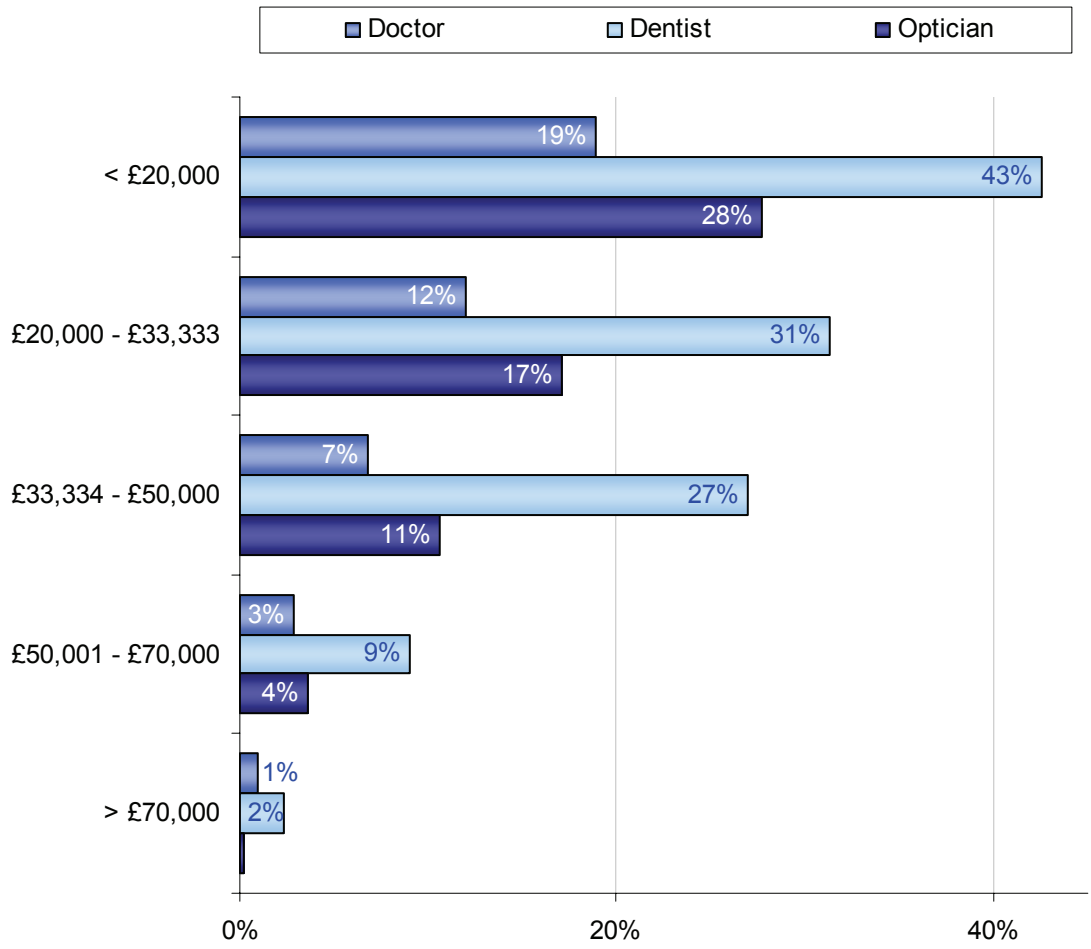


Between a half and three-fifths of people reported that they never had difficulty paying for these health care services.

In contrast, more than one in five said that their household always or often found it difficult to pay for the dentist and around one in ten always or often had difficulty paying for the doctor or optician.

Analysing these results by income reveals that a greater proportion of individuals from households with a lower income had difficulty paying, as shown in Figure 12.16.

Figure 12.16 Does your household experience difficulty paying for the following?
Percentage answering Always or Often, by household income



Two-fifths (43%) of households with total annual income below £20,000 had experienced difficulty paying for the dentist, over a quarter (28%) had experienced difficulty paying for the optician and a fifth (19%) for the doctor.

A third (34%) of households containing at least one child had experienced difficulty paying for the dentist, compared with a sixth (17%) of households without children (see Table 12.14). The proportions of households with children having had difficulty paying for the doctor or the optician were similarly double those of households without children.

Table 12.14 Does your household experience difficulty paying for the following?
Percentage answering Always or Often, by household type

	Household with children	Household without children	Household with pensioner	Household without pensioner
Doctor	13	6	4	9
Dentist	34	17	11	24
Optician	19	9	6	12

Half (51%) of households living in States/Parish rental accommodation reported having had difficulty paying for the dentist, compared with a third (33%) living in qualified rental accommodation and one in seven (14%) in owner-occupied accommodation.

Annex A – 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 2010 was extremely good, with **a response rate of 51%**; for a voluntary postal survey this is excellent. However, the proportion of young adults who respond to surveys of this kind is often low. 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 3. 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 2010		2001 Census		
	Number of respondents	**Percentage**	**Number aged 16 or over**	**Percentage**	**Implied weighting factor**
Unspecified	33	-	-	-	
16-34	223	14	22,816	32	2.3
35-44	289	18	14,909	21	1.2
45-54	339	21	12,478	17	0.8
55-64	327	20	8,989	13	0.6
65+	429	27	12,330	17	0.6
Total	**1,640**	**100**	**71,522**	**100**	1.0

Looking at the 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 16-34 years living in owner-occupied accommodation having a weight of 1.5 and men aged 35-44 years living in States rental accommodation having a weight of 2.1.

All the results presented in this report are based on responses weighted in three-dimensions. The resulting age, gender and Parish profiles, after weighting, are shown in Tables A2-A4.

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

	Percentages	
	JASS 2010	**Census 2001**
16-34	30	32
35-44	22	21
45-54	18	17
55-64	13	13
65+	17	17
Total	**100**	**100**

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

	Percentages	
	JASS 2010	**Census 2001**
Men	48	49
Women	52	51
Total	**100**	**100**

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

	Percentages	
Parish	**JASS 2010**	**Census 2001**
Grouville	4	5
St. Brelade	11	12
St. Clement	9	9
St. Helier	34	32
St. John	3	3
St. Lawrence	5	5
St. Martin	4	4
St. Mary	2	2
St. Ouen	5	4
St. Peter	4	5
St. Saviour	15	14
Trinity	3	3
Total	**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 2010.

Under the sampling design implemented (simple random sampling without replacement[15]) 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 ± 2.4 percentage points.

This means that for a question which gives a result of 50%, the 95 percent confidence interval is 47.6% to 52.4%. Rounding to zero decimal places, the result can be more simply considered as 50 ± 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:

[15] 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.

- Age-band: between ± 4% (age 65+ years) and ± 7% (age 16– 34yrs).
- Gender: ± 3%.
- Tenure: Owner-occupiers ± 3%; Non-qualified accommodation. ± 10%
- Parish: urban (St Helier) ± 4%;
  - semi-urban (St Saviour ± 6%; St Brelade ± 7%; and St Clement ± 8%);
  - others between ± 10% (St Lawrence) and ± 16% (St Mary).
- Industry of employment: due to low numbers in certain categories, there is particularly large statistical uncertainty for Agriculture & fishing (± 21%); Hotels, restaurants and bars (± 15%); and Electricity, gas and water (± 32%); and of between ± 6% 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 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.

Annex B – Fast Alcohol Screening Test

Table B1 shows the scoring system applied in Chapter 9 in order to estimate the frequency of harmful or hazardous drinking by adults in the Island.

For each respondent, a number between 0 and 4 was assigned to each response given; the sum of these numbers gave the respondent's FAST (Fast Alcohol Screening Test) score.

Table B1 Fast Alcohol Screening Test Scoring System

Questions	Scoring System					Your score
	0	1	2	3	4	
How often do you have 8 (men) / 6 (women) or more drinks on one occasion?	Never	Less than monthly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily or almost daily	
Only answer the following questions if your answer above is monthly or less						
How often in the last year have you not been able to remember what happened when drinking the night before?	Never	Less than monthly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily or almost daily	
How often in the last year have you failed to do what was expected of you because of drinking?	Never	Less than monthly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily or almost daily	
Has a relative / friend / doctor / health worker been concerned about your drinking or advised you to cut down?	No		Yes, but not in the last year		Yes, during the last year	

Scoring: A total of 3 or more is considered indicative of hazardous or harmful drinking