

Jersey Health and Life Opportunities Survey 2015: Measuring the prevalence and profile of disability in Jersey

Report of findings: January 2016



Research
Evaluation
Community Engagement
Strategy Development

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Foreword

As Assistant Chief Minister with special responsibility for Social Policy, I welcome this report on the results of the Health & Life Opportunities Survey.

This work, undertaken by Public Perspectives, an independent social research organisation, provides us with significant information about the profile and prevalence of disability in Jersey. It is the first time we have captured this data for ourselves, as opposed to relying on that of other jurisdictions. The findings, which draw upon the views and experiences of islanders, will help us better understand the lives of people living in Jersey with a disability, impairment or long-term condition. This includes an insight into their emotional wellbeing.

It is, however, essential to recognise that this survey does not provide us with the complete picture. We must compare the data provided with that of other jurisdictions in order to understand whether there are, for example, differences in people's perceptions of discrimination or in their abilities to access services and support. Until that work is done, we will not know whether people fare better or worse in Jersey.

Over the coming months we will undertake those comparisons. We will also continue to engage directly with people who have a disability and talk to them about their experiences. This will set the scene for the development of a disability strategy. That strategy, which we aim to publish in 2017, will set out agreed actions and priorities and will help us plan how best to use the resources we have.



Senator Paul Routier MBE
Assistant Chief Minister

Jersey Health and Life Opportunities Survey 2015: Measuring the prevalence and profile of disability in Jersey

Executive Summary

Background to the research

- 1.1 The States of Jersey is developing an Island-wide disability strategy. An important first stage in the development of a strategy is to gather robust information about the prevalence and profile of disability in Jersey.
- 1.2 The States of Jersey commissioned Public Perspectives Ltd with Professor Nick Watson, Centre for Disability Research, Glasgow University, to conduct an extensive disability survey.
- 1.3 This survey is part of a suite of research projects on disability. The other projects, include a review of the findings from this piece of work, in order to develop a comparison with other jurisdictions, a qualitative research project and analysis of administrative data. These projects are being carried out internally by the States of Jersey.

Aims and objectives of the research

- 2.1 The overall aim of the survey was to provide robust and comprehensive information on the prevalence and profile of disability in Jersey that, in the future, can be compared to other jurisdictions.
- 2.2 In addition, it sought to measure the experience and life opportunities of disabled people in Jersey to understand the emotional, social, environmental and economic challenges they may face. Specifically, the survey covered the following issues:
 - **Overall prevalence:** Disability prevalence overall, including self-reported levels of disability, functional impairment and types of diagnosed long-term conditions;
 - **Prevalence in detail:** The prevalence of disability amongst different demographic groups including gender, age, tenure, country of origin, residency status, income and geography;
 - **Wellbeing:** The emotional wellbeing and social isolation of disabled residents (and how this compares with non-disabled residents);

- **Experience of life in the island:** The experience of travelling around Jersey, employment and education, accessing buildings, services and support, participating in wider society and perceptions of discrimination; and
- **Carers:** The prevalence, profile and experience of carers.

Defining and measuring disability

- 3.1 The research has been conducted with the UN definition of disability in mind i.e. in keeping with the social rather than medical definition of disability. The social model of disability says that disability is caused by the way society is organised, rather than by a person's impairment or difference. It looks at ways of removing barriers that restrict life choices for disabled people.
- 3.2 Measuring disability can be complex and there are several measurement models available. In practice, there is no agreed single measure/approach to measuring disability and one which truly reflects the spirit of the social definition of disability.
- 3.3 Given that there is no universal measure, this research has utilised established and tried and tested question sets, in keeping with current thinking around measuring disability.
- 3.4 This will allow some basis for comparison with other jurisdictions, especially the UK [to be carried out as a separate comparative project, to be undertaken by the States of Jersey]. One of the main question sets used is **The UK Office for National Statistics measure of disability** which is used in the UK Census and identifies people that have disability rights under the UK Equality Act 2010.

Approach to the research

- 4.1 **Method:** The research was conducted via a self-completion postal and on-line survey. This method allows respondents to respond to sensitive questions in a completely anonymous and private way.
- 4.2 **Sampling:** 1 in 4 households in Jersey were randomly selected to participate, which equated to 10,399 private households out of the 41,595 occupied private dwellings in Jersey (based on Census 2011).
- 4.3 The research adopted a random stratified sampling technique by selecting households at random within each parish proportional to their size. Households were selected from the latest Jersey household database.
- 4.4 **Response rate:** In total, the research achieved a 42% response rate with 4,300 households responding.

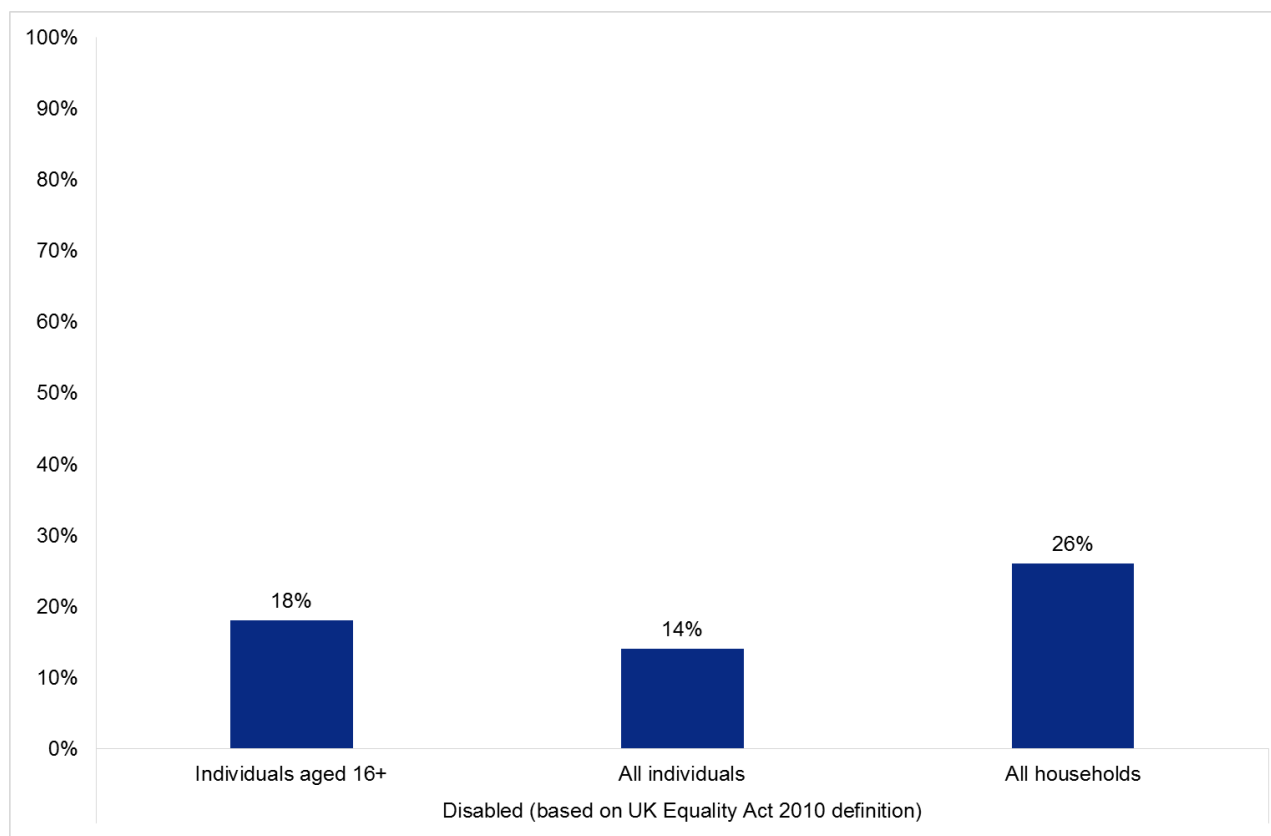
- 4.5 This equates to a sample accuracy or error rate of +/-1.9% at the 99% confidence level. This means that we can be 99% confident that the “real” result for any given question would be at least within 1.9% of those stated within the survey findings. This provides for robust data when analysed at a headline level and when different questions are cross-referenced against each other.
- 4.6 **Timing:** The survey took place over a five and a half week period between Thursday 3rd September 2015 and Monday 12th October 2015, which included an initial mailing and a reminder mailing to non-respondents to help increase the response rate.
- 4.7 **Promotion:** The research was particularly keen to try to avoid bias in which only people interested in disability issues would respond. Therefore, the survey was labelled and promoted as a ‘health and life opportunities’ survey as opposed to a survey specifically about disability.
- 4.8 **Sample weighting:** The respondents to the survey represented a broad demographic mix across Jersey. In order to ensure the survey results are demographically representative, the results have been weighted to be in line with Census 2011 results for gender, age and tenure, using a similar approach to weighting results as is used in the Jersey Annual Social Survey. In addition, the number of responses for each parish was weighted to bring them in to line with their relative size.

Summary of key findings

Disability prevalence

- 5.1 Based on this survey, 14% of all Jersey residents living in private households are disabled as defined under the UK Equality Act 2010 definition of disability (this is that they have a physical or mental health condition or illness lasting or expected to last 12 months or more which impacts on their ability to carry out day to day activities a little or a lot).
- 5.2 And 26% of households in Jersey contain a person living with a disability as defined under the UK Equality Act 2010.
- 5.3 This translates in to currently 13,900 Jersey residents and 10,800 households that have a disability (excludes residents living in communal establishments).

Figure 1: Summary of disability prevalence



- 5.4 Within the above figures, 4% of individuals have a condition or illness which impacts on them 'a lot' and 7% of households have someone with a condition or illness which impacts on them 'a lot'.
- 5.5 5% of all households have more than one person with a health condition or illness that impacts on their day-to-day activities and 1% of households have more than one person with a condition or illness which impacts on them 'a lot'.
- 5.6 The rate of disability in Jersey appears to be slightly lower than in England. For example, the UK Census 2011 estimates that 16.8% of the population of England living in private households is disabled (compared with 14% in Jersey), 7.9% of which have a condition or illness which impacts on them a lot (compared to 4% in Jersey).
- 5.7 The reason for some of the differences in disability rates may be due to different age structures, employment levels and migration rates in each jurisdiction. However, further research would be required to compare the data in different areas and explain the differences.

Profile of disability

6.1 People most likely to be disabled are:

- **Older** (especially 75 and over): For example, 13% of respondents aged 16-34 are disabled compared to 51% of respondents aged 85 and over.
- **On low incomes** (especially below £25,000): For example, 35% of respondents on low income (household income under £15,000 per annum) have a disability compared with 9% of respondents with a household income of £75,000 or more per annum.
- **Living in social housing**: For example, 35% of respondents living in social housing have a disability compared with 16% of respondents that own or privately rent or 12% of respondents that live in non-qualified accommodation.
- **Not in employment** (or not actively engaged in education or as a homemaker): For example, 70% of unemployed respondents or those unable to work have a disability compared with 11% of employed/engaged respondents or 30% of retired respondents.
- **Living alone**: For example, 26% of respondents that live on their own have a disability compared with 15% of other respondents.

6.2 People least likely to be disabled are:

- **Born outside of Jersey, Britain or Ireland**: For example, 19% of respondents that were born in Jersey, elsewhere in Britain or Ireland are disabled compared with 14% of respondents born in Portugal or Poland or 9% of respondents born elsewhere.
- **Living in non-qualified accommodation**: For example, 12% have a disability.
- **Without residential qualifications**: For example, 19% of respondents with residential qualifications are disabled compared with 6% of respondents without residential qualifications.
- **Have lived less than 10 years in Jersey**: For example, 19% of respondents that have been resident for 10 years or more are disabled compared with 10% of other respondents.

6.3 Mobility, hearing and memory impairments particularly affect older people. For example, 77% of respondents aged 85 and over report to have a mobility impairment, 58% a memory impairment and 55% a hearing impairment.

6.4 Impairments such as social, communication and problem solving difficulties are less related to ageing. For example, respondents aged 65 and over are only 0.9 times as likely to have a social impairment, 1.2 times more likely to have a communication impairment and 1.4 times more likely to have a problem solving impairment than respondents aged under 65.

- 6.5 Disabled people are roughly three times more likely to say their health is not good than non-disabled people. Disabled people in Jersey tend to be less satisfied with life, less happy, more anxious and less likely to state the things they do in life are worthwhile. Similarly, disabled people are more likely to be lonely than non-disabled people, regardless of whether they live alone or not.

Living with disability in Jersey

- 7.1 Over a third of disabled people experience a lot of difficulties with at least one issue. 28% of disabled people say they experienced a lot of difficulty getting the type and amount of paid work they want. Taking part in community activities is the second most cited difficulty, with 20% of disabled people saying they experienced a lot of difficulty. Difficulties getting the healthcare needed and travelling around Jersey also stand out. 10% of disabled people said they experienced a lot of difficulty accessing healthcare and 10% of disabled people said they have a lot of difficulty travelling around Jersey.
- 7.2 Over a quarter of disabled people report to have experienced discrimination in the last 12 months. About one in 20 people with a disability feel they have experienced discrimination in the workplace or from health and care professionals.

Carers

- 8.1 One in ten households include a 'carer' living within the household, although it is likely that this under-estimates the figure as many people carrying out this role do not consider themselves to be 'a carer' – arguably anybody that lives in a household with a disabled person is, to some degree, a carer (for the purposes of this report, the term 'carer' will relate to those who have self-identified as such).
- 8.2 At least a fifth of carers are full-time.
- 8.3 Half of carers gain satisfaction from their role and a fifth have experienced no impact on their lives as a result of their caring role.
- 8.4 However, over a tenth of carers said they never have enough emotional support and a fifth never have enough practical support. In addition, over half said their caring role has increased their stress levels, nearly half said it has reduced the time they have to do things they want to do, over a third said it has exhausted them or made them feel depressed and over a quarter said it has had a negative impact on their social life.
- 8.5 Over a tenth said their caring role has impacted negatively on their health or it has made them feel isolated.
- 8.6 Carers that provide 20 or more hours of care a week are much more likely than other carers to say they experience the above issues.

Key issues for consideration

9.1 This research indicates that there are a number of potential key issues that will require further consideration. These will be reviewed in light of the project being carried out to provide a comparison with other jurisdictions. These potential key issues are outlined below:

- Disability is most prevalent in certain groups – the elderly, residents on low income, residents in social housing, residents not in work and residents living alone. This should be taken into consideration when planning services and support.
- Services aimed at people with a disability should take account of the need for emotional as well as practical support, given the notable impact of living with a disability on emotional wellbeing and loneliness.
- The strong relationship between employment and disability suggests that interventions that challenge employment barriers, support disabled people into employment and ensure an appropriate work environment with reasonable adjustments could have a positive impact.
- Difficulties reported around accessing employment, participating in community activities, healthcare and travelling around Jersey should be explored further.
- The development of discrimination legislation in respect of disability (planned for 2017/2018) should take account of the experiences of people with disabilities reported in this survey. There is also potential for this issue to be addressed through training and support and awareness raising campaigns.
- Certain impairments particularly affect older people such as difficulties with mobility, hearing and memory. Therefore, there is an opportunity to make sure that the right type of services are being targeted at the right age (and other demographic) groups.
- Care provided by family and friends plays an important role for many people with disabilities. Helping ensure that carers are well supported is likely to have a positive impact on the lives of disabled residents. Services aimed at carers should take account of the need for emotional as well as practical support.
- This survey has established a robust baseline for measuring disability in the future. As a minimum, the key disability questions in line with the UK Equality Act should be asked in the Jersey Census 2021, as they are currently in the UK Census. This will allow the States of Jersey to monitor the change in disability rates and profiles over time and assess the impact of the disability strategy. In addition, the States of Jersey should continue to monitor disability rates and issues within the Jersey Annual Social Survey.

**Jersey Health and Life
Opportunities Survey 2015:
Measuring the prevalence and
profile of disability in Jersey**

Main Report

Jersey Health and Life Opportunities Survey 2015: Measuring the prevalence and profile of disability in Jersey

Main Report

Section 1: Introduction

Background to the research

1.1 The States of Jersey is developing an Island-wide disability strategy which has the potential to impact on both operational and policy developments within and outside of Government. Developing a disability strategy is an important step in helping to promote equality and enhance the life opportunities of disabled people. Information about disability in Jersey is fragmented and limited and an important first stage of developing the strategy is to gather information about the prevalence and profile of disability in Jersey. Consequently, the States of Jersey commissioned Public Perspectives Ltd with Professor Nick Watson, Centre for Disability Research, Glasgow University, to conduct a disability survey. This is part of a suite of research projects intended to inform the development of a strategy. The other projects include a review of the findings from this piece of work in order to develop a comparison with other jurisdictions, a qualitative research project and an analysis of administrative data. These projects are being carried out internally by the States of Jersey.

Aims and objectives of the research

1.2 The overall aim of the survey was to provide robust and comprehensive information on the prevalence and profile of disability in Jersey that in future can be compared to other jurisdictions. In addition, it sought to measure the experience and life opportunities of disabled people in Jersey to understand the emotional, social, environmental and economic challenges they may face. Specifically, the survey covered the following issues:

- **Overall prevalence:** Disability prevalence overall, including self-reported levels of disability, functional impairment and types of diagnosed long-term conditions;
- **Prevalence in detail:** The prevalence of disability amongst different demographic groups including gender, age, tenure, country of origin, residency status, income and geography;
- **Wellbeing:** The emotional wellbeing and social isolation of disabled residents (and how this compares with non-disabled residents);
- **Experience of life in the island:** The experience of travelling around Jersey, employment and education, accessing buildings, services and support, participating in wider society and perceptions of discrimination; and
- **Carers:** The prevalence, profile and experience of carers.

Defining and measuring disability

- 1.3 The research has been conducted with the UN definition of disability in mind i.e. in keeping with the social rather than medical definition of disability. This social definition of disability asserts that a disability is such if a person has a long-term condition which ‘may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others’. This means any health condition that has lasted (or will last) at least twelve months and which affects day-to-day life could potentially be considered a disability. In essence, disability is about how society treats a person with a long term condition rather than about the effects of the condition itself. Barriers may be due to people's attitudes or because of the environment; both may prevent disabled Islanders from fully participating in society on an equal basis with others.
- 1.4 Measuring disability can be complex and there are several measurement models available. In practice, there is no agreed single measure/approach to measuring disability and one which truly reflects the spirit of the social definition of disability. However, this research has utilised established and tried and tested question sets in keeping with current thinking around measuring disability. As these questions are tried and tested, they will also allow some basis for comparison with other areas, especially the UK [to be carried out as a separate comparative project, to be undertaken by the States of Jersey]. The three main question sets which have been used to measure disability are as follows:
- **The UK Office for National Statistics measure of disability** which is used in the UK Census and the Life Opportunities Survey and identifies people with disability rights under the UK Equality Act 2010. This is a ‘self-reported’ measure of disability in that a respondent will self-define as being disabled and self-measure its impact on them.
 - **The UN measures of disability** (developed by the Washington Group) which is in line with the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) developed by the World Health Organization.¹ Based on a theoretical model that draws upon the social model of disability, disability in the ICF is not an “all or nothing” concept. Disability in this measure arises out of activity limitations and restrictions placed upon participation that result from the interaction between functional limitations and an unaccommodating environment.
 - **Diagnosed health conditions** lasting or expected to last 12 months or more.

Approach to the research

- 1.5 The research was conducted via a self-completion postal and on-line survey. This method was selected in part because it allows respondents to respond to sensitive questions in a completely anonymous and private way.
- 1.6 The survey adopted a highly robust sampling strategy in order to produce results that are statistically accurate at various levels of analysis. The research adopted a random stratified sampling technique by selecting households at random within each parish proportional to their size. Households were selected from the latest Jersey

¹ The UN measure we have used includes the 6 core questions covering the domains of sight, hearing, mobility, memory, self-care and communication. In addition, some questions have been taken from the extended set of questions to cover four further domains – dexterity, learning, problem solving and social interaction. This extended question set brings the questions in to line with ONS and World Health Organisation measures of disability. Please note, in some cases some of the question wording has been slightly amended either for the purposes of asking the question via postal survey or to meet local requirements. However, in all cases, the question wording remains in keeping with the original question wording, helping ensure it remains a reliable and effective measure.

household database. 1 in 4 households in Jersey were randomly selected to participate, which equated to 10,399 private households out of the 41,595 occupied private dwellings in Jersey (based on Census 2011).

- 1.7 In total, the research achieved a 42% response rate with 4300 households responding.² This equates to a sample accuracy or error rate of +/-1.9% at the 99% confidence level. This means that we can be 99% confident that the “real” result for any given question would be at least within 1.9% of those stated within the survey findings. This provides for robust data when analysed at a headline level and when different questions are cross-referenced against each other.³
- 1.8 The survey took place over a five and a half week period between Thursday 3rd September 2015 and Monday 12th October 2015, which included an initial mailing and a reminder mailing to non-respondents to help increase the response rate.
- 1.9 The respondents to the survey represented a broad demographic mix across Jersey. In order to ensure the survey results are demographically representative, the results have been weighted to be in line with Census 2011 results for gender, age and tenure, using a similar approach to weighting results as is used in the Jersey Annual Social Survey.⁴ In addition, the number of responses for each parish was weighted to bring them in to line with their relative size.

² Although the survey achieved a credible 42% response rate, there is a risk of non-response bias in that we do not know the disability/impairment/health condition status and experiences of people that did not respond to the survey. This is a risk for all surveys. However, the survey did receive responses from a broad demographic mix, while weighting helps further ensure representativeness.

³ The sampling error increases the more the sample is broken down and analysed by population sub-groups. However, given the size of the sample, sampling error remains low in most analyses. Equally, care has been taken not to make conclusions where the sampling error means that the results are unreliable.

⁴ A weighting technique called ‘Rim Weighting’ has been used i.e. Random Iterative Method. In this process, targets (based on Census 2011 results) are determined for each variable independently, and then a computerized program is used to iteratively create a single weight for each respondent which best fits the target variables. These weights have been applied to the ‘individual respondent’ data and not to other household members’ data e.g. the age and gender of other household members. This is because on reviewing the initial weights it was found that this helped to balance the representativeness of the other household members. This is probably because if the individual is representative of the wider population, so too is their household.

1.10 The following table shows the demographic profile of respondents to the survey, before and after weighting:

Demographic	Unweighted	Weighted
Gender		
Male	40%	49%
Female	60%	51%
Age		
16-34	9%	30% ⁵
35-44	13%	19%
45-54	18%	19%
55-64	22%	15%
65+	38%	17%
Tenure		
Owner-occupied	70%	58%
Qualified rent	14%	17%
Social rent	11%	12%
Non-qualified accommodation	5%	12%
Parish		
Grouville	7%	5%
St. Brelade	12%	11%
St. Clement	10%	9%
St. Helier	27%	35%
St. John	4%	3%
St. Lawrence	6%	6%
St. Martin	4%	4%
St. Mary	2%	2%
St. Ouen	4%	4%
St. Peter	6%	5%
St. Saviour	15%	13%
Trinity	4%	3%

Note: Other survey demographics are presented in the marked-up questionnaire at appendix 1.

Limitations

1.11 It should be noted that this survey is a household survey and therefore excludes data on residents living in communal establishments such as residential nursing and care homes i.e. the survey data is of private households only. The disability prevalence identified in this survey is therefore likely to be increased when data on residents living in residential homes is included.⁶

1.12 There is always a danger with a survey such as this that it encourages responses from people that are disabled, thus over-estimating the rate of disability. However, to counteract this, the survey was promoted as a 'health and life-opportunities' survey to encourage response from a broad cross-section of residents.

⁵ Social surveys tend to receive a relatively low response from younger age groups and this survey was no different. However, the average weighting factor is just over a ratio of 3 which is still within reason and a review of the results after weighting shows that this factor has not had an inappropriate impact on the results.

⁶ In Census 2011, 1050 residents lived in residential care and medical establishments.

1.13 In contrast, there is also a risk of under-estimating the response from disabled residents, especially people living alone, as they may not be able to respond. However, this report assumes that in such cases many respondents were supported to complete the questionnaire by their carers and there is evidence of a good and representative response from people living alone, including disabled people. In addition, all local disability organisations were briefed about the survey and asked to provide support to their clients and others that requested support.

Reporting

- 1.14 Each question has been analysed against a set of key demographic and conceptual variables to identify any relevant patterns, trends, similarities or differences by different demographic groups. Presentation of findings and commentary is mainly only provided where statistically significant findings are identified or at least where there is a clear pattern or trend emerging.
- 1.15 Results are presented at three levels for most questions. The first level is the results for respondents to the survey – these are residents living in private households aged 16 and over that directly completed the survey, answering questions about themselves. The second level combines the results for respondents with the results for ‘other household members’ which were completed by the respondent on behalf/in discussion with other people in their household. Thirdly, results were presented at the household level.
- 1.16 A marked up version of the questionnaire with the headline results is attached in the appendix to this report (see appendix 1).
- 1.17 Statistical tests have been applied to the data to ensure that the findings presented in this reported are statistically valid (i.e. that differences persist when sampling error is taken in to account) and statistically significant (i.e. that the relationships identified are not spurious).
- 1.18 The report is divided in to the following sections:
- Section 2: Disability prevalence and profile
 - Section 3: Disability and living in Jersey
 - Section 4: Carers
 - Section 5: Summary and concluding points

Section 2: Disability prevalence and profile

Key issues/findings

- A fifth of all individuals and over a third of households self-report having a health condition or illness lasting 12 months or more
- Just under a fifth of all individuals and over a quarter of households are disabled as defined by the UK Equality Act
- A third of all individuals and two thirds of households have at least one functional impairment, although only just over a tenth of respondents state that the impairment is severe
- A quarter of all individuals and just under half of households report to have a diagnosed health condition
- The rate of disability in Jersey is lower than in Guernsey, England, the UK as a whole and the EU average
- Respondents most likely to be disabled, have an impairment or a diagnosed health condition are:
 - Older (especially 75 and over)
 - On low incomes (especially below £25,000)
 - Living in social housing
 - Not in work (or not actively engaged in education or as a homemaker)
 - Living alone
- Respondents least likely to be disabled, have an impairment or a diagnosed health condition are:
 - Born outside of Jersey, Britain or Ireland
 - Living in non-qualified accommodation
 - Without residential qualifications
 - Have lived less than 10 years in Jersey
- Mobility, hearing and memory impairments particularly affect older people, while social and communication impairments are less related to old age
- Disabled respondents are roughly three times more likely to say their health is not good than non-disabled respondents
- Disabled respondents in Jersey report to be less satisfied with life, less happy, more anxious and less likely to state the things they do in life are worthwhile
- Disabled respondents are more likely to be lonely than non-disabled respondents

Introduction

2.1 This section presents findings about the prevalence of disability, including:

- Self-reported measures of disability and severity
- Functional measures of impairment and severity
- Long-term diagnosed health conditions
- The relationship between perceptions of health, emotional wellbeing and social isolation and disability

Self-reported measures of disability and severity

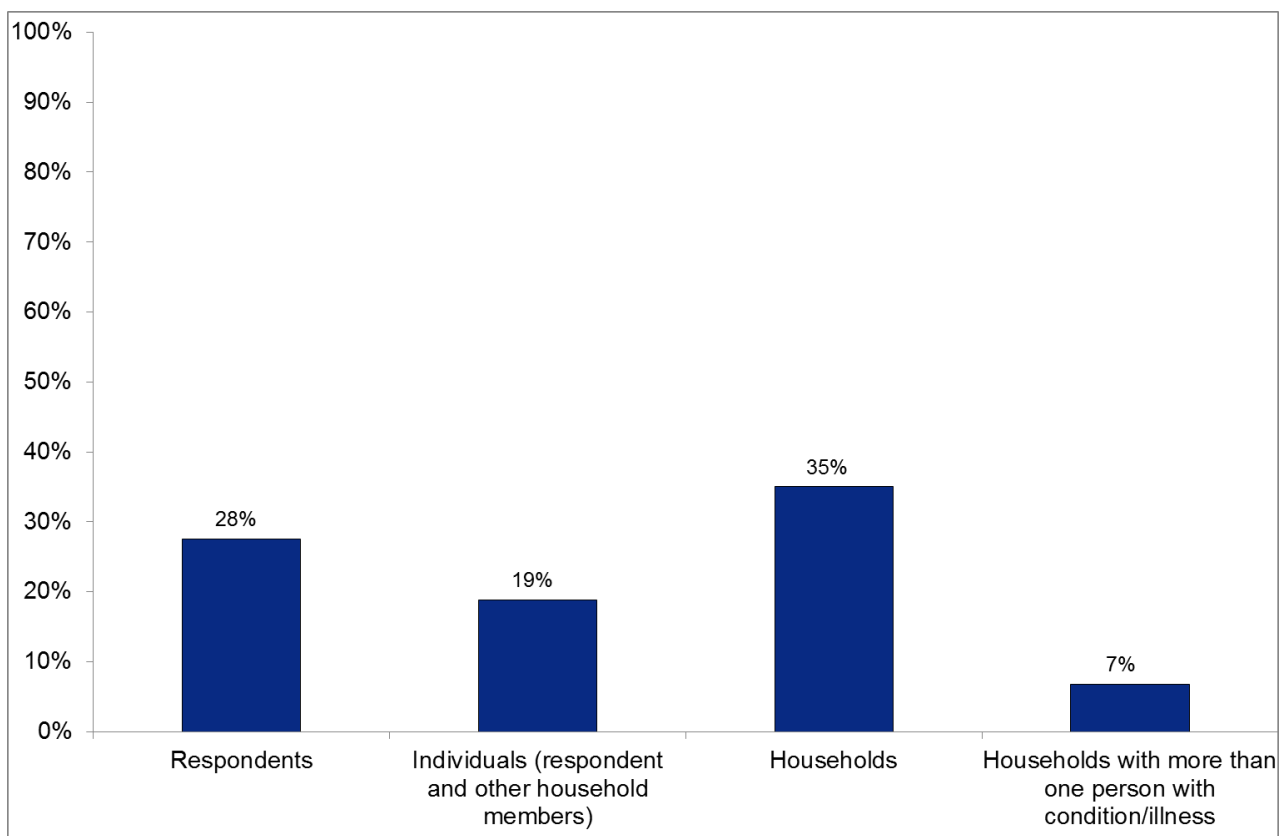
A fifth of all individuals and over a third of households self-report having a health condition or illness lasting 12 months or more

2.2 The UK ONS measures disability based on two measures, compliant with the UK Equality Act 2010 definition of disability.

2.3 The first measure asks respondents to identify if they, or someone in their household, have a physical or mental health condition or illness lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more. The key findings are as follows:

- 28% of respondents to the survey said they had a physical or mental health condition or illness lasting 12 months or more.
- When the analysis is widened to include all household members, 19% of the sample have a health condition or illness.
- At the household level, 35% of households have someone with a health condition or illness.
- 7% of all households have more than one person with a health condition or illness.

Figure 2.1: Self-reported physical or mental health condition or illness lasting 12 months or more



Number of respondents: 4200 respondents / 9937 individuals in sample / 4200 households in sample

Question asked: Do you/they have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more?

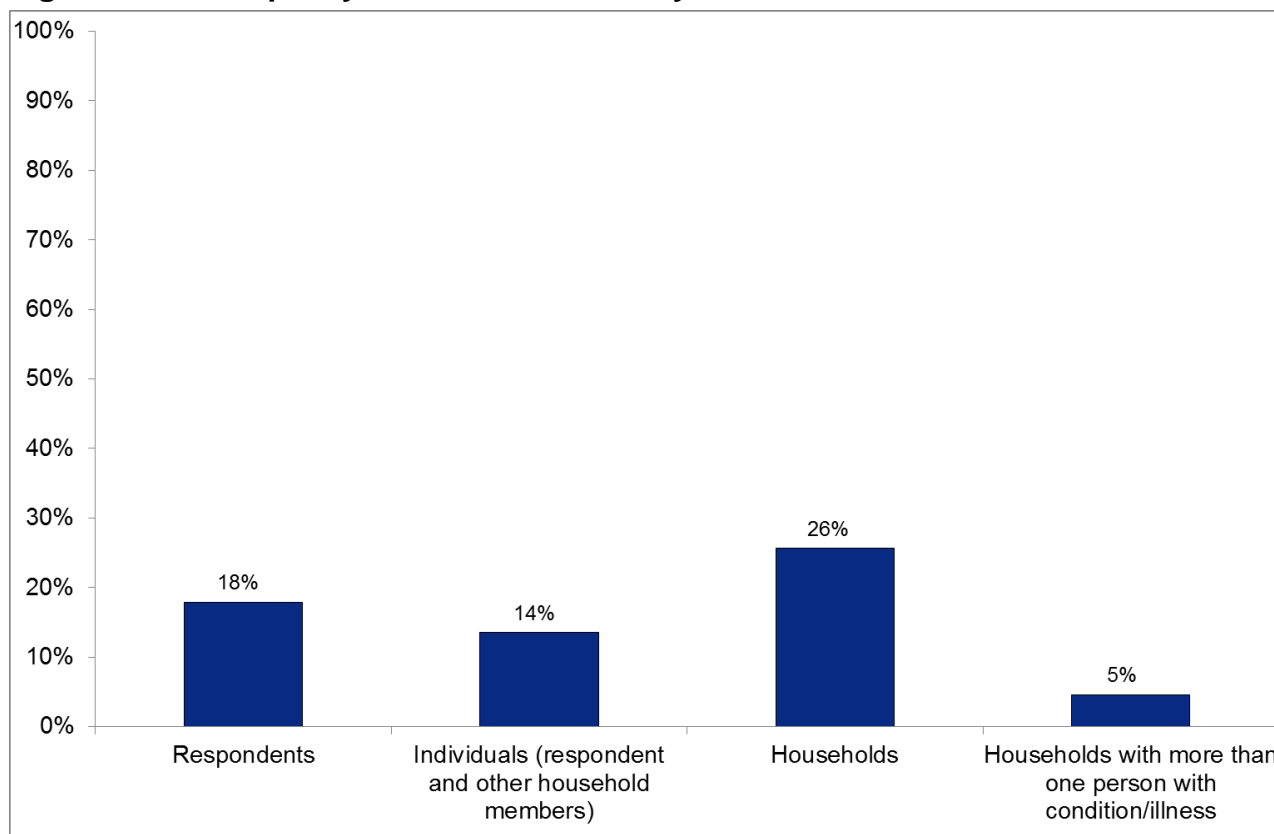
Note: The estimate of households with more than one person having a disability is a minimum estimate.

Just under a fifth of all individuals and over a quarter of households are disabled as defined by the UK Equality Act

2.4 Someone is defined as disabled under the UK Equality Act 2010 if they have a physical or mental health condition or illness lasting or expected to last 12 months or more which reduces their ability to carry out day to day activities a little or a lot. The key findings are as follows:

- 18% of respondents to the survey said they had a physical or mental health condition or illness lasting 12 months or more which had at least a little impact on their day to day activities. 5% of respondents said their condition or illness impacts on them a lot.
- When the analysis is widened to include all household members, 14% of the sample have a health condition or illness which has at least a little impact on day to day activities. 4% of individuals have a condition or illness which impacts on them a lot.
- At the household level, 26% of households have someone with a health condition or illness that impacts on their day to day activities. 7% of households have someone with a condition or illness which impacts on them a lot.
- 5% of all households have more than one person with a health condition or illness that impacts on their day to day activities. 1% of households have more than one person with a condition or illness which impacts on them a lot.

Figure 2.2: UK Equality Act defined disability



Number of respondents: 4200 respondents / 9937 individuals in sample / 4200 households in sample

Questions asked: Do you/they have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more? AND Do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities?

The rate of disability is lower in Jersey than in Guernsey, England, the UK as a whole and the EU average

- 2.5 The UK Census 2011 estimates that 16.8% of the population of England living in private households is disabled (compared with 14% in Jersey), 7.9% of which have a condition or illness which impacts on them a lot (4% in Jersey)⁷.
- 2.6 A postal survey in Guernsey and Alderney in 2012 found a disability rate of 21%, although the question used differed slightly from the questions in this survey.⁸
- 2.7 The reason for some of the differences in disability rates between England, Jersey and Guernsey may be due to different age structures, employment levels and migration rates in each jurisdiction. However, further research would be required to compare the data in different areas and explain the differences.
- 2.8 Another comparator is the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (latest data from 2012) which is a survey of residents aged 16 and over. The most comparable figure therefore with this survey is the proportion of respondents aged 16+ that are disabled i.e. 18% in Jersey. In the UK, and most EU member states, this data is captured through a face to face survey (the Family Resources Survey) making comparison difficult, but not altogether worthless. In the UK, 21.7% of residents aged 16 and over have a condition which limits their activity (11.1% to some extent and 10.6% are limited severely). The EU average is 24.9% (17.3% to some extent and 7.6% are limited severely). Malta has the lowest rate of disability at 10.1%, followed by Sweden (15.6%), Ireland (16.9%), Bulgaria (17.9%) and Luxembourg (19.5%).

Older, low income respondents, those in social housing, not in work and those living alone are the most likely to be disabled

Respondents born outside of Jersey, Britain or Ireland, living in non-qualified accommodation, without residential qualifications and living less than 10 years in Jersey are less likely to be disabled

- 2.9 The following represent the key demographic differences:
 - There is a strong relationship between age and disability. For example, 13% of respondents aged 16-34 are disabled compared to 51% of respondents aged 85 and over.
 - Respondents that were born in Jersey, elsewhere in Britain or Ireland (19% disabled) are more likely than respondents from Portugal or Poland (14%) or elsewhere (9%) to be disabled.
 - Respondents with residential qualifications are more likely to be disabled (19%) than respondents without residential qualifications (6%).
 - Respondents that have been residents for 10 years or more are more likely to be disabled (19%) than other respondents (10%).
 - Unemployed respondents or those unable to work (70%) are far more likely than employed/engaged respondents (11%) or retired respondents (30%) to have a disability.
 - Respondents living in social housing (35%) are more likely than respondents that own or privately rent (16%) or respondents that live in non-qualified accommodation (12%) to have a disability.

⁷ The UK Census asks a very similar question to that asked in this survey, although it should be noted that the UK Census is compulsory and thus comparisons should be treated with caution.

⁸ Disability Needs Survey, Prepared for the States of Guernsey by BMG Research, 2012.

- Respondents on low incomes are more likely than others to have a disability, for example, 35% of people with a household income under £15,000 per annum are disabled compared with 9% of respondents with a household income of £75,000 or more per annum.
- Respondents that live on their own are more likely to have a disability (26%) than other respondents (15%).

Figure 2.3: Disability by demographics

Demographic	Disabled (according to UK Equality Act)
Age	
Under 16	3%
16-34	13%
35-54	15%
55-64	19%
65-74	24%
75-84	33%
85+	51%
Gender	
Male	19%
Female	16%
Country of birth	
Jersey/Britain/Ireland	19%
Portugal/Poland	14%
Elsewhere	9%
Residential qualifications	
With	19%
Without	6%
Length of living in Jersey	
10 years +	19%
5-9 years	9%
1-4 years	10%
Under 12 month	12%
Under 10 years combined	10%
Employment status	
Employed/Engaged	11%
Unemployed/permanently sick	70%
Retired	30%
Tenure	
Social housing	35%
Owner occupied/private rent	16%
Non-qualified accommodation	12%
Household income	
Less than £15,000	35%
£15,000-£34,999	25%
£35,000-£74,999	14%

£75,000 or more	9%
Household structure	
Live alone	26%
Others	15%
Rural/Urban	
Rural	16%
Semi-Urban	21%
Urban	18%

Note: These figures are of respondents only (not households or all individuals), except for those aged under 16.

Functional impairment and severity

A third of all individuals and two thirds of households have at least one functional impairment, although only just over a tenth of respondents state that the impairment is severe

2.10 Using the UN originated measures of functional impairment across 10 different impairment domains, the following represent key findings:

- 35% of individuals have at least one impairment and 66% of households have at least one person with an impairment living in the household.
- 14% of individuals have at least two impairments and 11% have at least three impairments.
- Memory/concentration impairment is the most common, with 16% of individuals and 35% of households with this impairment.
- This is followed by sight (32% of households), mobility (28% of households), social impairments (22% of households) and hearing (21% of households).
- Self-care is the least common, with 8% of households having someone with this impairment.
- Even with high levels of overall prevalence, severity is relatively low. For example, 58% of respondents and 66% of households said they have at least one impairment, but only 12% of respondents said their impairment was severe.
- 18% of households had more than one person with a functional impairment.

Figure 2.4: Functional impairment

Domain	Severity	Respondents	Individuals (respondent and other household members)	Households	Households with more than one person with functional impairment
Memory/Concentration	Any	31%	16%	35%	3%
	Some	28%			
	Severe	3%			
Sight	Any	24%	16%	32%	6%
	Some	22%			
	Severe	2%			
Mobility	Any	21%	13%	28%	3%
	Some	15%			
	Severe	6%			
Social	Any	18%	10%	22%	2%
	Some	15%			
	Severe	3%			
Hearing	Any	16%	10%	21%	2%
	Some	14%			
	Severe	2%			
Learning	Any	13%	8%	16%	1%
	Some	12%			
	Severe	1%			
Problem solving	Any	11%	7%	15%	1%
	Some	10%			
	Severe	1%			
Dexterity	Any	9%	6%	13%	1%
	Some	8%			
	Severe	2%			
Communication	Any	6%	5%	10%	1%
	Some	5%			
	Severe	1%			
Self-care	Any	5%	4%	8%	0%
	Some	4%			
	Severe	1%			
At least one impairment	Any	58%	35%	66%	18%
	Some	57%			
	Severe	12%			

Number of respondents: 4200 respondents / 9937 individuals in sample / 4200 households in sample

Question asked: Do you/they have difficulties with any of the following?

Older, low income respondents, those in social housing, not in work and those living alone are the most likely to have an impairment

Respondents living in non-qualified accommodation, without residential qualifications and living less than 10 years in Jersey are less likely to have an impairment

2.11 The following represent the key demographic differences:

- There is a strong relationship between age and functional impairment. For example, 51% of respondents aged 16-34 have at least one functional impairment, including 9% that have at least one severe impairment. This compares with 92% of respondents aged 85 and over that have at least one impairment, including 48% that have at least one severe impairment.
- Respondents with residential qualifications (60% with an impairment and 12% with a severe impairment) are more likely to have an impairment than respondents without residential qualifications (44% with an impairment and 9% with a severe impairment).
- Respondents that have been residents for 10 years or more (61% with an impairment and 13% with a severe impairment) are more likely to have an impairment than other respondents (44% with an impairment and 9% with a severe impairment).
- Unemployed respondents or those unable to work (89% with an impairment and 53% with a severe impairment) are far more likely than employed/engaged respondents (51% with an impairment and 6% with a severe impairment) or retired respondents (77% with an impairment and 21% with a severe impairment) to have an impairment.
- Respondents living in social housing (77% with an impairment and 30% with a severe impairment) are more likely than respondents that own or privately rent (56% with an impairment and 9% with a severe impairment) or respondents that live in non-qualified accommodation (50% with an impairment and 9% with a severe impairment) to have an impairment.
- Respondents on low income (78% of individuals with a household income under £15,000 have an impairment and 27% a severe impairment) are more likely than others to have an impairment (46% of respondents earning £55,000 per annum or more have an impairment and 6% have a severe impairment).
- Respondents that live on their own are more likely to have an impairment (68% with an impairment and 17% with a severe impairment) than other respondents (55% with an impairment and 10% with a severe impairment).

Figure 2.5: Functional impairment by demographics

Demographic	At least one impairment	At least one severe impairment
Age		
Under 16	9%	N/A*
16-34	51%	9%
35-44	44%	7%
45-54	57%	10%
55-64	64%	12%
65-74	74%	13%
75-84	86%	29%
85+	92%	48%
Gender		
Male	58%	13%
Female	58%	11%
Country of birth		
Jersey/Britain/Ireland	59%	12%
Portugal/Poland	54%	9%
Elsewhere	53%	6%
Residential qualifications		
With	60%	12%
Without	44%	9%
Length of living in Jersey		
10 years +	61%	13%
5-9 years	46%	4%
1-4 years	40%	6%
Under 12 month	42%	12%
Under 10 years combined	43%	6%
Employment status		
Employed/Engaged	51%	6%
Unemployed/permanently sick	89%	53%
Retired	77%	21%
Tenure		
Social housing	77%	30%
Owner occupied/private rent	56%	9%
Non-qualified accommodation	50%	9%
Household income		
Less than £15,000	78%	27%
£15,000-£24,999	77%	19%
£25,000-£54,999	59%	10%
£55,000 or more	46%	6%
Household structure		
Live alone	68%	17%
Others	55%	10%
Rural/Urban		

Rural	57%	12%
Semi-Urban	55%	13%
Urban	61%	10%

Note: These figures are of respondents only (not households or all individuals), except for those aged under 16.

*Severity of impairment was not asked to under 16 'other household' members.

Mobility, hearing and memory impairments particularly affect older people, while social and communication impairments are less related to old age

2.12 Older people are particularly affected by impairments that can typically occur or worsen with older age such as a lack of mobility, memory, hearing and sight related issues. For example, 77% of respondents aged 85 and over have a mobility impairment, 58% a memory impairment and 55% a hearing impairment.

2.13 In addition, older people are far more likely to have some impairments than younger people. For example, respondents aged 65+ are 4.3 times more likely to have a dexterity impairment, 3.9 times more likely to have a mobility impairment and 3.5 times more likely to have a hearing impairment than other respondents.

2.14 Impairments such as social, communication and problem solving difficulties are less related to ageing. For example, respondents aged 65+ are 0.9 times as likely to have a social impairment, 1.2 times more likely to have a communication impairment and 1.4 times more likely to have a problem solving impairment than respondents aged under 65.

Figure 2.6: Functional impairment by age

Domain	16-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Ratio: Over 65s/ Under 65s
Memory/Concentration (4122)	27%	25%	33%	31%	37%	54%	58%	1.6
Sight (4153)	17%	15%	32%	32%	28%	37%	43%	1.5
Mobility (4158)	4%	10%	19%	29%	42%	65%	77%	3.9
Social (4172)	21%	17%	17%	17%	12%	17%	27%	0.9
Hearing (4142)	7%	6%	15%	21%	31%	42%	55%	3.5
Learning (4160)	12%	10%	11%	11%	14%	31%	44%	2.1
Problem solving (4169)	12%	10%	11%	9%	10%	16%	35%	1.4
Dexterity (4160)	2%	4%	7%	14%	20%	31%	39%	4.3
Communication (4147)	7%	5%	8%	4%	3%	9%	14%	1.2
Self-care (4157)	2%	3%	5%	4%	4%	12%	26%	2.3

Numbers in brackets are the number of respondents to each question

Question asked: Do you/they have difficulties with any of the following?

Diagnosed health conditions

A quarter of all individuals and just under half of households report to have a diagnosed health condition

- 2.15 Overall, 34% of respondents, 22% individuals and 44% of households in Jersey have a diagnosed health condition that has lasted or is expected to last 12 months or more.
- 2.16 17% of those with a diagnosed health condition said it affects them a lot and 50% said it affects them a little.
- 2.17 The most common diagnosed condition is a physical disability (cited by 13% of respondents, 8% of individuals and 17% of households in Jersey). This is followed by a long-standing illness and sight or hearing loss.
- 2.18 6% of respondents, 4% of individuals and 8% of households said they have a diagnosed mental health condition.
- 2.19 9% of households have more than one person living in the household with a diagnosed health condition.
- 2.20 12% of respondents cited 'other' health conditions. These covered a wide range of conditions, with the most common being Arthritis (cited by 42 respondents), Diabetes (cited by 41 respondents), heart conditions (cited by 37 respondents), Asthma (cited by 29 respondents) and high blood pressure (cited by 26 respondents).

Figure 2.7: Diagnosed health conditions

Condition	Respondents	Individuals (respondent and other household members)	Households	Households with more than one person with condition
A physical disability	13%	8%	17%	1%
Long-standing illness	8%	6%	13%	1%
Sight or hearing loss	7%	5%	10%	1%
A mental health condition	6%	4%	8%	1%
A learning disability or difficulty	2%	2%	4%	1%
Autistic Spectrum Condition	1%	1%	2%	0%
Dementia	0%	0%	1%	0%
Other	12%	7%	16%	1%
None	66%	78%	56%	91%

Number of respondents: 4200 respondents / 9937 individuals in sample / 4200 households in sample

Question asked: Do you/they have any of the following long-term conditions that have lasted or are expected to last 12 months or more and that have been diagnosed by a health professional?

Note: The estimate of households with more than one person is a minimum estimate.

Older, low income respondents, those in social housing, not in work and those living alone are the most likely to be diagnosed with a health condition

Respondents born outside of Jersey, Britain or Ireland, living in non-qualified accommodation, without residential qualifications and living less than 10 years are less likely to be diagnosed with a health condition

2.21 The following represent the key demographic differences:

- There is a strong relationship between age and being diagnosed with a health condition. For example, 21% of respondents aged 16-34 have been diagnosed with a health condition compared to 69% of respondents aged 85 and over. Physical disability, sight or hearing and long-standing illnesses are the conditions which tend to increase with age.
- Men are slightly more likely than women to report a diagnosed health condition, with 35% reporting a health condition compared to 30% of women.
- Respondents that were born in Jersey, elsewhere in Britain or Ireland (35% reported a diagnosed health condition) are more likely than respondents from Portugal or Poland to report a diagnosed health condition (23%).
- Respondents with residential qualifications (33% reported a diagnosed health condition) are more likely to report a diagnosed health condition than respondents without residential qualifications (23%).
- Respondents that have been resident for 10 years or more (35%) are more likely to report a diagnosed health condition than other respondents (24%).
- Unemployed respondents or those unable to work (85%) are far more likely than other respondents to have a diagnosed health condition than employed/engaged respondents (24%) or retired respondents (53%).
- Respondents living in social housing (56%) are more likely than respondents that own or privately rent (31%) or respondents that live in non-qualified accommodation (25%) to have a diagnosed health condition.
- Income is closely related to having a diagnosed health condition, for example 55% of respondents on low income (under £15,000 per annum) have a diagnosed health condition compared with 21% of respondents with an income of £55,000 or more per annum.
- Respondents that live on their own are more likely to have a diagnosed health condition (48%) than other respondents (28%).

Figure 2.8: Diagnosed health conditions by demographics

Demographic	Diagnosed health condition
Age	
Under 16	6%
16-34	21%
35-54	28%
55-64	39%
65-74	48%
75-84	62%
85+	69%
Gender	
Male	35%
Female	30%
Country of birth	
Jersey/Britain/Ireland	35%
Portugal/Poland	23%
Elsewhere	26%
Residential qualifications	
With	33%
Without	23%
Length of living in Jersey	
10 years +	35%
Other	24%
Employment status	
Employed/Engaged	24%
Unemployed/permanently sick	85%
Retired	53%
Tenure	
Social housing	56%
Owner occupied/private rent	31%
Non-qualified accommodation	25%
Household income	
Less than £15,000	55%
£15,000-£24,999	45%
£25,000-£54,999	35%
£55,000 or more	21%
Household structure	
Live alone	48%
Others	28%
Rural/Urban	
Rural	31%
Semi-Urban	35%
Urban	34%

Note: These figures are of respondents (not households or all individuals), except for those aged under 16.

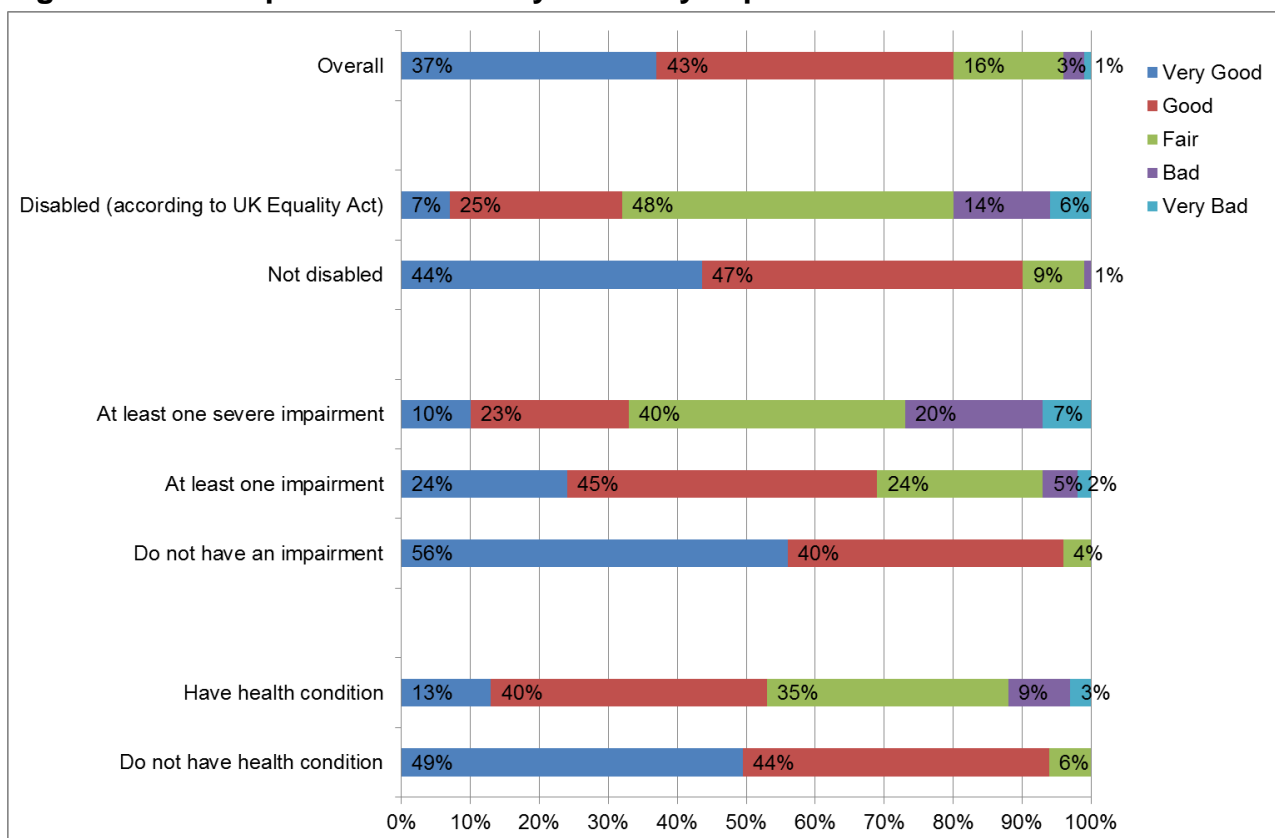
Health perceptions

Disabled respondents are roughly three times more likely to say their health is not good than non-disabled respondents

2.22 Overall, 81% of respondents said their health is good or better and just 4% said it is bad or worse.

2.23 There is a very strong relationship between perceptions of health and having a disability, impairment or diagnosed health condition. For example, just 32% of respondents that fall within the UK Equality Act definition of disability said their health is good or better and 20% said it is bad or worse. This compares with 91% of respondents that are not disabled that said their health is good or better and just 1% that said it is bad.

Figure 2.9: Perceptions of health by disability/impairment/health condition



Number of respondents: 4190

Question asked: How is your health in general?

Emotional wellbeing

Disabled people in Jersey report to be less satisfied with life, less happy, more anxious and less likely to state the things they do in life are worthwhile

- 2.24 Overall, 6% of respondents had a low life satisfaction rating and 51% a high life satisfaction rating. Disabled respondents are much less likely to be satisfied with life. For example 15% had a low rating and 31% a high rating.
- 2.25 In terms of levels of happiness, 8% of respondents had a low happiness rating and 50% a high happiness rating. Disabled respondents are much less likely to be happy. For example 20% had a low rating and 33% a high rating.
- 2.26 In terms of levels of anxiousness, 35% of respondents had a high anxiety rating and 23% a low anxiety rating. Disabled respondents are much more likely to be anxious. For example 44% had a high anxiety rating and 16% a low rating.
- 2.27 In terms of perceiving life to be worthwhile, 9% of respondents had a low worthwhile rating and 52% a high worthwhile rating. Disabled respondents are much less likely to rate the things they do in life as being worthwhile. For example, 19% had a low rating and 36% a high rating.
- 2.28 Respondents with at least one severe impairment are even less satisfied with life, unhappy and feel that life is not worthwhile than other respondents.

Figure 2.10: Office for National Statistics Mental Wellbeing Questions by disability⁹

	Overall	Disabled	Not disabled	Severe impairment
Life satisfaction (4186)				
Low satisfaction 0-4	6%	15%	3%	24%
5-6	12%	22%	10%	24%
7-8	31%	31%	32%	28%
High satisfaction 9-10	51%	31%	55%	24%
Happiness (4187)				
Low happiness 0-4	8%	20%	4%	24%
5-6	14%	17%	14%	25%
7-8	28%	30%	27%	21%
High happiness 9-10	50%	33%	54%	29%
Anxiousness (4173)				
High anxiety 6-10	35%	44%	32%	38%
4-5	14%	20%	13%	21%
2-3	28%	19%	31%	23%
Low anxiety 0-1	23%	16%	25%	18%
Life worthwhile (1701)				
Low life worthwhile 0-4	9%	19%	6%	30%
5-6	14%	20%	13%	22%
7-8	26%	25%	26%	22%
High life worthwhile 9-10	52%	36%	55%	26%

Numbers in brackets are the number of respondents to each question. Question: The following questions ask about your feelings on aspects of your life. For each of these questions please give an answer on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is 'not at all' and 10 is 'completely'. Note: This table compares disabled and non-disabled

⁹ The method of grouping the data is the same as the method adopted by the Office for National Statistics.

respondents (according to the UK Equality Act) and those with a severe impairment, although the patterns are very similar for respondents with any level of impairments and diagnosed health conditions. Red = relatively worse than average / No colour = no notable difference than average (applied to high and low ratings only)

Loneliness

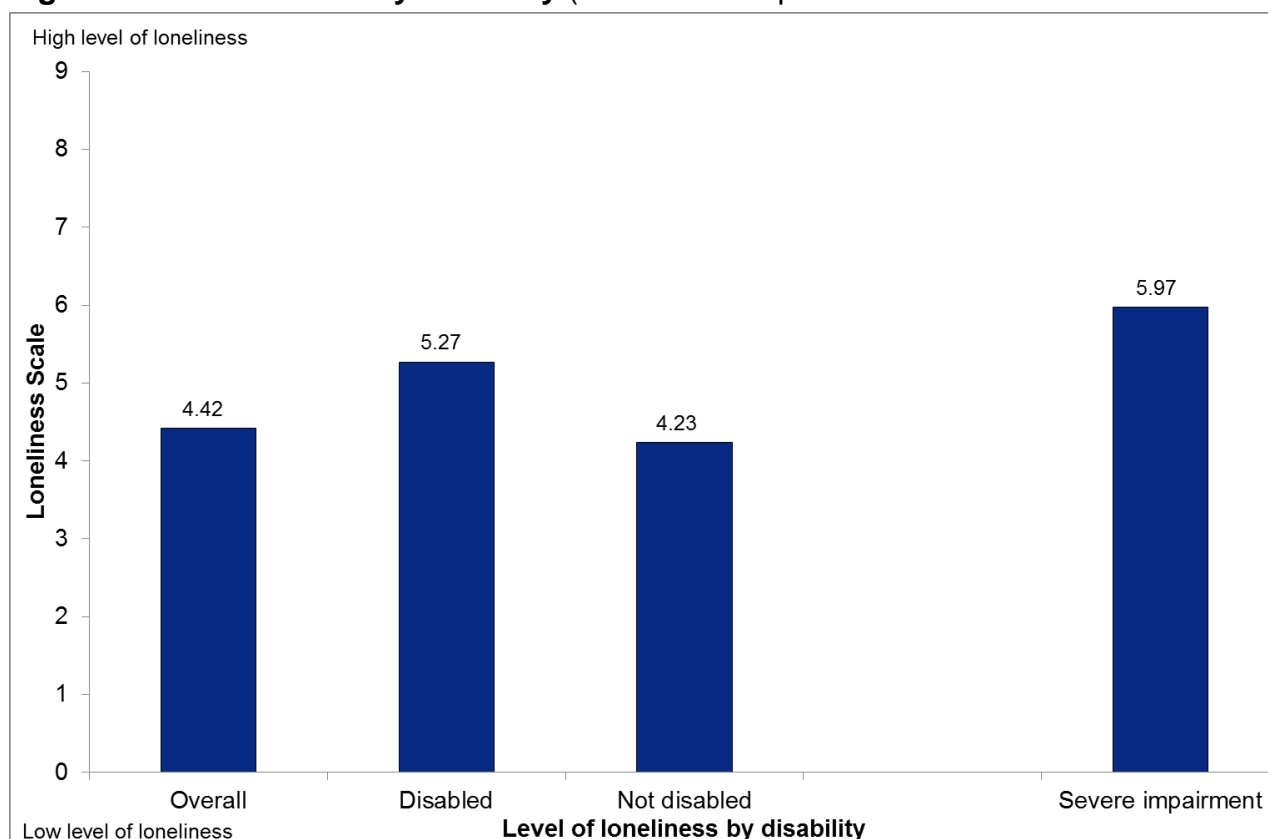
Disabled respondents are more likely to be lonely than non-disabled respondents

2.29 Overall, respondents had a loneliness score of 4.42 from a possible low score of 3 (and a high score of 9) (the higher the score the lonelier the person).¹⁰

2.30 Disabled respondents (score of 5.27) are more lonely than non-disabled respondents (score of 4.23). This difference is statistically significant when sampling error is taken in to account as the level of loneliness of disabled respondents is 25% greater than non-disabled respondents.

2.31 Respondents with at least one severe impairment have the highest level of loneliness (5.97). The level of loneliness of respondents with a severe impairment is 41% greater than non-disabled respondents.

Figure 2.11: Loneliness by disability (a low score represents a lower level of loneliness)



Number of respondents: 4190 (average across all indicators)

Questions: How often do you feel you lack companionship? / How often do you feel left out? / How often do you feel isolated from others? Note: This chart compares disabled and non-disabled respondents (according to the UK Equality Act) and those with a severe impairment, although the patterns are very similar for respondents with any level of impairments and diagnosed health conditions.

¹⁰ The Loneliness Scale is made up of 3 questions using a three point scale. The score is calculated by taking a mean score for each of the 3 questions and adding them together. The lowest score for each question is 1 and the highest is 3. Therefore the possible range of scores is between 3 to 9. The higher the score the lonelier the person.

Section 3: Disability and living in Jersey

Key issues/findings

- Over a third of disabled respondents experience a lot of difficulties with at least one issue, with the most common difficulties being around employment, participating in society, accessing health care and travelling around Jersey
- Over a quarter of disabled respondents report to have experienced discrimination in the last 12 months
- About one in 20 respondents with a disability, impairment or health condition feel they have experienced discrimination in the workplace or from health and care professionals

Introduction

3.1 This section presents findings about the experience of people with a disability, impairment or health condition living in Jersey. This includes their experience with employment, travelling around Jersey, accessing buildings, accessing health care and support and participating in society. It also includes their experience of discrimination due to their disability, impairment or health condition.

Experience of living in Jersey

Over a third of disabled respondents experience a lot of difficulties with at least one issue

- 3.2 Getting the type of amount of paid work wanted is most cited as there being ‘a lot’ of difficulty experienced, with 28% of disabled respondents and 36% of respondents with a severe impairment saying they experienced a lot of difficulty.
- 3.3 Taking part in community activities is the second most cited difficulty, with 20% of disabled respondents and 32% of respondents with a severe impairment saying they experienced a lot of difficulty.
- 3.4 Difficulties getting the healthcare needed and travelling around Jersey also stand out. 10% of disabled respondents and 13% of respondents with a severe impairment said they experienced a lot of difficulty accessing health care and 10% of disabled respondents and 17% of respondents with a severe impairment said they have a lot of difficulty travelling around Jersey.
- 3.5 Overall, 35% of respondents with a disability and 44% of respondents with a severe impairment said they experience a lot of difficulties with at least one issue.

Figure 3.1: The experience of living in Jersey (organised by largest number of ‘a lot of difficulty’ responses)

Difficulties	Disabled (according to UK Equality Act)		Severe Impairment	
	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty
Getting the type or amount of paid work wanted (447/242)	15%	28%	17%	36%
Taking part in community activities (640/369)	40%	20%	37%	32%
Getting the healthcare needed (720/433)	40%	10%	36%	13%
Travelling around Jersey (734/454)	31%	10%	37%	17%
Getting education and training support (500/273)	21%	9%	26%	16%
Getting information in an understandable format (704/411)	18%	8%	25%	14%
Getting in to and moving around other places (702/426)	32%	7%	39%	12%
Getting support or equipment at work or school (408/203)	26%	7%	33%	9%
Getting in to and moving around buildings at school, college or work (567/329)	29%	3%	34%	6%
Moving around inside your home (728/445)	28%	3%	33%	5%
At least one difficulty (750/493)	84%	35%	81%	44%

Numbers in brackets are the number of respondents to each question. The first number is for the number of disabled respondents according to the UK Equality Act definition and the second number is for the number of respondents with at least one severe impairment.

Question: Do you have any difficulties with any of the following because of your health condition or illness?

Note: Excludes don't know/not applicable responses. The question was only asked to respondents that had identified themselves as disabled, having an impairment or a health condition. This table shows UK Equality Act disabled respondents and those with a severe impairment, although the patterns are very similar for

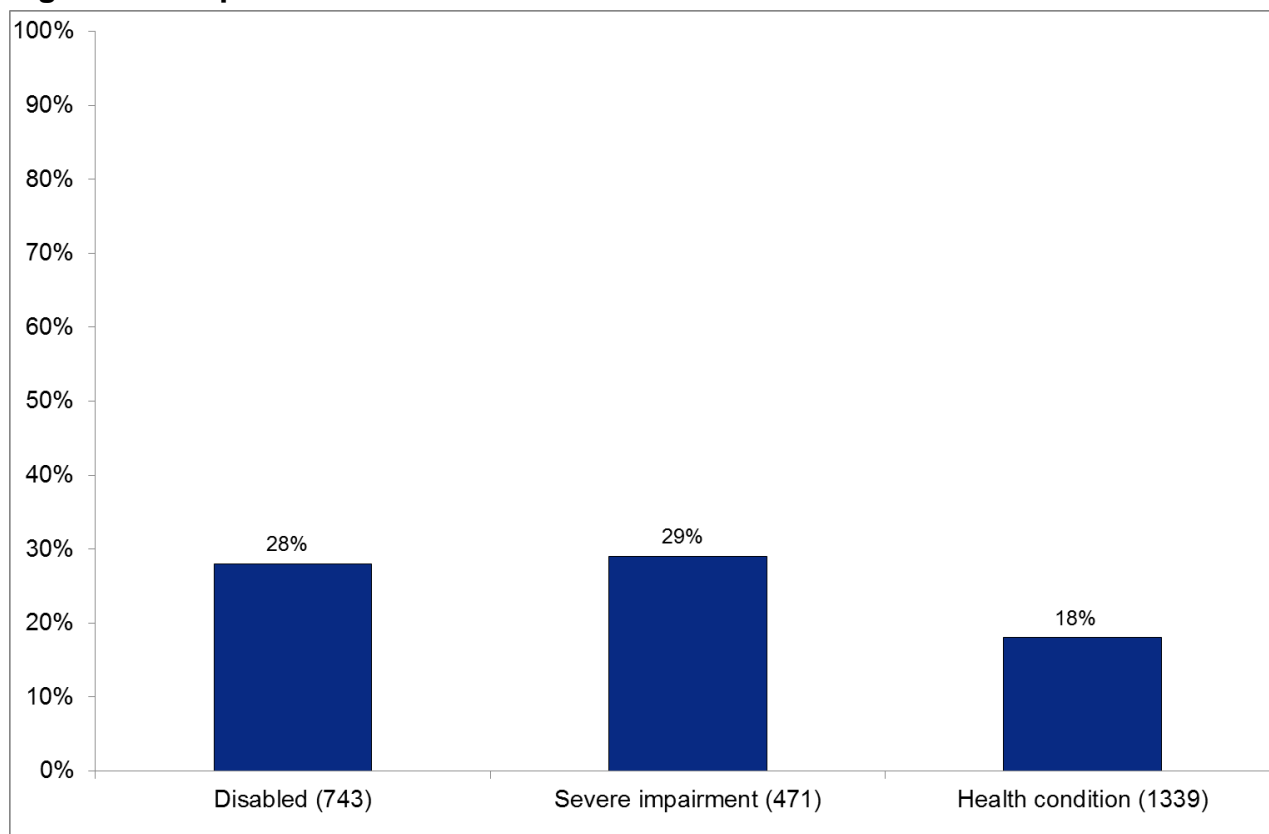
respondents with any level of impairments and diagnosed health conditions, albeit the difficulties identified are less notable.

Discrimination

Over a quarter of disabled respondents report to have experienced discrimination

3.6 28% of disabled respondents, 29% of respondents with a severe impairment and 18% with a diagnosed health condition feel they have been treated unfairly because of a health condition or disability.

Figure 3.2: Experienced discrimination



Numbers in brackets are the number of respondents to each question.

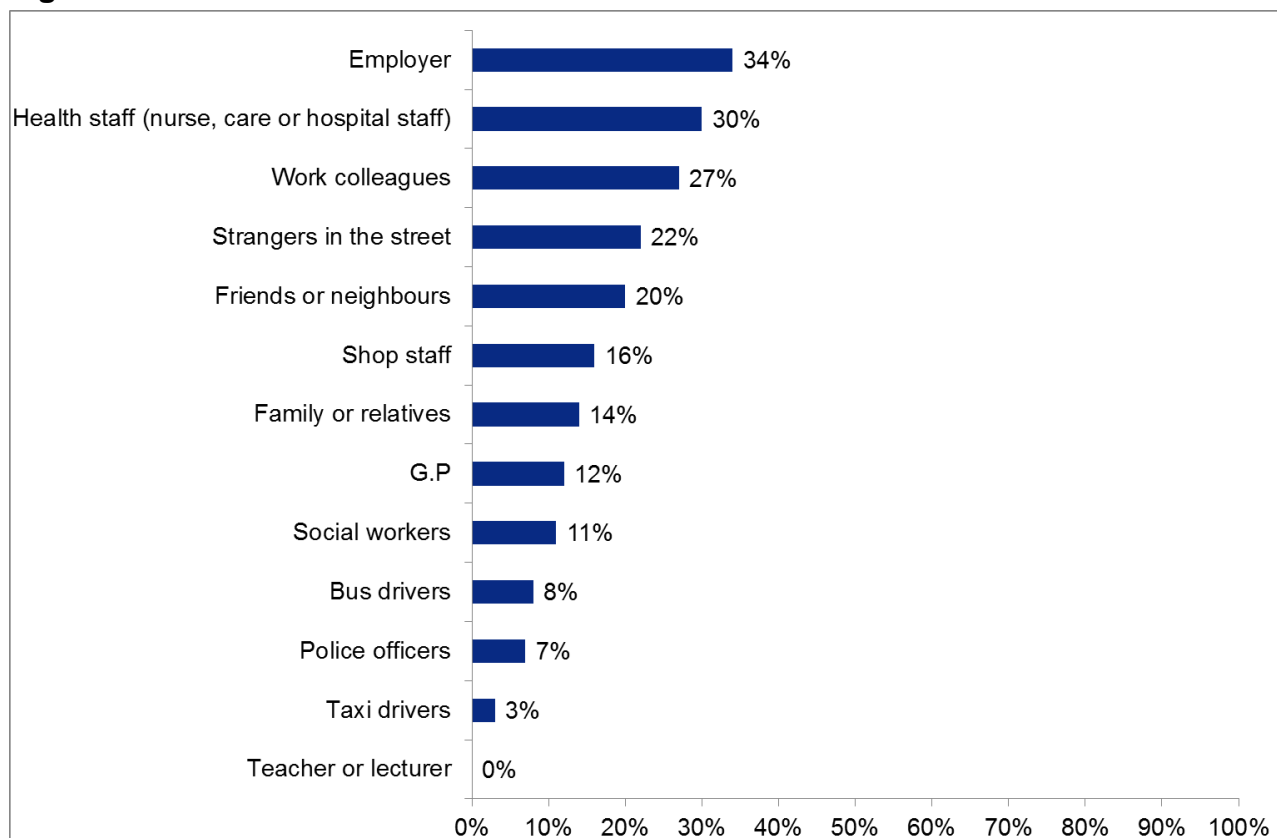
Question: In the past 12 months, do you feel you have been treated unfairly because of a health condition or disability?

Note: The question was only asked to respondents that had identified themselves as disabled, having an impairment or a health condition. Excludes don't know/non-responses. "Disabled" refers to those defined as disabled according to the UK Equality Act definition/measure of disability.

About one in 20 respondents with a disability, impairment or health condition feel they have experienced discrimination in the workplace or from health and care professionals

- 3.7 The most cited source of unfair treatment is from employers, with 34% of respondents that said they have experienced unfair treatment feeling they have experienced this from employers in the past 12 months. In addition, 27% feel they have been treated unfairly by work colleagues. In total, 106 or 6% of all respondents with a disability, impairment or health condition feel they have experienced discrimination from either employers or work colleagues.
- 3.8 There also appears to be some level of perceived discrimination from health and care professionals. In total, 88 or 5% of all respondents with a disability, impairment or health condition feel they have experienced discrimination from health or care professions. Of those that said they have been treated unfairly, 30% feel they have experienced discrimination from health staff, 12% from GPs and 11% from social workers.

Figure 3.3: Cited sources of discrimination



Number of respondents: 252

Question: Who do you feel treated you unfairly?

Note: The question was only asked to respondents that had identified themselves as disabled, having an impairment or a health condition and had said they have been treated unfairly in the preceding question.

Section 4: Carers

Key issues/findings

- One in ten households include a self-identified 'carer' living within the household
- Parents, partners and children are the most common people cared for
- Problems connected to ageing is the most common condition cared for
- The most common tasks are practical, such as help attending appointments, shopping and dealing with letters and phone calls
- At least a fifth of carers are full-time
- Over a tenth of carers feel they never have enough emotional support and a fifth never have enough practical support
- Half of carers gain satisfaction from their role and a fifth have experienced no impact on their lives as a result of their caring role, however many carers also said that being a carer has increased stress, made them feel tired and affected their physical and emotional wellbeing

Introduction

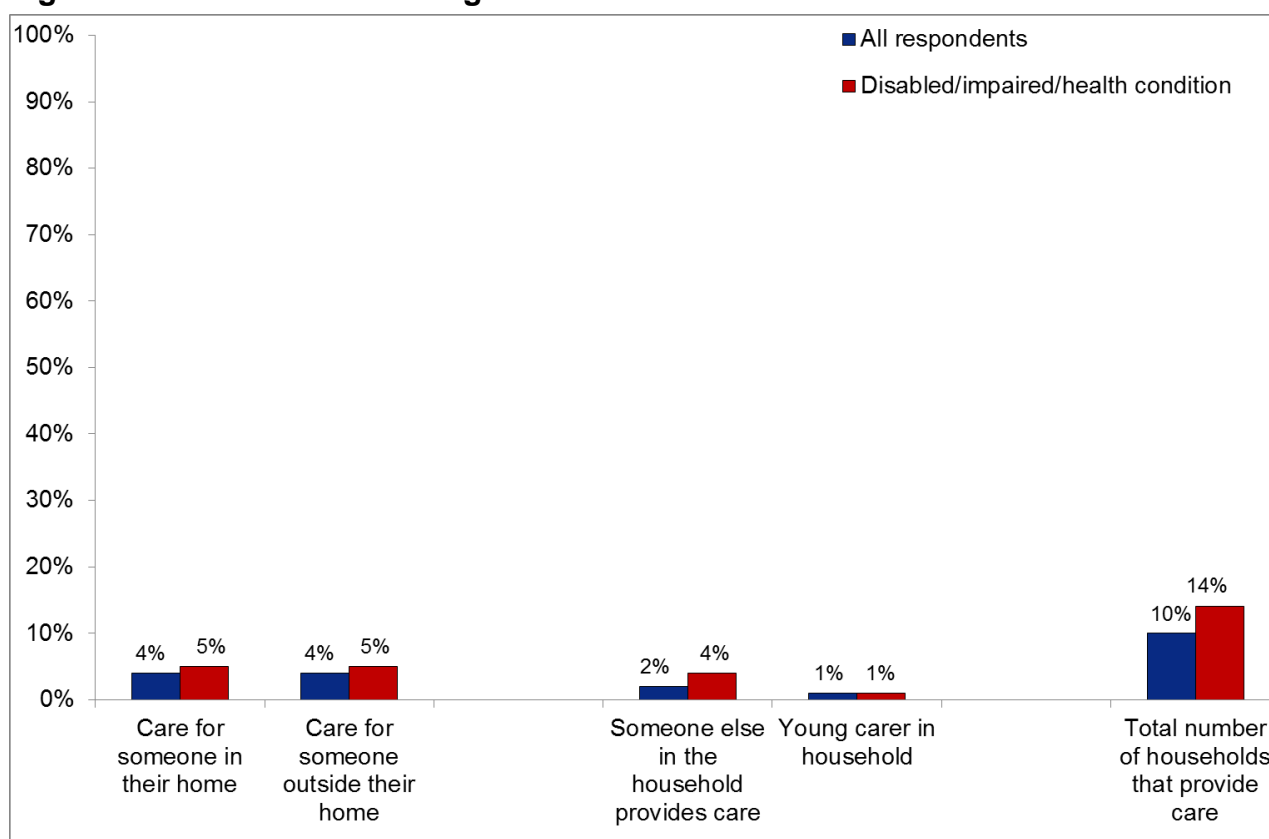
- 4.1 This section presents findings about the prevalence of carers, the type and amount of care provided, support carers require and the impact on their lives of being a carer. In this research a carer is someone who self-identifies as providing unpaid help and support to a family member, friend, partner or neighbour because they have long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability, or problems relating to old age.

Prevalence of being a carer

One in ten households include a 'carer' living within the household

- 4.2 In total, 10% of all households have someone providing care to other people, either inside or outside the home. This is likely to be an under-estimation as people who fulfil this definition do not always self-identify as being carers. Arguably, anyone that lives in a household with someone who is disabled could be considered a carer (for the purposes of this report, the term 'carer' will relate to those who have self-identified as such).
- 4.3 Disabled households are more likely to have someone providing care, with 14% of disabled households doing so.
- 4.4 1% of households have a young carer aged under 19.
- 4.5 79% of respondents provide care to a single person, 16% to two people and 5% to 3 or more people.
- 4.6 The likelihood of becoming a carer increases with age. For example, 7% of respondents aged under 65 are carers compared to 14% of respondents aged 65-84 and 21% of respondents aged 85 and over.

Figure 4.1: Prevalence of being a carer



Number of respondents: All respondents: 4200 / Disabled/impaired/health condition respondents: 2574 (on average)

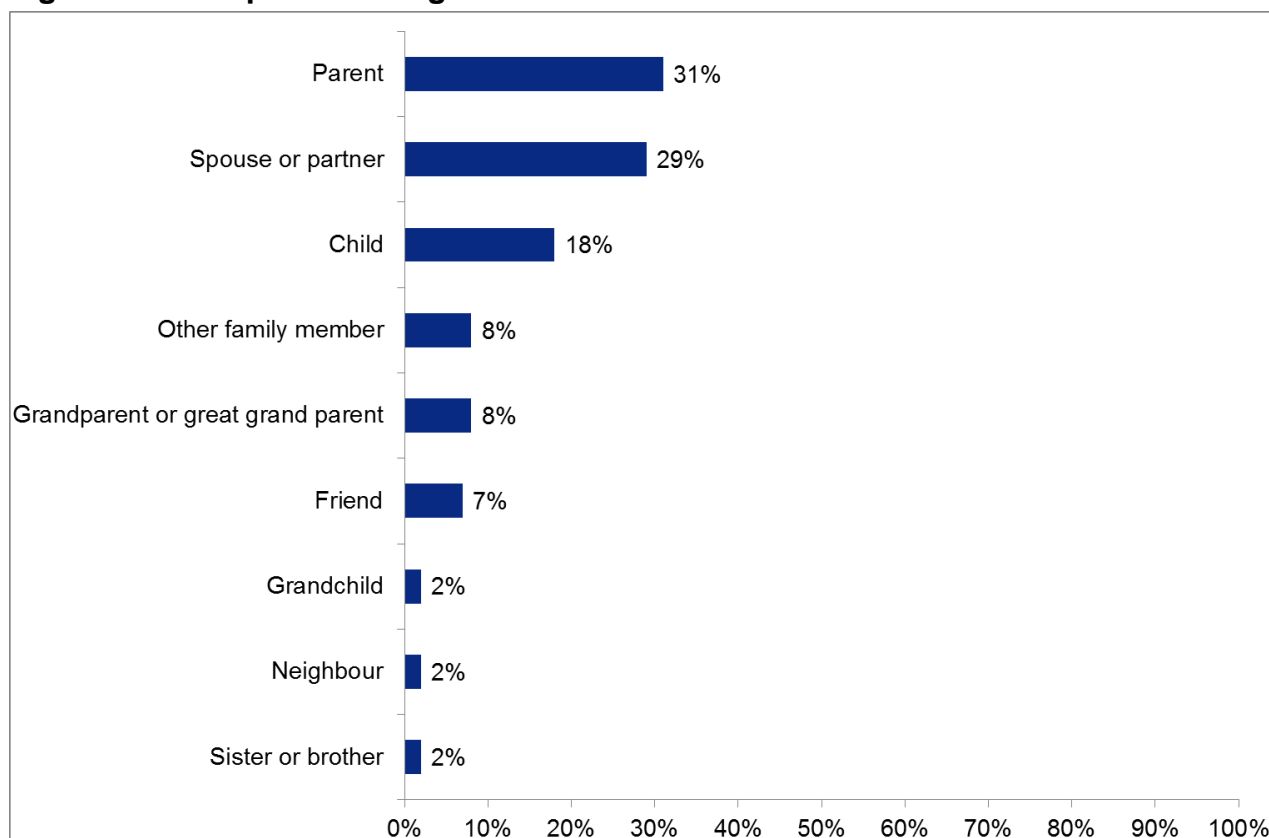
Question: Using the definition above, are you a 'carer' to anyone living in your household? / Are you an unpaid 'carer' to anyone that lives outside your household? / Is there anyone else living in your household who is a carer to someone (either inside or outside your home)?

The person being cared for

Parents, partners and children are the most common people cared for

4.7 Parents, partners or children are the most common people cared for. Respondents that provide care to someone inside their home are more likely to provide that to a partner (56%) or a child (29%). Respondents that provide care to someone outside their home are more likely to provide that to a parent (45%).

Figure 4.2: The person being cared for



Number of respondents: 327

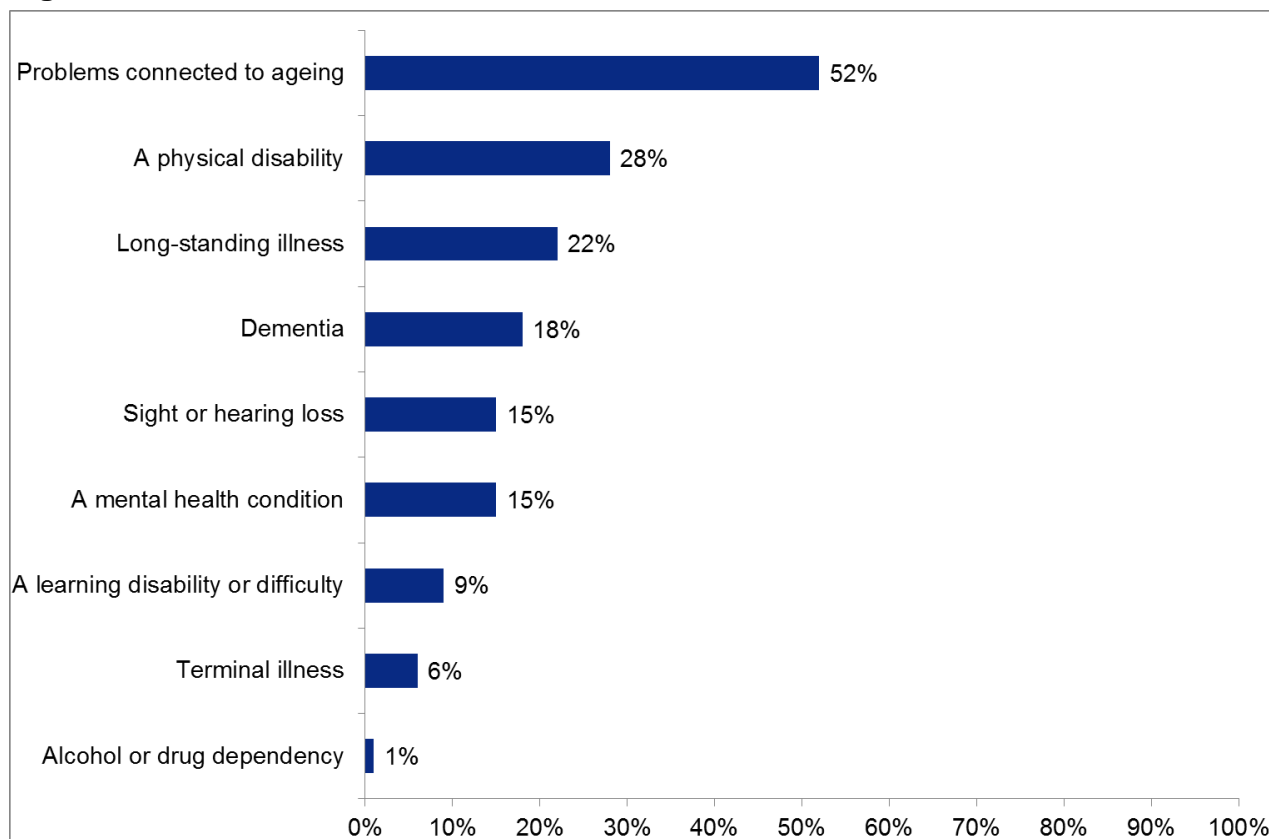
Question: What is your relationship to the people you care for?

Conditions cared for

Problems connected to ageing is the most common condition cared for

4.8 The majority of carers (52%) provide care for problems related to ageing. 28% care for someone with a physical disability, 22% for someone with a long-standing illness, 18% for someone with dementia. 15% provide care for someone with a sight or hearing loss and 15% for someone with a mental health condition. 9% care for someone with a learning disability or difficulty.

Figure 4.3: Conditions cared for



Number of respondents: 321

Question: Why do the people you care for need care?

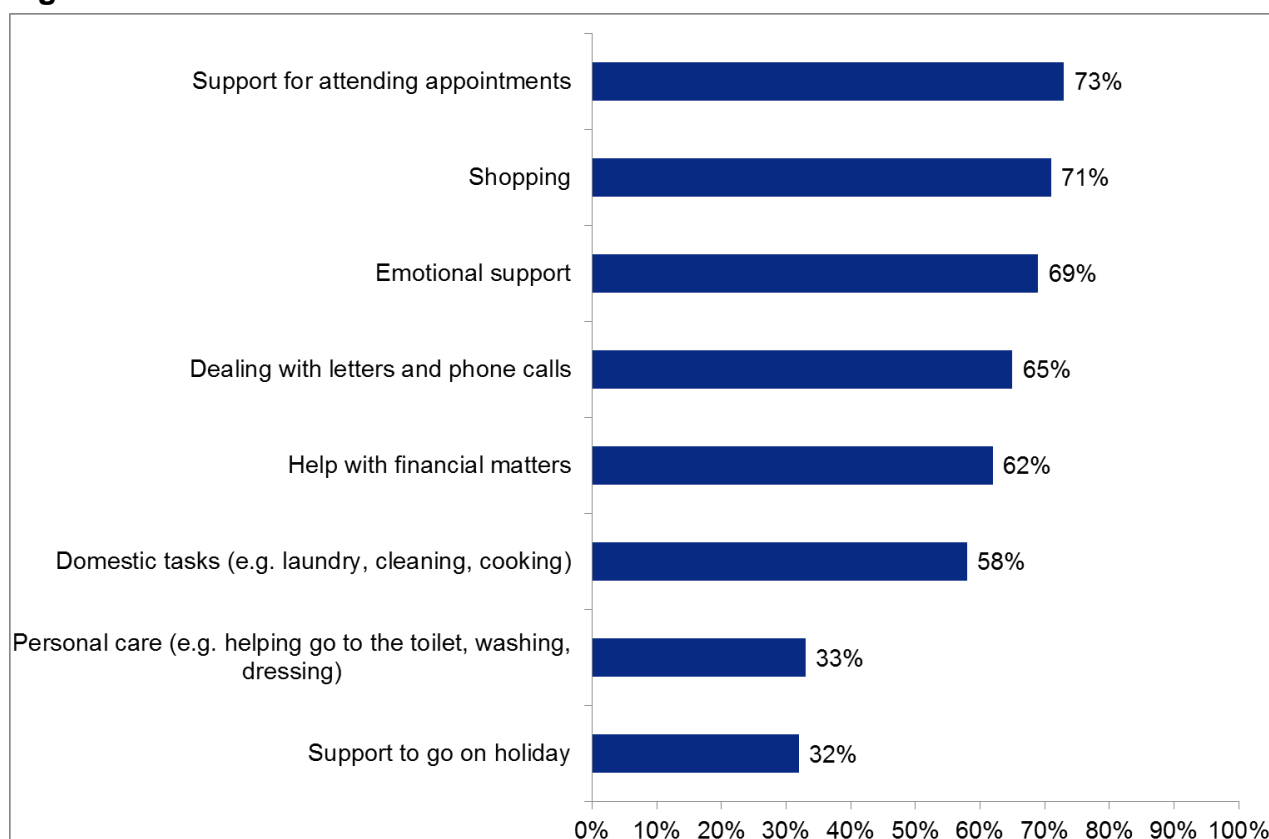
Tasks carried out

The most common tasks are practical, such as help attending appointments, shopping and dealing with letters and phone calls

4.9 The most common tasks carried out are practical – support for attending appointments (cited by 73% of carers), shopping (71%), dealing with letters and phone calls (65%), help with financial matters (62%) and domestic tasks (58%). A third (33%) also provide support with personal care.

4.10 Over two-thirds (69%) provide emotional support.

Figure 4.4: Tasks carried out



Number of respondents: 326

Question: What tasks do you carry out as a carer?

Amount of time spent providing care

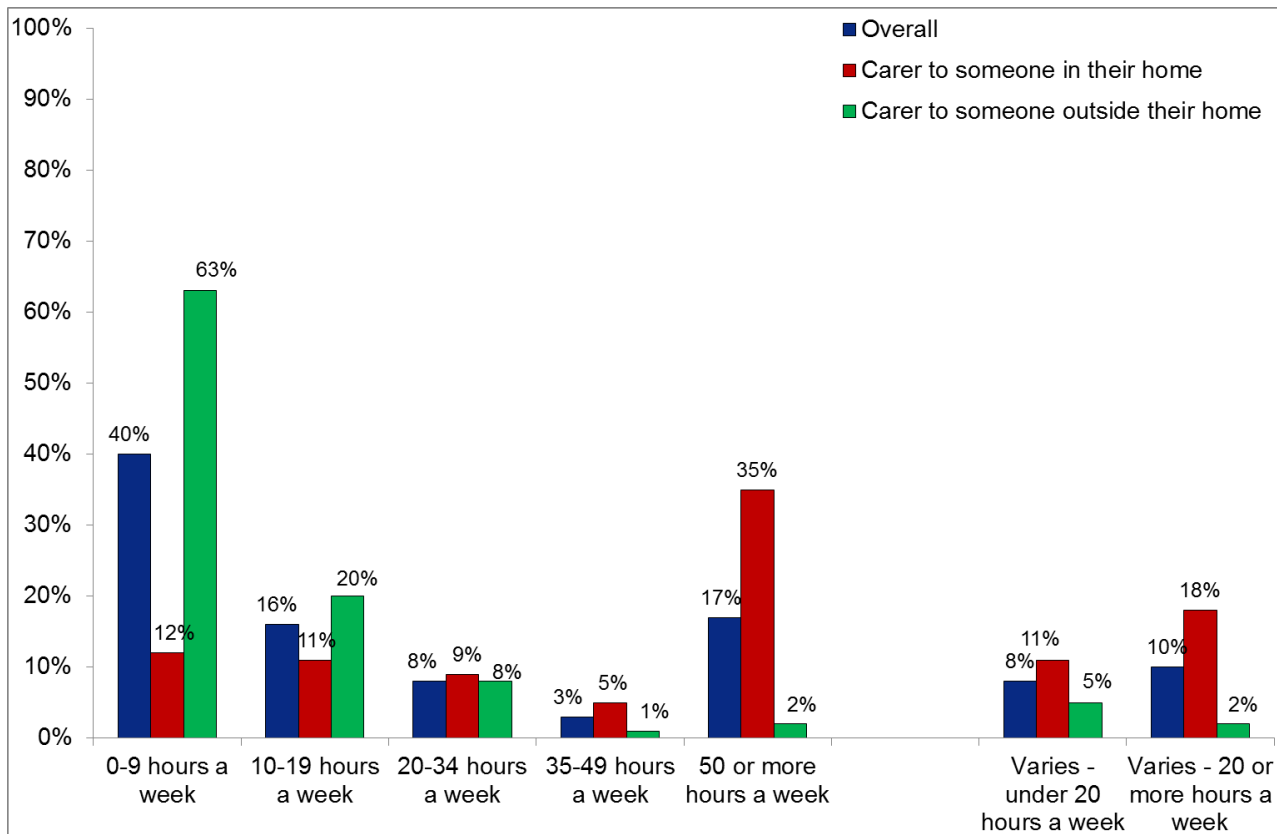
At least a fifth of carers are full-time

4.11 Overall, 40% of carers provided between 0-9 hours a week of care and a further 24% provide under 20 hours of care a week.

4.12 Respondents that care for people in their home tend to spend more time providing care. For example 35% provide 50 hours or more of care in a typical week compared to just 2% of respondents that care for someone outside their home.

4.13 Based on these figures, at least 20% of carers are full-time (i.e. providing at least 35 hours of care per week).

Figure 4.5: Number of hours providing care



Number of respondents: 310

Question: How many hours in a typical week do you spend as a carer?

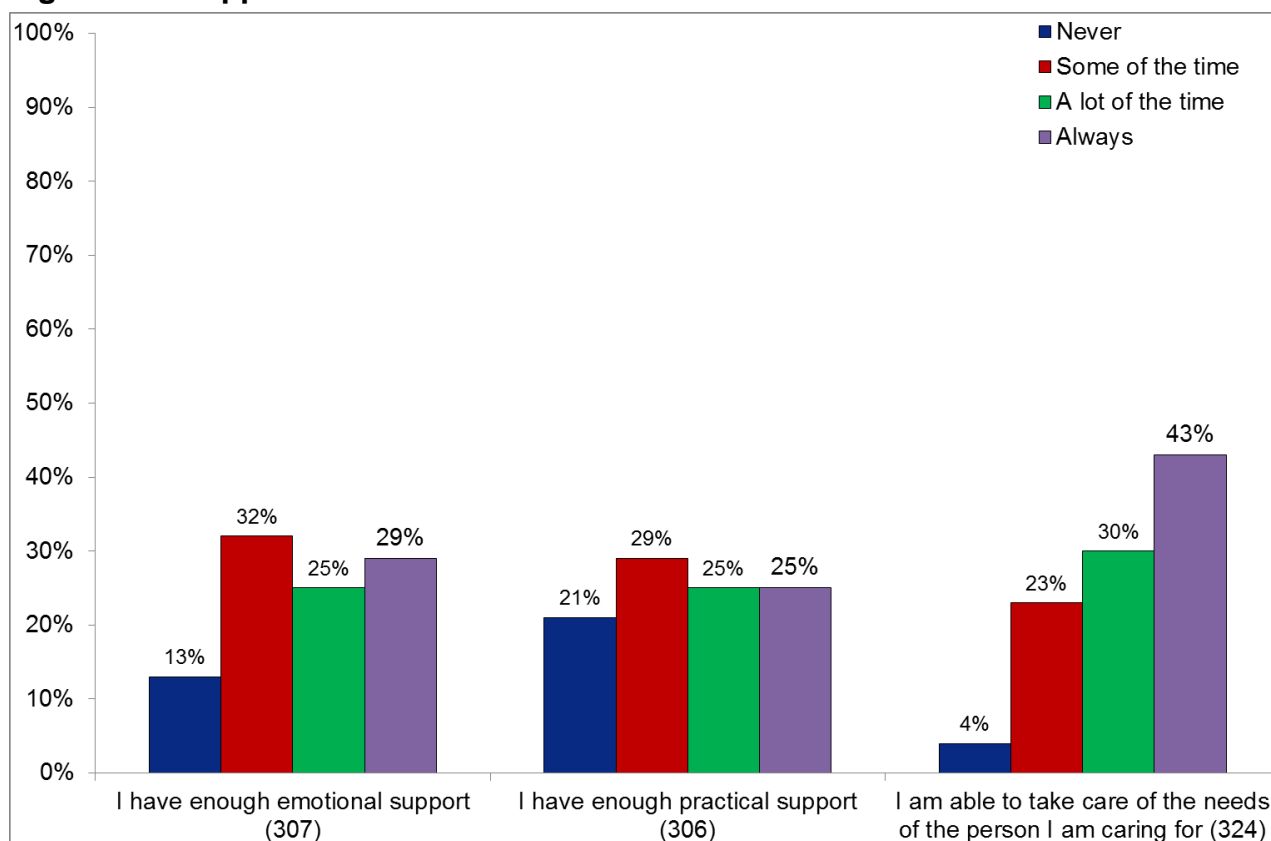
Support for carers

Over a tenth of carers feel they never have enough emotional support and a fifth never have enough practical support

4.14 13% of carers said they 'never' have enough emotional support and 21% said they 'never' have enough practical support. Carers that provide support for 20 hours or more in a typical week are more likely to say they lack emotional or practical support. For example, 16% of carers that provide support for 20 or more hours per week said they 'never' have enough emotional support and 34% said they never have enough practical support. This compares with 11% of carers that provide less than 20 hours support per week stating they never have enough emotional support and 13% saying they never have enough practical support.

4.15 4% of carers said they are 'never' able to take care of the needs of the person they care for.

Figure 4.6: Support for carers



Numbers in brackets are the number of respondents to each question.

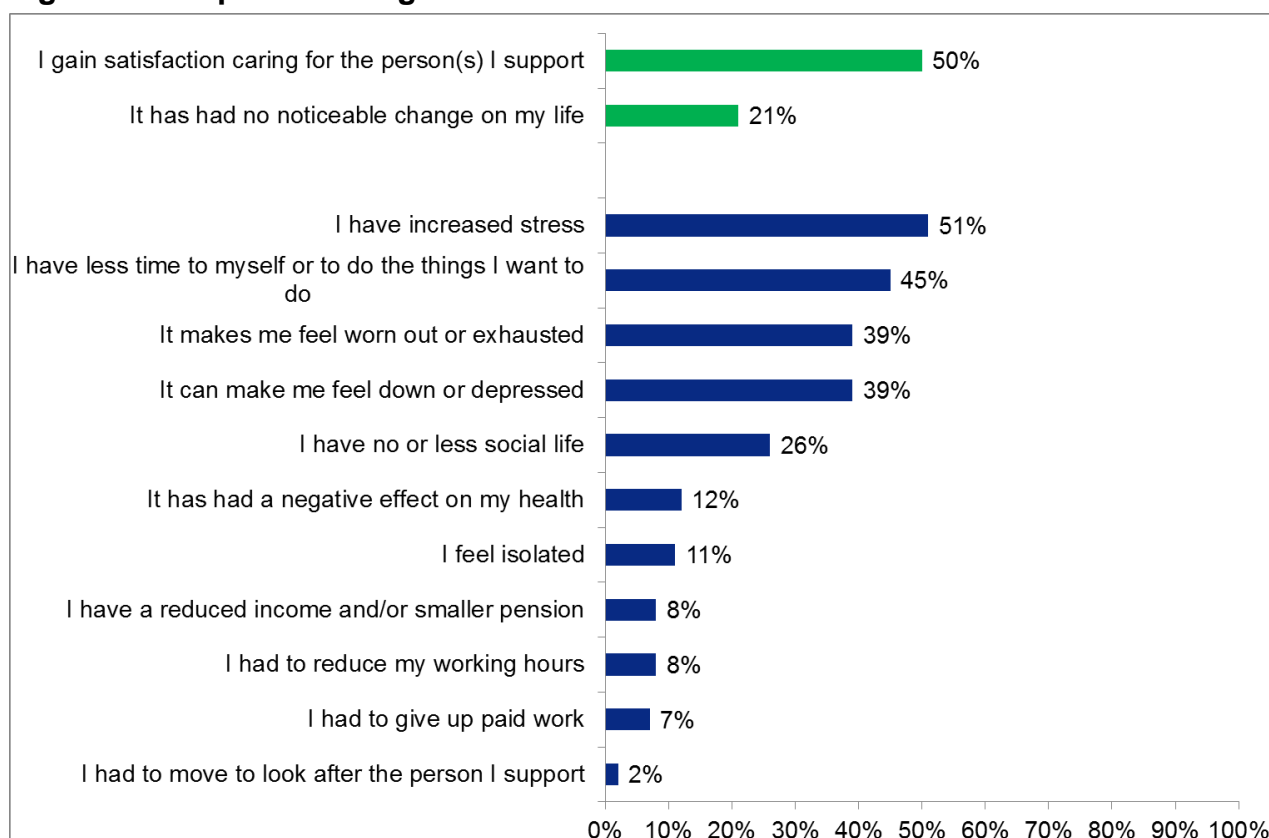
Question: Here is a list of statements about your role as a carer. How often do you feel like this?

Impact of being a carer

Half of carers gain satisfaction from their role and a fifth have experienced no impact, however many carers also said that being a carer has increased stress and made them feel tired and depressed

- 4.16 50% of carers said they gain satisfaction from their caring role. 21% said it has had no noticeable change or impact on their life.
- 4.17 However, 51% said it has increased their stress levels, 45% said it has reduced the time they have to do things they want to do, 39% said it has exhausted them or made them feel depressed and 26% said it has had a negative impact on their social life.
- 4.18 Less mentioned, but importantly, 12% said their caring role has impacted negatively on their health. 11% said it has made them feel isolated. 8% said it has reduced their income or meant they had to reduce their working hours and 7% said they had to give up paid work as a result of their caring role.

Figure 4.7: Impact of being a carer



Number of respondents: 324

Question: What impact has being a carer had on your life?

- 4.19 Those that provide care for 20 hours or more a week are less likely to gain satisfaction from their caring role and more likely to experience issues than other carers. For example, 39% of people that provide care for 20 hours or more a week said they gain satisfaction from their caring role and 14% said it has had no noticeable change on their life compared to 55% and 26% of other carers. Some other noticeable differences for those that provide 20 hours or more a week of care are as follows:

- 52% have no or little social life compared with 10% of other carers

- 22% feel isolated compared with 4% of other carers
- 66% have increased stress compared with 45% of other carers
- 56% say their caring role makes them feel depressed compared with 30% of other carers
- 62% say it makes them feel exhausted compared with 27% of other carers
- 24% say it has a negative impact on their health compared with 6% of other carers

Section 5: Summary of key findings and concluding points

Introduction

5.1 By way of summary, this section highlights the key findings including estimating the size of the disabled population of Jersey now and in the future and identifying key issues for consideration in developing a disability strategy for Jersey.

Summary of key findings

Disability prevalence and comparison

- 5.2 Based on this survey, 14% of Jersey residents living in private households and 26% of all Jersey private households fall within the UK Equality Act 2010 definition of disability (this is that they have a physical or mental condition or illness lasting or expected to last 12 months or more which impacts on their ability to carry out day to day activities a little or a lot). This translates in to currently 13,900 Jersey residents living in private households and 10,800 households that have a disability.
- 5.3 Using the UN measure of functional impairments, 35% of all individuals living in private households (34,700 individuals) and 66% of all private households (27,500 households) in Jersey have at least one functional impairment.
- 5.4 22% of all individuals living in private households (21,800 individuals) and 44% of all private households (18,300 households) have a health condition lasting or expected to last 12 months or more diagnosed by a health care professional.
- 5.5 Based on a mid-range age sensitive population projection analysis with a net migration of plus 350 residents per annum, by 2020 there could be some 15,600 people with a disability (UK Equality Act definition) and by 2030 there could be some 17,200 people with a disability. The percentage of residents that are disabled is likely to increase over time given the ageing population. For example, in 2020 15% and in 2030 16% of residents are projected to be disabled.

Figure 5.1: Summary of disability, impairment and diagnosed health conditions by population size

	Disabled (UK Equality Act 2010)		At least one impairment (UN measure)		Diagnosed Health Condition	
	All individuals	All households	All individuals	All households	All individuals	All households
Survey 2015	14%	26%	35%	66%	22%	44%
Jersey population	13900	10800	34700	27500	21800	18300
Jersey population 2020	15600 (15%)	11800	37800 (37%)	30000	24500 (24%)	20000
Jersey population 2030	17200 (16%)	N/A	41900 (39%)	N/A	27900 (26%)	N/A

Note: These figures are of private households. They exclude the number of residents living in communal establishments (except staff housing which was included in the survey) as known at the time of the Census 2011. The household calculations for the current population are based on the number of households identified in the 2011 Census. The projections for 2020 assume the same proportion of households have someone with a disability, multiplied by the projected number of households based on a net migration of 350 people per annum scenario. The current Jersey population is based on the latest population estimate. The 2020 and 2030 population projections are based on a mid-range estimate of a net migration of 350 people

per annum. The population projections have been calculated using age specific population projections given the relationship between age and disability. The analysis uses figures supplied by the States of Jersey. Figures are rounded to the nearest 100.

5.6 The rate of disability in Jersey appears to be lower than in Guernsey, England, the UK as a whole and the EU average, taking in to account difficulties with comparison. For example, the UK Census 2011 estimates that 16.8% of the population of England living in private households is disabled (based on the UK Equality Act 2010 definition of disability). The reason for some of the differences in disability rates may be due to different age structures, employment levels and migration rates in each jurisdiction. However, further research would be required to compare the data in different areas and explain the differences.

Profile of disability

5.7 Respondents most likely to be disabled, have an impairment or a diagnosed health condition are:

- Older (especially 75 and over)
- On low incomes (especially below £25,000)
- Living in social housing
- Unemployed (or not actively engaged in education or as a homemaker)
- Living alone

5.8 Respondents least likely to be disabled, have an impairment or a diagnosed health condition are:

- Born outside of Jersey, Britain or Ireland
- Living in non-qualified accommodation
- Without residential qualifications
- Have lived less than 10 years in Jersey

5.9 Mobility, hearing and memory impairments particularly affect older people, while social and communication impairments are less related to old age.

5.10 Disabled respondents are roughly three times more likely to say their health is not good than non-disabled people. Disabled people in Jersey tend to be less satisfied with life, less happy, more anxious and less likely to state the things they do in life are worthwhile. Similarly, disabled respondents are more likely to be lonely than non-disabled respondents.

Living with disability in Jersey

5.11 Over a third of disabled respondents experience a lot of difficulties with at least one issue. Getting the type and amount of paid work wanted is most cited as there being 'a lot' of difficulty experienced, with 28% of disabled respondents and 36% of respondents with a severe impairment saying they experienced a lot of difficulty. Taking part in community activities is the second most cited difficulty, with 20% of disabled respondents and 32% of respondents with a severe impairment saying they experienced a lot of difficulty. Difficulties getting the healthcare needed and travelling around Jersey also stand out. 10% of disabled respondents and 13% of respondents with a severe impairment said they experienced a lot of difficulty accessing health

care and 10% of disabled respondents and 17% of respondents with a severe impairment said they have a lot of difficulty travelling around Jersey.

- 5.12 Over a quarter of disabled respondents feel they have experienced discrimination in the last 12 months. About one in 20 respondents with a disability, impairment or health condition feel they have experienced discrimination in the workplace or from health and care professionals.

Carers

- 5.13 One in ten households include a 'carer' living within the household, although it is likely that this under-estimates the figure as a number of people may not self-define as a carer – arguably anybody that lives in a household with a disabled person is a carer. At least a fifth of carers are full-time.
- 5.14 Half of carers gain satisfaction from their role and a fifth have experienced no impact as a result of their caring role. However, over a tenth of carers state they never have enough emotional support and a fifth claim they never have enough practical support. In addition, over half said their caring role has increased their stress levels, nearly half said it has reduced the time they have to do things they want to do, over a third said it has exhausted them or made them feel depressed and over a quarter said it has had a negative impact on their social life. Over a tenth said their caring role has impacted negatively on their health or it has made them feel isolated. Carers that provide 20 or more hours of care a week are much more likely than other carers to say that they experience the above issues.

Key issues for consideration

- 5.15 This research indicates that there are a number of potential key issues that will require further consideration. These will be reviewed in light of the project being carried out to provide a comparison with other jurisdictions. These potential key issues are outlined below:
- Disability is most prevalent in certain groups – the elderly, residents on low income, residents in social housing, residents not in work and residents living alone. This should be taken into consideration when planning services and support.
 - Services aimed at people with a disability should take account of the need for emotional as well as practical support, given the notable impact of living with a disability on emotional wellbeing and loneliness.
 - The strong relationship between employment and disability suggests that interventions that challenge employment barriers, support disabled people into employment and ensure an appropriate work environment with reasonable adjustments could have a positive impact.
 - Difficulties reported around accessing employment, participating in community activities, healthcare and travelling around Jersey should be explored further.
 - The development of discrimination legislation in respect of disability (planned for 2017/2018) should take account of the experiences of people with disabilities reported in this survey. There is also potential for this issue to be addressed through training and support and awareness raising campaigns.
 - Certain impairments particularly affect older people such as difficulties with mobility, hearing and memory. Therefore, there is an opportunity to make sure that the right type of services are being targeted at the right age (and other demographic) groups.

- Care provided by family and friends plays an important role for many people with disabilities. Helping ensure that carers are well supported is likely to have a positive impact on the lives of disabled residents. Services aimed at carers should take account of the need for emotional as well as practical support.
- This survey has established a robust baseline for measuring disability in the future. As a minimum, the key disability questions in line with the UK Equality Act should be asked in the Jersey Census 2021, as they are currently in the UK Census. This will allow the States of Jersey to monitor the change in disability rates and profiles over time and assess the impact of the disability strategy. In addition, the States of Jersey should continue to monitor disability rates and issues within the Jersey Annual Social Survey.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Headline findings in the form of a marked up questionnaire

Note: Data is presented unweighted (i.e. not adjusted to be in line with the demographic make-up of Jersey)

Number of respondents: 4300

About you

The following questions ask for information about you. This will help us identify the opinions and experiences of different types of people. Any information you give is anonymous and will be treated in the strictest confidence.

Q1 Are you? Select one answer only

- 40% Male
- 60% Female
- 0% Transgender

Q2 In what year were you born?

See summary at end of questionnaire.

Q3 Where were you born? Select one answer only

- 46% Jersey
- 45% Elsewhere in the British Isles* or the Republic of Ireland (* includes: England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, other Channel Islands, Isle of Man)
- 3% Portugal or Madeira
- 1% Poland
- 3% Other European country
- 3% Elsewhere

If 'Other European country or Elsewhere', please specify:

N/A – Test response. Analysis in main report where appropriate.

Q4 When did your present period of continuous residence in Jersey begin?

(Ignore periods of absence on holiday, further education and absences during the Occupation years) Please write in the year as a number e.g. 1995

See summary at end of questionnaire.

Q5 Do you have residential qualifications? (Are you entitled to buy or rent 'qualified accommodation' in Jersey under the current 'Control of Housing and Work Law'?) Select one answer only

- 96% Yes
- 3% No
- 1% Don't know

Q6 Are you currently? Select the answer which is most appropriate to you

- 44% Working for an employer
- 4% Self-employed, employing others
- 4% Self-employed, not employing others
- 39% Retired
- 3% Unable to work due to long-term sickness/disability
- 1% Unemployed, looking for work
- 0% Unemployed, not looking for work
- 1% In full-time education
- 3% A homemaker
- 1% Other

If 'Other', please specify:

N/A – Test response. Analysis in main report where appropriate.

Q7 What type of accommodation do you live in? Select one answer only

- 70% Owner occupied
- 11% Social housing rent ('Andium Homes' previously States housing/housing trust/parish rent)
- 14% Qualified private rent
- 1% Staff / service accommodation
- 1% Lodger paying rent in private household
- 1% Registered lodging house
- 2% Other non-qualified accommodation

Your health and life

Q8 How is your health in general? Select one answer only

- 32% Very Good
- 43% Good
- 20% Fair
- 4% Bad
- 1% Very Bad

Q9 The following questions ask about your feelings on aspects of your life. For each of these questions please give an answer on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is 'not at all' and 10 is 'completely'.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	8%	9%	18%	27%	29%
Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?	0%	1%	1%	2%	3%	4%	8%	9%	16%	23%	33%
Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?	1%	26%	14%	12%	8%	6%	9%	7%	7%	6%	6%
Overall, to what extent do you feel that the things you do in your life are worthwhile?	0%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	9%	9%	15%	23%	35%

Q10 The next questions are about your relationships with other people:

	Hardly ever	Some of the time	Often
How often do you feel you lack companionship?	64%	29%	7%
How often do you feel left out?	66%	27%	7%
How often do you feel isolated from others?	70%	23%	7%

Q11 Do you have difficulties with any of the following? Select one answer for each activity:

	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all
Seeing, even if wearing glasses	72%	25%	2%	0%
Hearing, even if using a hearing aid	78%	20%	2%	0%
Walking or climbing steps	69%	22%	8%	1%
Remembering or concentrating	65%	32%	3%	0%
Looking after yourself such as washing all over or dressing	94%	5%	1%	0%
Understanding and being understood by people that speak the same language as you	95%	5%	1%	0%
Using your hands and fingers, such as picking up small objects or opening or closing containers	85%	13%	2%	0%
Working out what to do in day to day problems	88%	11%	1%	0%
Learning a new task, for example, learning how to get to a new place	84%	14%	1%	1%
Dealing with people, making and keeping friends	84%	14%	2%	0%

Q12 Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more? Select one answer only

32% Yes
68% No

Q13 Do you have any of the following long-term conditions that have lasted or are expected to last 12 months or more and that have been diagnosed by a health professional? Select all relevant answers

1% Dementia
19% A physical disability
10% Sight or hearing loss
5% A mental health condition
1% A learning disability or difficulty
0% Autistic Spectrum Condition
10% Long-standing illness
16% Other
56% None

If 'Other', please specify:

N/A – Test response. Analysis in main report where appropriate.

Q14 Do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities? Select one answer only

- 11% Yes, a lot
- 37% Yes, a little
- 52% Not at all

Q15 Do you have any difficulties with any of the following because of your health condition or illness? Select one answer for each statement:

	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Not applicable
Travelling around Jersey	77%	16%	5%	2%
Moving around inside your home	81%	16%	1%	2%
Getting into and moving around buildings at school, college or work	66%	9%	1%	23%
Getting into and moving around other buildings and places you use in your day to day life	75%	16%	3%	6%
Getting information in a format you can use or understand	79%	11%	3%	7%
Getting education and training support	56%	5%	2%	37%
Getting the healthcare you need	74%	16%	4%	6%
Getting the type or amount of paid work that you want	46%	6%	5%	44%
Getting the help, support or equipment you need at school or work	48%	4%	1%	47%
Taking part in activities in your community in the same way as anyone else can	60%	17%	6%	16%

Q16 In the past 12 months, do you feel you have been treated unfairly because of a health condition or disability? Please select one answer only

- 9% Yes
- 91% No

Q17 Who do you feel treated you unfairly? Please select all relevant answers

- 30% Employer
- 16% Work colleagues
- 15% Family or relatives
- 14% Friends or neighbours
- 1% Teacher or lecturer
- 32% Health staff (nurse, care or hospital staff)
- 11% G.P
- 10% Social workers
- 6% Police officers
- 4% Bus drivers
- 3% Taxi drivers
- 10% Shop staff
- 15% Strangers in the street
- 26% Others

If 'Other', please specify: N/A – Test response. Analysis in main report where appropriate.

Helping others

These questions ask about the help and support you provide to other people and its impact on your life.

In the questions that follow the term 'Carer' means:

A 'Carer' is someone who provides unpaid help and support to a family member, friend, partner or neighbour because they have long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability, or problems relating to old age. A person who receives Home Carers Allowance is a carer.

Q18 Using the definition above, are you a 'carer' to anyone living in your household?

Select one answer only

6% Yes

94% No

If 'Yes', how many people living in your household do you care for? Please write in below:

See summary at end of questionnaire.

Q19 Are you an unpaid 'carer' to anyone that lives outside your household? Select one answer only

6% Yes

94% No

If 'Yes', how many people living outside your household do you care for? Please write in below:

See summary at end of questionnaire.

Q20 Is there anyone else living in your household who is a carer to someone (either inside or outside your home)? Select all relevant answers

0% Yes - a carer under 19 years of age

4% Yes - a carer 19 years of age and over

95% No - nobody else provides care

Q21 What is your relationship to the people you care for? Select all relevant answers

They are my . . .

35% Spouse or partner

15% Child

3% Sister or brother

30% Parent

2% Grandchild

4% Grandparent or great grand parent

8% Other family member

3% Neighbour

7% Friend

3% Other

If 'Other', please specify:

N/A – Test response. Analysis in main report where appropriate.

Q22 Why do the people you care for need care? Select all relevant answers

- 21% Dementia
- 31% A physical disability
- 14% Sight or hearing loss
- 12% A mental health condition
- 51% Problems connected to ageing
- 9% A learning disability or difficulty
- 26% Long-standing illness
- 5% Terminal illness
- 1% Alcohol or drug dependency
- 9% Other

If 'Other', please specify:

N/A – Test response. Analysis in main report where appropriate.

Q23 What tasks do you carry out as a carer? Select all relevant answers

- 29% Personal care (e.g. helping go to the toilet, washing, dressing)
- 57% Domestic tasks (e.g. laundry, cleaning, cooking)
- 73% Shopping
- 63% Help with financial matters
- 68% Dealing with letters and phone calls
- 74% Support for attending appointments
- 30% Support to go on holiday
- 70% Emotional support
- 10% Other

If 'Other', please specify:

N/A – Test response. Analysis in main report where appropriate.

Q24 How many hours in a typical week do you spend as a carer? Please include any time you spend travelling so that you can do these activities. If you help more than one person, please add up all the time you spend for all the people you help. Select one answer only

- 35% 0-9 hours a week
- 17% 10-19 hours a week
- 9% 20-34 hours a week
- 4% 35-49 hours a week
- 16% 50 or more hours a week
- 9% Varies - under 20 hours a week
- 10% Varies - 20 or more hours a week

Q25 Here is a list of statements about your role as a carer. How often do you feel like this? Select one answer for each statement

	Never	Some of the time	A lot of the time	Always
I have enough emotional support	11%	33%	27%	30%
I have enough practical support	17%	32%	27%	24%
I am able to take care of the needs of the person I am caring for	3%	21%	33%	43%

Q26 What impact has being a carer had on your life? Select all relevant answers

- 20% It has had no noticeable change on my life
- 46% I gain satisfaction caring for the person(s) I support
- 6% I had to give up paid work
- 7% I had to reduce my working hours
- 8% I have a reduced income and/or smaller pension
- 25% I have no or less social life
- 10% I feel isolated
- 55% I have increased stress
- 38% It can make me feel down or depressed
- 37% It makes me feel worn out or exhausted
- 46% I have less time to myself or to do the things I want to do
- 3% I had to move to look after the person I support
- 13% It has had a negative effect on my health
- 4% Other

If 'Other', please specify:

N/A – Test response. Analysis in main report where appropriate.

Your household

These questions ask about other members in your household. Please try your best to answer them and feel free to ask other members of your household to help answer the questions with you.

Please only answer these questions about household members that normally live in your household.

Q27 How many people, including you, live in your household?

See summary at end of questionnaire.

Q28 Approximately, what is your household's total annual income? (i.e. the total income of all people living in your household) Select one answer only

- 13% less than £15,000
- 16% £15,000 - £24,999
- 13% £25,000 - £34,999
- 10% £35,000 - £44,999
- 9% £45,000 - £54,999
- 8% £55,000 - £64,999
- 6% £65,000 - £74,999
- 5% £75,000 - £84,999
- 5% £85,000 - £94,999
- 15% £95,000 or more

Q29 What are the main sources of income your household receives? (By 'main' sources of income, we mean the sources of income your household relies on to maintain your standard of living) Select all relevant answers

- 59% Earnings from employment or self-employment
- 23% Pension from former employer
- 41% Jersey old age pension
- 16% Personal Pension or other state pension
- 8% Income Support
- 1% Home Carers Allowance
- 4% Other state benefits (e.g Short Term Incapacity Allowance, Long Term Incapacity Allowance)
- 15% Interest from savings
- 13% Interest from investments
- 8% Other sources
- 1% No source of income

If 'Other', please specify:

N/A – Test response. Analysis in main report where appropriate.

Q30 What is your relationship with the other person(s) in your household? Select one answer for each person

They are my . . .

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5
Spouse or partner	84%	7%	1%	2%	9%
Child	9%	79%	79%	72%	56%
Sister or brother	0%	1%	8%	5%	3%
Parent	4%	8%	4%	2%	6%
Grandchild	0%	1%	2%	3%	3%
Grandparent or great grandparent	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%
Other family member	0%	1%	4%	5%	6%
Friend	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%
Other	1%	3%	2%	10%	9%

Q31 Are they? Select one answer for each person

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5
Male	55%	47%	50%	32%	42%
Female	45%	53%	50%	67%	55%
Transgender	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%

Q32 What is their age?

- Person 1: See summary at end of questionnaire.
- Person 2:
- Person 3:
- Person 4:
- Person 5:

Q33 When did their present period of continuous residence in Jersey begin?

(Ignore periods of absence on holiday, further education and absences during the Occupation years) Please write in the year as a number e.g. 1995

- Person 1: See summary at end of questionnaire.
- Person 2:
- Person 3:
- Person 4:
- Person 5:

Q34 What is their current situation? Select the most appropriate answer for each person

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5
Working for an employer	46%	25%	15%	13%	21%
Self-employed, employing others	5%	2%	1%	0%	3%
Self-employed, not employing others	4%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Retired	30%	8%	2%	1%	3%
Unable to work due to long-term sickness/disability	1%	2%	1%	2%	0%
Unemployed, looking for work	1%	2%	2%	1%	0%
Unemployed, <u>not</u> looking for work	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%
In full-time education	5%	48%	64%	69%	48%
A homemaker	6%	2%	1%	2%	3%
Other	1%	10%	13%	12%	18%

Q35 Do they have difficulties with any of the following? Select all relevant answers for each person (If the person is a child aged 5 or under, please only select an answer if they have difficulties not related to their age)

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5
Seeing, even if wearing glasses	14%	6%	4%	3%	6%
Hearing, even if using a hearing aid	9%	3%	1%	1%	0%
Walking or climbing steps	12%	5%	3%	0%	0%
Remembering or concentrating	9%	6%	2%	2%	6%
Looking after themselves such as washing all over or dressing	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%
Understanding and being understood by people that speak the same language as them	4%	3%	2%	3%	3%
Using their hands and fingers, such as picking up small objects or opening or closing containers	7%	3%	2%	2%	3%
Working out what to do in day to day problems	4%	4%	2%	2%	3%
Learning a new task, for example, learning how to get to a new place	4%	3%	1%	2%	3%
Dealing with people, making and keeping friends	5%	5%	2%	2%	6%
They do not have any of the above difficulties	51%	59%	61%	61%	50%

Q36 Do they have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more? Select one answer for each person

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5
Yes	19%	10%	6%	6%	14%
No	79%	88%	92%	90%	76%
Don't know	2%	2%	2%	4%	10%

Q37 Do they have any of the following long-term conditions that have lasted or are expected to last 12 months or more and that have been diagnosed by a health professional? Select all relevant answers for each person

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5
Dementia	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
A physical disability	6%	3%	1%	3%	0%
Sight or hearing loss	7%	3%	1%	0%	0%
A mental health condition	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%
A learning disability or difficulty	1%	3%	1%	1%	6%
Autistic Spectrum Condition	0%	2%	1%	1%	6%
Long-standing illness	7%	3%	2%	1%	0%
Other	6%	4%	3%	1%	10%
None	68%	82%	89%	93%	77%

Q38 How much does their condition or illnesses reduce their ability to carry out day-to-day activities? Select one answer for each person

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5
A lot	7%	5%	2%	1%	4%
A little	15%	7%	6%	3%	15%
Not at all	14%	10%	8%	6%	8%
Don't know	1%	1%	0%	2%	4%
They do not have a health condition or illness	63%	77%	83%	88%	69%

Q39 Do you have any other comments you would like to make? Write in below:

N/A – Test response. Analysis in main report where appropriate.

Q40 Would you be interested in taking part in further research in discussion groups about living in Jersey? (If you have any communication requirements, we will ensure we are able to accommodate you)

14% Yes

86% No

Please provide the following contact details (please note that your contact details will be separated from, and not be linked to, your responses. Your contact details will be passed on to the States of Jersey so they can invite you to further discussion groups):

Name: Data provided in separate file

Telephone number:

E-mail address:

Parish

7% GROUVILLE
 12% ST. BRELADE
 10% ST. CLEMENT
 27% ST. HELIER
 4% ST. JOHN
 6% ST. LAWRENCE
 4% ST. MARTIN
 2% ST. MARY
 4% ST. OUVEN
 6% ST. PETER
 15% ST. SAVIOUR
 4% TRINITY

Urban vs Rural

27% Urban
24% Semi-Urban
49% Rural

Age banded (Q2)

2% 16-24
7% 25-34
13% 35-44
18% 45-54
22% 55-64
20% 65-74
14% 75-84
4% 85+

Years resident banded (Q4)

1% Under 12 months
3% 1-4 years
5% 5-9 years
90% 10+

No of people cared for at home by carers (Q18)

87% 1
10% 2
3% 3
0% 4
0% 5

Number of people cared for out of the home by carers (Q19)

73% 1
21% 2
6% 3
0% 4
0% 5

No. of people in household (Q27)

31% 1
40% 2
14% 3
12% 4
4% 5+

Person 1 age band (Q32)

4% 16-24
9% 25-34
16% 35-44
21% 45-54
21% 55-64
17% 65-74
10% 75-84
3% 85+

Person 2 age band (Q32)

47% 16-24
18% 25-34
5% 35-44
10% 45-54
8% 55-64
6% 65-74
4% 75-84
2% 85+

Person 3 age band (Q32)

65% 16-24
13% 25-34
6% 35-44
5% 45-54
7% 55-64
1% 65-74
4% 75-84
0% 85+

Person 4 age band (Q32)

63% 16-24
16% 25-34
5% 35-44
7% 45-54
5% 55-64
2% 65-74
2% 75-84
0% 85+

Person 5 age band (Q32)

0% 16-24
0% 25-34
13% 35-44
50% 45-54
25% 55-64
0% 65-74
13% 75-84
0% 85+

Person 1 years resident banded (Q33)

1% Under 12 months
5% 1-4 years
7% 5-9 years
86% 10+

Person 2 years resident banded (Q33)

3% Under 12 months
13% 1-4 years
17% 5-9 years
67% 10+

Person 3 years resident banded (Q33)

3% Under 12 months
20% 1-4 years
22% 5-9 years
55% 10+

Person 4 years resident banded (Q33)

5% Under 12 months
24% 1-4 years
28% 5-9 years
43% 10+

Person 5 years resident banded (Q33)

14% Under 12 months
21% 1-4 years
21% 5-9 years
43% 10+

[Appendix 2: Copy of invite and reminder letters and postal questionnaire](#)

September 2015

Jersey Health and Life Opportunities Survey

The health and wellbeing of an individual can affect the opportunities they have. We want to support all our islanders to fulfil their potential. This could be through training, education or employment. It could also be by having buildings, spaces and transport that are accessible. We want an island that is inclusive to all.

We are asking 10,000 households to complete this survey. The information gathered will provide a picture of health conditions in the island and the impact these have on daily life. This survey will collect data that we do not currently have. This survey will then help us to develop appropriate health, social care and wellbeing strategies that will have a positive effect on all Jersey residents.

We need your help

- Please could the person in your household with the next birthday, and is 16 years or over, complete the enclosed survey.
- Post your completed survey back in the enclosed **Freepost** envelope by **Friday 18th September**.
- Alternatively you can complete the survey online. Go to: www.publicperspectives.co.uk/surveys and input the password **insert unique ID here** to access your survey.

Confidentiality

Any information you provide is anonymous and will be treated in the strictest confidence. Your responses will only be used to produce total numbers. No individual identifiable data will be shared with any States department or third party.

Contact us

If you would like further information or help, please call Public Perspectives on 0800 533 5386 or email surveys@publicperspectives.co.uk . Alternatively, you can contact Anna Hamon at the States of Jersey on 01534 440682 or email a.hamon2@gov.je.

Thank you in advance for your time.

Yours sincerely,



Senator Paul Routier MBE
Assistant Chief Minister

September 2015

Jersey Health and Life Opportunities Survey

We recently wrote to you to ask you to take part in our important survey about health and life opportunities in Jersey. We are sending you this letter as a reminder – if you do not wish to take part or have already completed the survey, please ignore it and we will not send you any further reminders.

The health and wellbeing of an individual can affect the opportunities they have. We want to support all our islanders to fulfil their potential. This could be through training, education or employment. It could also be by having buildings, spaces and transport that are accessible. We want an island that is inclusive to all.

We are asking 10,000 households to complete this survey. The information gathered will provide a picture of health conditions in the island and the impact these have on daily life. This survey will collect data that we do not currently have. This survey will then help us to develop appropriate health, social care and wellbeing strategies that will have a positive effect on all Jersey residents.

We need your help

- Please could the person in your household with the next birthday, and is 16 years or over, complete the enclosed survey.
- Post back your completed survey in the enclosed **Freepost** envelope by **Monday 12th October**.
- Alternatively you can complete the survey online. Go to: www.publicperspectives.co.uk/surveys and input the password **insert unique ID here** to access your survey.

Confidentiality

Any information you provide is anonymous and will be treated in the strictest confidence. Your responses will only be used to produce total numbers. No individual identifiable data will be shared with any States department or third party.

Contact us

If you would like further information or help, please call Public Perspectives on 0800 533 5386 or email surveys@publicperspectives.co.uk. Alternatively, you can contact Anna Hamon at the States of Jersey on 01534 440682 or email a.hamon2@gov.je.

Thank you in advance for your time.

Yours sincerely,



Senator Paul Routier MBE
Assistant Chief Minister

Jersey Health and Life Opportunities Survey

About you

The following questions ask for information about you. This will help us identify the opinions and experiences of different types of people. Any information you give is anonymous and will be treated in the strictest confidence.

Q1 Are you? Select one answer only

- Male
 Female
 Transgender
-

Q2 In what year were you born?

Q3 Where were you born? Select one answer only

- Jersey
 Elsewhere in the British Isles* or the Republic of Ireland (* includes: England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, other Channel Islands, Isle of Man)
 Portugal or Madeira
 Poland
 Other European country
 Elsewhere

If 'Other European country or Elsewhere', please specify:

Q4 When did your present period of continuous residence in Jersey begin?

(Ignore periods of absence on holiday, further education and absences during the Occupation years) Please write in the year as a number e.g. 1995

Q5 Do you have residential qualifications? (Are you entitled to buy or rent 'qualified accommodation' in Jersey under the current 'Control of Housing and Work Law'?) Select one answer only

- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know
-

Q6 Are you currently? Select the answer which is most appropriate to you

- Working for an employer
- Self-employed, employing others
- Self-employed, not employing others
- Retired
- Unable to work due to long-term sickness/disability
- Unemployed, looking for work
- Unemployed, not looking for work
- In full-time education
- A homemaker
- Other

If 'Other', please specify:

Q7 What type of accommodation do you live in? Select one answer only

- Owner occupied
- Social housing rent ('Andium Homes' previously States housing/housing trust/parish rent)
- Qualified private rent
- Staff / service accommodation
- Lodger paying rent in private household
- Registered lodging house
- Other non-qualified accommodation

Your health and life

Q8 How is your health in general? Select one answer only

- Very Good
 - Good
 - Fair
 - Bad
 - Very Bad
-

Q9 The following questions ask about your feelings on aspects of your life. For each of these questions please give an answer on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is 'not at all' and 10 is 'completely'.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Overall, to what extent do you feel that the things you do in your life are worthwhile?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Q10 The next questions are about your relationships with other people:

	Hardly ever	Some of the time	Often
How often do you feel you lack companionship?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How often do you feel left out?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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How often do you feel isolated from others?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Q11 Do you have difficulties with any of the following? Select one answer for each activity:

	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all
Seeing, even if wearing glasses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearing, even if using a hearing aid	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Walking or climbing steps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remembering or concentrating	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Looking after yourself such as washing all over or dressing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Understanding and being understood by people that speak the same language as you	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Using your hands and fingers, such as picking up small objects or opening or closing containers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Working out what to do in day to day problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Learning a new task, for example, learning how to get to a new place	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dealing with people, making and keeping friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q12 Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more? Select one answer only

- Yes
 No

Q13 Do you have any of the following long-term conditions that have lasted or are expected to last 12 months or more and that have been diagnosed by a health professional?

Select all relevant answers

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dementia | <input type="checkbox"/> Autistic Spectrum Condition |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A physical disability | <input type="checkbox"/> Long-standing illness |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sight or hearing loss | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A mental health condition | <input type="checkbox"/> None |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A learning disability or difficulty | |

If 'Other', please specify:

If at Q11 you said that you have any difficulty, or you have answered that you have a health condition or long-term illness at Q12 or Q13, please continue. Otherwise go to Q18.

Q14 Do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities? Select one answer only

- Yes, a lot
- Yes, a little
- Not at all
-

Q15 Do you have any difficulties with any of the following because of your health condition or illness? Select one answer for each statement:

	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Not applicable
Travelling around Jersey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moving around inside your home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Getting into and moving around buildings at school, college or work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Getting into and moving around other buildings and places you use in your day to day life	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Getting information in a format you can use or understand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Getting education and training support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Getting the healthcare you need	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Getting the type or amount of paid work that you want	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Getting the help, support or equipment you need at school or work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Taking part in activities in your community in the same way as anyone else can	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q16 In the past 12 months, do you feel you have been treated unfairly because of a health condition or disability? Please select one answer only

- Yes
- No

If you answered 'Yes' to Q16, please continue. Otherwise, please go to Q18.

Q17 Who do you feel treated you unfairly? Please select all relevant answers

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employer | <input type="checkbox"/> Social workers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Work colleagues | <input type="checkbox"/> Police officers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family or relatives | <input type="checkbox"/> Bus drivers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Friends or neighbours | <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi drivers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher or lecturer | <input type="checkbox"/> Shop staff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health staff (nurse, care or hospital staff) | <input type="checkbox"/> Strangers in the street |
| <input type="checkbox"/> G.P | <input type="checkbox"/> Others |

If 'Other', please specify:

Helping others

These questions ask about the help and support you provide to other people and its impact on your life.

In the questions that follow the term 'Carer' means:

A 'Carer' is someone who provides unpaid help and support to a family member, friend, partner or neighbour because they have long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability, or problems relating to old age. A person who receives Home Carers Allowance is a carer.

Q18 Using the definition above, are you a 'carer' to anyone living in your household? Select one answer only

- Yes
 No

If 'Yes', how many people living in your household do you care for? Please write in below:

Q19 Are you an unpaid 'carer' to anyone that lives outside your household? Select one answer only

- Yes
 No

If 'Yes', how many people living outside your household do you care for? Please write in below:

Q20 Is there anyone else living in your household who is a carer to someone (either inside or outside your home)? Select all relevant answers

- Yes - a carer under 19 years of age
- Yes - a carer 19 years of age and over
- No - nobody else provides care

If you are a 'carer', we would like to find out a little about your experience. Please answer the following questions. If not, please go to Q27.

Q21 What is your relationship to the people you care for? Select all relevant answers

They are my . . .

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse or partner | <input type="checkbox"/> Grandparent or great grand parent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child | <input type="checkbox"/> Other family member |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sister or brother | <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbour |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parent | <input type="checkbox"/> Friend |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

If 'Other', please specify:

Q22 Why do the people you care for need care? Select all relevant answers

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dementia | <input type="checkbox"/> A learning disability or difficulty |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A physical disability | <input type="checkbox"/> Long-standing illness |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sight or hearing loss | <input type="checkbox"/> Terminal illness |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A mental health condition | <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol or drug dependency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Problems connected to ageing | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

If 'Other', please specify:

Q23 What tasks do you carry out as a carer? Select all relevant answers

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personal care (e.g. helping go to the toilet, washing, dressing) | <input type="checkbox"/> Dealing with letters and phone calls |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic tasks (e.g. laundry, cleaning, cooking) | <input type="checkbox"/> Support for attending appointments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shopping | <input type="checkbox"/> Support to go on holiday |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Help with financial matters | <input type="checkbox"/> Emotional support |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

If 'Other', please specify:

Q24 How many hours in a typical week do you spend as a carer? Please include any time you spend travelling so that you can do these activities. If you help more than one person, please add up all the time you spend for all the people you help. Select one answer only

- 0-9 hours a week
 - 10-19 hours a week
 - 20-34 hours a week
 - 35-49 hours a week
 - 50 or more hours a week
 - Varies - under 20 hours a week
 - Varies - 20 or more hours a week
-

Q25 Here is a list of statements about your role as a carer. How often do you feel like this?
Select one answer for each statement

	Never	Some of the time	A lot of the time	Always
I have enough emotional support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I have enough practical support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I am able to take care of the needs of the person I am caring for	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q26 What impact has being a carer had on your life? Select all relevant answers

- It has had no noticeable change on my life
- I gain satisfaction caring for the person(s) I support
- I had to give up paid work
- I had to reduce my working hours
- I have a reduced income and/or smaller pension
- I have no or less social life
- I feel isolated
- I have increased stress
- It can make me feel down or depressed
- It makes me feel worn out or exhausted
- I have less time to myself or to do the things I want to do
- I had to move to look after the person I support
- It has had a negative effect on my health
- Other

If 'Other', please specify:

Your household

These questions ask about other members in your household. Please try your best to answer them and feel free to ask other members of your household to help answer the questions with you.

Please only answer these questions about household members that normally live in your household.

Q27 How many people, including you, live in your household?

Q28 Approximately, what is your household's total annual income? (i.e. the total income of all people living in your household) Select one answer only

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> less than £15,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> £55,000 - £64,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> £15,000 - £24,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> £65,000 - £74,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> £25,000 - £34,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> £75,000 - £84,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> £35,000 - £44,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> £85,000 - £94,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> £45,000 - £54,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> £95,000 or more |

Q29 What are the main sources of income your household receives? (By 'main' sources of income, we mean the sources of income your household relies on to maintain your standard of living) Select all relevant answers

- Earnings from employment or self-employment
- Pension from former employer
- Jersey old age pension
- Personal Pension or other state pension
- Income Support
- Home Carers Allowance
- Other state benefits (e.g Short Term Incapacity Allowance, Long Term Incapacity Allowance)
- Interest from savings
- Interest from investments
- Other sources
- No source of income

If 'Other', please specify:

Please be consistent when referring to other members of your household. For example, for each question make sure the person you are referring to as 'Person 1' etc is the same person for each question.

If there are more than 5 other people that permanently live in your household, please contact Public Perspectives for help to complete the following questions on 0800 533 5386 / email surveys@publicperspectives.co.uk.

Q30 What is your relationship with the other person(s) in your household? Select one answer for each person

They are my . . .

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5
Spouse or partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Child	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sister or brother	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grandchild	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grandparent or great grand parent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other family member	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Friend	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q31 Are they? Select one answer for each person

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5
Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transgender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q32 What is their age?

Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5
—	—	—	—	—

Q33 When did their present period of continuous residence in Jersey begin?

(Ignore periods of absence on holiday, further education and absences during the Occupation years) Please write in the year as a number e.g. 1995

Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5
—	—	—	—	—

Q34 What is their current situation? Select the most appropriate answer for each person

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5
Working for an employer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Self-employed, employing others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Self-employed, not employing others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Retired	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unable to work due to long-term sickness/disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unemployed, looking for work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unemployed, <u>not</u> looking for work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In full-time education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A homemaker	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q35 Do they have difficulties with any of the following? Select all relevant answers for each person (If the person is a child aged 5 or under, please only select an answer if they have difficulties not related to their age)

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5
Seeing, even if wearing glasses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearing, even if using a hearing aid	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Walking or climbing steps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remembering or concentrating	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Looking after themselves such as washing all over or dressing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Understanding and being understood by people that speak the same language as them	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Using their hands and fingers, such as picking up small objects or opening or closing containers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Working out what to do in day to day problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Learning a new task, for example, learning how to get to a new place	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dealing with people, making and keeping friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
They do not have any of the above difficulties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q36 Do they have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more? Select one answer for each person

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q37 Do they have any of the following long-term conditions that have lasted or are expected to last 12 months or more and that have been diagnosed by a health professional? Select all relevant answers for each person

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5
Dementia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A physical disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sight or hearing loss	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A mental health condition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A learning disability or difficulty	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Autistic Spectrum Condition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Long-standing illness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q38 How much does their condition or illnesses reduce their ability to carry out day-to-day activities? Select one answer for each person

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5
A lot	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A little	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not at all	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
They do not have a health condition or illness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q39 Do you have any other comments you would like to make? Write in below:

Any information you provided is anonymous and will be treated in the strictest confidence

Q40 Would you be interested in taking part in further research in discussion groups about living in Jersey? (If you have any communication requirements, we will ensure we are able to accommodate you)

Yes

No

Q41 If you said 'Yes', please provide the following contact details (please note that your contact details will be separated from, and not be linked to, your responses. Your contact details will be passed on to the States of Jersey so they can invite you to further discussion groups):

Name:

Telephone number:

E-mail address:

Thank you for taking the time to fill out the survey

Your response is very important to us

The results will be published towards the end of 2015 on www.gov.je

Please post back your completed questionnaire by **Monday 12th October** using the **pre-paid freepost envelope provided**, or alternatively send by **freepost to:**

Freepost RSGJ-HSTC-CGTT
Public Perspectives Ltd
20 Camp View Road
St. Albans
United Kingdom
AL1 5LL

Public Perspectives Ltd
20 Camp View Road
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Tel: 01727 750175

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Website: www.publicperspectives.co.uk

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