

JERSEY
OPINIONS
& LIFESTYLE
SURVEY
REPORT
2017

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Introduction

About the survey

This report presents the results of the 2017 Jersey Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (JOLS), formerly known as the Jersey Annual Social Survey. The Jersey Annual Social Survey was launched in 2005 and was renamed as the Jersey Opinions and Lifestyle Survey in 2016.

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

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

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

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

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

Sample size and response rate

Around 3,300 households were selected at random to complete the survey in June and July 2017. In order to cover the entire adult population at random, the household member who next celebrated their birthday, and who was aged 16 years or over, was asked to complete the survey.

The response from the public was good, with 42% of eligible households completing the survey (over 1,300 respondents). Of the responses received, 40% were completed online.

Weighting and confidence intervals

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

However, as with all sample surveys there is an element of statistical uncertainty in looking at very small changes or differences. With the survey methodology used, we can be 95% confident that the sample percentages presented in this report accurately represent the whole population percentage to ± 2.7 percentage points. Therefore, the report focuses on *significant* findings, for example where differences between groups of the population are at least 10 percentage points.

See Annex for more information on sampling, weighting and definitions used in this survey.

Further information

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

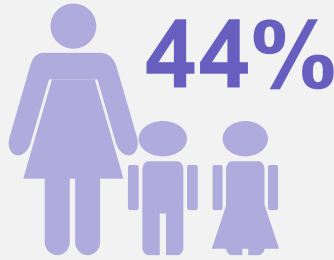
The Statistics Unit wishes to thank all the respondents who took the time to take part in this survey.

MONEY MATTERS

COPING FINANCIALLY



1 in 5 households had difficulty coping financially



44%

Of single parent families had difficulty coping financially

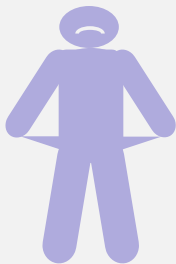


19% of households thought their financial situation had **improved** over the last year

28% of households thought it had got worse



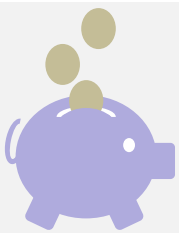
MATERIAL DEPRIVATION



1 in 7 households were materially deprived

almost **1 in 10** households were in **severe material deprivation**

DIFFICULTIES PAYING



1 in 3 households have difficulty saving regularly (£10 a month)

36% of Jersey households over the last year had difficulty **replacing or repairing** electrical appliances



GOING WITHOUT



23% of households with children have gone without **new clothing** for their **child** over the last year



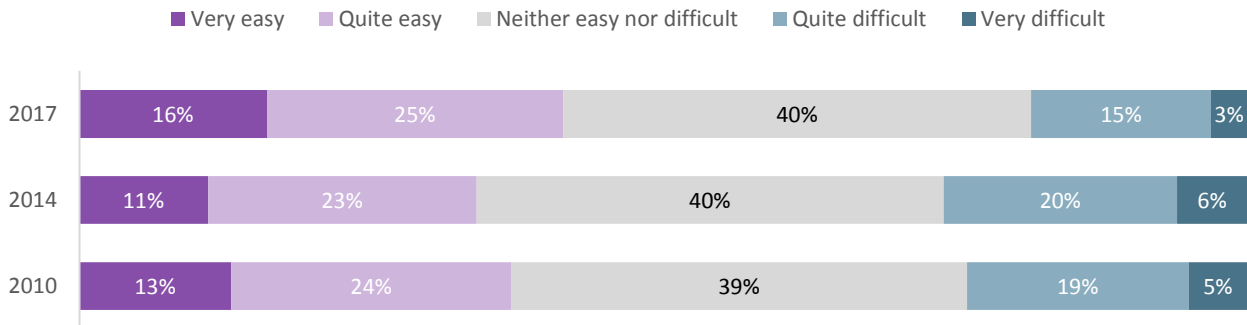
10% of households have gone without **fresh fruit or veg** over the last year

Chapter 1 – Money matters

Coping financially

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

Figure 1.1 Proportion of households that find it easy or difficult to cope financially, by year



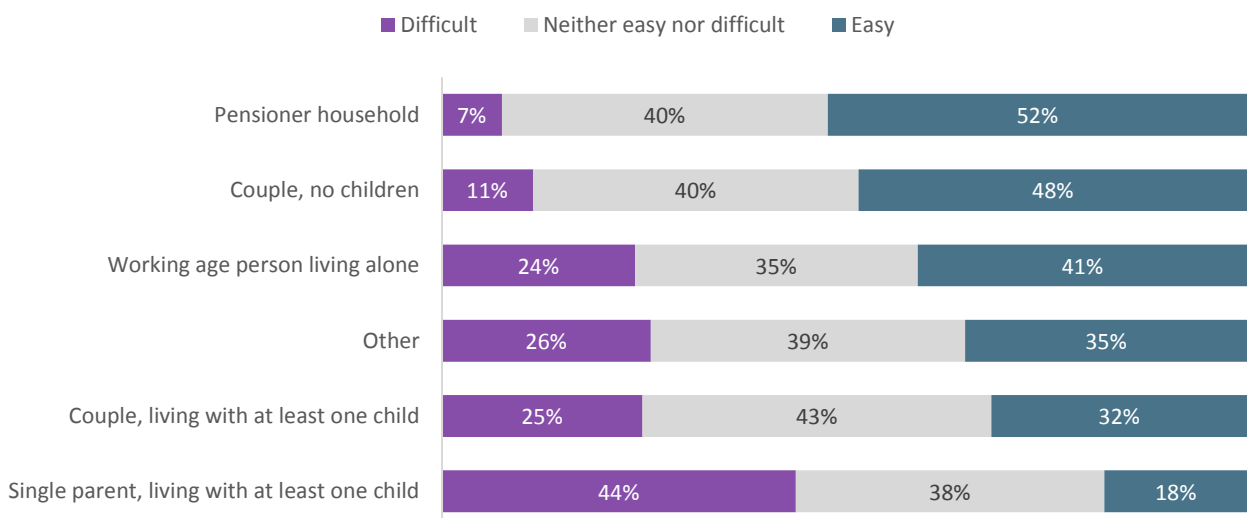
■ almost a fifth (19%) of households in 2017 reported having difficulty coping financially¹

Table 1.1 Proportion of households that find it easy or difficult to cope financially, by tenure (percent)

	Owner-occupied	Qualified rent	Social rent	Non-qualified rent	All tenures
Easy	52	27	14	35	41
Neither	38	45	43	38	40
Difficult	9	28	43	26	19

■ around half (52%) of owner-occupiers found it easy to cope financially, whilst 9% had difficulty
 ■ of households in social rental accommodation, 14% found it easy to cope financially, and 43% found it difficult to cope

Figure 1.2 Proportion of households that find it easy or difficult to cope financially, by household type



¹ Numbers throughout this report have been independently rounded so individual numbers may not sum to totals

- around one in twenty (7%) pensioner households² found it difficult to cope financially, whilst half (52%) found it easy
- over two-fifths (44%) of single-parent households said they had difficulty coping financially and almost a fifth (18%) found it easy, making them the household type that had the most difficulty coping financially
- households with children³ had greater difficulty than those without children (29% and 13% respectively reported having difficulty)

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

- almost a fifth (19%) of households thought their financial situation had improved over the last year, compared to over a quarter (28%) that thought it had worsened
- these are similar proportions to the last time this was asked, in 2014

Material deprivation

Material deprivation refers to the inability (enforced, rather than by choice) to afford some items considered by most people to be desirable or even necessary to lead an adequate life.

The material deprivation rate is an indicator in EU-SILC⁴ that measures this. It distinguishes between individuals who cannot afford a certain good or service, and those who do not have this good or service for another reason, e.g. because they do not want or do not need it.

In this measure, the people of a household are considered to be materially deprived if they cannot afford at least **three** of the following nine items:

1. to pay their rent, mortgage, utility bills, or loan payments
2. to keep their home adequately warm
3. to face unexpected expenses
4. to eat meat or proteins regularly
5. to go on a one week annual holiday away from home
6. a television set
7. a washing machine
8. a car
9. a telephone

A household is considered to be **severely** materially deprived if it cannot afford at least **four** of the above-mentioned items.

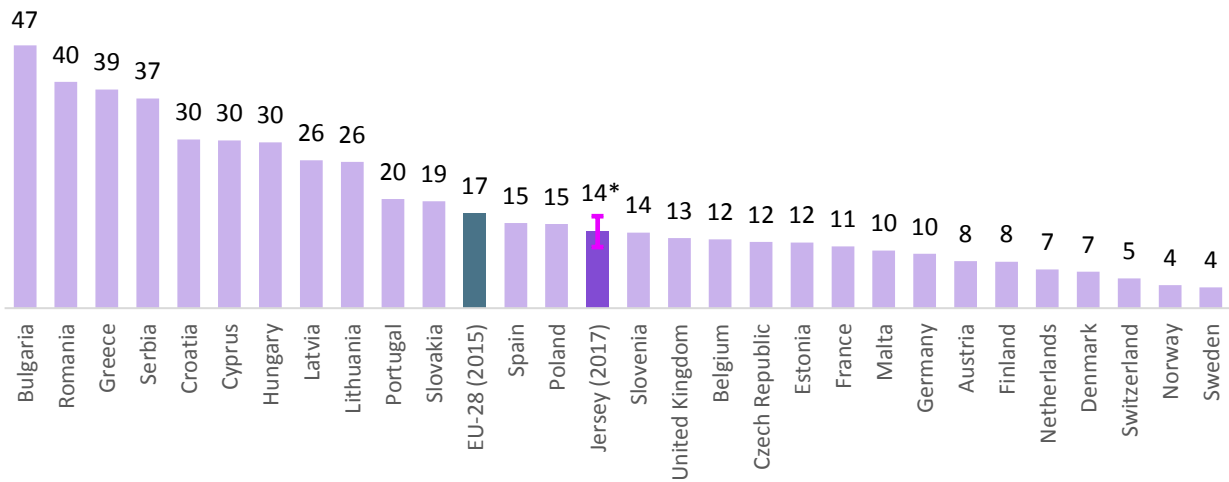
When respondents were asked if they had gone without these items, they could specify that they 'sometimes' went without them.

² Self-defined household type.

³ This only includes couples with children and single parents with children (includes children over 15).

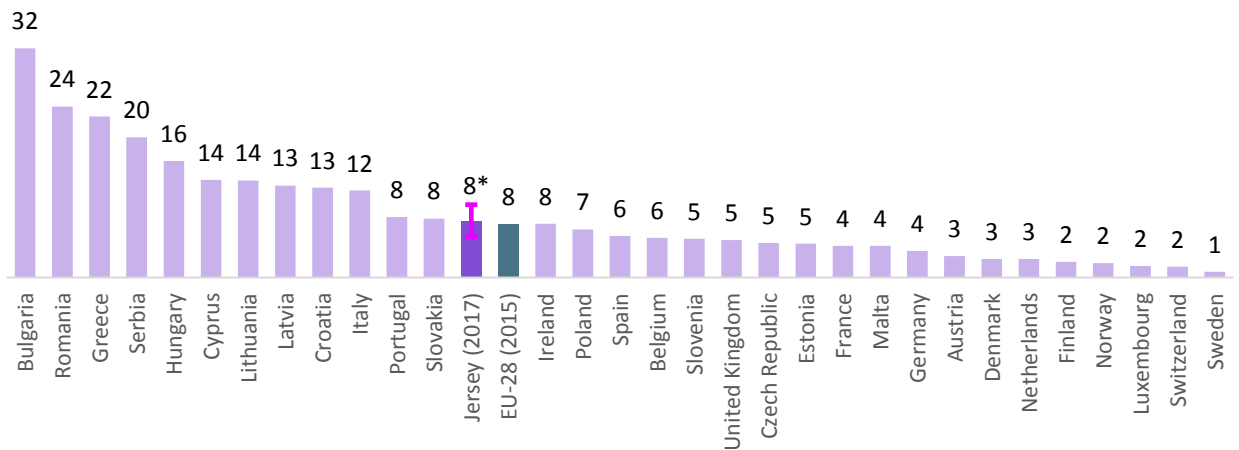
⁴ The EU statistics on income and living conditions, abbreviated as EU-SILC, is the reference source for comparative statistics on income distribution and social inclusion in the European Union (EU).

Figure 1.3 Percentage of households that were materially deprived using EU-SILC for Jersey (2017) compared to the most recent levels available for other countries (2016, 2015 for the EU-28)



- one in seven (14%) of Jersey’s households were materially deprived
- this is not significantly different to the EU-28 average rate (17%) or that of the UK (13%)

Figure 1.4 Percentage of households that were severely materially deprived using EU-SILC for Jersey (2017) compared to the most recent levels available for other countries (2016, 2015 for the EU-28)



- almost one in ten (8%) of Jersey’s households were in severe material deprivation
- this not significantly different to the EU-28 average of 8%, or the UK rate of 5%

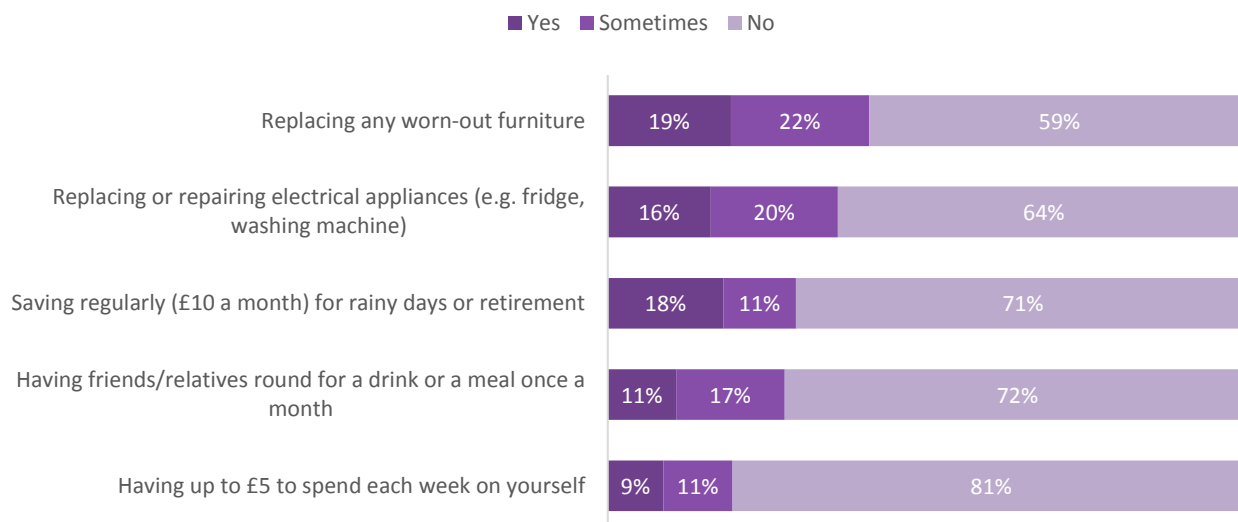
* It should be noted that the EU-SILC question does not include the ‘sometimes’ option that was included in the Jersey questionnaire. The material deprivation rates for Jersey will therefore include a small degree of variability due to this conceptual difference. The estimated conceptual uncertainties for the Jersey rates are illustrated in Figures 1.3 and 1.4 to aid interpretation.

Difficulties paying

Households that reported they did not want or need particular items were excluded from the analysis.

Does your household have difficulties paying for the following because of a shortage of money?

Figure 1.5 Does your household have difficulties paying for the following because of a shortage of money?



- these are similar rates to the last time this question was asked, in 2014

Could your household afford an unexpected, but necessary, expense of £1,000?

- almost a third (31%) of households couldn't afford an unexpected, but necessary, expense of £1,000

In the last 12 months, has your household been in arrears for the following (i.e. unable to pay on time)?

Table 1.2 Percentage of households in arrears for the following bills

	Yes	No
Electricity, gas or oil bills	5	95
Mortgage or rent payments for your home	4	96
Hire purchase or other loan payments	4	96
Parish rates	3	97
Water bill	3	97

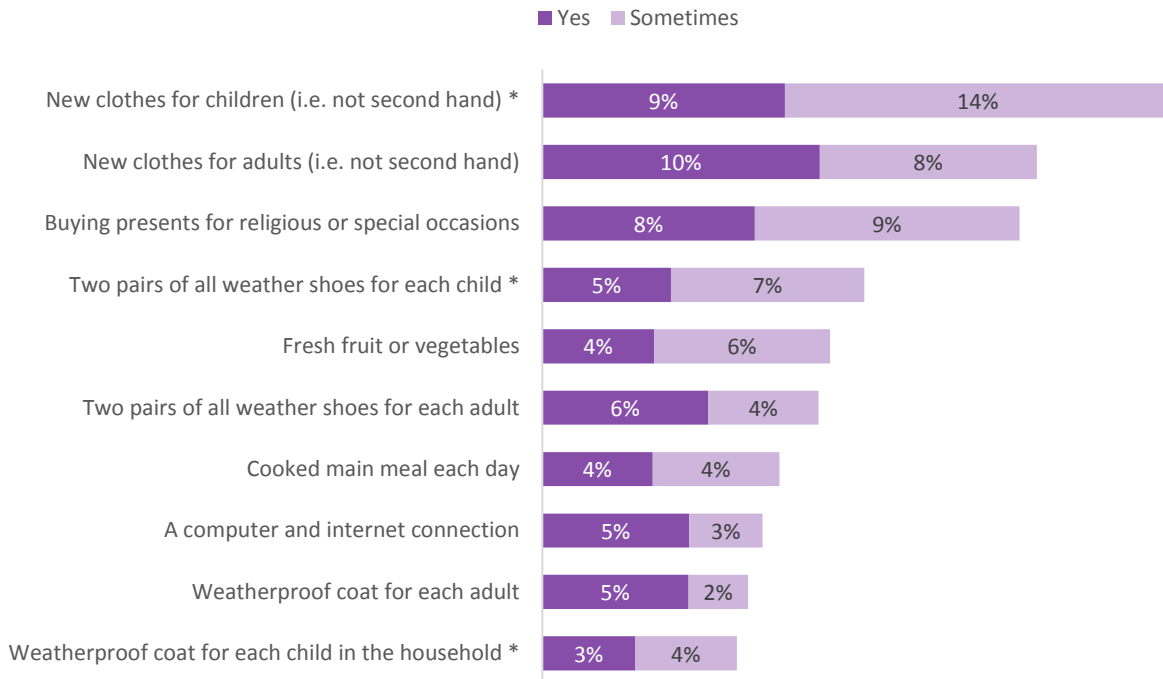
- these proportions are similar to the last time this question was asked, in 2014

Going without

Households that reported they did not want or need particular items were excluded from the analysis.

Has your household gone without the following because of a shortage of money over the last 12 months?

Figure 1.6 Proportion of households that have gone without particular items because of a shortage of money over the last 12 months



* among households with children

■ these rates are similar to those reported in 2014

HEALTH

GENERAL HEALTH



81% of adults
rated their health as either
good or **very good**



27% of adults
said they had a **longstanding**
illness, disability or **infirmity**

MENTAL HEALTH

95%
agreed...

“...anyone can
have
mental
health
problems”



2 in 3
adults
agreed...

“...if I had a mental health
problem I'd feel
comfortable
talking
with
a friend or family member”



SMOKING

1 in 6
adults
are smokers

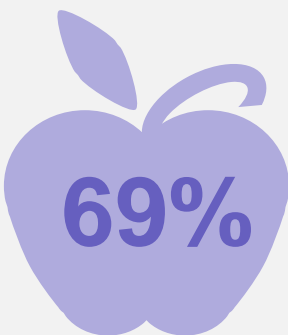


1 in 7 adults
have used
e-cigarettes



57% of smokers
had used **e-cigarettes**
to some extent

HEALTHY LIFESTYLES

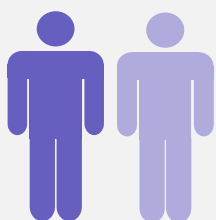


had eaten **less**
than five
portions of **fruit** and
veg in the last 24
hours

70% of adults
wanted to do **more**
exercise or
physical activity than
they currently did



HEALTH ADVICE



1 in 2 adults had visited a
pharmacy for health
advice in the last 12 months



compared to
1 in 3 in 2009

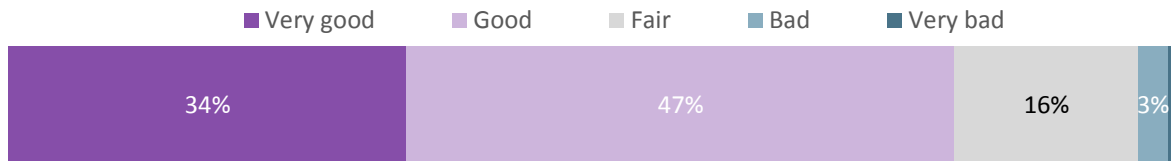


Chapter 2 – Health

General health

How is your health in general?

Figure 2.1 Self-rated general health

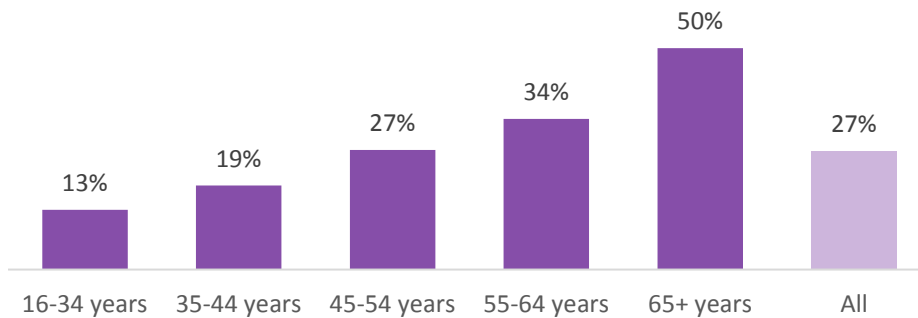


- four out of five (81%) adults rated their general health as either good or very good, unchanged since 2016

Longstanding illness, disability or infirmity

Do you have any longstanding illness, disability or infirmity (expected to last 12 months or more)?

Figure 2.2 Proportion of adults with a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity, by age



- a quarter (27%) of adults reported having a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity
- greater proportions of older people reported that they had a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity; half (50%) of those aged 65 or over compared to 13% of 16-34 year-olds

Are your day-to-day activities limited because of your health problem or disability?

Table 2.1 Percentage of people that were limited in their day-to-day activities because of their health problem or disability, of adults with a longstanding health problem or disability, by age

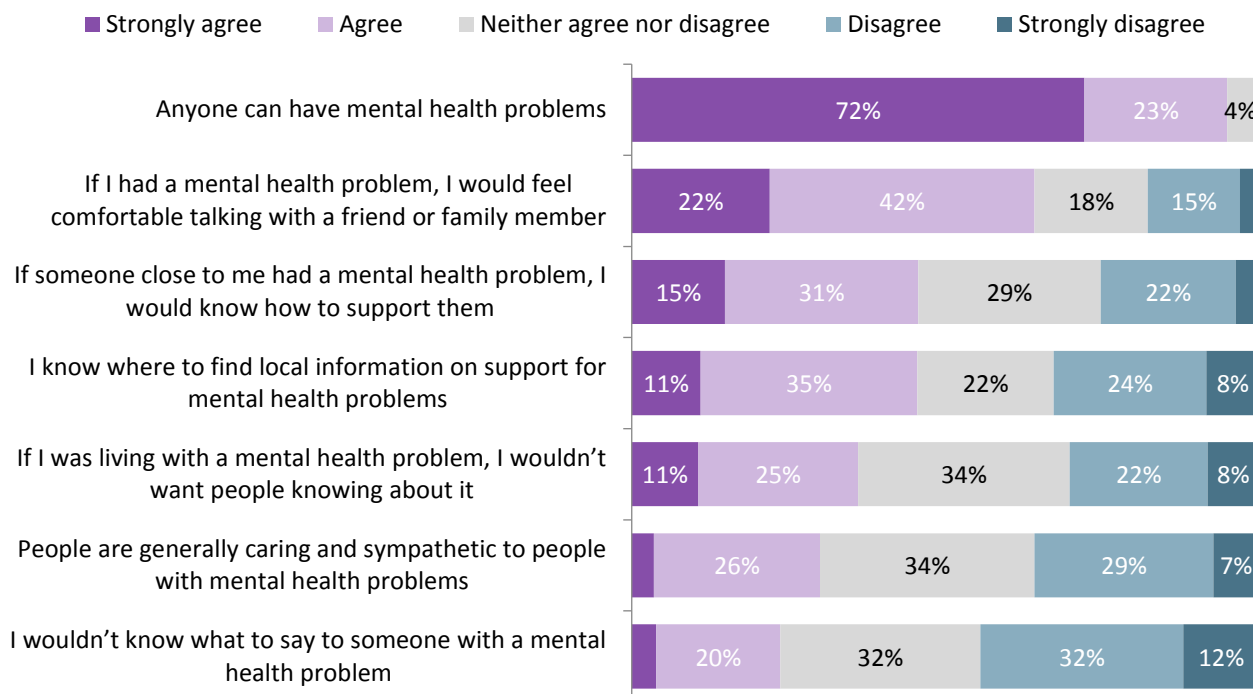
	16-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	All
Yes, limited a lot	18	15	16	24	22	20
Yes, limited a little	41	52	44	45	48	46
No	41	33	40	31	31	34
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

- two-thirds (66%) of adults with a health problem or disability said that it limited their day-to-day activities either a little or a lot

Mental health

Respondents were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with statements relating to mental health issues

Figure 2.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



- the majority (95%) of adults agreed that anyone can have mental health problems
- almost two-thirds (64%) of adults said they would feel comfortable talking with a friend or family member if they had a mental health problem
- a quarter (24%) of adults agreed that they wouldn't know what to say to someone with a mental health problem, while over two-fifths (44%) disagreed

Being active

The recommended level of physical activity⁵ for adults is to engage in at least five sessions of moderate intensity activity of at least 30 minutes per week. This may be organised using public facilities, such as gym, or non-organised such as manual work, jogging or heavy gardening.

How many times in a typical week do you normally undertake moderate intensity sport or physical activity for 30 minutes or longer?

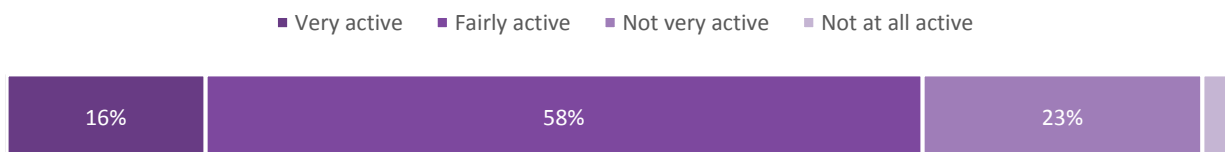
Table 2.2 Frequency of exercise or physical activity (percentage)

Frequency per week	At a sports club or using public facilities	Elsewhere (e.g. cycling to work, heavy gardening)	Any episode of physical activity
None	45	12	8
Once	13	10	5
Twice	14	20	10
Three times	12	17	14
Four times	7	11	12
Five or more times	9	32	52
Total	100	100	100

- half (52%) of adults reported an activity level which met or exceeded the recommended level
- less than one-tenth (8%) of adults reported doing no moderate intensity physical activity for at least 30 minutes during a typical week
- over half (55%) used public facilities to undertake moderate intensity sport or physical activity at least once per week
- there was no significant change in the levels of physical activity of residents since the question was last asked, in 2015

Physical activity

Figure 2.4 Reported level of physical activity



- three-quarters (74%) of people thought they were fairly or very active

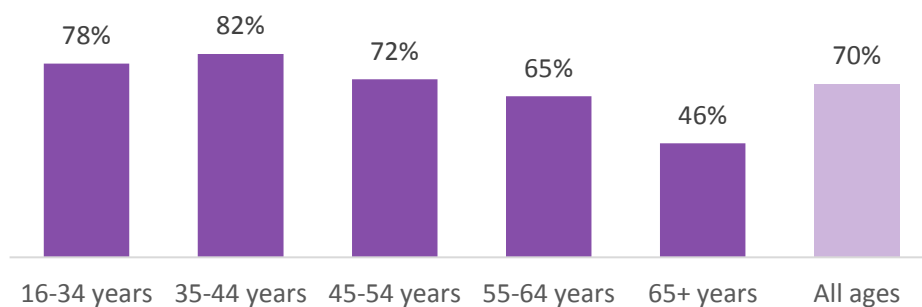
⁵ UK Department of Health

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_127931

Would you like to do more exercise or physical activity than you do at the moment?

- seven out of ten (70%) adults reported that they wanted to do more exercise or physical activity than they currently did, with similar proportions of men and women saying this

Figure 2.5 Proportion of people who said they wanted to do more exercise or physical activity than they currently do, by age group



- four-fifths (82%) of 35 to 44-year-olds wanted be more physically active, declining to half (46%) for those aged 65 and over

Body Mass Index

The self-reported height and weight of respondents was used to calculate their Body Mass Index (BMI), an indicator of whether a person's weight is healthy. BMI is calculated by dividing a person's weight in kilograms by the square of their height in metres. For example: a person 1.75 metres tall with a mass of 65 kilograms has a BMI of

$$\frac{65}{1.75 \times 1.75} = 21.2.$$

The classification of a person's weight status in terms of BMI values is shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Descriptive classifications of BMI values

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

It should also be noted that there is academic evidence to suggest that using self-reported height and weight to look at the distribution of BMI amongst populations can lead to an underestimation of actual rates of obesity. Self-reported BMI has been found to be lower than measured BMI more frequently for overweight and obese people, and this under-estimation tends also to be more common in women than men – particularly overweight or obese women⁶.

⁶ Akhtar-Danesh et al "Validity of self-reported height and weight for measuring prevalence of obesity", *Open Medicine* 2008; Vol 2 (3): E 14 – 19.

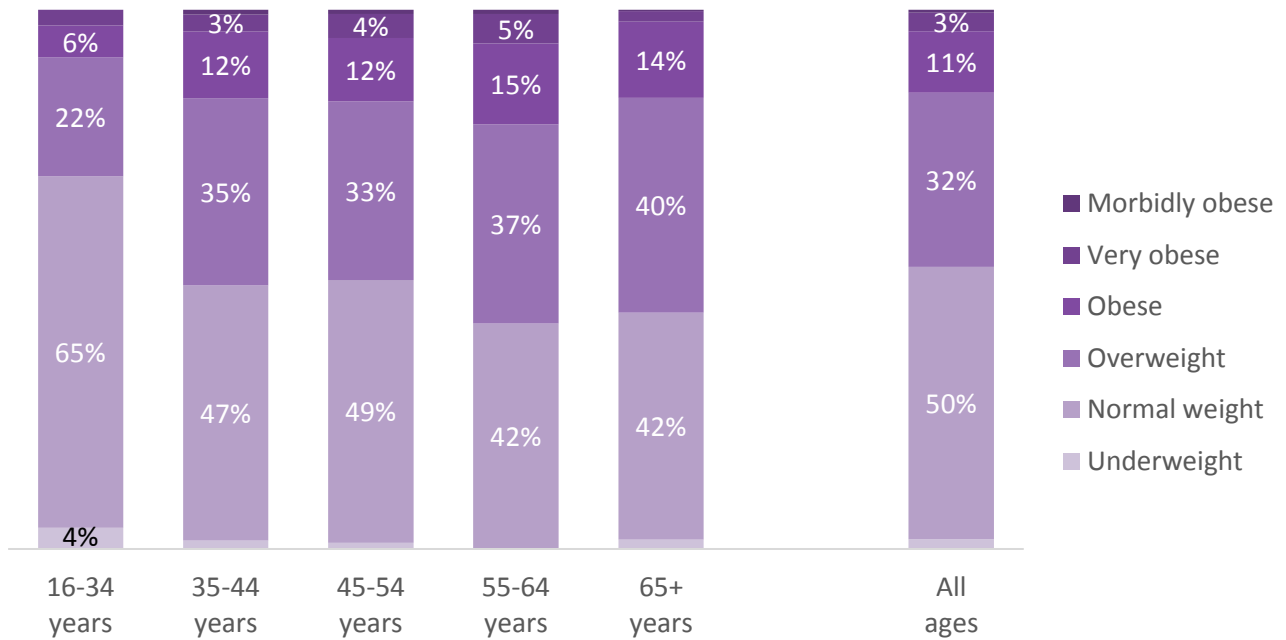
Table 2.4 Distribution of BMI category, by year

Classification	2008	2010*	2013	2015	2017
Underweight	3	2	2	1	2
Normal weight	53	48	51	47	50
Overweight	32	34	32	37	32
Obese	9	11	11	10	11
Very obese	2	4	4	2	3
Morbidly obese	1	1	1	2	1

*revised

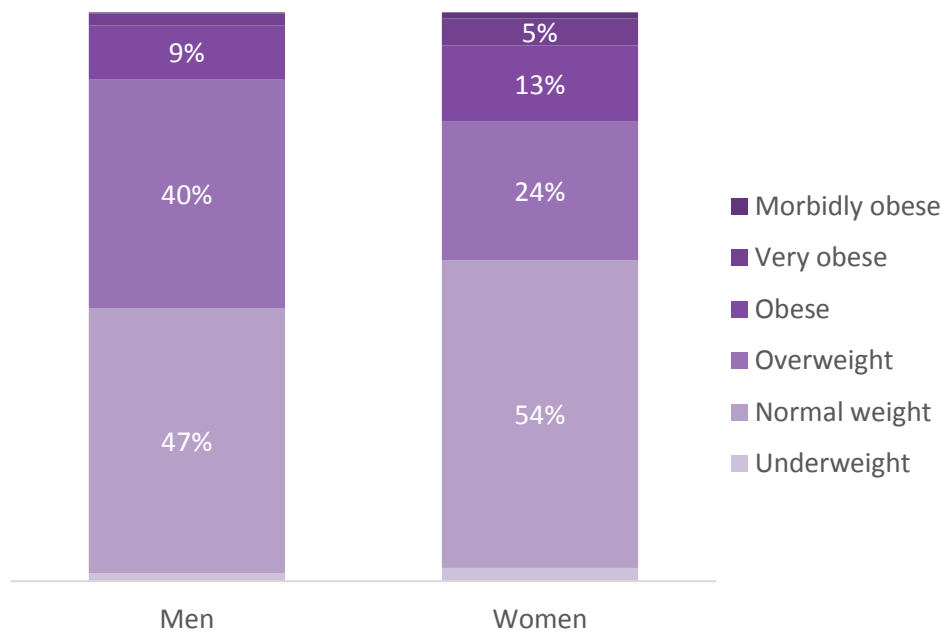
- using the calculated BMI values, a third (32%) of adults would be classified as overweight, whilst an additional 15% would be classified as at least obese
- the distribution of BMI has not changed significantly since 2008

Figure 2.6 Proportion of adults in each Body Mass Index category, by age



- young people were more likely to have a normal BMI; two-thirds (65%) of the youngest age group were of 'normal' weight, compared to two-fifths (42%) of those aged 55 and over

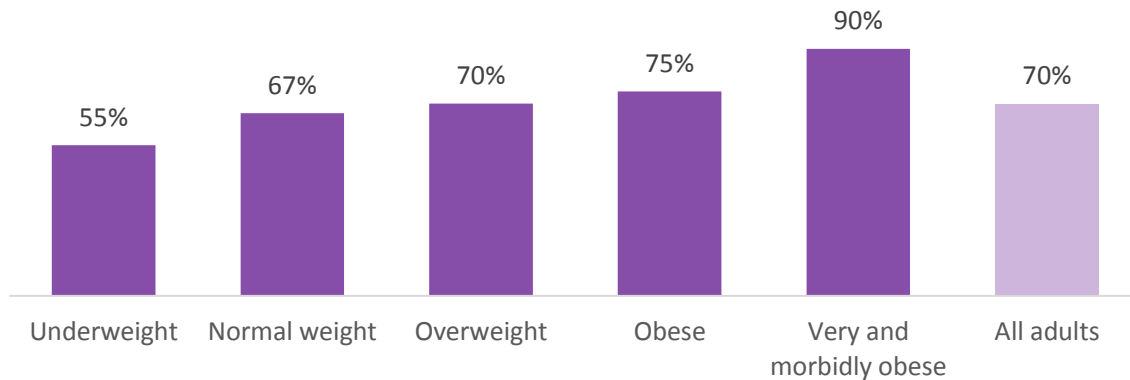
Figure 2.7 Proportion of adults in each Body Mass Index category, by gender



- two-fifths (40%) of men were overweight, compared to a quarter (24%) of women
- 12% of men were at least obese, compared to a fifth (19%) of women

Would you like to do more exercise or physical activity than you do at the moment?

Figure 2.8 Proportion of people who want to be more physically active, by Body Mass Index category



- over two-thirds (70%) of people wanted to do more physical activity
- there was a trend for those with a higher BMI to want to do more exercise

Waist measurement

The waist is measured at the mid-point between the bottom of the rib cage and the top of the hips, which for many people is around the level of the navel, and without breathing in. This is not the same as belt size.

A waist measurement of more than 94 cm (37 inches) for men and 80 cm (31.5 inches) for women has been shown to be associated with an increased risk of cardio-vascular disease. Those with a waist measurement above 102 cm (40 inches) for men and 88 cm (34.5 inches) for women are said to be at very high risk⁷, as shown in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Cardio-vascular disease risk by waist measurement

Risk Factor	Men	Women
Ideal	94cm or less (37 inches)	80cm or less (31.5 inches)
High	More than 94cm (37 inches) up to 102cm (40 inches)	More than 80cm (31.5 inches) up to 88cm (34.5 inches)
Very high	More than 102cm (40 inches)	More than 88cm (34.5 inches)

Table 2.6 Proportion of adults in Jersey at higher risk of cardio-vascular disease through waist measurement

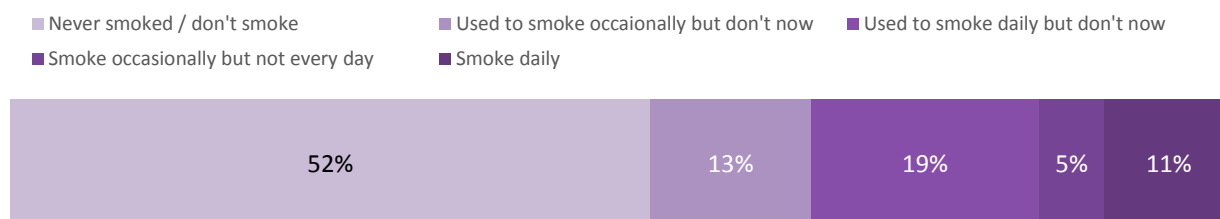
Risk Factor	Men	Women	All adults
Ideal	78	53	67
High	15	18	17
Very high	7	28	17

- two-thirds (67%) of adults in Jersey reported an ‘ideal’ waist measurement
- close to half (46%) of women reported having a waist measurement associated with higher risk of cardio-vascular disease, compared to around one fifth (22%) of men

⁷ Classifications as described by the World Heart Federation (www.world-heart-federation.org) and the UK National Health Service (www.nhs.uk)

Smoking

Figure 2.9 Frequency of smoking among adults



- half (52%) of adults in Jersey had never smoked
- 16% of adults in Jersey were smokers
- a third of adults (32%) used to smoke (daily or occasionally) but have since given up
- seven out of ten (71%) smokers rated their health as good or very good, compared to four-fifths (83%) for non-smokers and 87% for those who have never smoked

Table 2.7 Percentage of adults who smoke, by year

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

- the proportion of daily smokers has reduced over the last five years (from 16% in 2012 to 11% in 2017)⁸

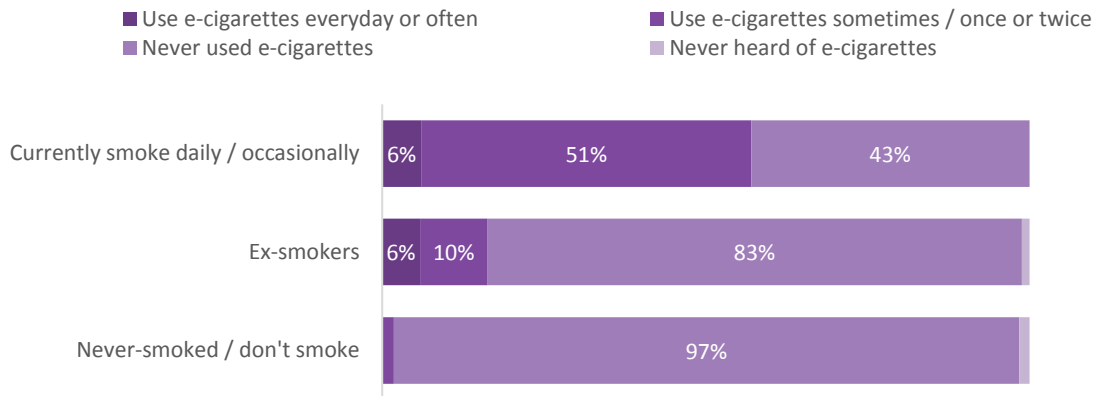
⁸ An Island-wide smoking ban was introduced in Jersey in January 2007, prohibiting smoking in certain public places

E-cigarettes

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

Do you use electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes)?

Figure 2.10 Frequency of e-cigarette usage among adults, by smoking status

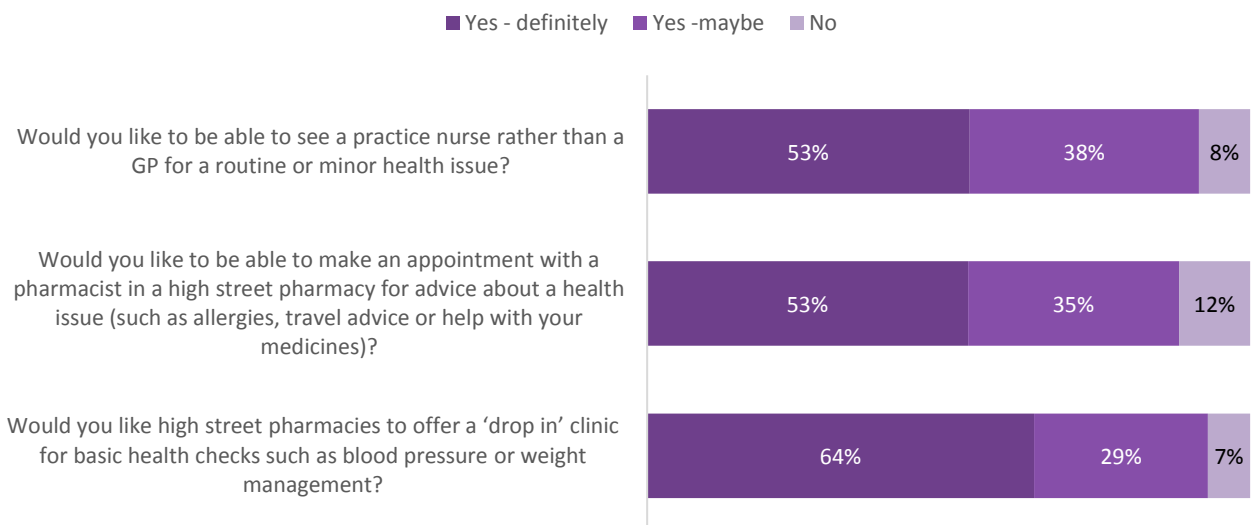


- overall, 1% of adults had never heard of e-cigarettes and four-fifths (84%) had heard of them but never used them
- overall, 15% of adults have used e-cigarettes; 12% of adults had used them sometimes / once or twice and 3% used them every day or often
- over half (57%) of current tobacco smokers had used e-cigarettes to some extent, compared to around a sixth of ex-smokers (16%) and 2% of those who had never smoked

Health services in Jersey

Respondents were asked whether they would like to use particular health services through pharmacies or a practice nurse

Figure 2.11 Proportion of people who were interested in using particular health services



- around nine out of ten adults were positive about each of the suggestions for health services in Jersey
- drop-in clinics for basic health checks were the most popular suggestion, with two-thirds (64%) of people saying they would definitely use such a service

How many times in the last year have you asked your pharmacist for advice on health-related issues, including how to manage your medicines?

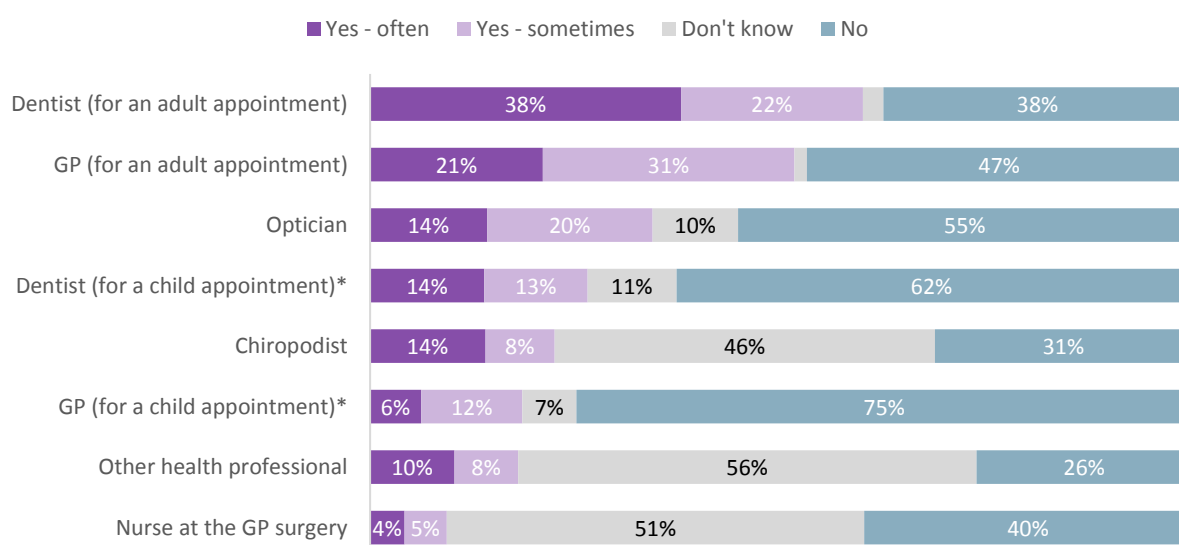
- half (48%) of adults had visited a pharmacy for advice on health related issues in the past year, with 15% of people visiting three or more times
 - this is a significant increase since 2009, when only a third (35%) asked pharmacists for advice

Does your GP surgery have reduced appointment fees for children?

- over half (54%) of people thought that their GP offered reduced fees for children, and a further 22% thought they offered free appointments, with the remaining 18% unsure
- of people in a household with children, three-quarters (76%) thought that their GP offered reduced fees or free appointments for children

Does the cost of any of the following stop you from going?

Figure 2.12 Does the cost of any of the following stop you from going?



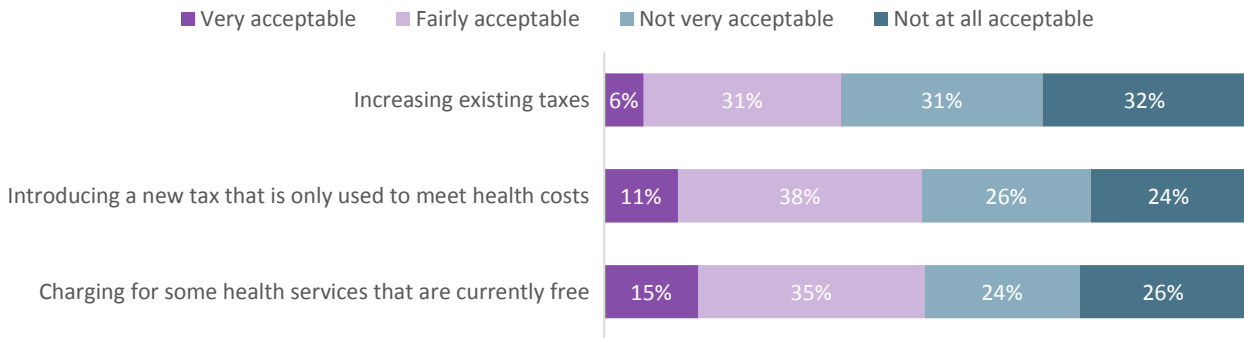
*Households with children only

- three-fifths (60%) of adults said the cost of dentist appointments stopped them going at least sometimes
- half (52%) of adults said the cost of GP appointments stopped them going at least sometimes
- of people in households with children, a quarter (26%) said the cost of dental appointments for children stopped them going at least sometimes
- of people in households with children, a fifth (19%) said the cost of GP child appointments stopped them going at least sometimes
- the results from this survey were consistent with previous rounds of this survey when these questions were asked

Funding health services in Jersey

As Jersey’s population ‘ages’, the health care system will have more people to look after and the cost of providing services will go up. Respondents were asked their views on ways of helping to meet increased costs

Figure 2.13 Views on suggestions for meeting the higher health costs of our aging population



- the least popular option was to increase existing taxes, with a third (32%) reporting it to be not at all acceptable

If charges were introduced for some health services, should they be reduced for people who need frequent appointments?

Figure 2.14 Views on whether the proposed health fees should be reduced for frequent users

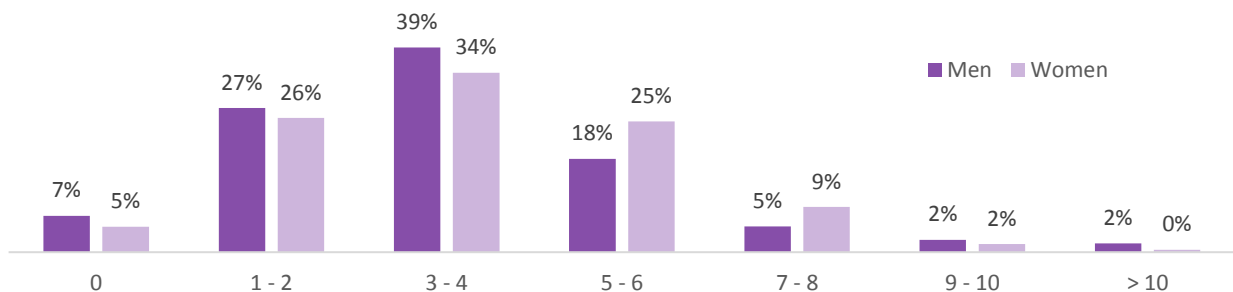


Food and diet

In the UK, the NHS recommends that people eat five or more portions of fruit and vegetables each day⁹.

How many portions of fruit and vegetables have you eaten in the last 24 hours?

Figure 2.15 Number of portions of fruit and vegetables eaten in the last 24 hours, by gender



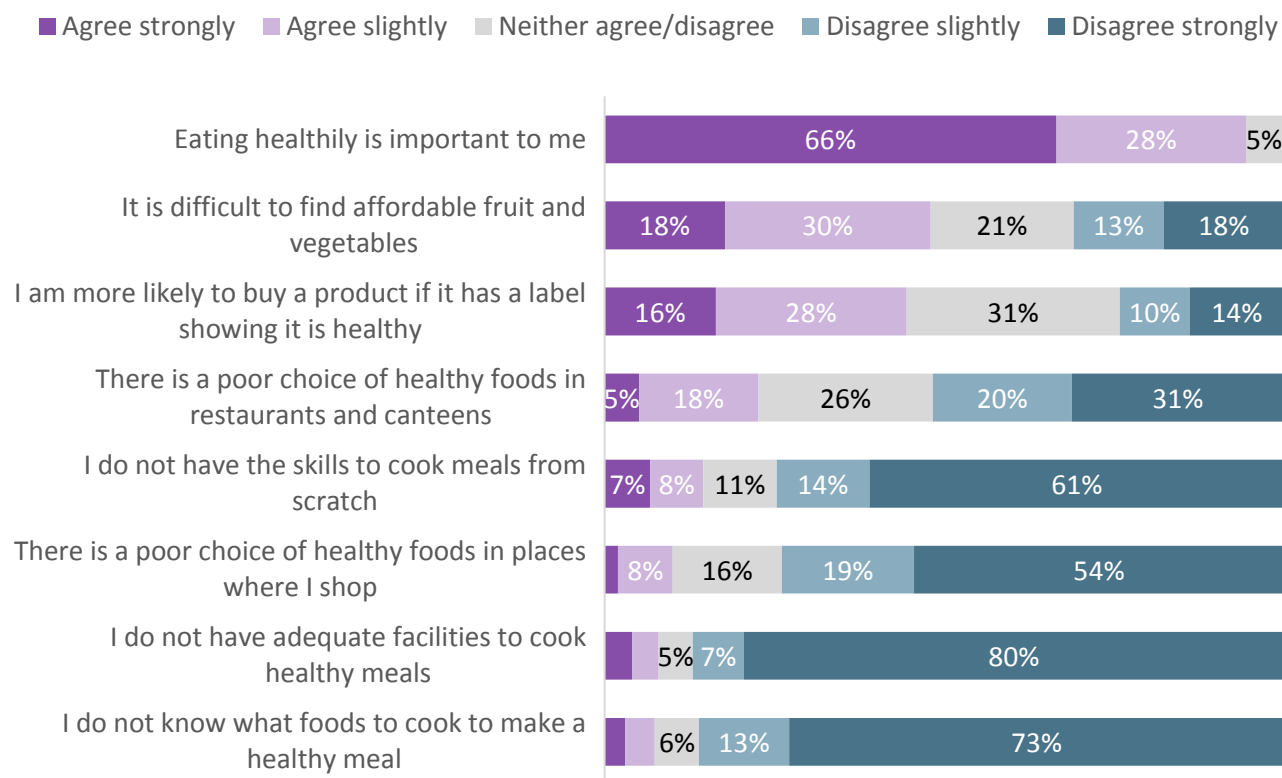
- over two-thirds (69%) of adults in Jersey had eaten less than the recommended five portions
- 6% of adults had not eaten any fruit or vegetables over the previous day
- a third (36%) of women reported eating at least the recommended daily portion of fruit and vegetables, compared to a quarter (27%) of men

⁹ <https://www.nhs.uk/Livewell/5ADAY>

Views on healthy eating

Respondents were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with statements relating to healthy eating

Figure 2.16 Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements



- over nine out of ten (94%) adults agreed that 'eating healthily is important' to them
- over two-fifths (44%) agreed that they 'would be more likely to buy a product if it has a label showing it is healthy'
- half (48%) of people agreed that 'it is difficult to find affordable fruit and vegetables' in Jersey

ORGAN DONATION

75% would want an organ transplant if they needed one



55% would want their organs to be used to treat others when they die



ORGAN DONATION REGISTER

14% of adults were on the



NHS organ donation register



17% of adults agreed that family should be able to stop donation, even if someone is registered

Of those not on the NHS register...

40% hadn't got round to it

21% weren't sure how to register

PRESUMED CONSENT

Some countries have introduced a system of 'presumed consent', where people are assumed to have agreed to donate their organs unless they specifically opt out.

“Do you think Jersey should introduce a ‘presumed consent’ system for organ donation?”

Yes
52%

No
29%

Not sure
19%

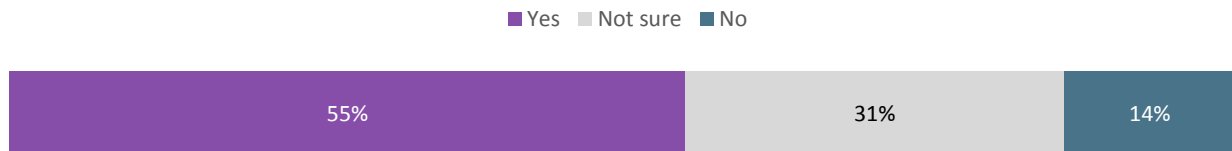
Chapter 3 – Organ donation

General views on organ donation

Organ transplant is an operation that removes an organ or tissue from one person and places it in another person. Organ donation is when you allow your organs or tissues to be removed and given to someone else.

When you die, would you want your organs to be used to treat others ('organ donation')?

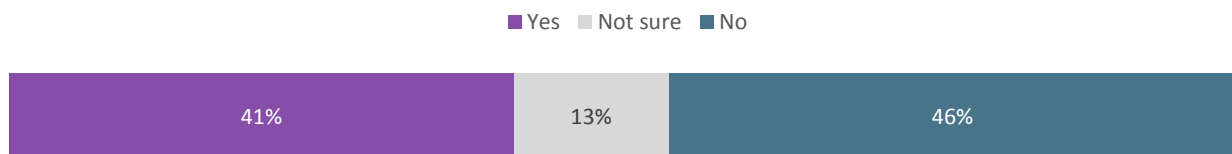
Figure 3.1 When you die, would you want your organs to be used to treat others ('organ donation')?



- over half (55%) of adults said they would want to donate their organs, and almost a third (31%) were unsure
- for nearly all age groups, over half of adults said they would want to donate their organs, with those aged 65 and over being the exception at 43%

Have you made members of your family aware of whether or not you want to donate your organs?

Figure 3.2 Have you made members of your family aware of whether or not you want to donate your organs?



- around two-fifths (41%) of adults have made their family members aware of their wishes
- of adults who want to donate, three-fifths (61%) have informed their family and over a quarter (28%) have not (11% were unsure)
- of adults who do not wish to donate, two-fifths (40%) have told their family and over half (57%) have not (3% were unsure)

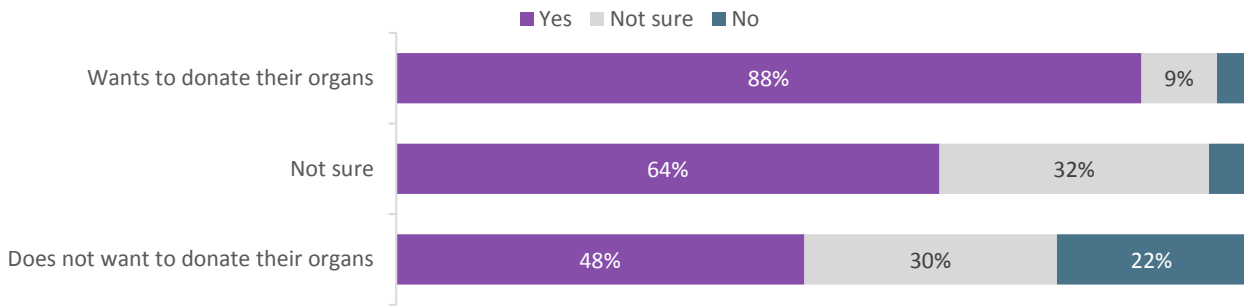
If you needed an organ transplant would you want one?

Figure 3.3 If you needed an organ transplant would you want one?



- three-quarters (75%) of adults would want an organ transplant if they needed one (19% were unsure)
- for nearly all age groups, around 5% would not want an organ transplant if they needed one, with those aged 65 and over being the exception, with 18% not wanting one

Figure 3.4 If you needed an organ transplant would you want one? by whether they want to donate

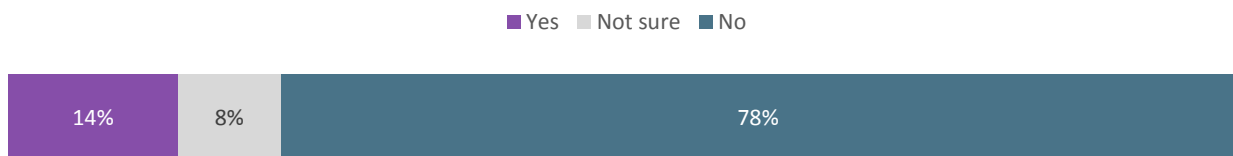


- for all views on personal organ donation, the most commonly cited answer was yes to receiving an organ transplant
- people who wanted to donate their own organs were the most likely to also want to receive an organ donation if they needed one

Current organ donation system

The NHS Organ Donor Register lists people who have said they would want to donate their organs in the event of their death. Have you registered to donate your organs on the NHS Organ Donor Register?

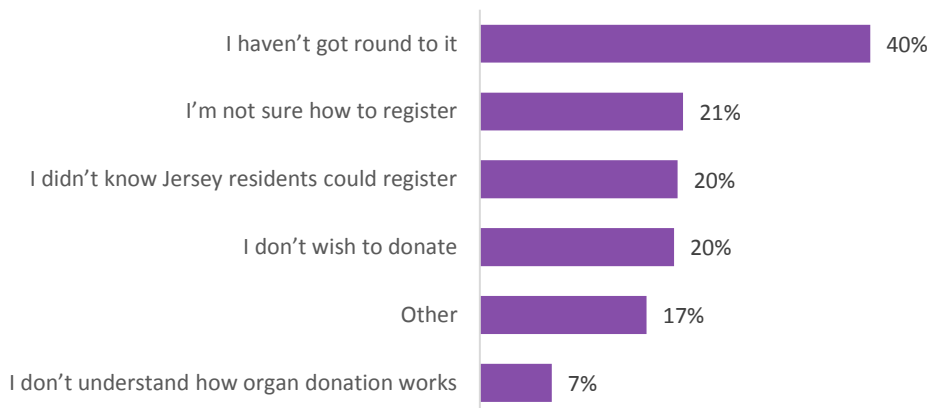
Figure 3.5 Proportion of people who have registered on the NHS Organ Donor Register



- 14% of adults said they were on the NHS organ donor register
- of adults who want to donate, 25% said they were on the NHS donor register

If you have not registered to donate your organs, why is this?

Figure 3.6 Reasons why people have not registered to donate their organs (respondents could choose more than one)

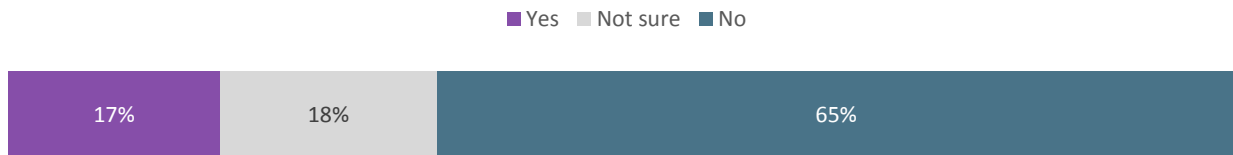


- of those who chose "Other", common reasons given were that they hadn't decided yet or they thought their poor health would exclude them¹⁰

¹⁰ There is no age limit on organ donors, and most medical conditions do not prevent organ donation

When someone who has registered to donate their organs dies, their family can stop the donation. Do you agree with this?

Figure 3.7 When someone who has registered to donate their organs dies, their family can stop the donation. Do you agree with this?



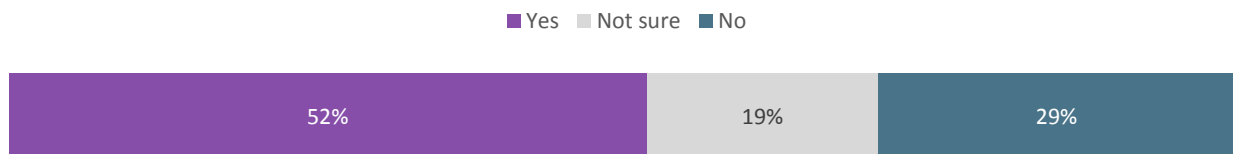
- almost two-thirds (65%) of adults thought the family should not be able to stop relatives donating
- the proportion of adults disagreeing that families could stop relatives from donating was similar across all age groups (over 60%)

Presumed consent for organ donation

Some countries have introduced a system of ‘presumed consent’, where people are assumed to have agreed to donate their organs unless they specifically opt out.

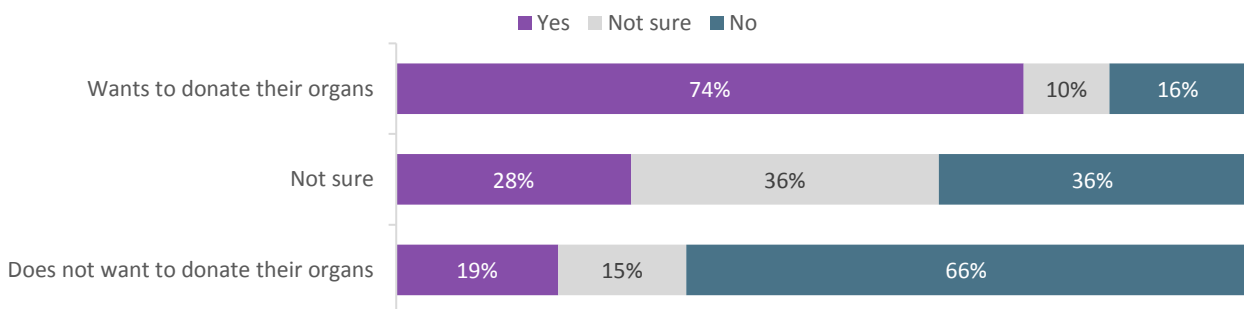
Do you think Jersey should introduce a ‘presumed consent’ system for organ donation?

Figure 3.8 Do you think Jersey should introduce a ‘presumed consent’ system for organ donation?



- half (52%) of adults thought that Jersey should introduce presumed consent for organ donation

Figure 3.9 Do you think Jersey should introduce a ‘presumed consent’ system for organ donation? by whether they want to donate or not

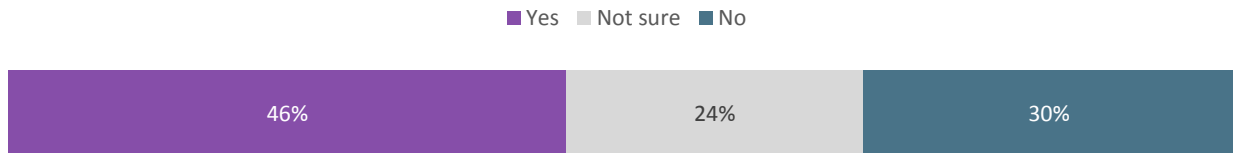


- three-quarters (74%) of adults who wanted to donate agreed with introducing presumed consent
- the reverse was true of those who did not want to donate; two-thirds (66%) of them disagreed with introducing presumed consent

If a system of presumed consent were introduced, and someone who died had not specifically opted out of donating their organs, should their family be able to stop the donation?

Under a system of presumed consent, if a person dies who has *not* opted out of donating their organs, they are regarded as having consented to the donation of their organs.

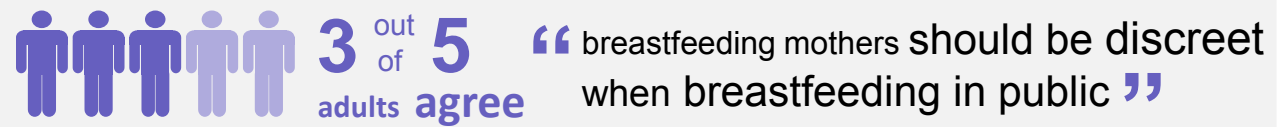
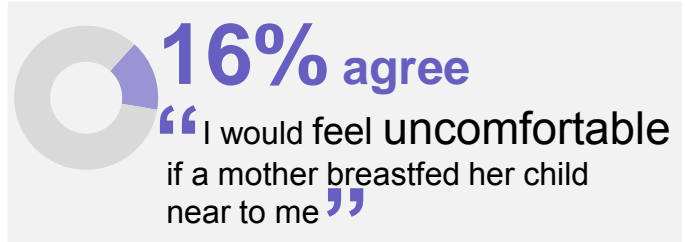
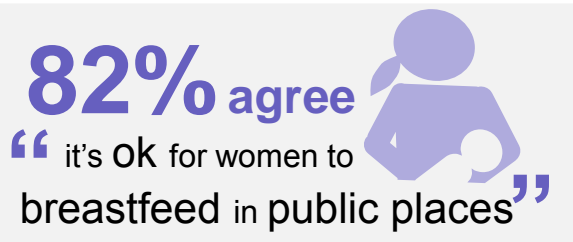
Figure 3.10 If a system of presumed consent were introduced, and someone who died had not specifically opted out of donating their organs, should their family be able to stop the donation?



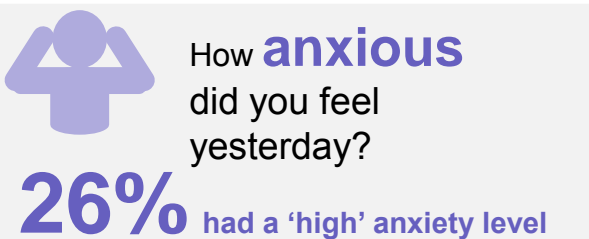
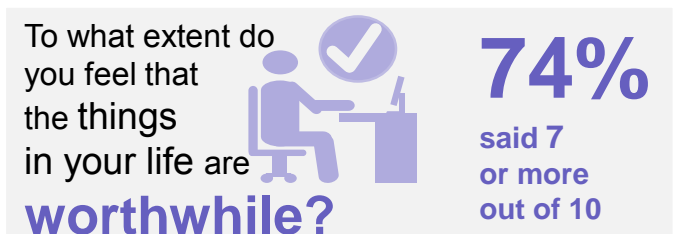
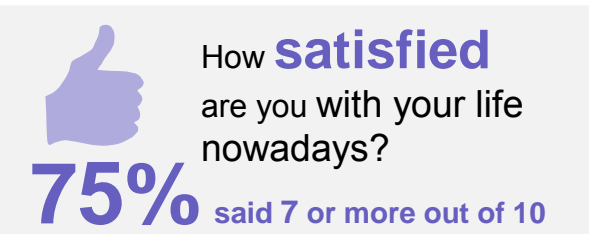
- almost half (46%) of adults thought families should be able to stop their relatives donating under presumed consent
- the youngest age group, 16 to 34-year-olds, had the highest proportion (52%) in favour of families being able to stop relatives donating under presumed consent
- 65 and over was the age group least in favour of this proposal, with 37% in favour

WELLBEING

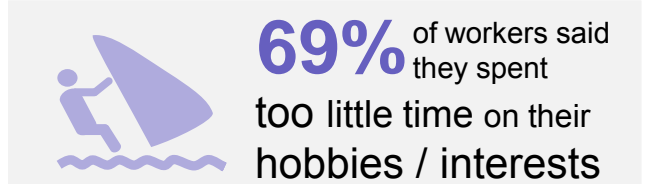
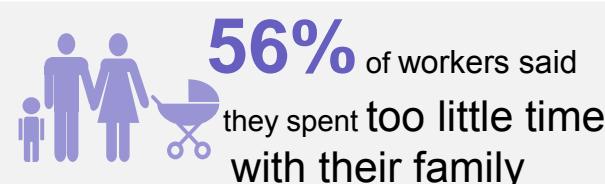
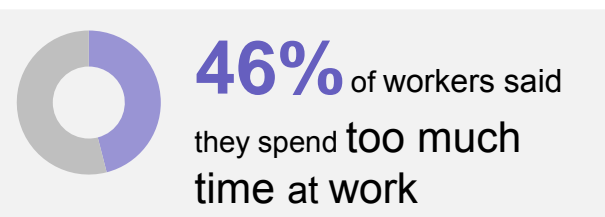
BREASTFEEDING



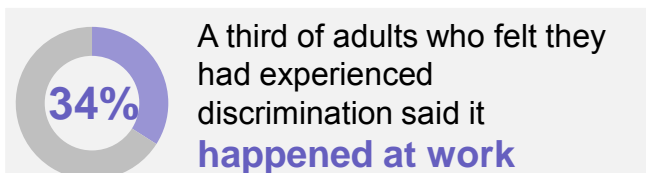
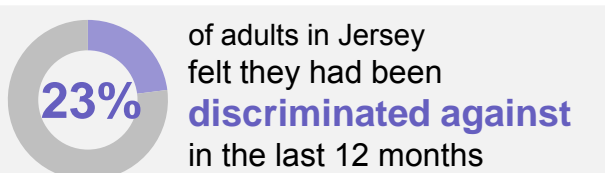
PERSONAL WELLBEING



WORK-LIFE BALANCE



DISCRIMINATION



Chapter 4 – Wellbeing

Breastfeeding

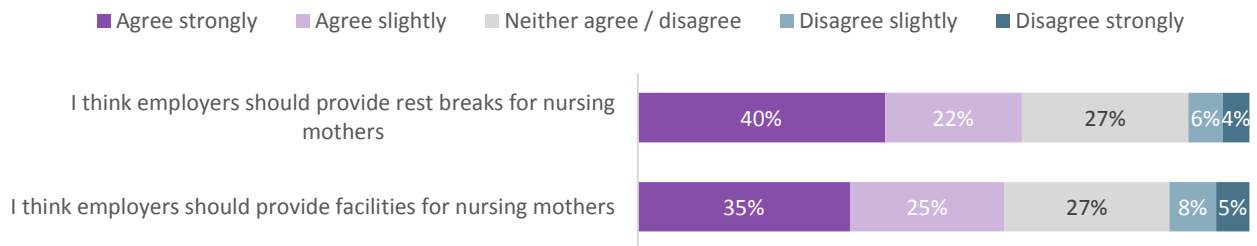
Respondents were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with statements on breastfeeding.

Figure 4.1 Proportion of adults who agreed or disagreed that it's OK for women to breastfeed in public places



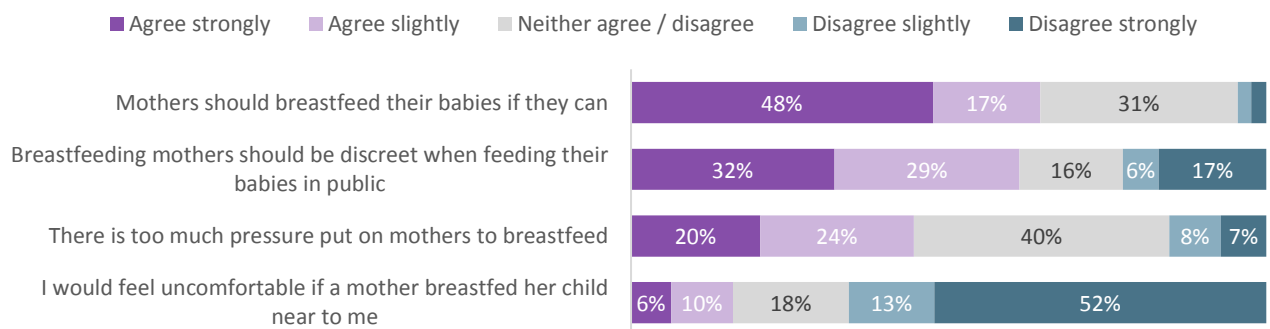
- four-fifths (82%) of people agreed that it's OK for women to breastfeed their babies in public places
- younger people were more likely to be accepting of breastfeeding in public; 87% of 16 to 34-year-olds said it was acceptable, compared to two-thirds (68%) of those aged 65 and over

Figure 4.2 Proportion of adults who agreed or disagreed with the following statements regarding breastfeeding and employers



- almost two-thirds (63%) of adults agreed that employers should provide rest breaks for breastfeeding mothers
- three-fifths (60%) of adults agreed that employers should provide facilities for breastfeeding mothers

Figure 4.3 Proportion of adults who agreed or disagreed with statements on breastfeeding



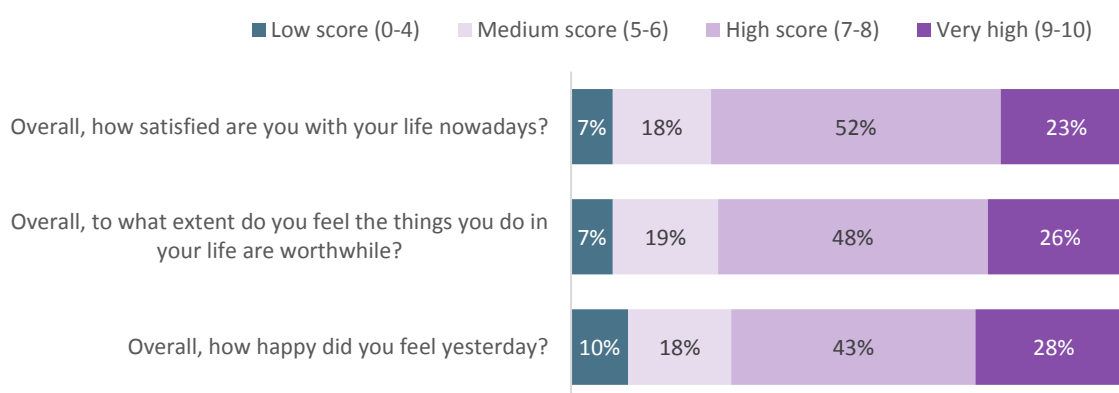
- two-thirds (64%) of people agreed that mothers should breastfeed if they can, with only 5% disagreeing
- however, 45% of people felt there was too much pressure on mothers to breastfeed, with 15% disagreeing
- three-fifths (61%) of adults agreed that mothers should be discreet when breastfeeding in public
- similar proportions of men and women agreed and disagreed with the above statements
 - the exception was for “there is too much pressure put on mothers to breastfeed”, where a third (33%) of men agreed compared to over half (55%) of women

- as noted above, there was a trend for younger people to be more accepting of breastfeeding in public
 - just over half (54%) of 16 to 34-year-olds agreed that mothers should be discreet when breastfeeding in public, compared to 85% of those aged 65 and over
 - one in ten (10%) of 35 to 44-year-olds would feel uncomfortable if a mother breastfed her child near to them, compared to three out of ten (28%) of those aged 65 and over
- greater proportions of people born outside of Jersey and the British Isles agreed that mothers should breastfeed their babies if they can, with 84% agreeing, compared to 61% for Jersey and the British Isles

Personal wellbeing

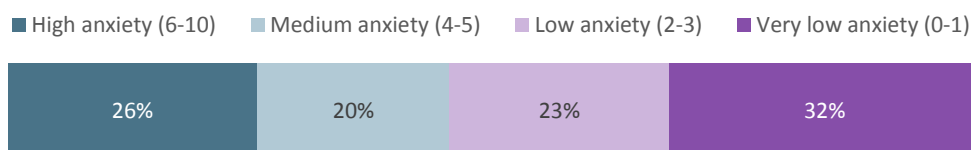
Respondents were asked questions about their general wellbeing. Respondents scored themselves between zero and ten, with ten being ‘completely’ and zero being ‘not at all’. The scores have been grouped into broader categories using thresholds developed by the Office of National Statistics (ONS)¹¹.

Figure 4.4 Scores out of ten for wellbeing measures, where ten is ‘completely’ and zero is ‘not at all’



- around three-quarters of adults scored seven out of ten or more for overall life satisfaction, feeling worthwhile, and happiness

Figure 4.5 Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday? Where ten is ‘completely’ and zero is ‘not at all’

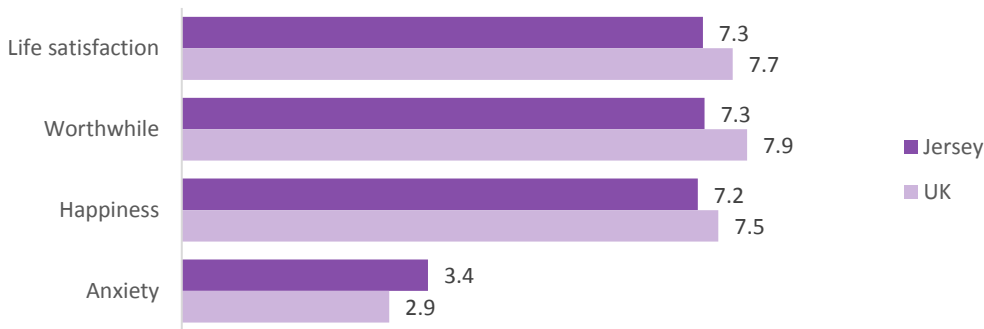


- a quarter (26%) of adults scored their anxiety levels as high (six or more out of ten)

¹¹ Further reading see

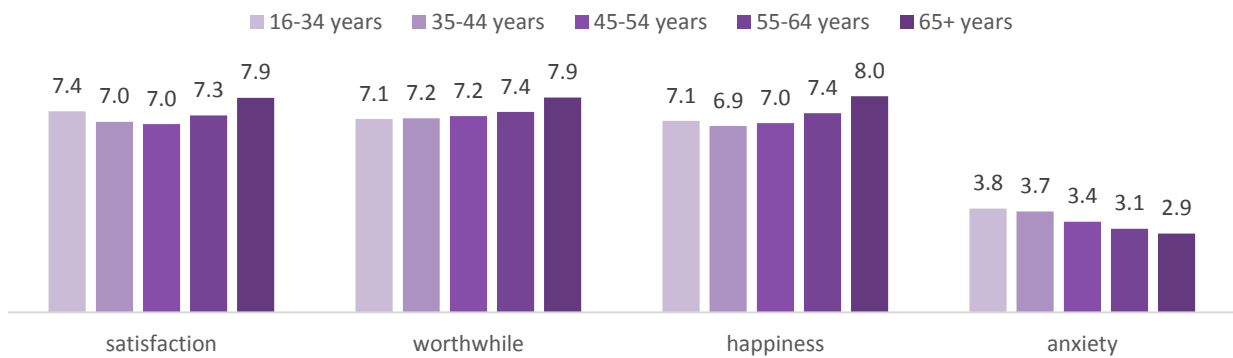
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/methodologies/personalwellbeingsurveyuserguide>

Figure 4.6 Average (mean) scores out of ten for wellbeing measures, for Jersey and the UK, where ten is ‘completely’ and zero is ‘not at all’



- Jersey’s average (mean) scores were slightly lower than the UK average scores for satisfaction, feeling worthwhile and happiness, and higher than the UK for anxiety

Figure 4.7 Average wellbeing scores, where ten is ‘completely’ and zero is ‘not at all’, by age group



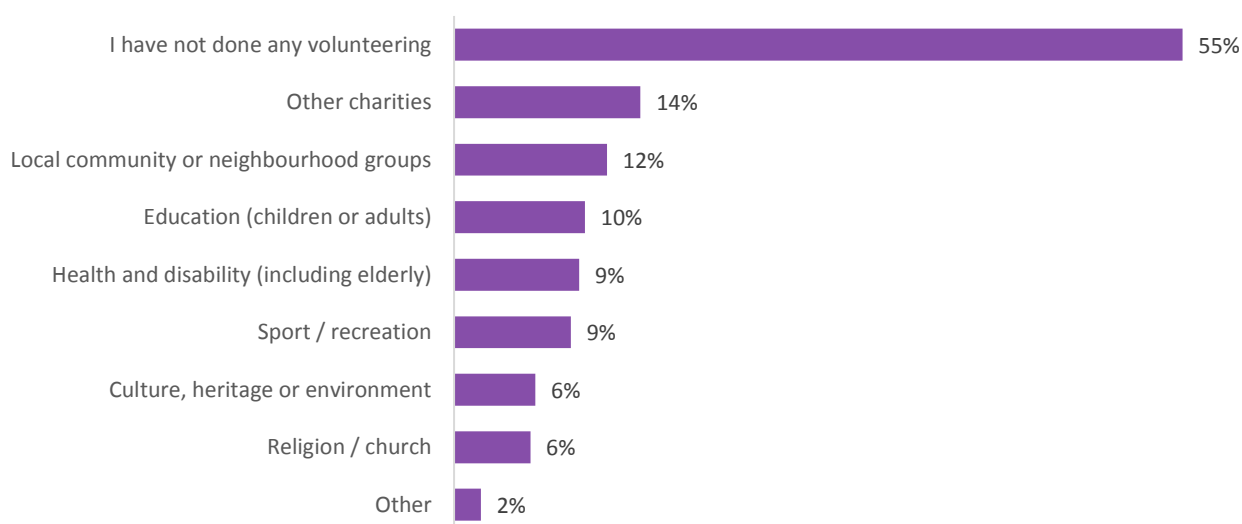
- older people reported the highest scores out of all the age groups for life satisfaction, feeling worthwhile and happiness
- average levels of anxiety decreased as age increased; 16 to 34-year-olds reported an average score of 3.8, compared to 2.9 for adults aged 65 and over
- by tenure, adults living in social accommodation reported lower wellbeing scores (averages between 6.4 and 6.8) than owner-occupiers (between 7.4 and 7.6)
- people living in rural parishes reported higher scores than those living in St Helier for life satisfaction, feeling worthwhile and happiness (averages of 7.7 for each measure in rural parishes, compared to 6.9 in St Helier)

Volunteering

Respondents were asked about any volunteering they did over the last 12 months – that is, work people did without receiving any payment (except perhaps expenses). Voluntary activities include organising or helping to run events, raising money, providing transport, coaching or tuition. Volunteering does not include time spent solely supporting family members.

In the last 12 months, have you spent any time volunteering in the following areas?

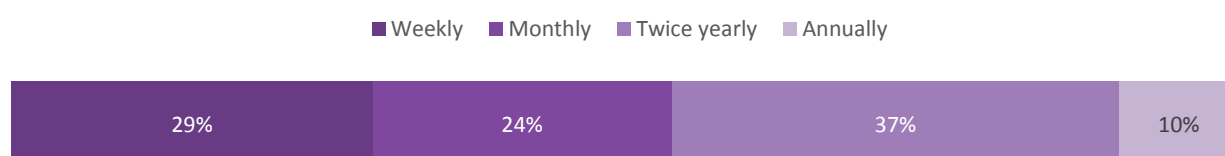
Figure 4.8 Proportion of people who volunteered in particular areas over the last 12 months



- over half (55%) of people had not done any volunteering over the last 12 months
- this was slightly lower than in 2013, when 61% had not done any volunteering over the last 12 months

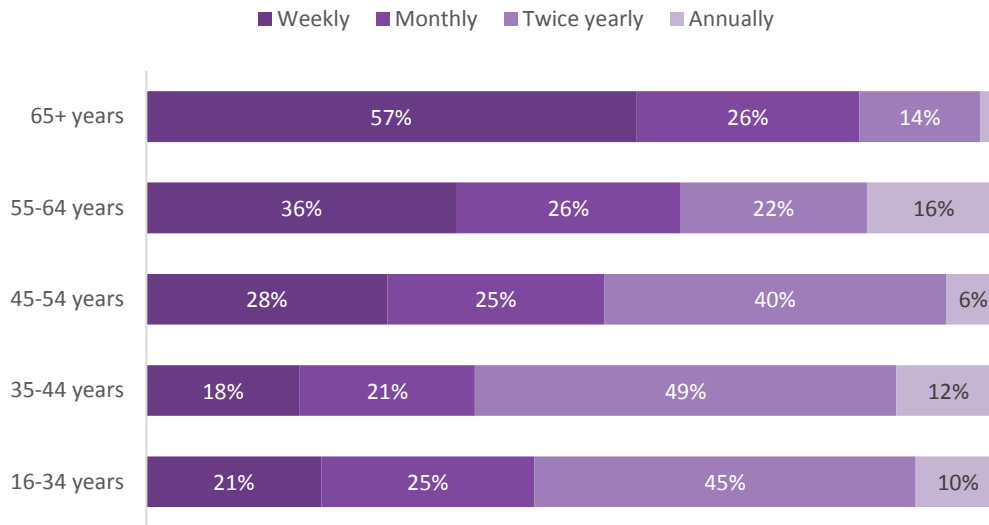
In the last 12 months, approximately how often did you volunteer?

Figure 4.9 Frequency of volunteering, among adults who have volunteered in the last 12 months



- among volunteers, half (54%) volunteered at least monthly

Figure 4.10 Frequency of volunteering, among adults who have volunteered in the last 12 months, by age group

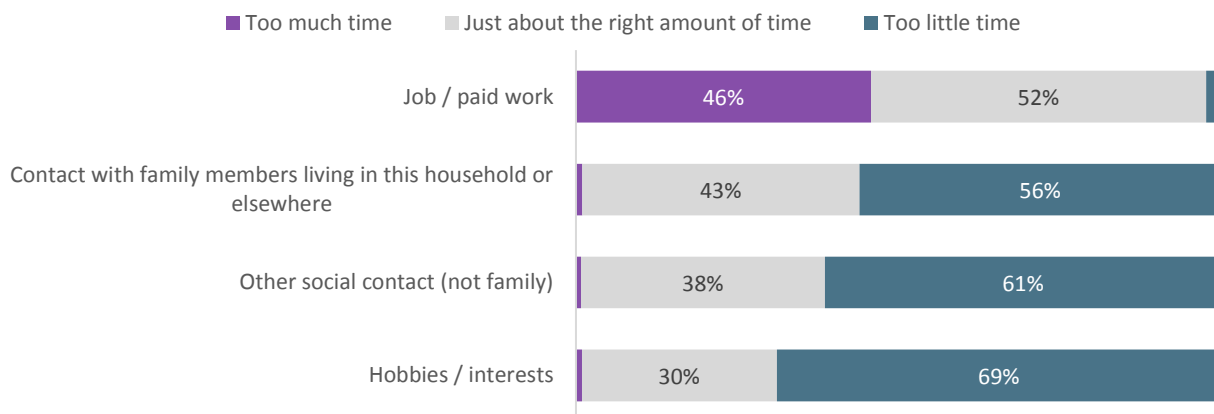


- older age groups said they volunteered more often than younger age groups; 83% of volunteers aged 65 and over volunteered at least monthly, compared to 38% of 35 to 44-year-olds

Work-life balance

Do you think that you spend too much, too little or just about the right amount of time in the following areas?

Figure 4.11 How much time working adults feel they spend in the following areas

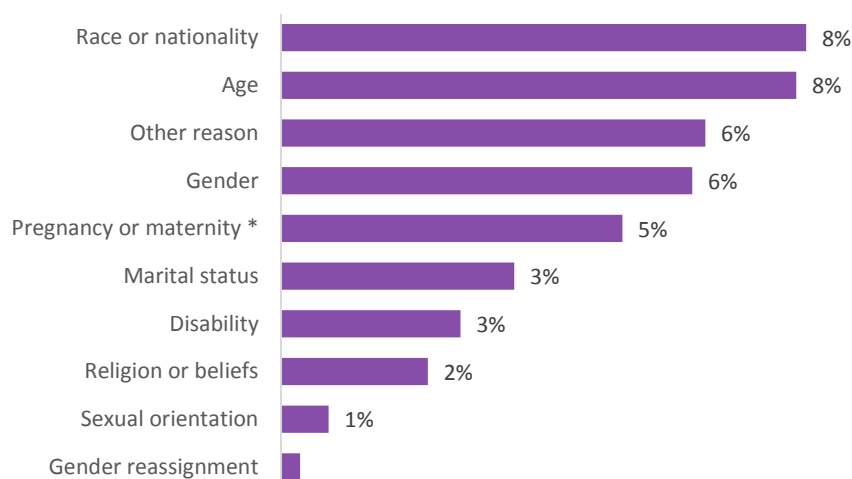


- almost half (46%) of working adults said they spent too much time working
- more than half of working adults said they spent too little time with family (56%) and non-family members (61%)
- over two-thirds (69%) of working adults said they spent too little time on their hobbies and interests

Discrimination

Do you consider that you have been discriminated against in Jersey on any of the following grounds, within the past 12 months?

Figure 4.12 Proportion of people who considered they had been discriminated against on various grounds within the past 12 months (respondents could choose more than one)

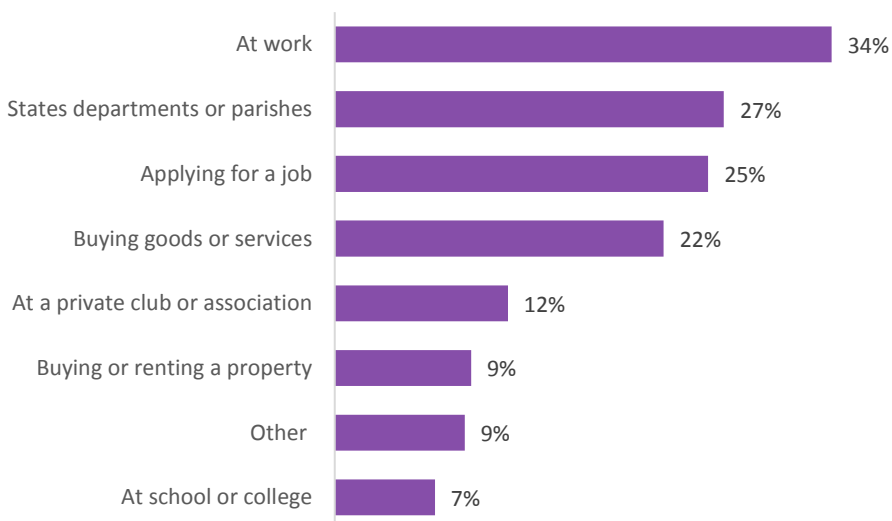


* of women aged between 16 and 49 years

- almost a quarter (23%) felt they had been discriminated against in the last 12 months
- the proportions are similar to those reported last time this question was asked, in 2012

Where did the discrimination take place?

Figure 4.13 Places where discrimination was reported to have taken place (respondents could choose more than one)



- for those who experienced discrimination, it was primarily in formal situations such as at work or while accessing civil or commercial services
- these rates are all similar to those reported the last time this question was asked, in 2012
- of those that chose “other”, public areas such as streets were frequently identified, with online discrimination also mentioned

LIVING IN JERSEY

SATISFACTION WITH JERSEY

9 out of **10** adults
were very or fairly satisfied with
Jersey as a place to live



95% of adults
were very or fairly
satisfied with their local
neighbourhood as a
place to live

 **75%**
of adults

living in rural parishes were very satisfied
with their local neighbourhood

 **35%**
of adults

living in St Helier were very satisfied
with their local neighbourhood

RANGE OF LEISURE ACTIVITIES

91% of adults
rated Jersey's **social** and
recreational activities
(e.g. restaurants, bars, social clubs)
as good or very good



90% of adults
rated Jersey's **sporting**
activities and events
as good or very good



How do you rate Jersey's **cultural events, attractions and activities?**
(e.g. festivals, music, theatre, exhibitions, museums)

 **75%**
of adults
said
good or very good

by age..





93% of 65+ year-olds

62% of 16-34 year-olds

...said good or very good

TRAVEL TO WORK

Ways adults in Jersey typically travel to work:

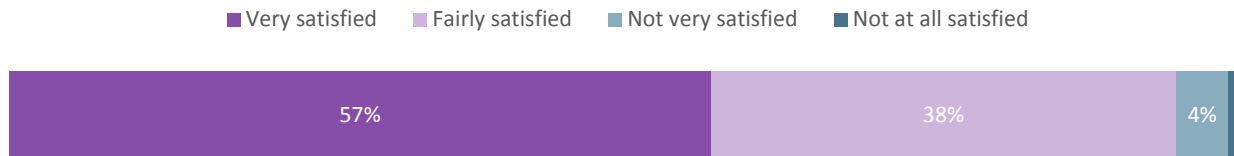
 **Car: 57%**  **Walk: 31%**  **Bus: 2%**  **Cycle: 7%**

Chapter 5 – Living in Jersey

Satisfaction with where you live

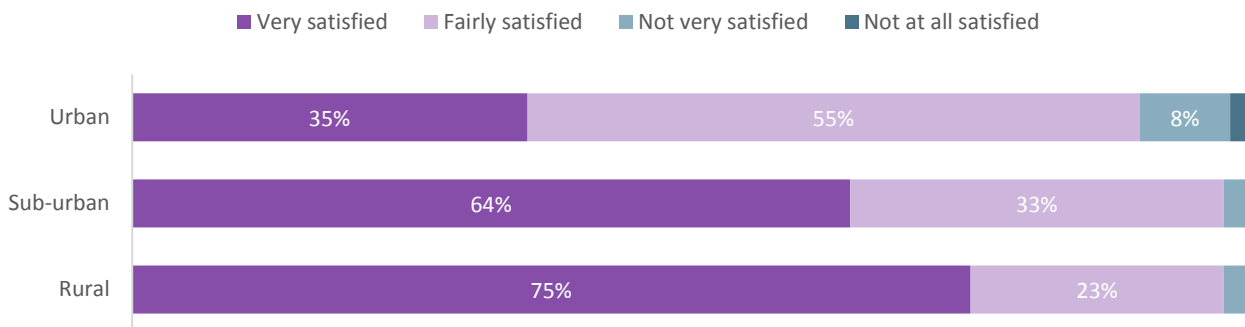
As a place to live, how satisfied are you with your local neighbourhood (within 5 minutes’ walk of your home)?

Figure 5.1 Rates of satisfaction with people’s local neighbourhood (within 5 minutes’ walk of their home), by age group



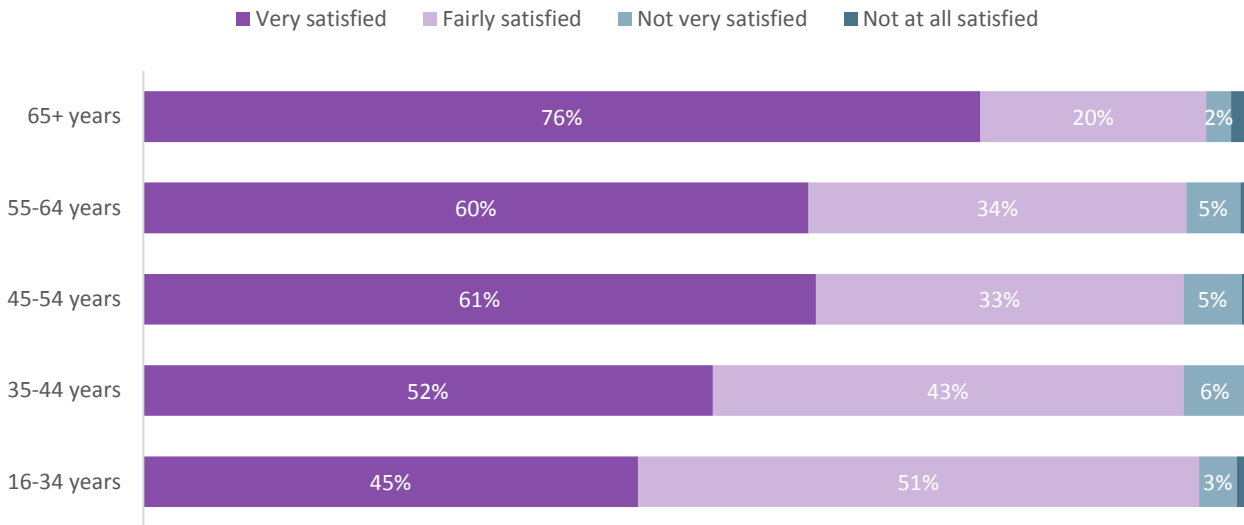
- 95% of people were very or fairly satisfied with their local neighbourhood, and over half (57%) of people were very satisfied
- two-thirds (63%) of owner-occupiers were very satisfied with their local neighbourhood, compared to half (48%) of people in other types of accommodation

Figure 5.2 Rates of satisfaction with people’s local neighbourhood (within 5 minutes’ walk of their home), by parish type



- greater proportions of people living in rural parishes were very satisfied with their local neighbourhood (75%) than those living in urban neighbourhoods (35%)

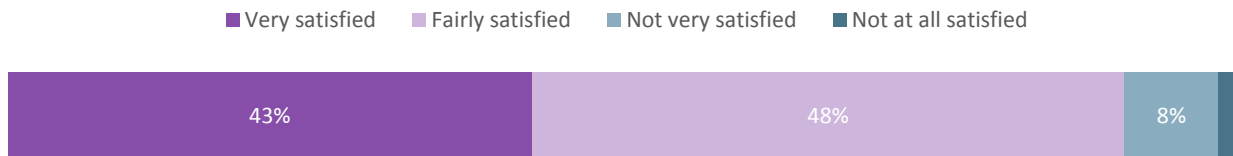
Figure 5.3 Rates of satisfaction with people’s local neighbourhood (within 5 minutes’ walk of their home), by age group



- there was a trend for older people to be very satisfied with their local neighbourhood; less than half (45%) of 16 to 34-year-olds were very satisfied, rising to three-quarters (76%) of those aged 65 and over

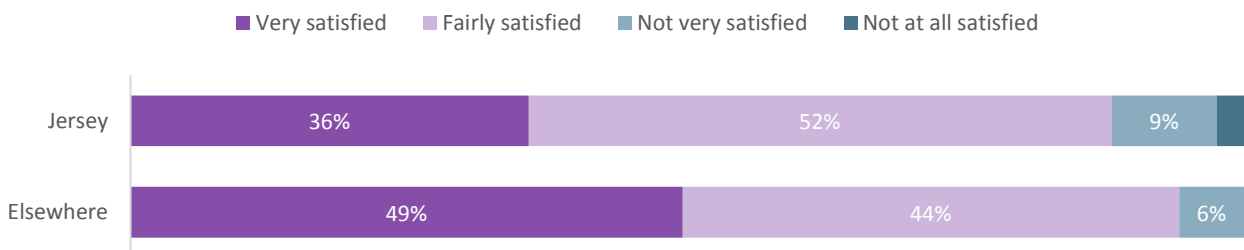
As a place to live, how satisfied are you with Jersey as a whole?

Figure 5.4 Rates of satisfaction with Jersey as whole



- nine out of ten (91%) people were satisfied with Jersey as whole, and over two-fifths (43%) were very satisfied with Jersey
- the proportion of people who were very satisfied with Jersey as a whole increased with age; ranging from a third (37%) of 16 to 34-year-olds to over half (55%) of those aged 65 and over

Figure 5.5 Rates of satisfaction with Jersey as whole, by place of birth



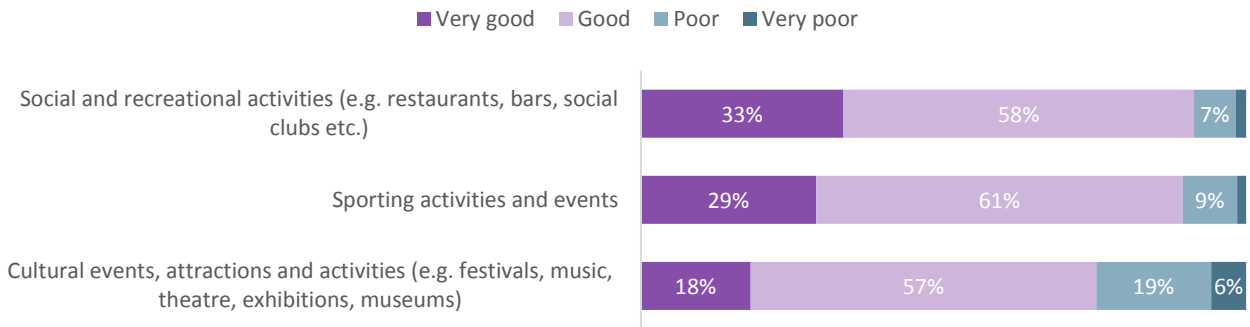
- half (49%) of people born off-island were very satisfied with Jersey as a whole, compared to a third (36%) of people born in Jersey

Leisure activities

In the below analysis, people who responded “don’t know” have been excluded. They were between 5% and 8% of the totals.

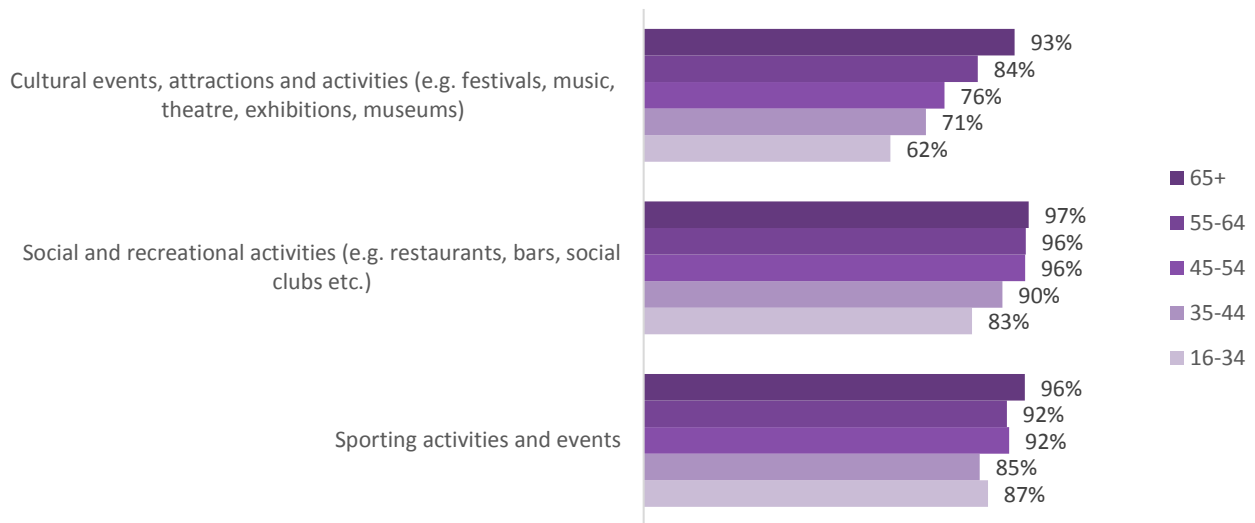
How do you rate the range of the following leisure activities available in Jersey?

Figure 5.6 Ratings for the range of the leisure activities in Jersey



- of the leisure activities asked about, at least three-quarters (75%) of people considered the range of activities to be good or very good

Figure 5.7 Proportion of adults that rated the range of leisure activities in Jersey as good or very good, by age group

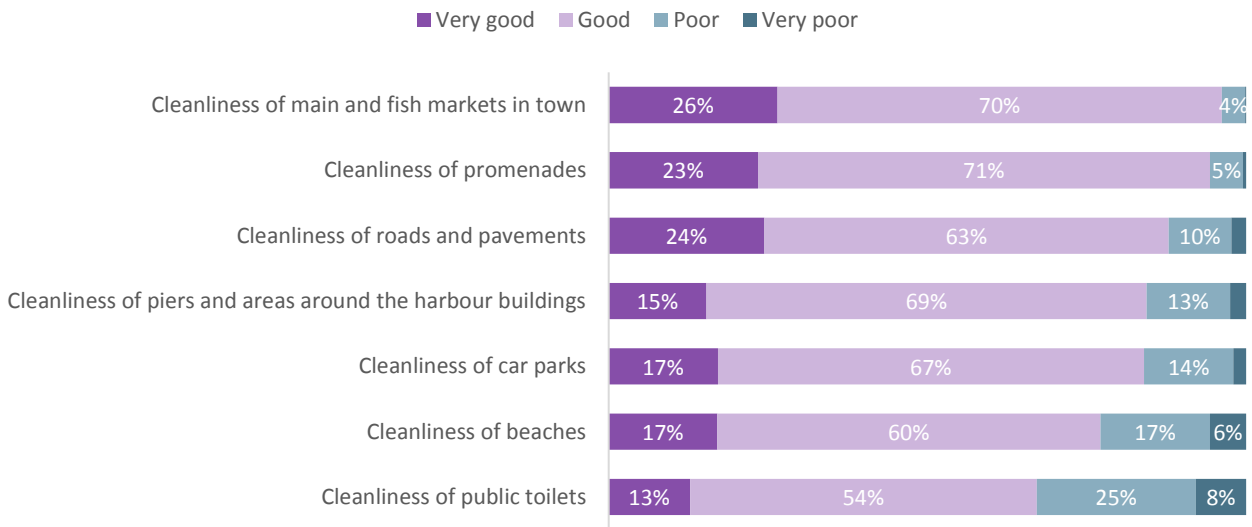


- the proportion of adults rating the various leisure activities as good or very good tended to increase as age increased
- this was particularly notable for cultural events, where 62% of 16 to 34-year-olds thought the range was good or very good, rising to 93% of those aged 65 and over

Public spaces

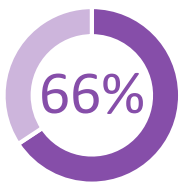
How do you rate the following in Jersey?

Figure 5.8 Ratings for the cleanliness of public spaces in Jersey



- all of the above public spaces were reported to have good cleanliness by at least two-thirds (67%) of people
- the rates reported were similar to those of previous surveys

Travelling to work



- two-thirds (66%) of the working population worked in town
- this was essentially unchanged from 2016

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

Table 5.1 Usual mode of travel for commuting to work, by year (excluding those who work from home or live at place at work)

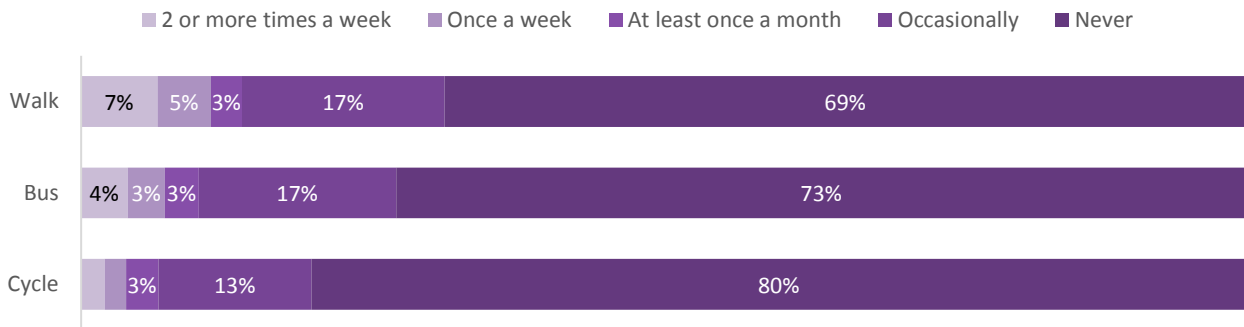
	2009	2011 ¹²	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Car or van on my own	43	43	46	45	43	43	42
Car or van with other people	13	17	11	10	12	13	15
Walk	28	27	28	32	30	30	31
Cycle	7	4	5	5	5	5	7
Motorbike / moped	5	4	4	3	4	4	3
Bus	3	5	5	4	5	5	2
Taxi	1	~	~	~	~	~	~
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- in 2017 over half (57%) of people used a car or van to get to work
- methods of travelling to work have not changed significantly over the past eight years

¹² 2011 Census

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

Figure 5.9 Other ways of travelling to work, for those who normally travel by car, van or motorcycle



- of those who normally travelled by car, van or motorcycle, three-fifths (59%) travelled to work at least occasionally by walking, cycling or taking the bus
 - this was higher than in the last two surveys, when slightly under half of people used one of these methods of transport at least occasionally

VOTING

VOTING IN THE LAST ELECTION

in the October
2014
general
Election...



...more older people voted



71%
of those
aged 65
and over
voted

than younger people



28%
of those
aged 16-34
years voted

VOTING IN THE NEXT ELECTION

2 out of 3 said they're likely to vote in the May 2018 general election



94% of voters in 2014 said they're likely to vote in 2018

40% of non-voters in 2014 said they're likely to vote in 2018

IMPROVING VOTER TURNOUT

1 out of 3 would be more likely to vote if they could rank candidates



1 in 5 said that "nothing" would make them more likely to vote in the next election

63% would be more likely to vote if they could vote online rising to **77%** of those aged 16-34 years



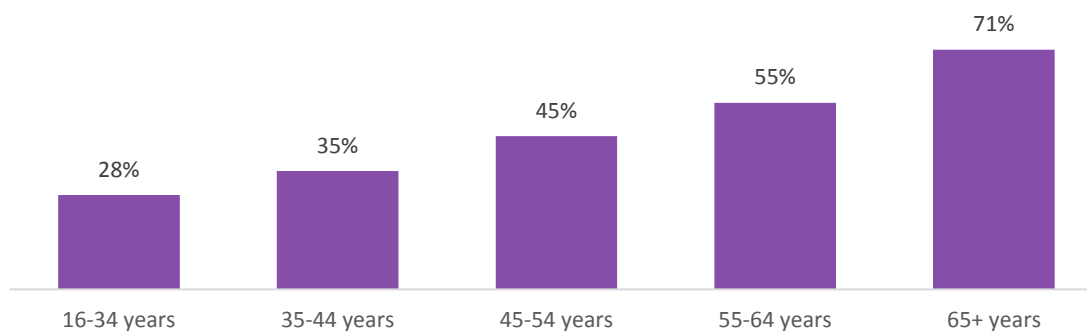
20% would be more likely to vote if they could select "none of the above" on the ballot paper

Chapter 6 – Voting

General election in October 2014

Did you vote in the general election in October 2014?

Figure 6.1 Proportion of adults who voted in the last general election in October 2014, by age group



- the proportion of adults voting increased with increasing age; over a quarter (28%) of 16 to 34-year-olds voted in the last election, rising to 71% of those aged 65 or over
- by tenure, owner occupiers were the most likely to vote (56%), followed by social rent (37%) and qualified rent (25%); people living in non-qualified accommodation were the least likely to have voted (19%)

General election in May 2018

How likely are you to vote in the next Jersey general election in 2018?

- two-thirds (65%) of people said they were likely to vote in the next general election, in May 2018
- by age, the proportion of adults who said they would vote in the next election ranged from over half (56%) of 16-34 year olds to four-fifths (80%) of those aged 65 and over
- people who voted in 2014 were most likely to vote in 2018; 94% said they were likely to vote in the next election
- of those who said they did not vote in the last general election, only 40% said they were likely to vote in 2018

Ranked voting system

Jersey currently uses a ‘first past the post’ voting system, where voters choose their preferred candidate(s) and the candidate(s) with the majority of votes wins. In some alternative voting systems, voters can rank the candidates, from their most preferred option to their least.

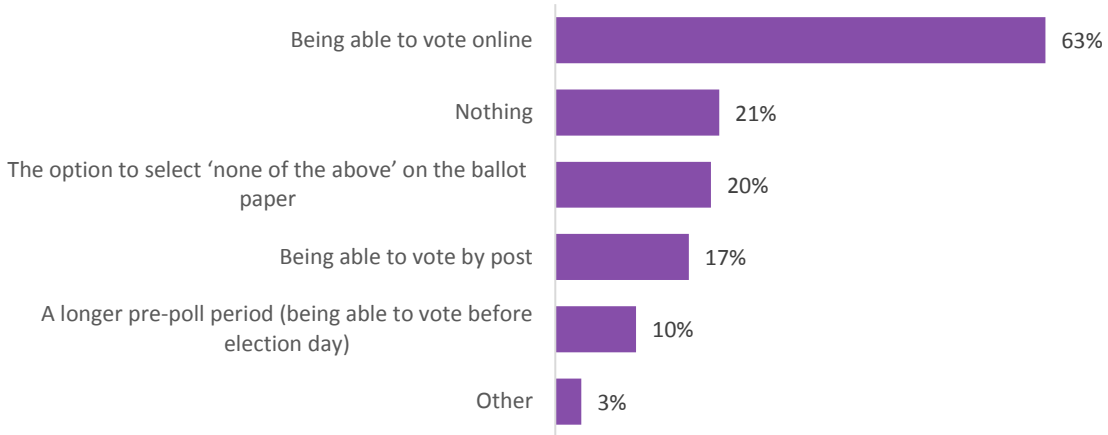
Would you be more likely to vote if you were able to rank the candidates?

- a third (33%) of people said this would make them more likely to vote; this proportion was similar across all age groups
- almost a third (30%) were unsure if a ranked voting system would make them more likely to vote

Measures to improve voter turnout

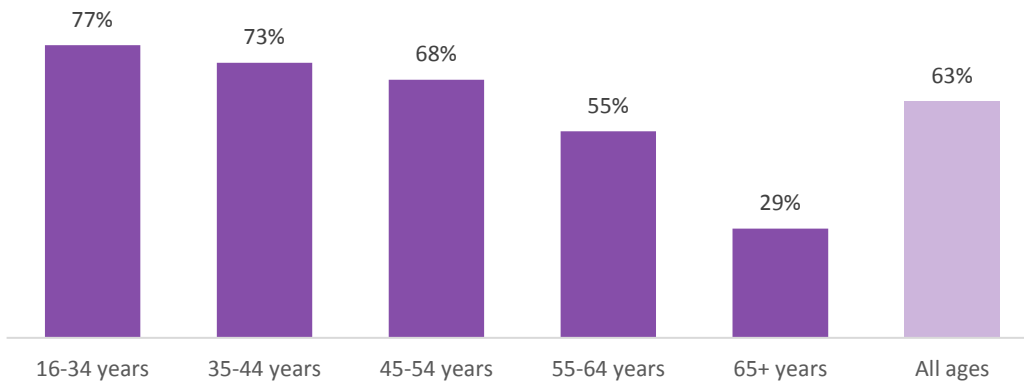
Which (if any) of the following would make you more likely to vote in the next election?

Figure 6.2 Which (if any) of the following would make you more likely to vote in the next election? (respondents could select more than one option)



■ almost two-thirds (63%) of people said online voting would make them more likely to vote

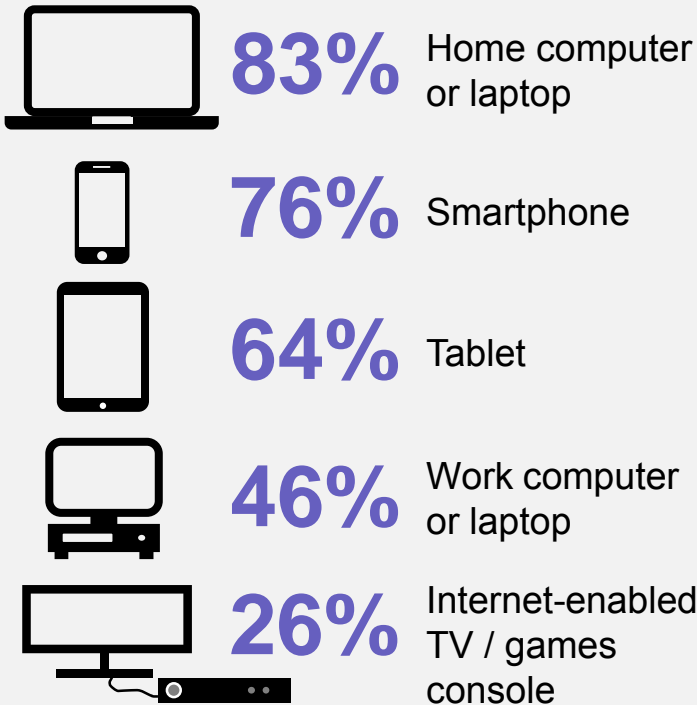
Figure 6.3 Proportion of people who would be more likely to vote in the next election if they could vote online, by age group



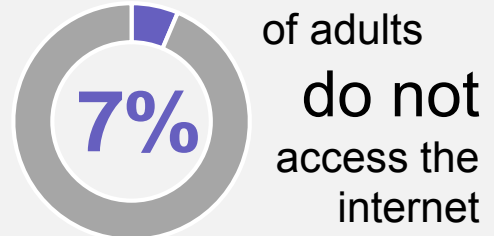
■ younger people were particularly encouraged by online voting, with three-quarters (77%) selecting this option

INTERNET


Adults in Jersey accessed the internet in the following ways:



Use of smartphones has increased from **59%** in 2013 to **76%** in 2017



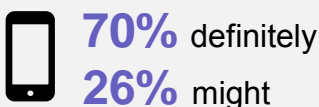
1 in 4 adults aged **65 or over** do not access the internet



COMMUNICATING WITH THE STATES OF JERSEY

“Which of the following would you use to contact States departments, or access their services?”

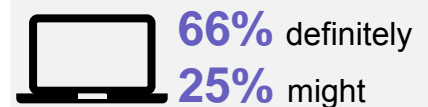
Telephone



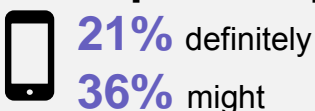
Face to face



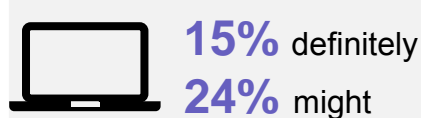
Email



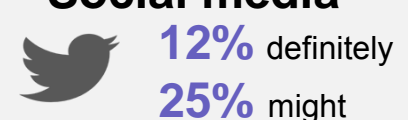
Smartphone app



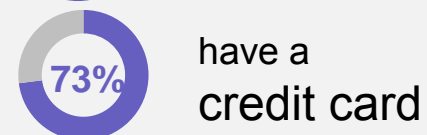
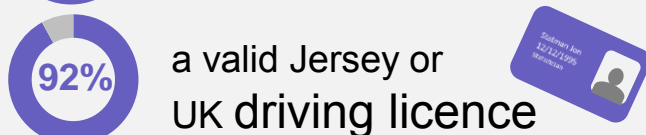
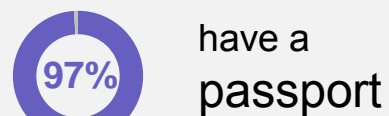
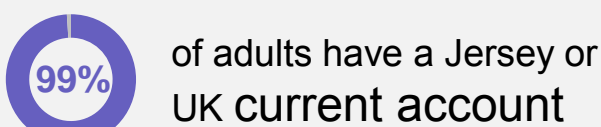
Web chat



Social media

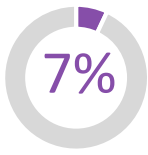


TYPES OF ID



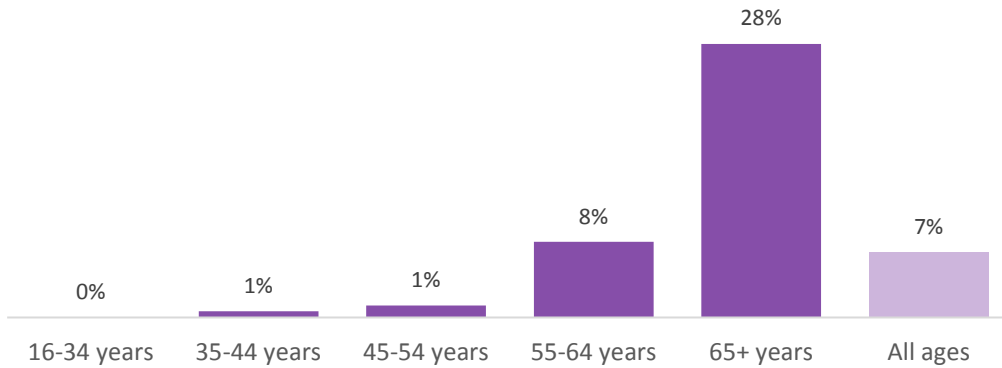
Chapter 7 – Internet and communication

Internet



around one in twenty (7%) adults said they did not access the internet

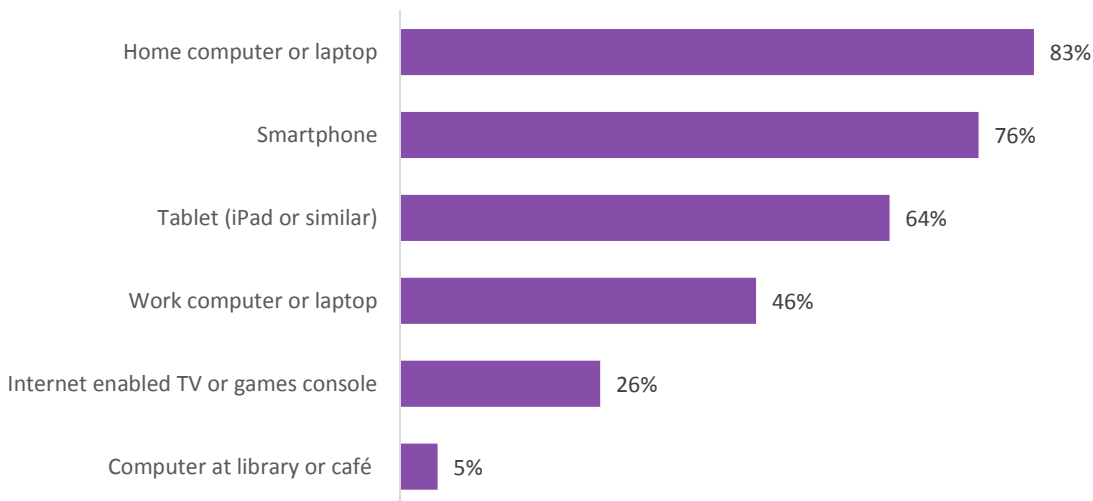
Figure 7.1 Proportion of adults that do not access the internet, by age group



over a quarter (28%) of adults aged 65 and over said that they did not access the internet

Which of the following do you use to access the internet?

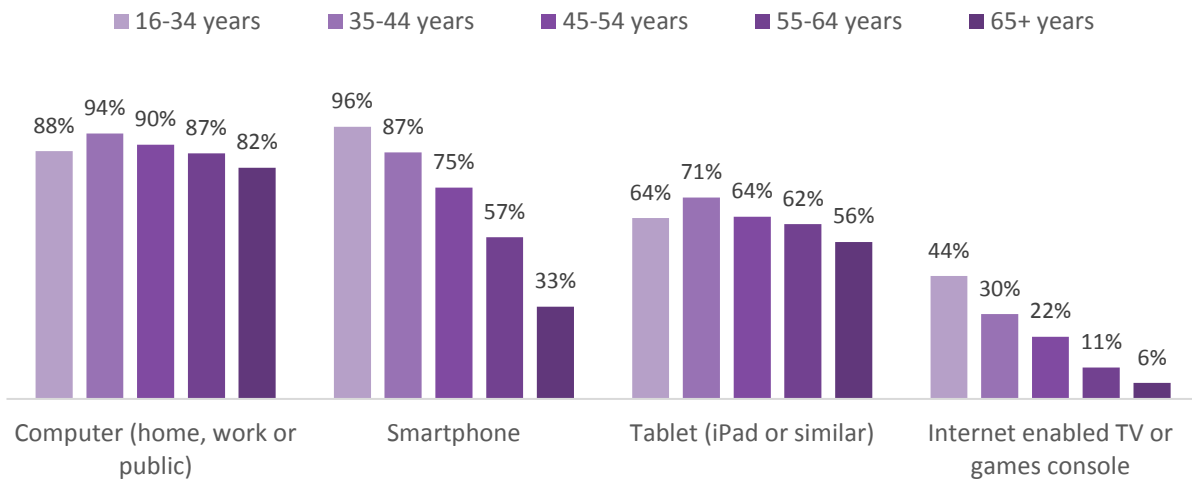
Figure 7.2 Percentage of internet users that accessed the internet by the following methods (respondents could select more than one option)



the most frequently used way of accessing the internet was via a computer or laptop at home, with four-fifths (83%) of internet users using this method

three-quarters (76%) of adults that accessed the internet used a smartphone

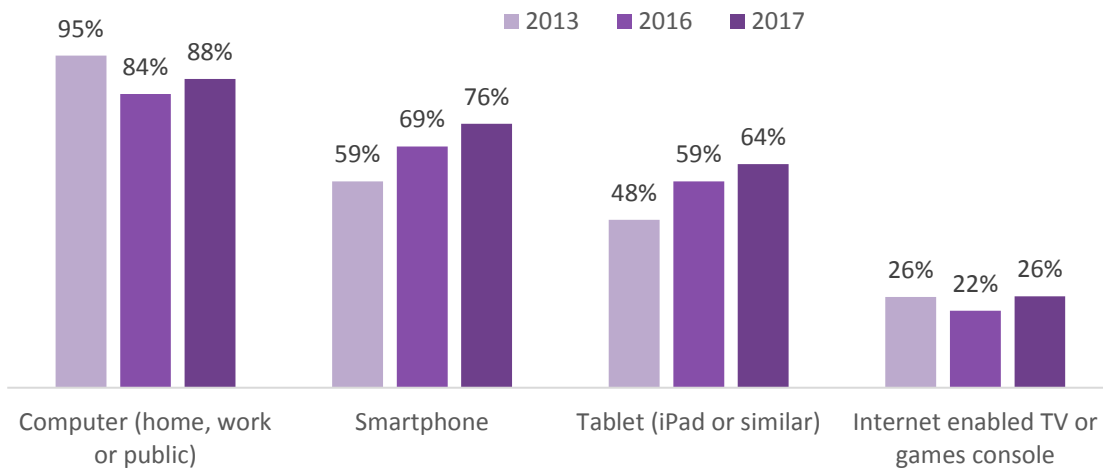
Figure 7.3 Ways of accessing the internet, by age (respondents could select more than one option)



■ the devices used to access the internet varied by age, for example:

- over nine-tenths (96%) of internet users aged 16-34 years used a smartphone to access the internet, compared to a third (33%) of internet users aged 65 and over
- the proportion of internet users that used internet-enabled TVs or games consoles decreased as age increased, from 44% for 16 to 34-year-olds to 6% of 65 and overs

Figure 7.4 Ways of accessing the internet, by year (respondents could select more than one option)

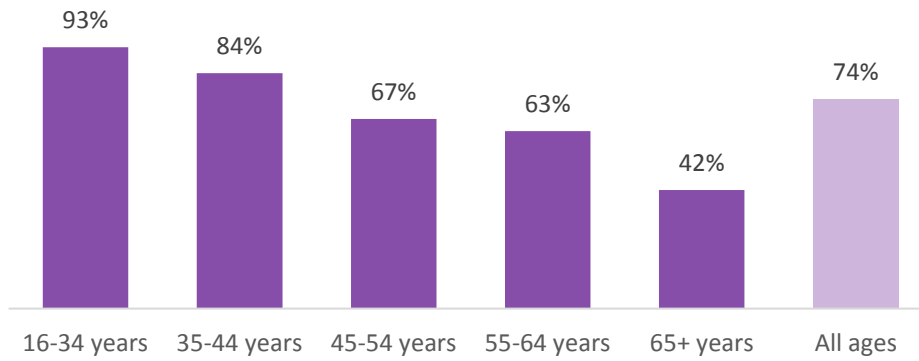


For 2013 'Mobile device e.g. iPad or similar' has been combined with 'e-reader e.g. Kindle' to allow comparisons

- the proportion of internet users that used a computer or laptop to access the internet has reduced since 2013
- the proportions of internet users that used smartphones and tablets in 2017 have both increased since 2013

Do you use Facebook?

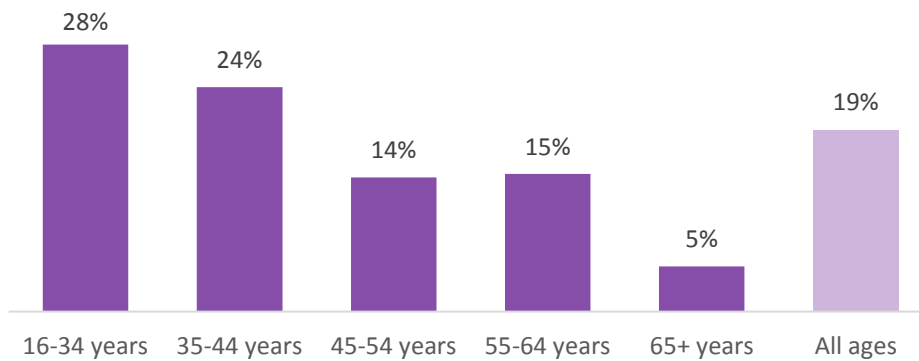
Figure 7.5 Proportion of internet-users that use Facebook, by age



- of adults who use the internet, three-quarters (74%) said they used Facebook
- use of Facebook ranged from 93% of adults in the youngest age group to 42% in the oldest age group

Do you use Twitter?

Figure 7.6 Proportion of internet-users that use Twitter, by age

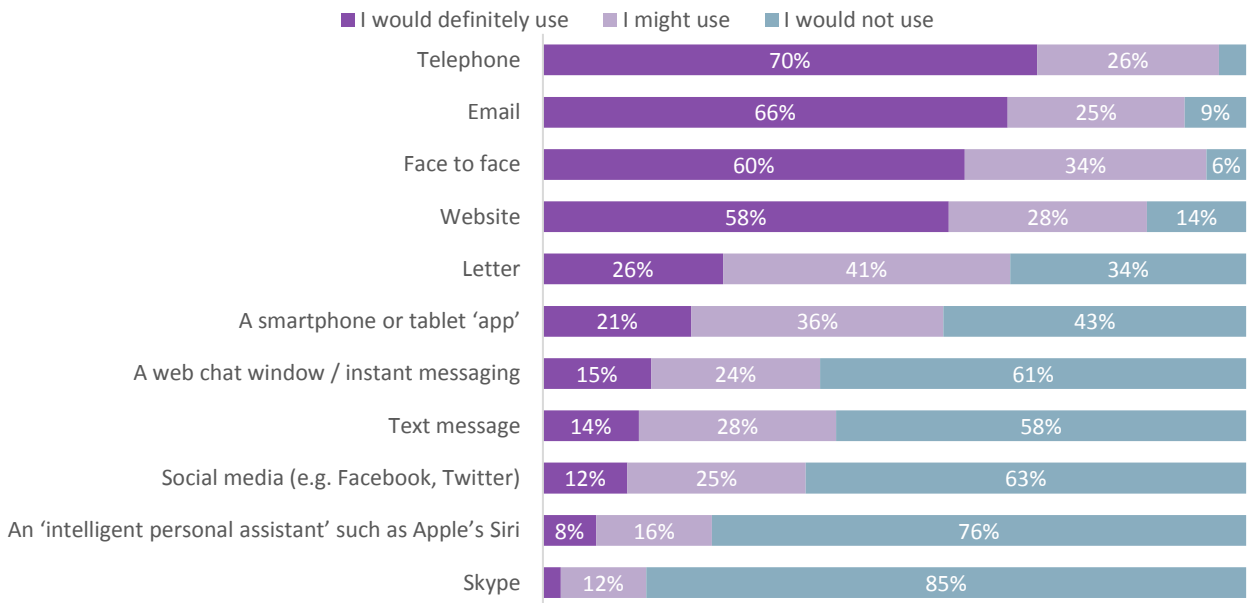


- of adults who use the internet, one in five (19%) said they used Twitter
- over a quarter (28%) of adults in the youngest age group used Twitter, falling to one in twenty (5%) in the oldest age group
- the proportion of adults in Jersey that use Twitter has increased, from 14% in 2012 to 19% in 2017

Interacting with the States of Jersey

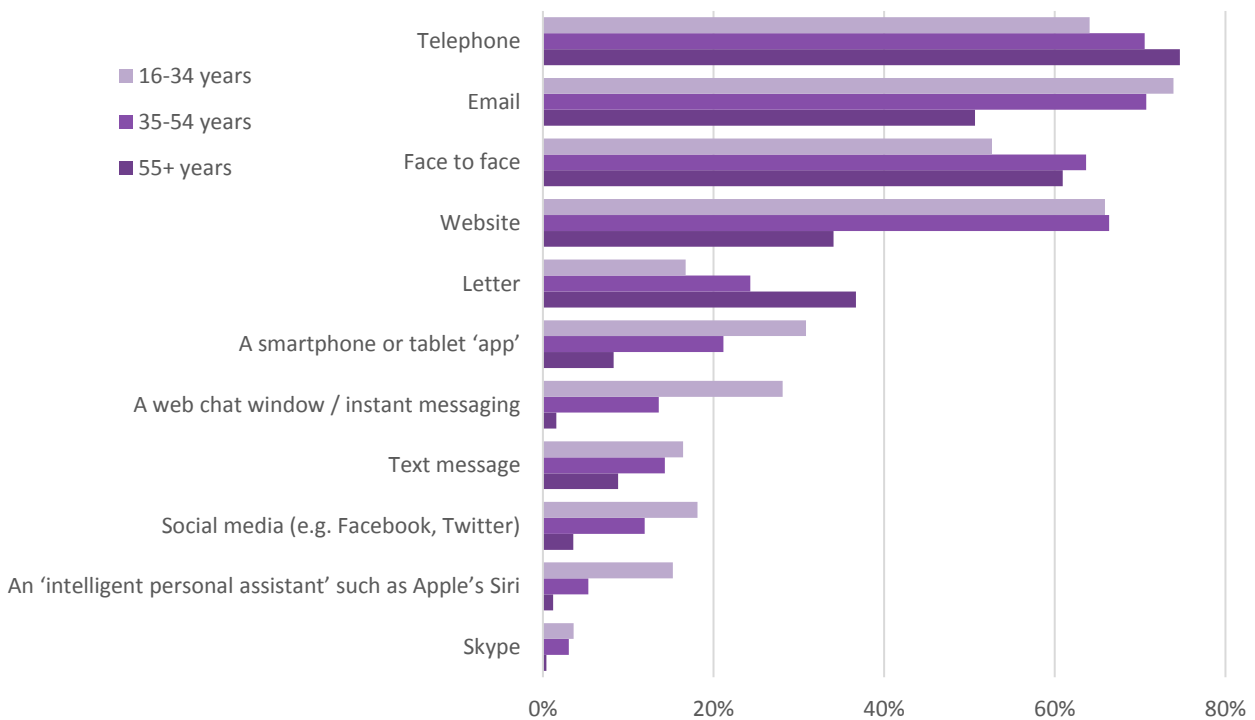
Which of the following would you use to contact States departments, or access their services?

Figure 7.7 Methods of contacting States departments or accessing their services



- telephone, email, face to face and website were the most popular means of contact; each of them would 'definitely' be used by over half of people

Figure 7.8 Proportion of people who 'would definitely use' the following methods to contact States departments and access their services, by age group

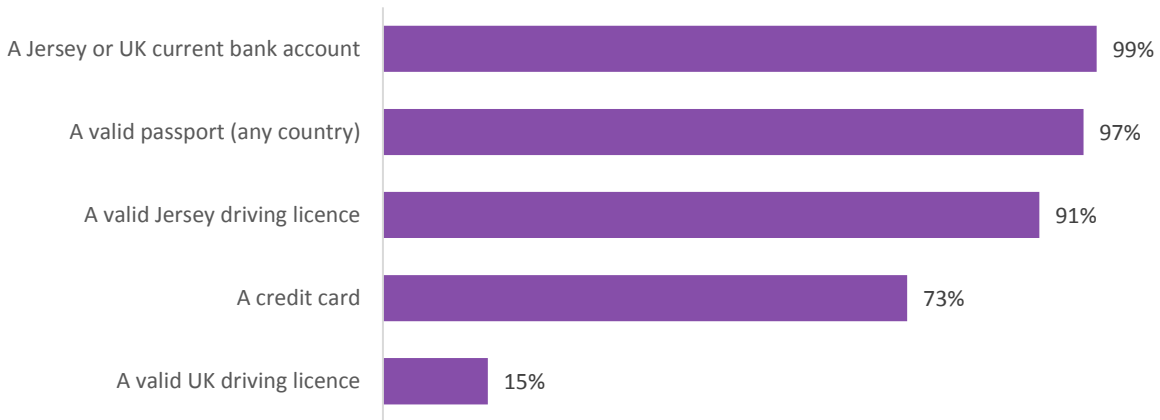


- telephone, email and face to face were the most popular means of contact for all age groups
- greater proportions of young people said they 'would definitely use' new digital channels (e.g. social media, web chat, web chat)

Identification

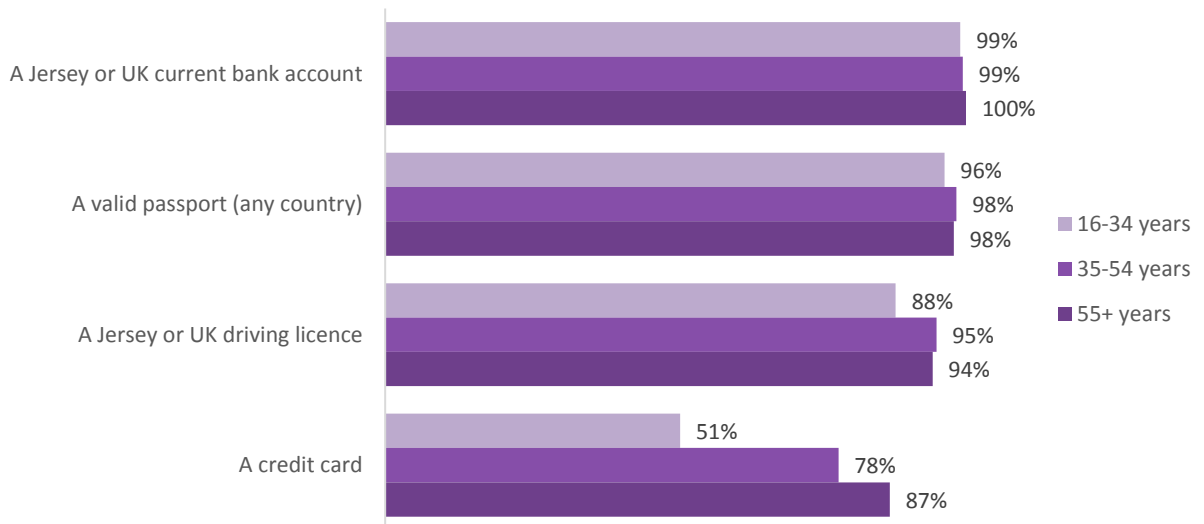
Respondents were asked whether they had particular forms of identification

Figure 7.9 Proportion of adults having various types of identification



■ 92% of adults had a valid Jersey or UK driving licence

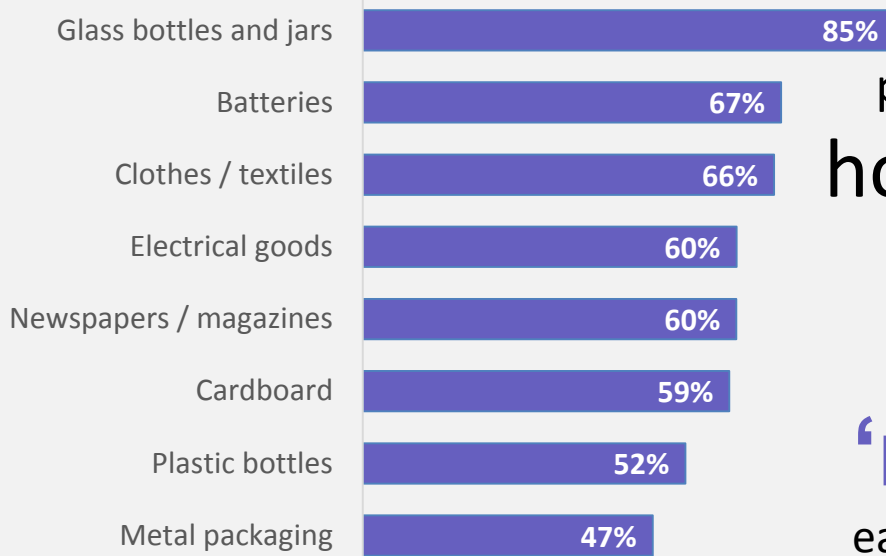
Figure 7.10 Proportion of adults having various types of identification, by age group



■ older adults were more likely to have a credit card than younger age groups; 87% of adults aged 55 and over, compared to 51% of 16 to 34-year-olds

RECYCLING

HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS RECYCLE



percentage of households who recycled **'all'** or **'most'** of each type of item

WHERE HOUSEHOLDS RECYCLED

2 in 3

households used the Island's household recycling centre at La Collette



70%

of households used battery recycling banks in 2017, compared to 43% in 2010



WHAT WOULD ENCOURAGE MORE RECYCLING?

51% kerbside collections

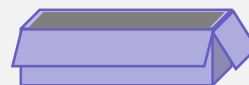


29% storage space at home

44% having containers for recycling

34% closer recycling facilities

15% more information



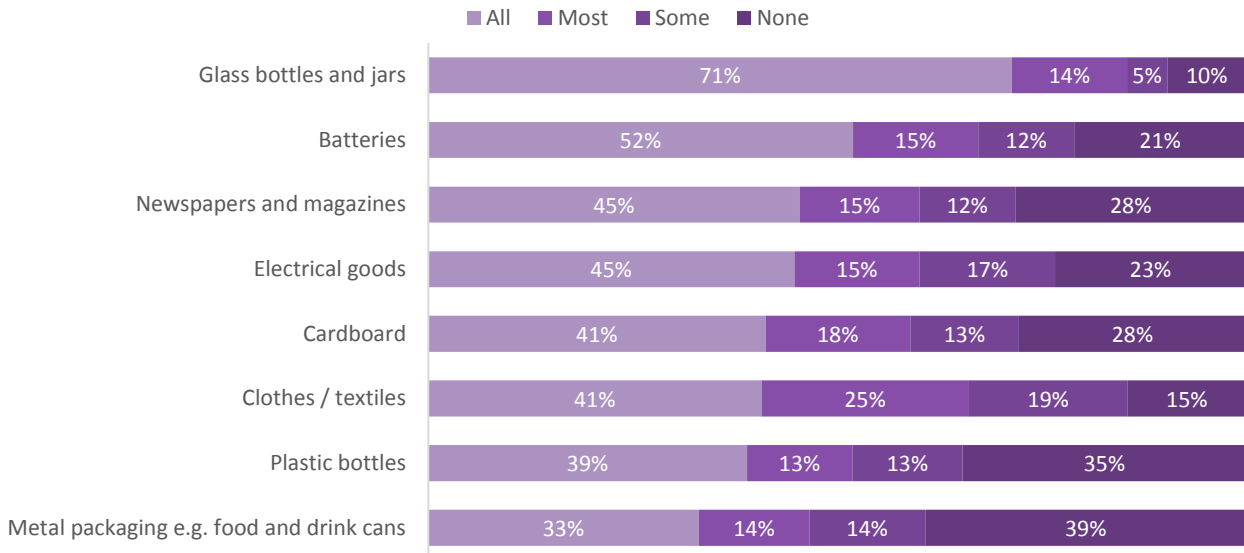
17% nothing

Chapter 8 – Recycling

Recycling rates

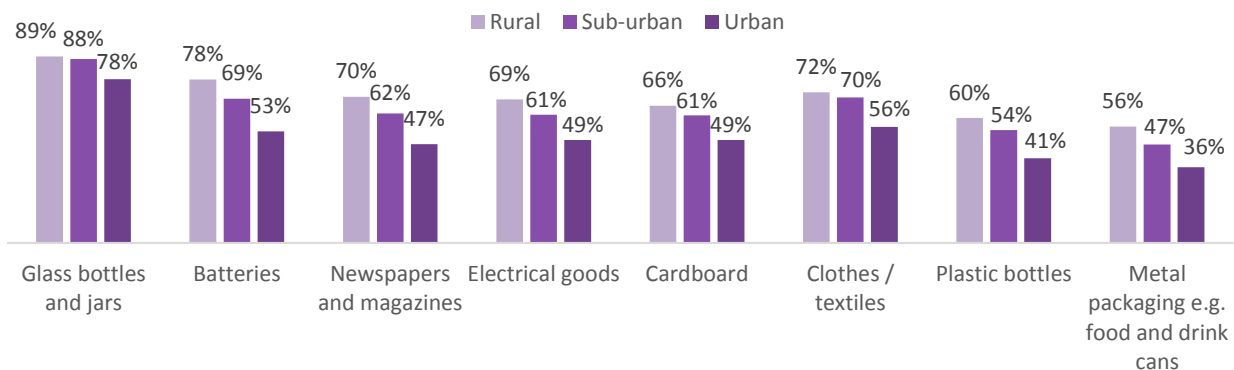
How much of each of the following items do you and your household recycle (i.e. take to a recycling facility and / or separate for doorstep collection)?

Figure 8.1 Household recycling rates for particular recyclable materials



- with the exception of metal packaging, the majority of households recycled the listed materials at least ‘most’ of the time
 - the most recycled material was glass; 85% of households recycled it most or all of the time
 - less than half (47%) of households recycled their metal packaging most or all of the time, making it the least recycled material

Figure 8.2 Percentage of households recycling all or most of the following recyclable materials, by parish type



- as in previous surveys, households in rural parishes were more likely to recycle

How do you recycle your household waste? Do you use...

Figure 8.3 Proportion of households that use the following methods to recycle their household waste, by year

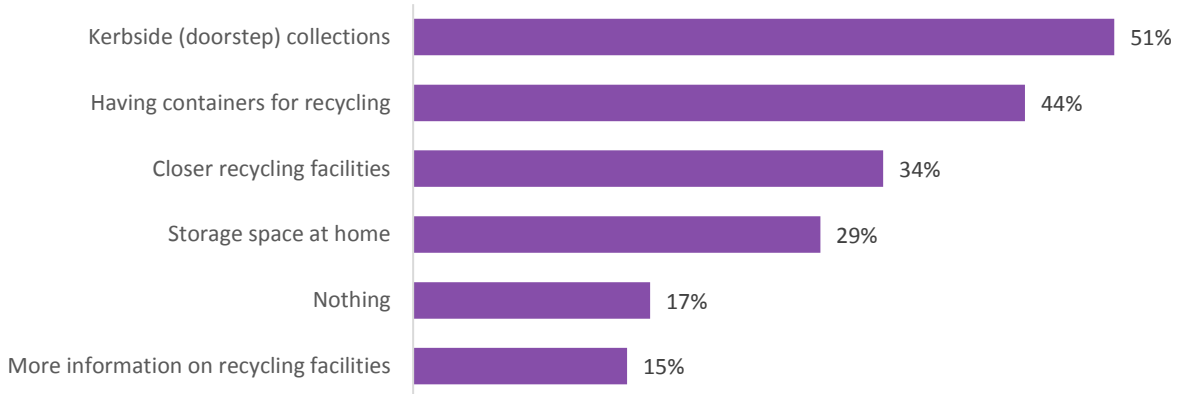


- all methods of recycling household waste were used at higher rates than in 2015
- battery bank usage increased from two-fifths (43%) of households in 2010 to 70% in 2017
- the proportion of households that used the Island's household recycling centre (now at La Collette) increased from half (49%) to two-thirds (64%) between 2010 and 2017

Measures to encourage recycling

Respondents were asked about measures that might encourage them to recycle more

Figure 8.4 Which of the following measures would encourage you to recycle more?
(respondents could choose more than one)



- of the options presented, the one which would most encourage more recycling was kerbside collections; half (51%) of people said this would encourage them to recycle more

All parishes provide kerbside glass collection except for St Helier. Additionally, St Brelade, St Helier, St John, St Lawrence, St Mary and Trinity provide kerbside recycling schemes for other common materials.

- in parishes that do not provide kerbside collections, three-fifths (60%) of people said kerbside recycling would encourage them to recycle more

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

- three-fifths (62%) of people said it was convenient to recycle using Jersey’s facilities, similar to previous surveys

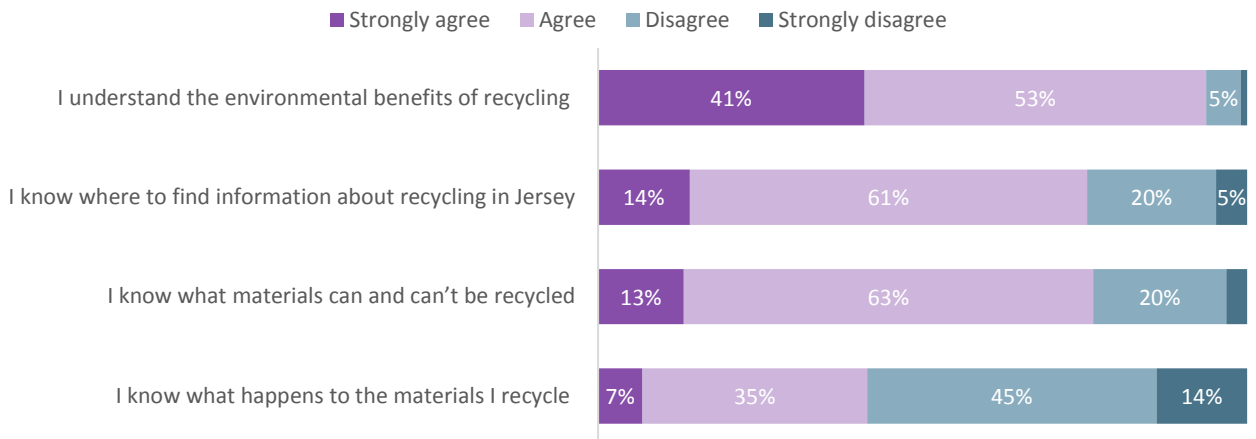
Views on recycling

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

- more than four out of five (86%) people reported that recycling is fairly or very important to them personally, continuing the slight upward trend of recent years

Respondents were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with statements about recycling

Figure 8.5 Proportion of people who agreed or disagreed with statements on recycling



- over nine out of ten (94%) agreed they understood the environmental benefits of recycling, around the same as previous surveys
- three-quarters of people said they knew where to find information about recycling in Jersey (75%) and knew what materials can and can't be recycled in Jersey (76%)
- two-fifths (41%) of people said they knew what happens to the materials they recycle

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK

HOURS WORKED



37 hours:
median average
that workers were
contracted to
work per week



3 hours:
average that
workers
worked on top
of their contracted
hours



8 hours:
the average that
senior managers
worked on top
of their
contracted hours

UNDEREMPLOYMENT

1 in 7 workers were classed as
underemployed as they would
like to work longer hours



10 is the
median hours
that those who want
to work longer
would like to work

ZERO-HOURS CONTRACTS



1 in 20 workers
said their
main job was on a
zero-hours
contract



men on zero-hours
contracts worked on average

39 hours per week



women on zero-hours
contracts worked on average

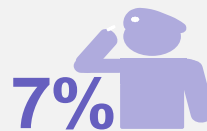
23 hours per week

ARMED FORCES

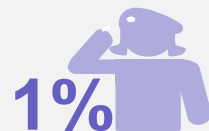


4% of adults in Jersey
have served or
currently serve
in the UK regular or reserve

armed forces



7%
of men



1%
of women

in Jersey have served or currently serve
in the UK armed forces

Chapter 9 – Employment and work

Economic activity

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

- over four-fifths (84%) of adults were economically active
- due to a higher tendency for working adults to respond to the survey, the economic activity rate continues to be slightly higher from this survey compared to the full population census; see Table 9.1

Table 9.1 Economic activity rates (working age adults, percent)

	2017 survey	2011 Census
Men (16-64 years)	85	86
Women (16-59 years)	83	77
All	84	82

Profession

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

Table 9.2 Proportion of people who work in different occupations (adults aged 16 years or over)

	Percent
Routine, semi-routine, manual or service occupation e.g. HGV or van driver, cleaner, porter, packer, sewing machinist, messenger, labourer, waiter/waitress, bar staff, postal worker, machine operative, security guard, caretaker, farm worker, catering assistant, receptionist, sales assistant	16
Technical or craft occupation e.g. motor mechanic, fitter, inspector, plumber, printer, tool maker, electrician, gardener	7
Clerical or intermediate occupation e.g. secretary, personal assistant, clerical worker, office clerk, call centre agent, nursing auxiliary, nursery nurse	18
Professional occupation (normally requiring a professional qualification) e.g. accountant, solicitor, medical practitioner, scientist, civil / mechanical engineer, teacher, nurse, physiotherapist, social worker, welfare officer, artist, musician, police officer (sergeant or above), software designer, fund administrator	38
Middle or junior manager e.g. office manager, retail manager, bank manager, restaurant manager, warehouse manager, publican	9
Senior manager (usually responsible for planning, organising and co-ordinating work) e.g. finance manager, chief executive	11
Total	100

- the above percentages were similar to previous surveys
- professional occupations made up the largest group at two-fifths (38%) of the workforce, with routine and clerical occupations also making up significant proportions of the workforce at 16% and 18% respectively

Hours worked

Table 9.3 Median contracted hours and median usual hours worked by employees, by profession

Profession	Contracted hours	Usual hours
Routine, semi-routine, manual or service occupation	38	39
Technical or craft occupation	40	40
Clerical or intermediate occupation	35	36
Professional occupation	37	40
Middle or junior manager	37	40
Senior manager	36	45
All workers	37	40

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

- people working for an employer reported being contracted to work a median¹³ average of 37 hours per week in their main job
- male employees said they were contracted to work 3 hours per week longer than female employees

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

- employees reported usually working a median average of 40 hours per week
- employees usually worked 3 hours more than they were contracted to
- men on contracts usually worked 2.5 hours more than women

Zero-hour contracts

- one in twenty (5%) employees said their main job was on a zero-hour contract
- those on zero-hour contracts reported usually working 34 hours a week¹³, six hours less than people on other contracts
- men on zero-hour contracts reported usually working 39 hours a week¹³, which was not significantly less than men on other contracts, who usually worked 40 hours a week
- women on zero-hour contracts, however, usually worked 23 hours a week¹³, 14.5 hours less than other women

Multiple jobs

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

- around one in twenty (7%) workers reported having at least one other job in addition to their main job

How many additional jobs do you have?

- four out of five (82%) adults with multiple jobs had one additional job

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

- people spent an average (median) of 8 hours per week working in their additional job(s)

¹³ Median average has been reported in this section to avoid a small number of extreme values affecting the results.

Underemployment

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

- one in seven (14%) workers were classed as ‘underemployed’; that is, they would like to change their current working situation to work longer hours (the underemployment rate¹⁴)
- those wanting to work longer hours would prefer to work an average of 10 additional hours per week

The Jersey Employment Trust

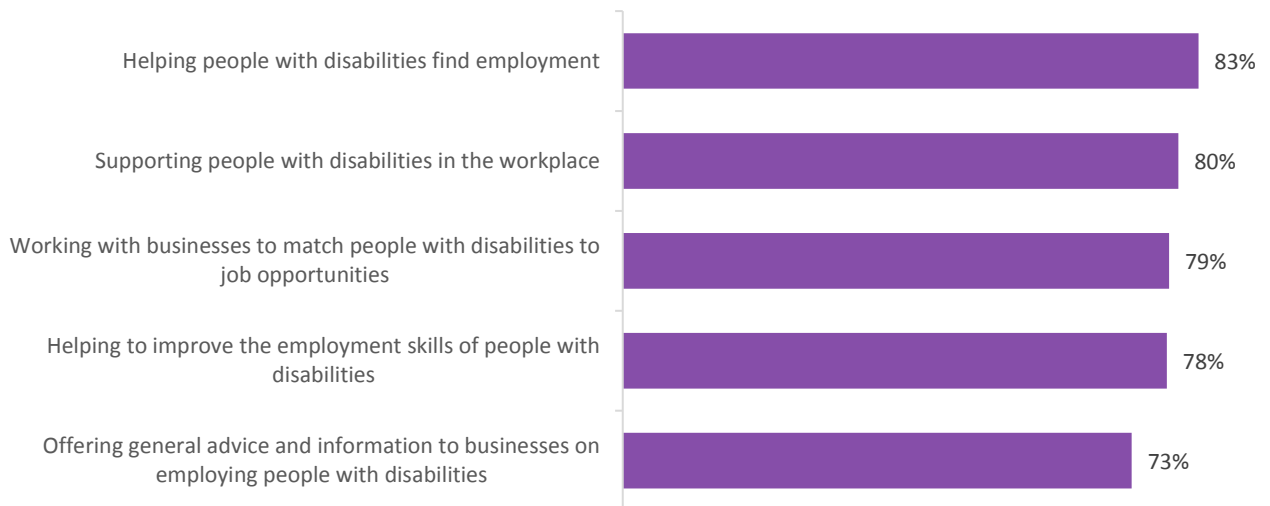
The Jersey Employment Trust (JET) is a local charity that assists people with disabilities to prepare for, find and maintain employment in Jersey.

Have you heard of ‘JET’ (the ‘Jersey Employment Trust’)?

- over two-fifths (45%) of working-age adults have heard of JET
- among working-age adults with a longstanding health issue that limits their day-to-day life, two-thirds (63%) had heard of JET

Did you know that JET offers the following services?

Figure 9.1 Proportion of people who know of the services JET offers, among adults who have heard of JET



- these services offered by JET were well-known among people who had heard of JET, with each service being known by at least three-quarters (73%) of people who had heard of JET
- these proportions do not differ significantly for those with a longstanding health issue, whether or not they are limited day-to-day by their health

Armed Forces

Are you currently serving, or have you ever served, in the UK regular or reserve Armed Forces, including National Service or the Home Guard?

- 4% of adults serve or have served in the UK regular or reserve Armed Forces
 - fewer than 1% currently serve and 4% are veterans
- 7% of men serve or have served, compared with 1% of women

¹⁴ Individuals who are working fewer hours than they would like or who would like to change their current working situation to work longer hours are classified as ‘underemployed’

Annex

Methodology

Definitions

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

For results published by tenure:

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

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

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

Rounding

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

Low numbers

'-' signifies a blank cell

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

Response rates and weighting

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

The overall response to the 2017 survey was 42% - which is good for a voluntary survey. However, the proportion of young adults who respond to surveys of this kind is often low. To avoid over- or under-representation of these, and other, sub-groups of the population, the survey responses are weighted in proportion with the known whole population.

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

Weighting

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

	2017 survey		2011 Census*		Implied weighting factor
	Respondents	Percent	Population	Percent	
Unspecified	35	3	-	-	1.00
16-34	134	10	23,825	30	2.90
35-44	178	14	15,410	19	1.41
45-54	268	21	15,428	19	0.94
55-64	271	21	11,581	15	0.69
65+	449	35	13,562	17	0.49
Total	1335	100	79,806	100	1.00

* aged 16 or over and living in private households

Looking at response distributions for gender and tenure indicated that the responses should be weighted across the three dimensions of age, gender and tenure. This was possible using the Census 2011 population data. This resulted in, for example, women aged 16–34 years living in owner-occupied accommodation having a weight of 2.84, whilst men aged 65 or over living in States, parish or housing trust rental accommodation had a weight of 0.60.

The resulting age and gender profiles after weighting are shown in Tables A2 – A4. All the individual results used in this report are based on these three-dimensional weighted responses. Household data, such as total household income, is weighted just by tenure. This is due to the nature of the questions being asked at a household rather than at an individual level.

Weighted responses rates

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

	Percent	
	2017 survey	Census 2011*
16-34	28	30
35-44	20	19
45-54	20	19
55-64	15	15
65+	18	17
Total	100	100

* aged 16 or over and living in private households

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

	Percent	
	2017 survey	Census 2011*
Men	48	49
Women	52	51
Total	100	100

* aged 16 or over and living in private households

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

	Percent	
	2017 survey	Census 2011*
Owner occupied	60	58
Qualified rent	18	17
Social rent	12	12
Non-qualified accommodation	10	12
Total	100	100

* aged 16 or over and living in private households

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

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

Table A5 – Parish profile of weighted survey response

Parish	Percent	
	2017 survey	Census 2011*
Grouville	6	5
St Brelade	10	11
St Clement	10	9
St Helier	36	35
St John	2	3
St Lawrence	6	6
St Martin	4	4
St Mary	1	2
St Ouen	4	4
St Peter	4	5
St Saviour	15	13
Trinity	3	3
Total	100	100

* aged 16 or over and living in private households

Confidence intervals – proportions

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

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

Under the sampling design implemented (simple random sampling without replacement¹⁵) the standard error on the estimate of a population proportion p is:

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

¹⁵ In fact, the sampling design incorporated stratification by parish, with proportional allocation to the strata. The full estimated variance calculation under this design produces confidence intervals which are the same as those reported in this annex (derived using the simpler formalism) within the accuracy of percentage point ranges quoted to zero decimal places.

Where:

n is the total number of respondents

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

The 95 percent confidence interval on any proportion p is then given by:

$p \pm 1.96s.e(p)$ and attains a maximum for $p = 0.5$, i.e. 50%.

Adults

Using these formulae, the statistical uncertainty on results in this report which refer to the whole adult population is ± 2.7 percentage points.

This means that for a question which gives a result of 50%, the 95 percent confidence interval is 47.4% to 52.6%. Rounding to zero decimal places, the result can be more simply considered as $50 \pm 3\%$.

Put another way, it is 95% likely that a result published for the overall population is within $\pm 2.7\%$ of the true population figure.

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

- all adults: $\pm 3\%$
- age-band: between $\pm 5\%$ (age 65+ years) and $\pm 8\%$ (age 16 – 34 years)
- gender: $\pm 4\%$ for females and $\pm 4\%$ for males
- tenure: owner-occupiers $\pm 3\%$; qualified rent $\pm 7\%$; social rent $\pm 8\%$;
non-qualified accommodation $\pm 12\%$
- parish: urban (St Helier) $\pm 5\%$
sub-urban: St Brelade, St Clement and St Saviour $\pm 5\%$
rural: (all other parishes) $\pm 5\%$

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

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

Households

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

This gives a 95% confidence interval of $\pm 2.6\%$. That is, it is 95% likely that a result published for all households is within $\pm 2.7\%$ of the true figure.

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

- all households: $\pm 3\%$
- tenure: owner-occupiers $\pm 3\%$; qualified rent $\pm 7\%$; social rent $\pm 8\%$;
non-qualified accommodation $\pm 12\%$
- parish: urban (St Helier) $\pm 5\%$
semi-urban: St Brelade, St Clement and St Saviour $\pm 4\%$
rural: (all other parishes) $\pm 5\%$

Confidence intervals – means

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

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

Where:

n is the total number of respondents

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

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

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

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

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

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

Means

All adults:

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

Gender:

- gender – hours worked: ± 1 hour
- gender – positive well-being scores: ± 0.1
- gender – anxiety well-being score: ± 0.2

Age group:

- well-being scores: ± 0.2

Anxiety level:

- anxiety level – positive well-being scores: ± 0.2