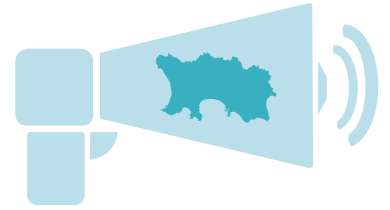


Statistics
Jersey



JERSEY
OPINIONS
& LIFESTYLE
SURVEY
REPORT
2019

Formerly the Jersey Annual Social Survey

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Introduction

About the survey

This report presents the results of the 2019 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 Statistics Jersey (formerly 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 population demographics and economic activity.

Sample size and response rate

Over 3,400 households were selected at random to complete the survey in June and July 2019. 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. Respondents were able to complete the survey by post or online.

Almost 1,100 people completed the survey questionnaire, a response rate of 33%.

Weighting and confidence intervals

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 ± 3.0 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 Statistics Jersey and access to all our publications visit www.gov.je/statistics

Thank you to everyone that took the time to complete this survey

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

82% of adults thought it very important for government to offer support to families in the area of special needs and disabilities



compared to **45%** in the area of finance and debt



Over **80%** of parents strongly agreed that they were confident to support their children to be **safe** and **healthy...**

however, only **47%**

strongly agreed that they were confident to know and protect their children's **rights**



in practice,
73% of parents
get support from
friends or family...

...76%



of parents
get support **online**



61% of parents would prefer to have contact with support services **face to face**

34% prefer to have contact with support services via the **telephone**

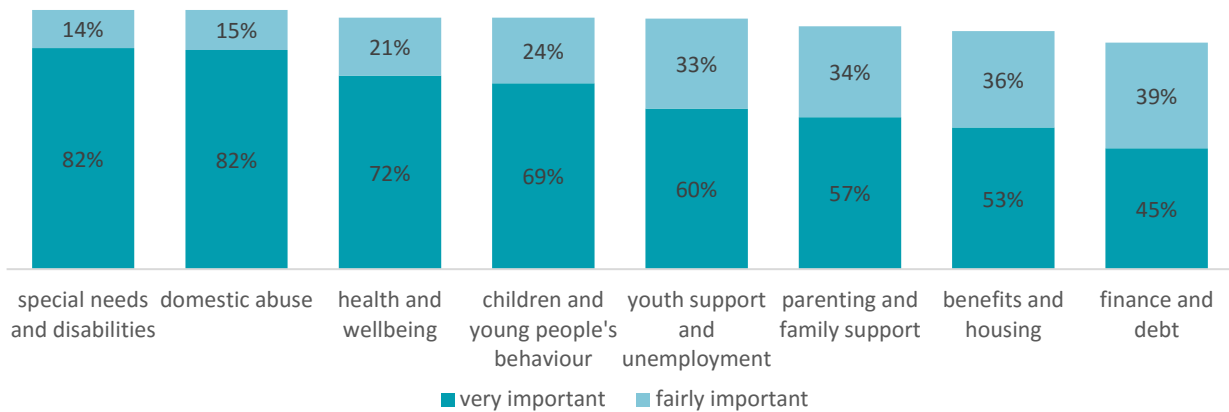


Chapter 1: Children and families

Importance of different types of government support to families

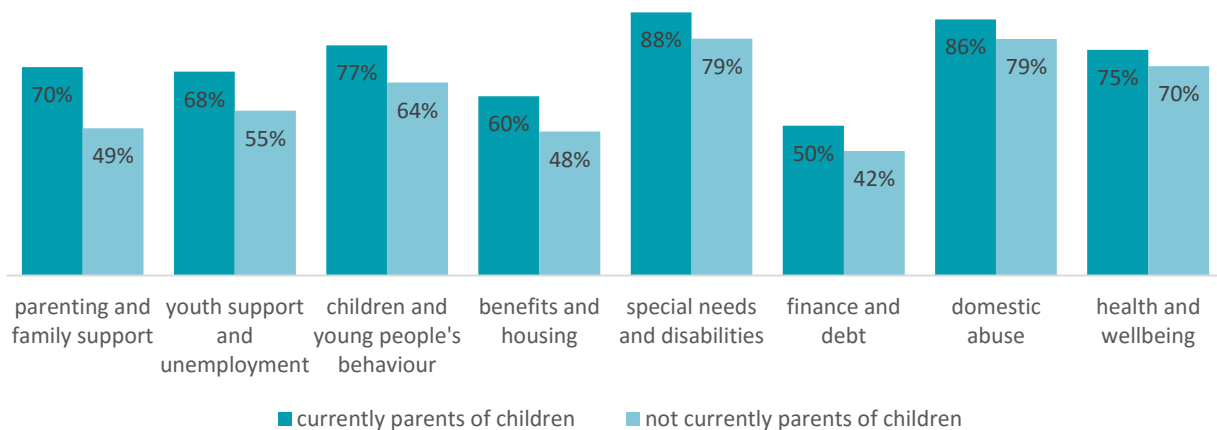
The survey asked how important it is for the government of Jersey to offer different types of services and support for families.

Figure 1.1 Percentage of adults who thought it important for government to offer services or support in...



- over eight in ten adults thought it *very important* for government to offer services and support for people with *special needs and disabilities* (82%) and victims of *domestic abuse* (82%)
- fewer than half (45%) of adults thought it *very important* that government offer services for people in connection with *finance and debt*

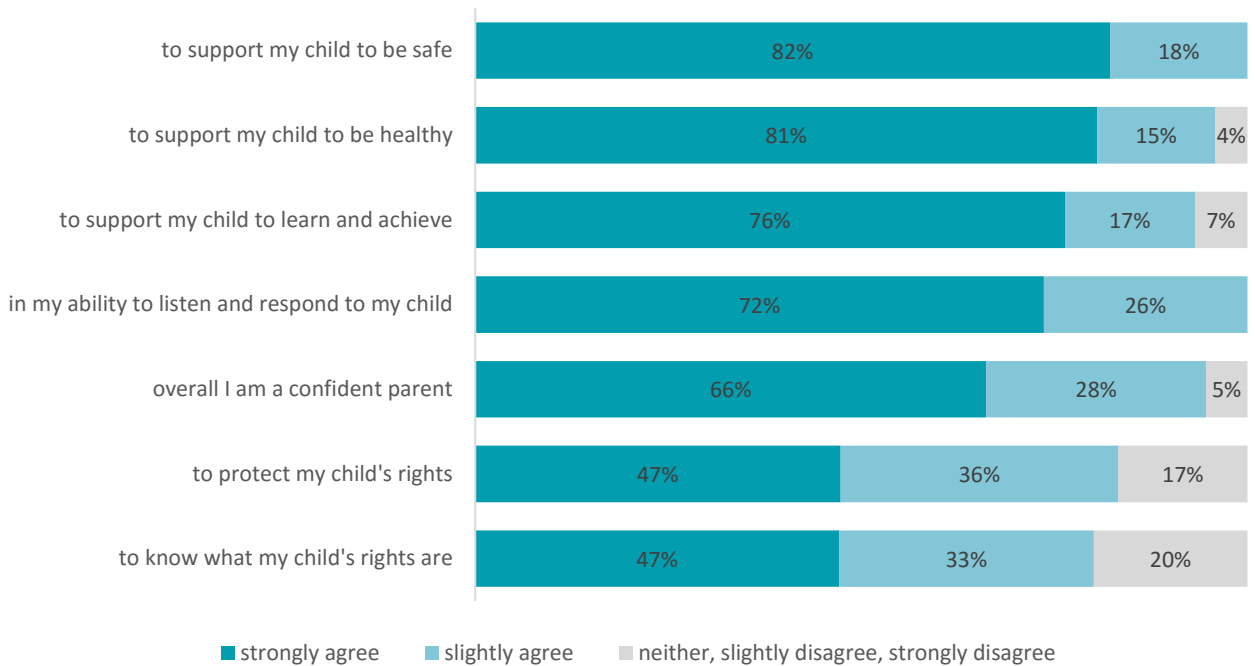
Figure 1.2 Comparing the response of current parents with adults that were not current parents: percentage answering very important, sorted by difference in response



- a greater percentage of current parents of children thought it *very important* for government to offer services and support in all areas
- the difference in response of current parents of children and non-current parents of children was most marked in relation to their responses related to children's and young peoples' services, e.g. *parenting and family support*, and *youth support and unemployment*

Parenting confidence

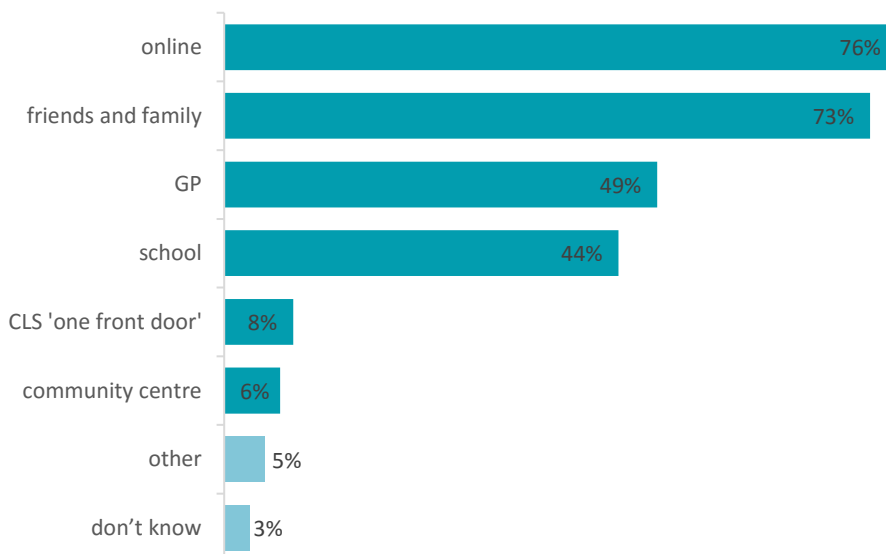
Figure 1.3 As a parent I am confident...



- in general, most adults *strongly* or *slightly agreed* that that they are confident to support their child to be *safe* and *healthy*, and to *listen and respond* to their child
- in the 16-34 year old age group, 9% of parents *slightly disagreed* with the statement *overall I am a confident parent*: this percentage reduced considerably in the older age groups

Parental support

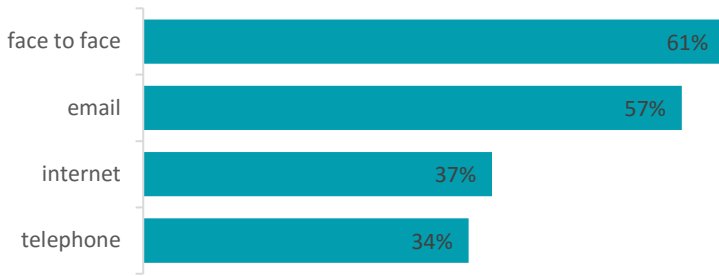
Figure 1.4 Where parents get their support



- around three-quarters of parents reported getting their support *online* (76%) and from *friends and family* (73%)
- fewer than one in ten reported getting their support from the Government of Jersey's *Customer and Local Services 'One front door'* (8%) or a *local community centre* (6%)

Preference for accessing parental support

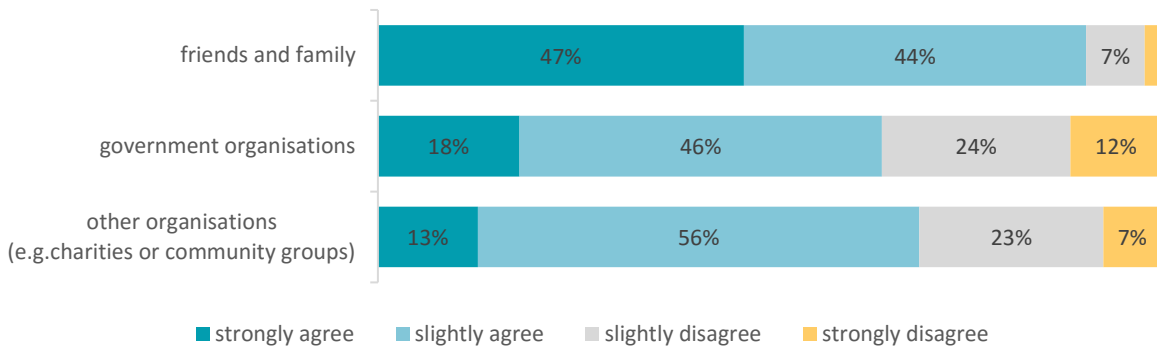
Figure 1.5 How would you prefer to have contact with services offering advice and help to parents?



- three-fifths of parents preferred to have contact with support services *face to face* (61%) or via *email* (57%). This compared to fewer than two-fifths (37%) that preferred to have contact over the *internet* or a third via *telephone* (34%)

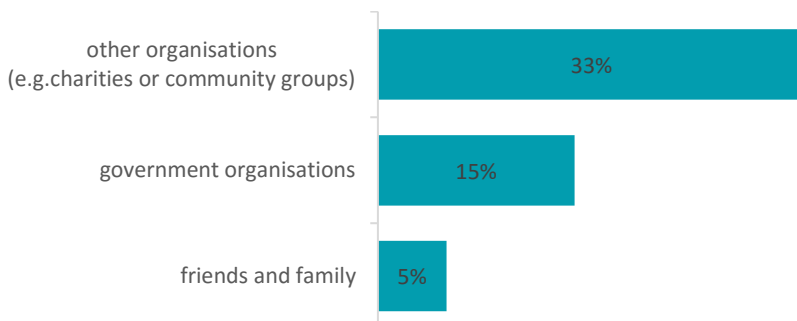
Ease of access to parental support

Figure 1.6 As a parent or carer, I have generally found it easy to access advice or help from...



- nine out of ten (90%) of parents / carers *agreed (strongly or slightly)* that it was easy to access advice or help from *friends or family*
- about two-thirds of parents / carers *agreed (strongly or slightly)* that it was easy to access advice or help from *other organisations* e.g. *charities or community groups* (69%) or *government organisations* (64%)

Figure 1.7 Percentage that responded 'not applicable' to question on accessing help from different sources



- when asked whether they found it easy to access help and advice from different sources, a third (33%) of parents / carers responded *not applicable* to *other organisations* (e.g. *charities or community groups*), one in seven (15%) responded *not applicable* to *government organisations* and one in twenty (5%) parents responded *not applicable* to *friends or family*, indicating that they had not required help or advice from those sources

JERSEY YOUTH SERVICE



71% of adults had heard of Jersey Youth Service (JYS)

a higher proportion of people in rural (**78%**) and suburban (**77%**) parishes had heard of JYS than those in St Helier (**61%**)



78% of people were aware that Jersey Youth Service offer youth projects

but **40%** or fewer were aware of its work with young carers, youth inclusion projects and LGBTQ Jersey

in **1 in 4** households with children, at least one of those children attended a project or centre run by JYS



'not interested' was the main reason children didn't attend JYS projects or centres

but **7%** of households reported 'not enough money' as a factor



Chapter 2: Jersey Youth Service

Knowledge of Jersey Youth Service

Figure 2.1 Have you heard of Jersey Youth Service? Percentage answering Yes: by age-group

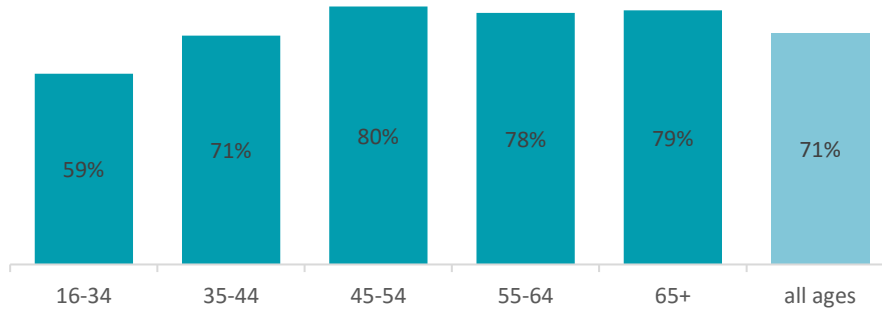
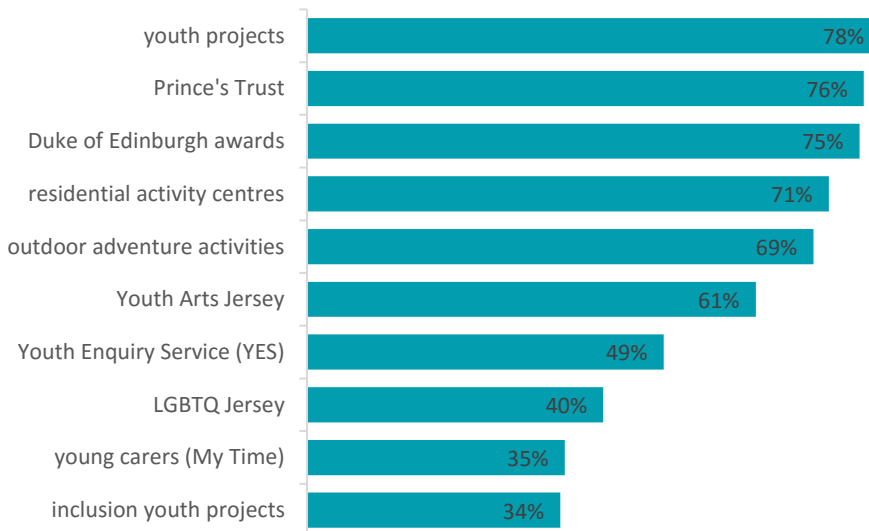


Figure 2.2 Have you heard of Jersey Youth Service? Percentage answering Yes: by parish type¹



Knowledge of what Jersey Youth Service offers

Figure 2.3 Did you know the Jersey Youth Service offers the following services? Percentage answering yes (of those that had heard of Jersey Youth Service)

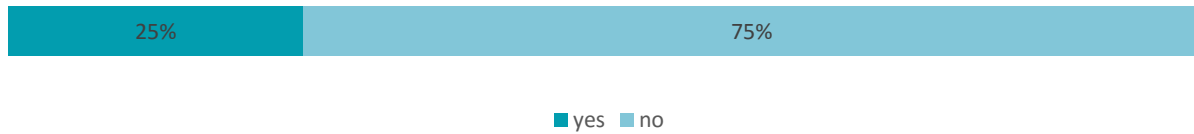


- seven in ten (71%) of adults had heard of Jersey Youth Service. 16-34 year olds were least likely to have heard of JYS (59%), whilst 45-54 year olds were the most likely to have heard of JYS (80%)
- of those adults that had heard of JYS, over three-quarters knew that JYS offered *youth projects*, *Prince's Trust* and *Duke of Edinburgh awards*. Around a third knew that JYS offered *inclusion youth projects* and *services for young carers*

¹ See Annex: methodology for a definition of urban, suburban and rural parish types

Jersey Youth Service attendance

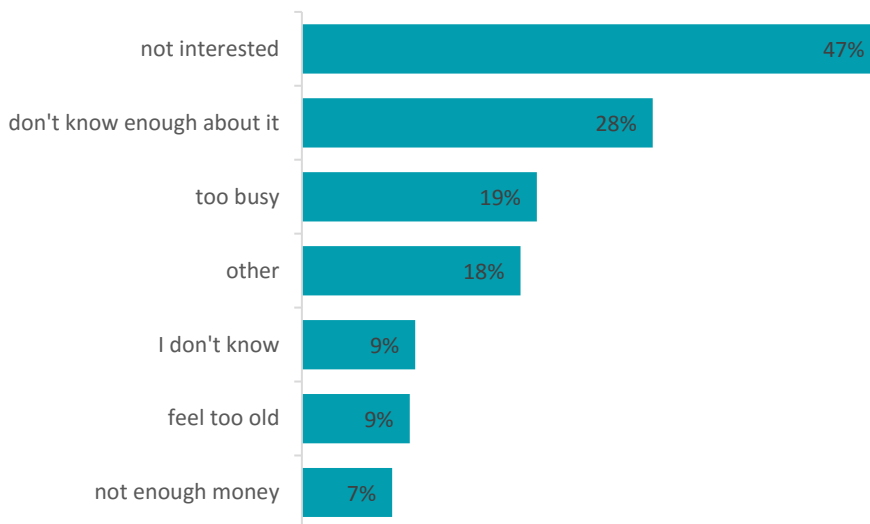
Figure 2.4 Do any of the young people (aged between 9 and 25 years) in your household attend a youth project or centre run by Jersey Youth Service?



- of households that had heard of Jersey Youth Service, and had children aged 9-25 years, 25% had a child or young person that had attended a project or centre run by Jersey Youth Service

Reasons for not engaging with Jersey Youth Service

Figure 2.5 If the young people or children in your household don't attend a Jersey Youth Service centre or project, why not?



- almost half (47%) of households with children that didn't attend a Jersey Youth Service centre or project, reported that their children were 'not interested', this was fairly consistent across all parish types: rural, suburban and urban
- about one in fifteen (7%) households reported their child didn't go to a Jersey Youth Service centre or project due to not having enough money.

POST 18 YEARS EDUCATION

nine out of ten (90%) adults felt that it was **fairly** or **very important** to go on to **higher education**



75% of adults felt that **higher education opportunities** should be **increased** on the Island



79% of adults felt that **students** should **pay at least something** towards **tuition fees**



93% of adults felt that students should **pay at least something** towards their **maintenance fees**

47% of working age adults felt they would benefit from **leadership training**

personal satisfaction was the **benefit** of adult education or training **most frequently** cited by working age adults



The most frequently reported **obstacles** to people undertaking **adult education or training** were



time (48%)
and
cost (38%)



Chapter 3: Post 18 years education

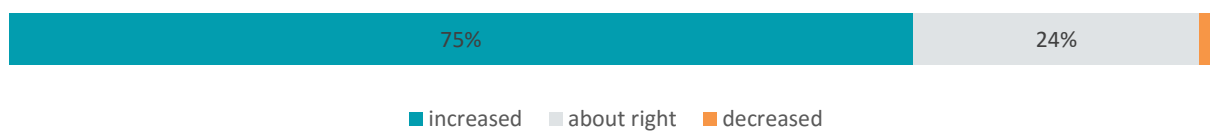
Higher education

Figure 3.1 How important do you think it is for a young person to go on to higher education to obtain better career prospects and / or prosperity?



- the majority (90%) of adults thought that it was *very* or *fairly important* to go on to higher education. This was consistent across all age groups
- only half of adults born in Jersey (48%) thought it was *very important* to go on to higher education compared to 60% of adults from *elsewhere in the British Isles* and 80% from other countries

Figure 3.2 Do you think that opportunities for Jersey young people to do a higher education course here on the Island should be...



- three quarters (75%) of adults thought that higher education opportunities should be *increased* on-Island: only one percent thought that they should be *decreased*
- responses differ between age groups: over 80% of those aged 16-44 years thought opportunities should be increased compared to 63% of both those aged 55-64 years and those aged 65 years or over

Figure 3.3 Thinking about higher education tuition fees, how much should students or their families contribute towards the cost?

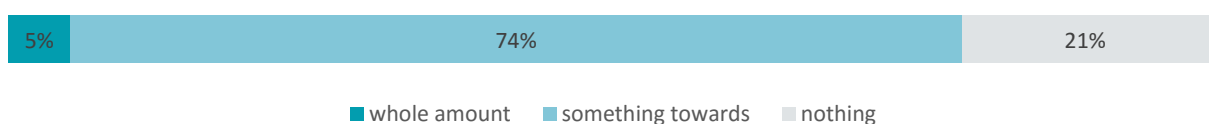
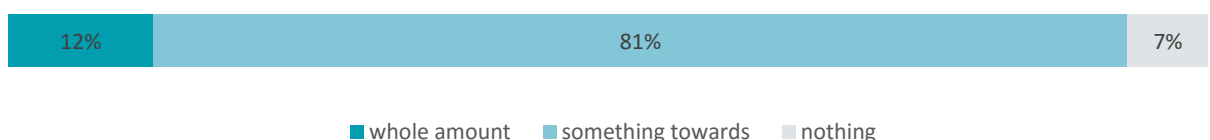


Figure 3.4 Thinking about higher education maintenance fees, how much should students or their families contribute towards the cost?



- the majority of adults thought that students or their families should pay at least *something towards* their higher education fees: almost 80% thought that students or their families should pay at least *something towards* their *tuition fees*, and over 90% thought that students or their families should pay at least *something towards* their *maintenance fees*
- over a quarter (29%) of current parents of children and young people thought students and their families should pay *nothing* for their tuition fees, compared to 15% of adults that are not current parents

Figure 3.5 How likely do you think it is that any of your children who are at school will go on to higher education?

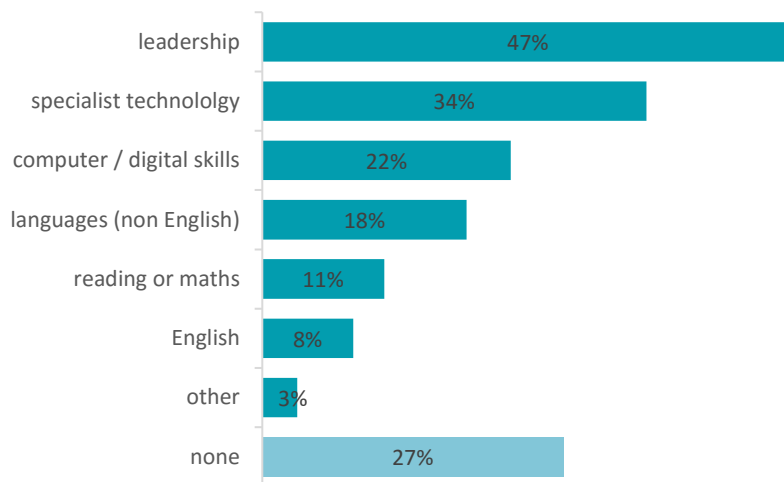


- of households with school-aged children, over 90% thought it *very* or *fairly likely* that at least one of their children would go on to higher education

Lifelong learning

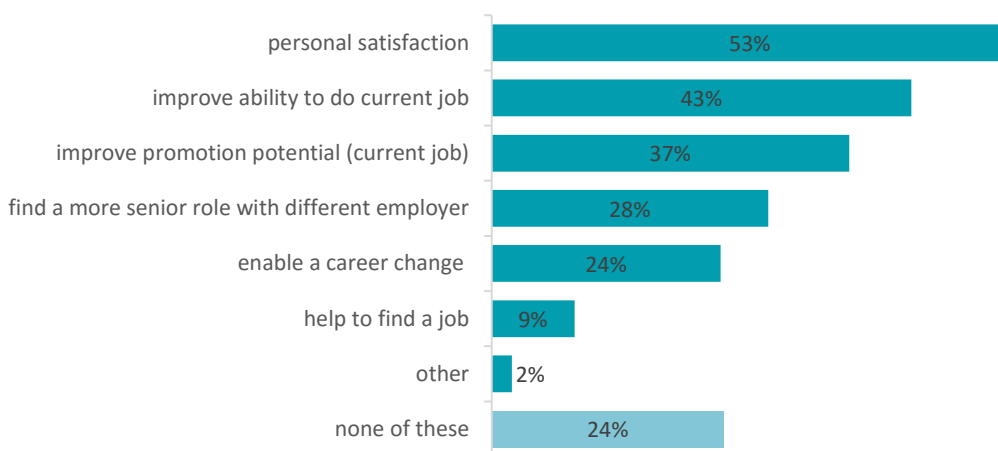
A series of questions was asked about adult education or training for people’s work or career. The results below are limited to responses from adults of working age (16-64 years).

Figure 3.6 In relation to your work / career, do you feel you would benefit from training in any of the following?



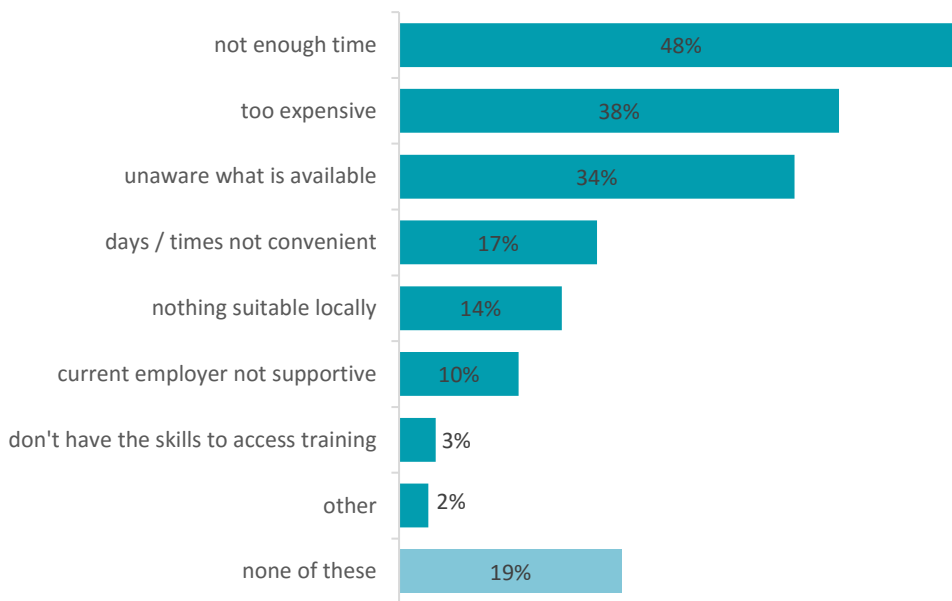
- a quarter (27%) of working age adults didn’t feel that they would benefit from adult education or training
- half (47%) of working age adults felt that they would benefit from *leadership training*; a third (34%) from *specialist technology training*

Figure 3.7 How do you think the training would benefit you?



- personal satisfaction* was the most prevalent benefit of adult education or training cited by working aged adults, this was followed by *improved ability to do current job* and *improve promotion prospects in current job*. A smaller proportion cited reasons connected with *changing employers, changing careers or finding a job* as a benefit of adult education or training

Figure 3.8 Are any of the following preventing you from having the training?



- time and cost were the most often reported obstacles to people undertaking adult education or training. Almost half (48%) of working aged adults reported *not enough time*, and almost two-fifths (38%) reported it was *too expensive*
- one in ten (10%) of working aged people reported that their *current employer was not supportive* of them undertaking adult education or training
- a fifth (19%) of working aged people reported nothing was preventing them from having adult education or training

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK

one in twenty five employees (**4%**) reported being on a **zero-hours contract** in their main job
of these, **84%** were **fairly** or **very satisfied** with it



employees were **contracted** to work a **37 hour week** on average (median)



but **usually worked** an average of **40 hours**

there were **significant differences** in the percentage of **males** and **females** that **agreed** or **strongly agreed** with statements of



sexual inequality in their **workplace**

73% of working adults **agreed** or **strongly agreed** that they would be **willing to negotiate for a pay rise or promotion...**



this included a higher percentage of **men (81%)** than **women (66%)**

almost **two-thirds of people** considered

job security (65%)

and

job flexibility (59%)

to be **more important** than **pay**



Chapter 4: 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 years for women, inclusive).

- around nine out of ten (90%) adults were economically active
- the economic activity rate from this survey continued to be slightly higher than the rate from the full population census, indicating that there may be a bias due to the higher tendency for working adults to respond to the JOLS survey

Table 4.1 Economic activity rates (working age adults)

	2019 survey	2011 census
men (16-64 years)	89%	86%
women (16-59 years)	91%	77%

Profession

Table 4.2 Proportion of working people in different occupations (male and female aged 16 years or older)

	Male	Female
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	11%	10%
technical or craft occupation e.g. motor mechanic, fitter, inspector, plumber, printer, tool maker, electrician, gardener	12%	<1%
clerical or intermediate occupation e.g. secretary, personal assistant, clerical worker, office clerk, call centre agent, nursing auxiliary, nursery nurse	5%	28%
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 below), software designer, fund administrator	39%	42%
middle or junior manager e.g. office manager, retail manager, bank manager, restaurant manager, warehouse manager, publican	16%	8%
senior manager (usually responsible for planning, organising and co-ordinating work) e.g. finance manager, chief executive	17%	11%

- very few females, fewer than one percent, worked in a *technical or craft occupation*
- a significantly higher percentage of females (28%) were employed in *clerical or intermediate occupations* compared to males (5%)

Hours worked

Table 4.3 Median² contracted hours and usual hours worked by employees³, by profession

	Contracted Hours	Usual Hours
technical or craft occupation	40.0	40.0
routine, semi-routine, manual or service occupation	37.5	39.0
professional occupation	37.0	39.4
middle or junior manager	37.0	41.0
senior manager	37.0	45.0
clerical or intermediate occupation	36.0	37.5
all	37.0	40.0

- people working for an employer reported being contracted to work a median average of 37.0 hours per week in their main job, but usually worked a median average of 40.0 hours per week
- males working for an employer reported being contracted to work a median average of 37.5 hours per week compared to females, who reported 36.0 hours per week, however...
- ...males reported usually working a median average of 40.0 hours per week compared to females, who reported 37.5 hours per week
- analysis of both contracted and usual hours worked showed little difference between the different age-groups: the exception being those aged 65 years or over that showed a lower median average for both contracted and usual hours worked

Holidays

Table 4.4 How many days of paid holiday are you entitled to per year?

	Median	Mean
routine, semi-routine, manual or service occupation	21.0	21.7
technical or craft occupation	22.0	21.0
clerical or intermediate occupation	25.0	23.7
middle or junior manager	25.0	25.1
professional occupation	26.0	25.3
senior manager	28.0	27.4
all workers	25.0	24.6

- the average (median) number of paid days holiday for adults working for an employer was 25. This was consistent for both males and females and there was little difference across age groups

Multiple jobs

Do you currently do any other paid employment, in addition to your main job, for more than 3 hours per week?

- the number of workers who reported having at least one other job in addition to their main job was around one in fourteen (7%)
- the median average of hours worked in additional jobs was 8.0 (a slight increase from 7.3 hours in 2018)

² Median average has been reported in this section to avoid a small number of extreme values affecting the results.

³ Excludes self-employed

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 reported that they would prefer to work longer hours if given the opportunity
- those workers preferring to work longer hours, reported wanting to work a median average of 9.5 additional hours

Zero-hours contracts

Are you employed under a ‘zero-hours’ contract in your main job?

- one in twenty five (4%) employees reported being on a ‘zero-hours’ contract in their main job
- three-quarters (75%) employees reporting being on a ‘zero-hours’ contract in their main job were female

Due to the small number of responses from employees on zero-hours contracts, only limited analysis is possible on the following zero-hours related questions.

How satisfied are you with being on a ‘zero-hours’ contract?

- of those employees working on a ‘zero-hours’ contract, 84% were *very* or *fairly satisfied*

Would you like to work more hours than what you typically receive under your zero-hour contract in an average week?

- almost four in ten (38%) of employees working on a zero-hours contract wanted to work more hours in a typical week

Are any of these a problem for you, as a direct result of being on a zero-hours contract?

- half (50%) of employees on a zero-hour contract reported having fewer employment benefits (e.g. pension or sick pay) as a *slight* or *significant problem*

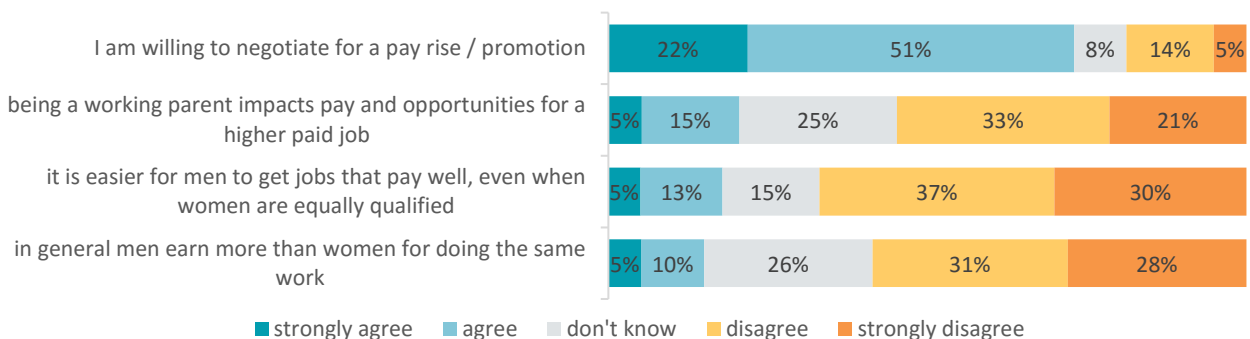
Advantages gained from being on a zero-hours contract

- of those employed on a zero-hours contract, 80% reported *flexibility to suit their circumstances* as an advantage

Pay at work

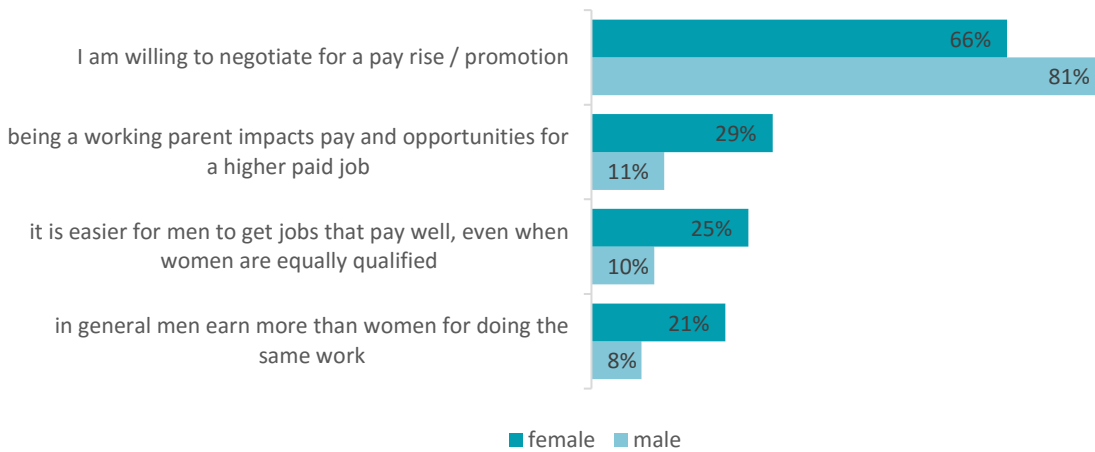
Equality in my workplace

Figure 4.1 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? In my place of work...



- fewer than a fifth of employees agreed that in their place of work, men earned more than women for the same work (15%); it was easier for men to get jobs that paid well even when women were equally qualified (18%); or being a working parent impacted pay and opportunities (20%)
- this analysis only included *employees*, however including all workers (i.e. also including those *self-employed*) made little overall difference

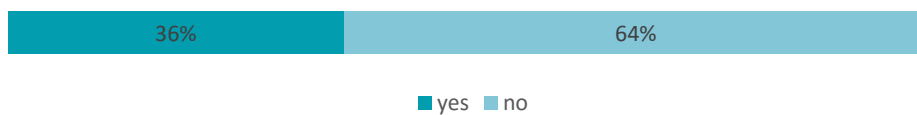
Figure 4.2 Percentages that agree or strongly agree by sex. In my place of work...



- there were significant differences between the percentages of male and female employees that *agreed* or *strongly agreed* with the statements on equality in their workplace

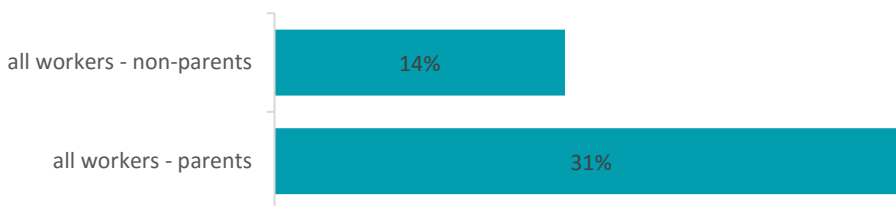
Working Parents

Figure 4.3 Are you a working parent of a child under 16 years?



- over one-third (36%) of employees were parents of a child under 16 years. The figure was similar for all workers (i.e. employees and self-employed)

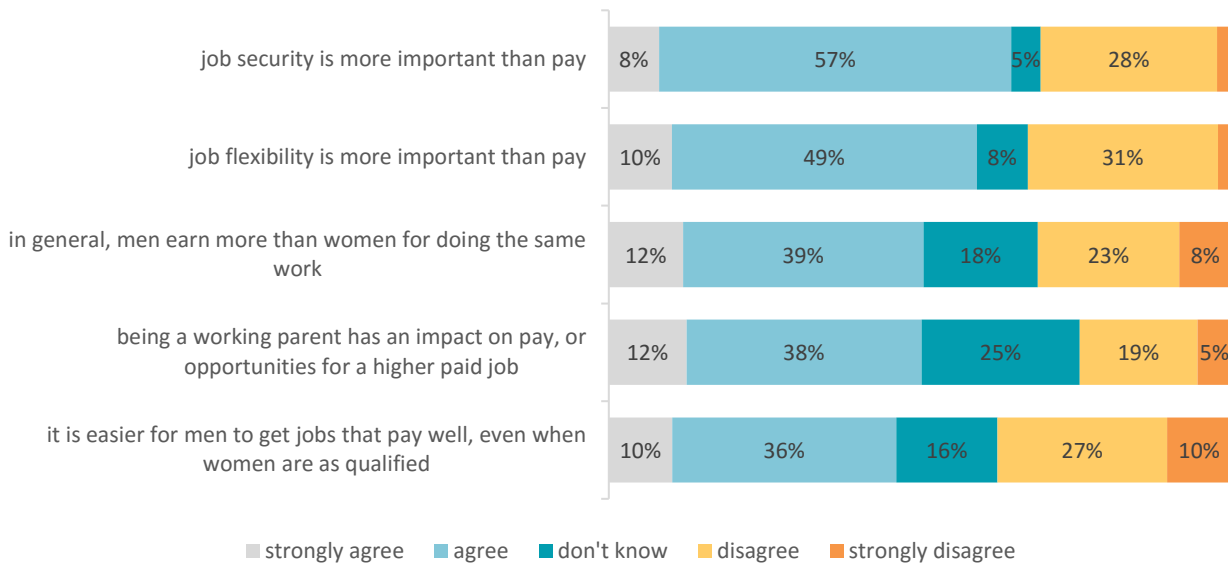
Figure 4.4 ‘being a working parent impacts pay and opportunities for a higher paid job’ – percentage that agree or agree strongly; by parents and non-parents



- almost a third (31%) of employees who were parents thought that in their workplace, *being a working parent impacted pay and opportunities*, compared to one in seven (14%) of employees that were not parents

General opinions on the workplace

Figure 4.5 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? All people



- the percentage of all people that *strongly agreed* or *agreed* that in general, men earn more than women, it is easier to men to get well paid jobs and *being a working parent has an impact on pay or opportunities* was higher than the percentage that *strongly agreed* or *agreed* with the same question when asked of employees about their place of work
- almost two-thirds (65%) of all people considered *job security* more important than pay and 59% of people considered *job flexibility* more important than pay
- the same analysis of only workers gave similar results. Workers were slightly (between 3 and 5 percentage points) less likely to *agree* or *strongly agree* with all the statements, except for ‘job flexibility is more important than pay’: here workers were slightly more likely to *agree* or *strongly agree*

HEALTH



a **quarter** of Jersey adults (**25%**) reported having a longstanding **physical** or **mental health condition**

three-quarters of Jersey adults agreed slightly or strongly that they were **confident** they could help **prevent** or **reduce health problems**



one-third of adults (**33%**) had taken a course of **antibiotics** within the previous **12 months**

eight out of **ten** adults (**80%**) claimed to have a **good** or **very good understanding** of the term '**antibiotic resistance**' ... but only **39%** correctly answered 5 questions relating to the use of antibiotics



half (**51%**) of Jersey adults reported doing at least the **recommended minimum** amount of exercise...

equivalent of **150 minutes** of moderate exercise per week



nine in ten (**91%**) adults agreed that **healthy eating** was **important** to them...



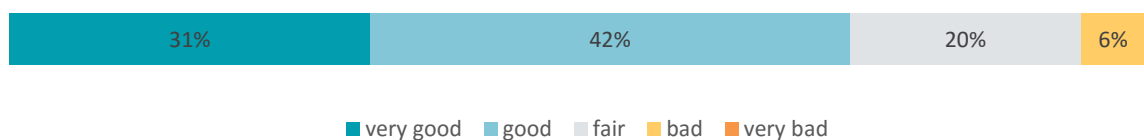
...**two-thirds** of adults (**65%**) ate fewer than the **recommended 5 portions** of **fruit** and **vegetables** the previous day

Chapter 5: Health

General health

How is your health in general?

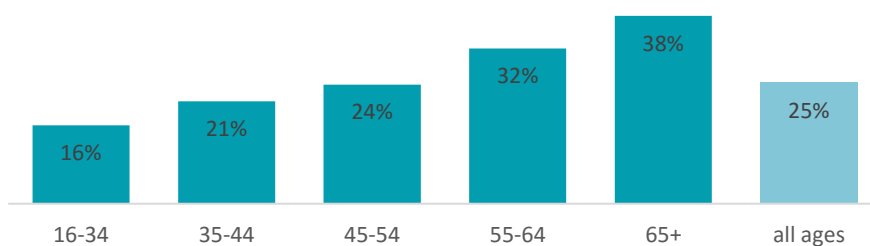
Figure 5.1 Self-rated general health



- almost three-quarters of adults (73%) described their health as *good* or *very good*. This proportion is down from 81% in 2018
- the percentage describing their health as *good*, *bad* and *very bad* was fairly constant over all age groups. Those describing their health as *very good* decreased with age, with a corresponding increase in those who described their health as *fair*

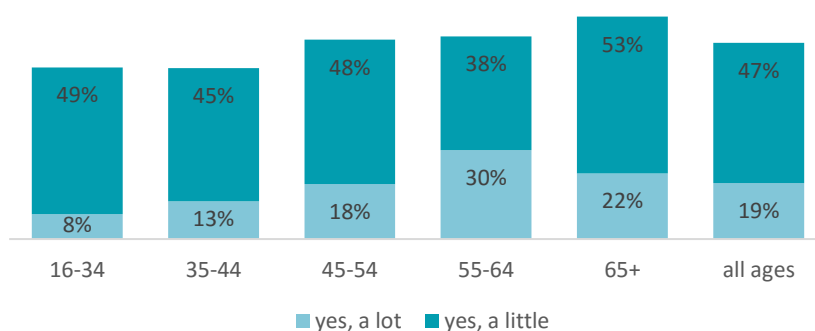
Longstanding conditions

Figure 5.2 Percentage of adults with physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more: by age



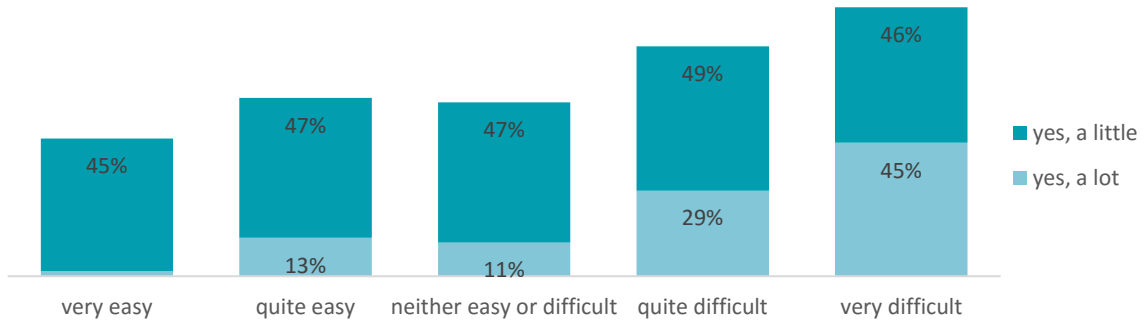
- a quarter (25%) of all adults reported having a longstanding physical or mental health condition: similar to 2018 (27%)
- the proportion of adults that reported a longstanding health condition increased with age. Over a third (38%) of those aged 65 years or over reported a longstanding health condition

Figure 5.3 Percentage of people that were limited in their day to day activities by their longstanding health condition: by age



- two-thirds (66%) of people reporting a longstanding health condition also reported that it affected their day to day activities either *a little* or *a lot*

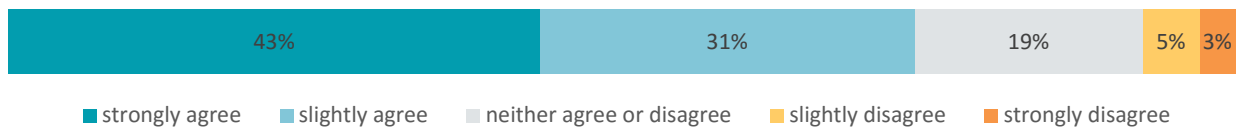
Figure 5.4 Percentage of people that were limited in their day to day activities by their longstanding health condition: by how the household copes financially



- the percentage of adults whose day to day activities were affected *a lot* by their longstanding health condition differs by how their household was coping financially (see Wellbeing section). Almost half (45%) of adults whose household found coping financially *very difficult* also had their day to day activities affected *a lot* by their longstanding health condition. This compared to 2% of adults whose household found coping financially *very easy*

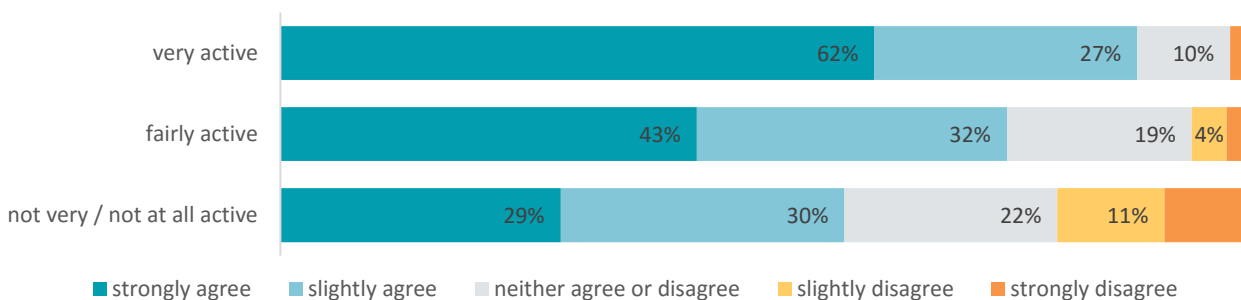
Confidence to prevent or reduce health problems

Figure 5.5 I am confident I can help prevent or reduce problems associated with my health...



- almost three-quarters (74%) of adults *slightly agreed* or *strongly agreed* that they were confident they could help to prevent or reduce their health problems
- eight out of ten (80%) males *slightly agreed* or *strongly agreed* with this statement, compared to seven out of ten (68%) females
- the percentage that *slightly agreed* or *strongly agreed* with the statement remained fairly constant across the age groups between 16 and 64 years (between 80% and 73%), before dropping to 63% in the 65 years or over group
- one quarter (25%) of adults with a longstanding illness or disability *strongly agreed* with the statement, compared to half (50%) of those with no longstanding condition

Figure 5.6 I am confident I can help prevent or reduce problems associated with my health... by self-assessed physical activity level



- almost 90% of adults describing themselves as very active also *agreed* with the statement about confidence to prevent / reduce health problems. This compares to 59% of adults that described themselves as *not very* or *not at all active*

Body mass index (BMI)

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

$$\frac{65}{1.75 * 1.75} = 21.2$$

The classification of a person’s weight status in terms of BMI values is shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 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

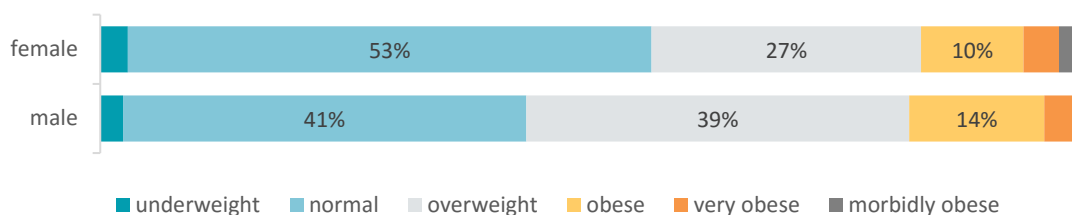
It should also be noted that there is academic evidence to suggest that using self-reported height and weight to look at the distribution of BMI amongst populations can lead to an underestimation of actual rates of obesity. Self-reported BMI has been found to be lower than measured BMI more frequently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

Table 5.2 Distribution of BMI category: by year

BMI classification	2008	2010	2013	2015	2017	2019
underweight	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%
normal	53%	48%	51%	47%	50%	47%
overweight	32%	34%	32%	37%	32%	33%
obese	9%	11%	11%	10%	11%	12%
very obese	2%	4%	4%	2%	3%	3%
morbidly obese	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%

- the distribution has not changed significantly since 2008
- a third of adults were in BMI category *overweight*, one-sixth were *obese*, *very obese* or *morbidly obese*

Figure 5.7 Distribution of BMI category: by sex



- a significantly higher proportion of males were *overweight* compared to females

Waist measurement

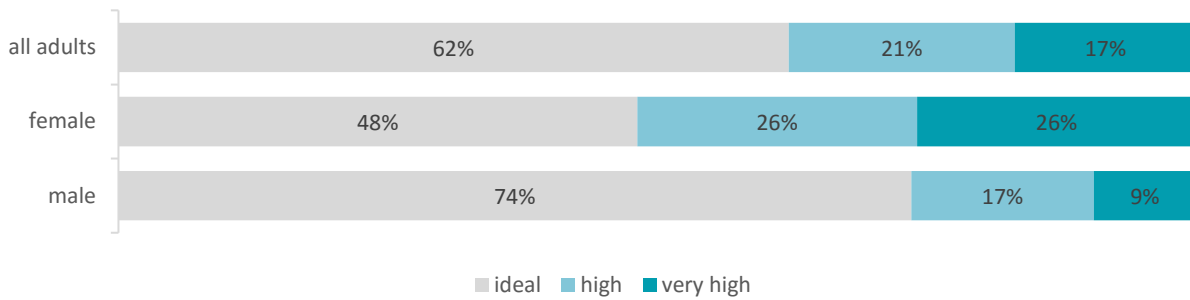
The waist is measured at the mid-point between the bottom of the rib cage and the top of the hips, which for many people is around the level of the navel, and without breathing in. This is not the same as belt size.

A waist measurement of more than 94 cm (37 inches) for men and 80 cm (31.5 inches) for women has been associated with an increased risk of cardio-vascular disease⁴. 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 risk as shown in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Cardio-vascular disease risk by waist size

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)

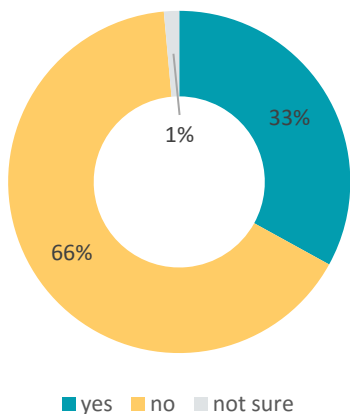
Figure 5.8 Proportion of adults at higher risk of cardio-vascular disease: indicated by waist measurement



- three-fifths (62%) of Jersey adults reported an ‘ideal’ waist measurement
- over half (52%) of women reported a waist measurement associated with a higher risk of cardio-vascular disease, compared to a quarter (26%) of men

Antibiotics

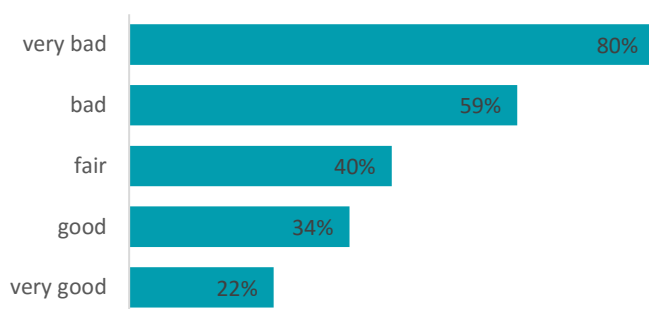
Figure 5.9 Have you taken a course of antibiotics in last 12 months?



- one-third (33%) of adults had taken a course of antibiotics within the previous 12 months
- there was no significant difference between the percentage of males and females or across age groups that had taken a course of antibiotics in the previous 12 months
- however, there were significant differences in the percentages that had taken a course of antibiotics when comparing general health self-assessment (Figure 5.10)

⁴ Classifications as described the UK National Health Service (www.nhs.uk)

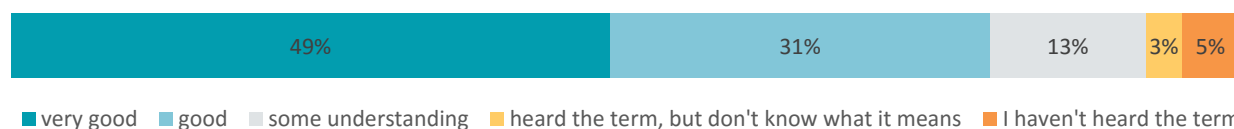
Figure 5.10 Percentage that have taken a course of antibiotics in the last 12 months: by health self-assessment



- people’s self-assessment of their health appeared to be strongly associated with whether or not they have taken a course of antibiotics in the last 12 months. Four in five (80%) of people who described their health as *very bad* had taken a course of antibiotics in the last 12 months compared to around one in five (22%) who described their health as *very good*

Understanding of “Antibiotic resistance”: self-perception

Figure 5.11 When you hear the term “antibiotic resistance”, how do you rate your understanding of what the term means?



- eight out of ten (80%) adults claimed to have a *good* or *very good* understanding of the term ‘antibiotic resistance’. This was equally true of adults that *had* or *had not* taken a course of antibiotics in the previous 12 months

Understanding of “Antibiotic resistance”: measured

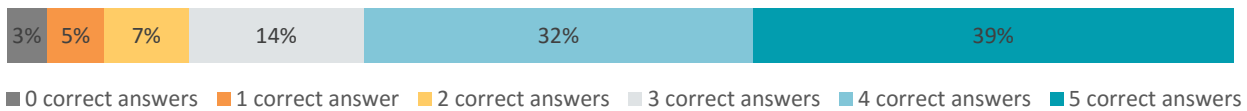
The survey asked a series of five (true / false / don’t know) questions on antibiotics. Table 5.4 details the questions, along with the answers and the percentage of people that answered correctly.

Table 5.4 Questions to measure understanding of antibiotics resistance

Question	Correct answer	Percentage answering correctly
antibiotics are used to treat bacterial infections	true	87%
antibiotics work on colds	false	84%
antibiotics work on flu	false	73%
it is okay to stop taking antibiotics when you feel better	false	85%
if you take antibiotics when you don’t need them, drug-resistant bacteria can develop and spread to other people	true	55%

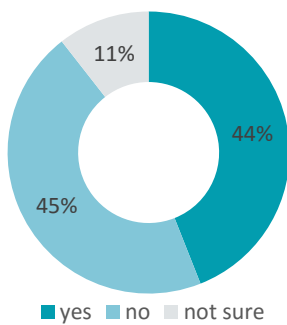
- just over half of people correctly answered that taking un-needed antibiotics can develop drug-resistant bacteria that can spread to others

Figure 5.12 Number of correct answers from series of antibiotics resistance questions



- four in ten (39%) adults were able to answer all five antibiotics questions correctly
- of adults that reported they had a *very good* understanding of the term ‘antibiotic resistance’, just over half (52%) were able to answer all five questions correctly
- over half (52%) of 35-44 year olds were able to answer all five questions correctly, compared to just over a quarter (28%) of those aged 65 years or over

Figure 5.13 Adults that have seen advertising messages advising on how best to use antibiotics

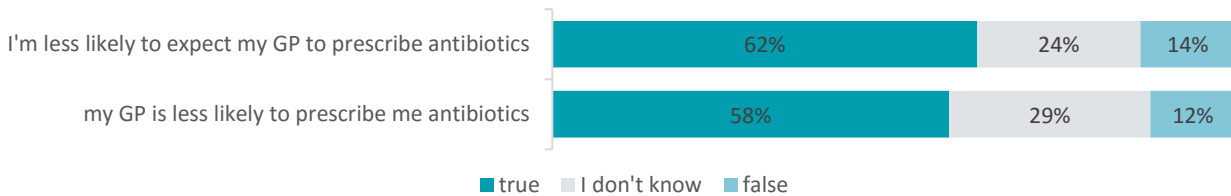


- less than half of all adults (44%) said they had seen advertising messages on how best to use antibiotics
- half (49%) of adults that said they had seen advertising messaging answered all five antibiotics questions correctly, compared to a third (32%) that reported not having seen advertising or being unsure
- these results are broadly similar across sex and age groups

Expectation of GP prescribing antibiotics

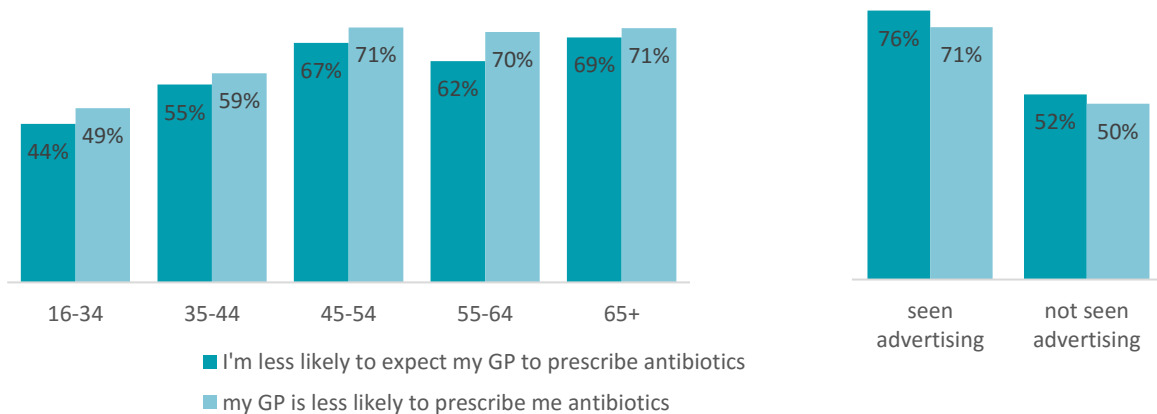
People were asked to comment on two statements to see whether their expectation of being prescribed antibiotics had changed over the last few years.

Figure 5.14 Compared to a few years ago...



- approximately six out of ten people agreed that compared to a few years ago, they were less likely to both expect and to be prescribed antibiotics

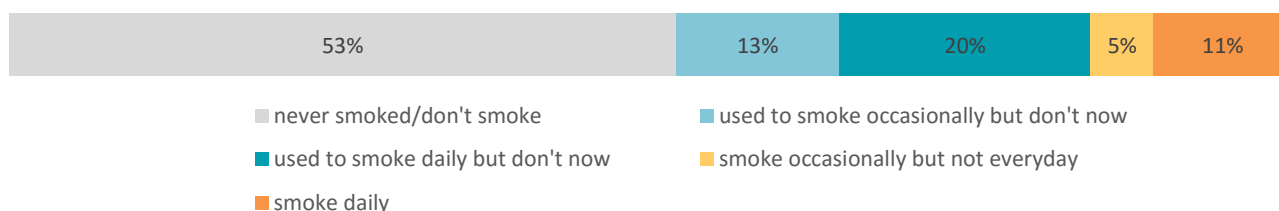
Figure 5.15 Percentage answering ‘true’: by age; seen / not seen advertising



- a greater percentage of adults over the age of 45 years thought it less likely that they would expect, and be prescribed antibiotics compared to adults aged 16-34 years
- a greater percentage of adults that had seen advertising messages on how best to use antibiotics agreed that they were less likely to expect antibiotics from their GP, and their GP was less likely to prescribe them, than in previous years

Smoking

Figure 5.16 Frequency of smoking among adults



- over half (53%) of adults in Jersey had never smoked
- around one in seven (15%) people smoked, either occasionally or daily

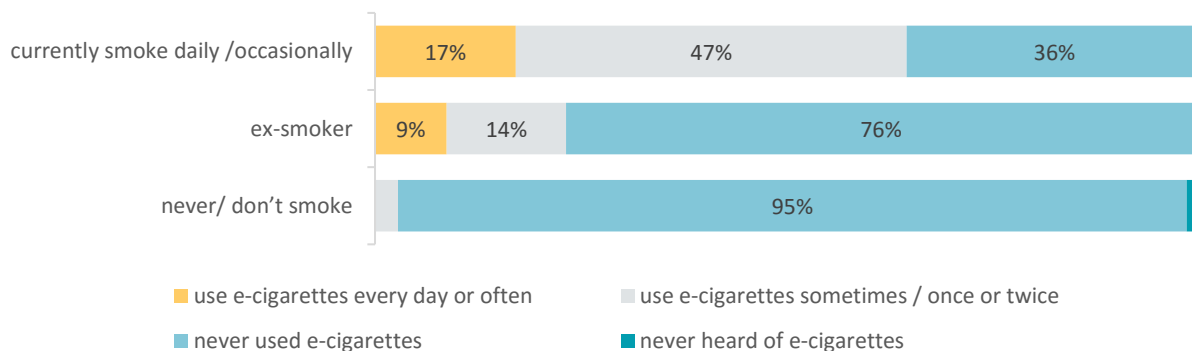
Table 5.5 Percentage of adults who smoke: by year

Percent of responses	2005	2007	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
I have never smoked / I don't smoke	45	48	48	47	46	44	48	50	47	52	53	53
I used to smoke occasionally but don't now	12	15	15	13	15	15	15	14	14	13	17	13
I used to smoke daily but don't now	17	17	16	17	17	18	19	17	20	19	15	20
I smoke occasionally but not everyday	6	6	5	8	6	6	5	6	6	5	5	5
I smoke daily	19	14	16	15	16	16	14	12	13	11	10	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- the proportion of smokers has significantly reduced over the period from 19% in 2005 to 11% in 2019

E-cigarettes

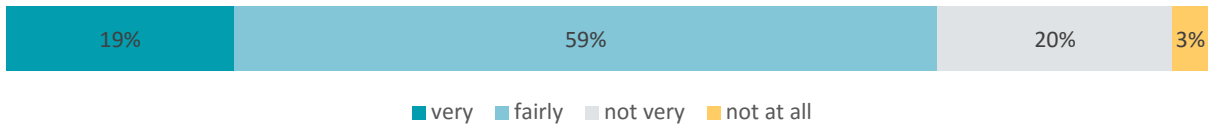
Figure 5.17 Frequency of e-cigarette usage among adults, by smoking status



- two-thirds (64%) of current (regular) smokers also used e-cigarettes. This compared to a quarter (23%) of ex-smokers and 3% of people that had never smoked

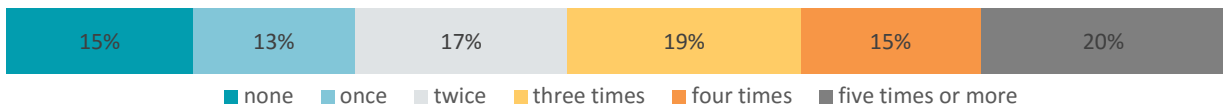
Physical activity

Figure 5.18 How physically active would you say you are?



- almost eight in ten people (78%) thought that they were *very* or *fairly active*

Figure 5.19 Number of times in a typical week doing at least moderate activity for 30 minutes or longer

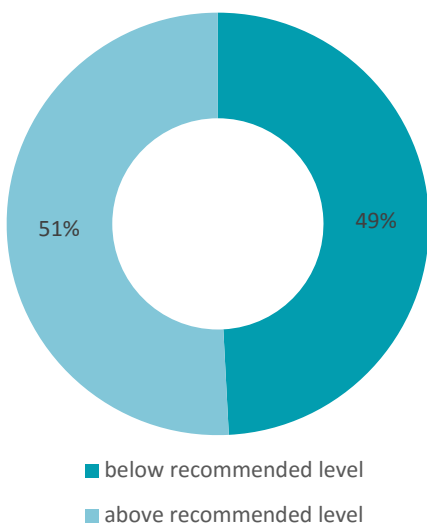


- these figures are different to 2017 figures, however the question was asked in a different way in 2017 so the numbers are not directly comparable⁵

Physical activity guidelines⁶ indicate that adults aged 19 and over should aim for at least

- 150 minutes of moderate aerobic activity (such as cycling or walking) in bouts of 10 minutes or more, each week
Or
- 75 minutes of vigorous aerobic physical activity (such as running or a game of singles tennis) each week
Or
- a mixture of moderate and vigorous aerobic activity which equates to 150 minutes of moderate intensity activity (a general rule of thumb is that 1 minute of vigorous activity provides the same health benefits as 2 minutes of moderate intensity activity)

Figure 5:20 Recommended weekly time spent doing physical activity

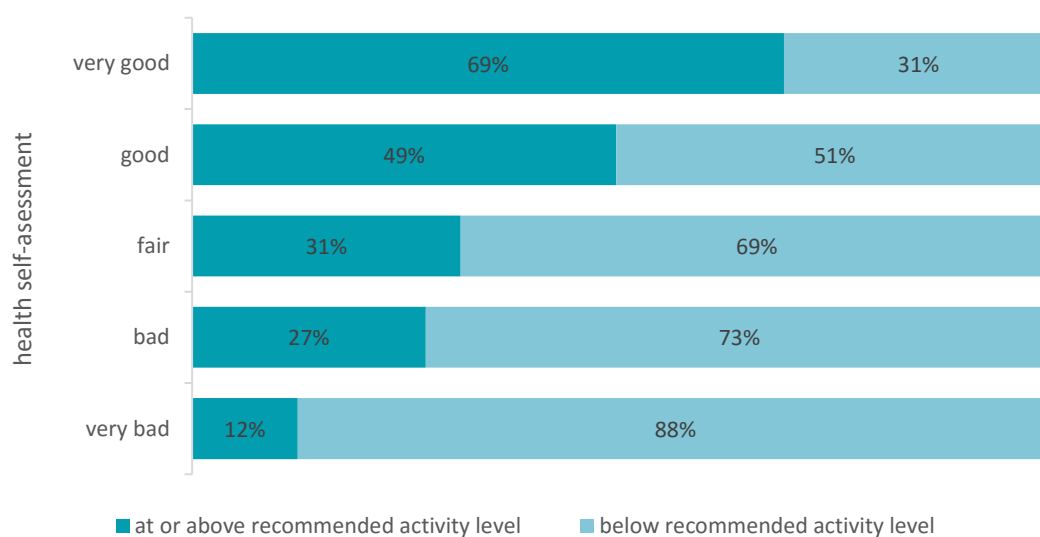


- around half (51%) of Jersey adults reported doing at least the equivalent of 150 minutes of moderate exercise per week
- comparing the subjective question of ‘how physically active are you’ with the more objective measure of people doing at least the equivalent of 150 minutes of moderate exercise per week, 86% of adults describing themselves as *very active* also do at least 150 minutes of exercise, while only 10% of adults describing themselves as *not very active* meet this recommended level

⁵ In 2017, two questions were asked, number of times in a typical week a person was active for 30 minutes or longer in public facilities, and in other ways. These numbers were combined to give a total number of times a person was active. While theoretically this combined number is comparable with the 2019 results, the fact that the question was constructed in a different way may explain the significant difference between the two results.

⁶ Public Health England and NHS, see www.gov.uk and www.nhs.uk

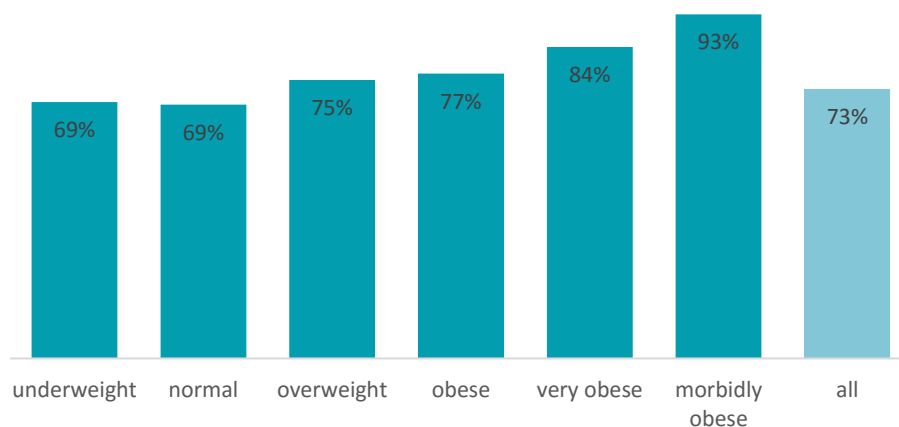
Figure 5.21 Active for recommended level of 150 minutes per week:
by self-assessment of health



- seven out of ten (69%) adults who describe themselves as in very good health are also physically active for at least the minimum recommended guideline of 150 minutes per week. This compares to only one in eight adults (12%) who describe themselves as in very bad health

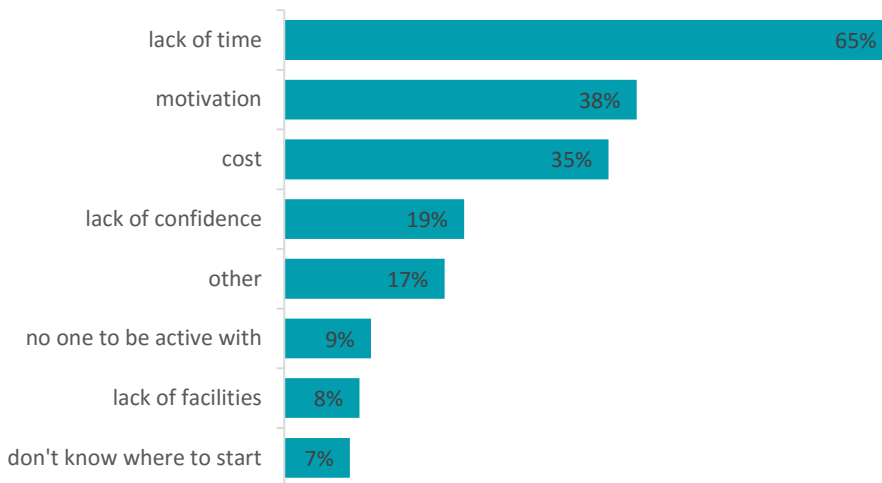
Like to do more physical activity

Figure 5.22 Percentage of adults that would like to do more exercise:
by BMI category



- almost three-quarters (73%) of Jersey adults reported that they would like to do more exercise
- adults with a higher BMI were more likely to want to do more exercise
- differences in general health and long-standing illness were not associated with differences in whether or not people reported that they would like to do more exercise

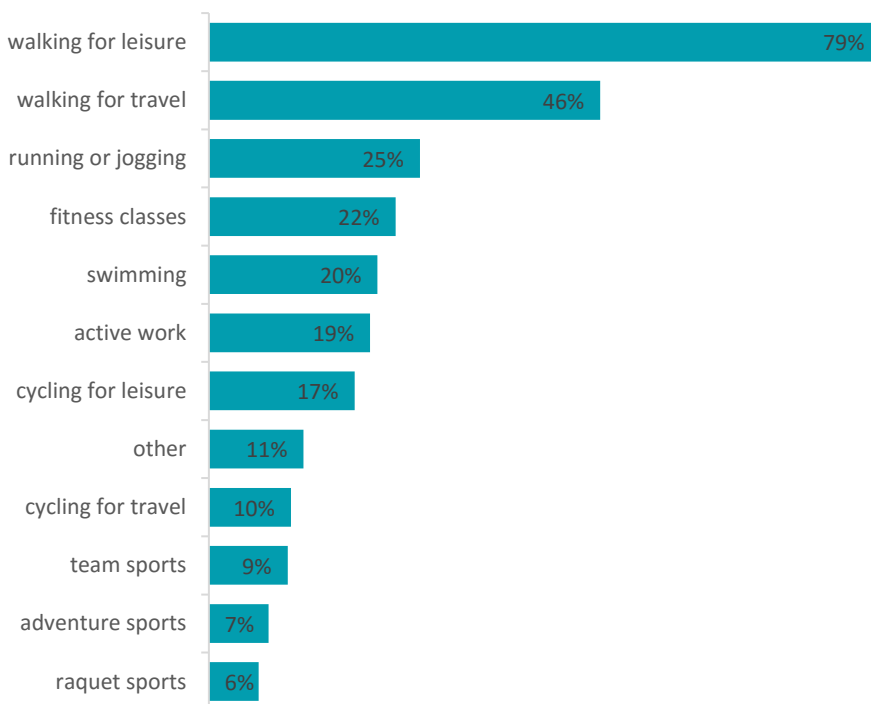
Figure 5.23 Reasons why Jersey adults are not doing more physical activity



- almost two-thirds (65%) of adults who said they would like to do more exercise cited *lack of time* as a reason that they didn't
- a large portion of the *other* category involved a health or medical constraint
- over one third (35%) of adults with a BMI of 30 or over (*obese, very obese or morbidly obese*) and wanting to do more exercise, cited *lack of confidence* as a reason for not doing so, compared to 15% of adults with a BMI under 30 (*underweight, normal weight and overweight*)

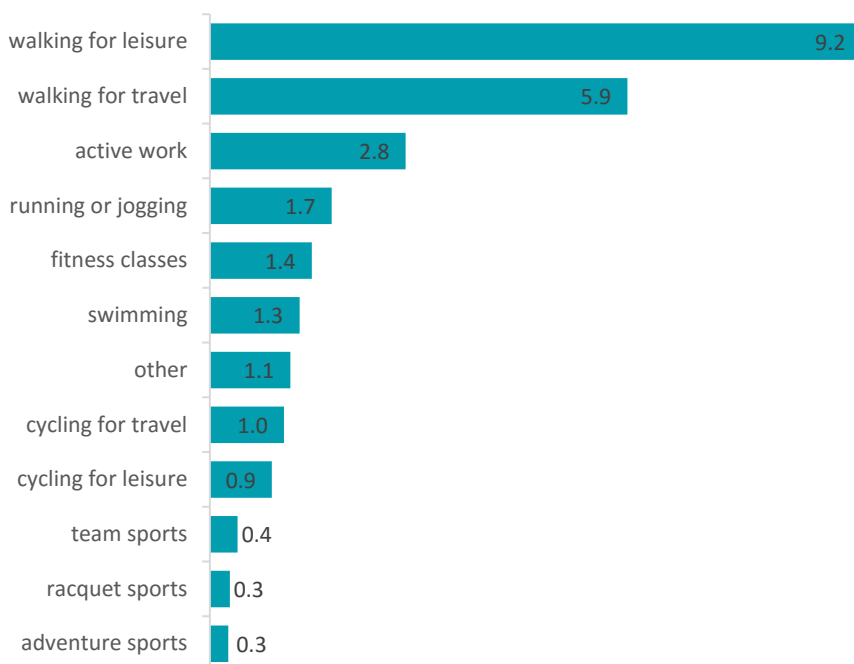
Types of physical activity

Figure 5.24 In the last 28 days, have you been physically active to at least a moderate level of intensity for 30 minutes in any of the following ways?



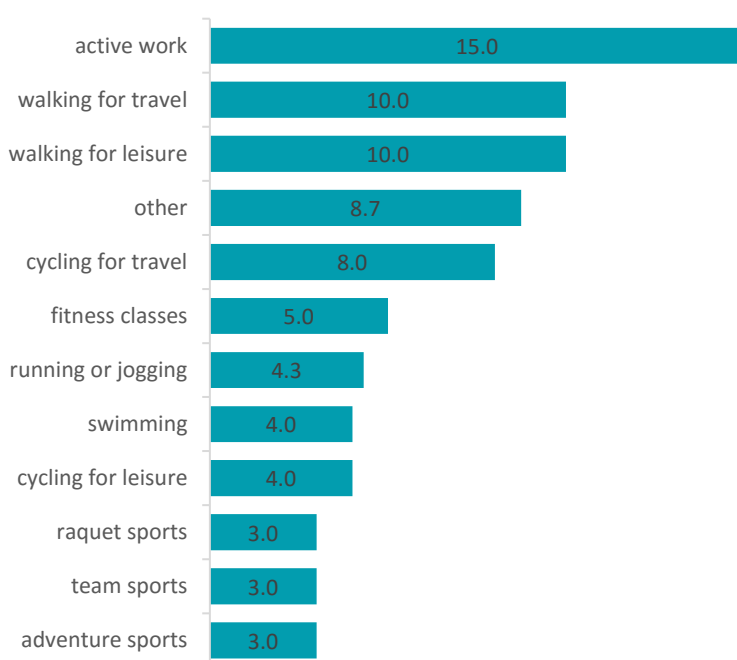
- eight out of ten adults walked for leisure at least once in the previous 28 days
- one in ten adults (10%) had cycled for travel in the previous 28 days
- a quarter (25%) of adults had run / jogged, and a fifth (20%) of adults had swum in the previous 28 days

Figure 5.25 In the last 28 days, how many days have you been physically active to at least a moderate level of intensity for 30 minutes in any of the following ways? Mean average number of days (of whole population – including those that don't do this activity)



- adults walked for leisure on an average (mean) of 9.2 days in the previous 28 days, and walked for travel on 5.9 of the previous 28 days
- on average, people spent less than one day in the previous 28 cycling for leisure, playing team or racquet sports or doing adventure sports

Figure 5.25 In the last 28 days, how many days have you been physically active to at least a moderate level of intensity for 30 minutes in any of the following ways? Median average number of days (only those that take part in the activity)

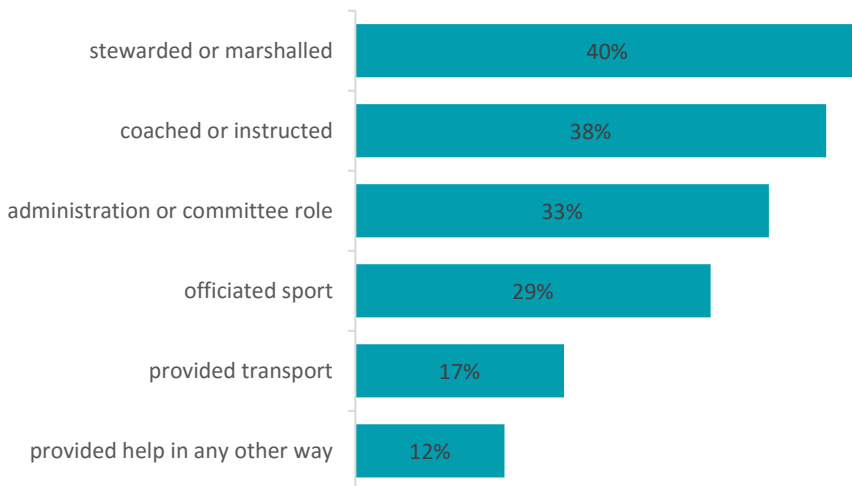


- considering only those that take part in each activity, *active work* was done on the most number of days (15 days on average) in the previous month

Volunteering in sport

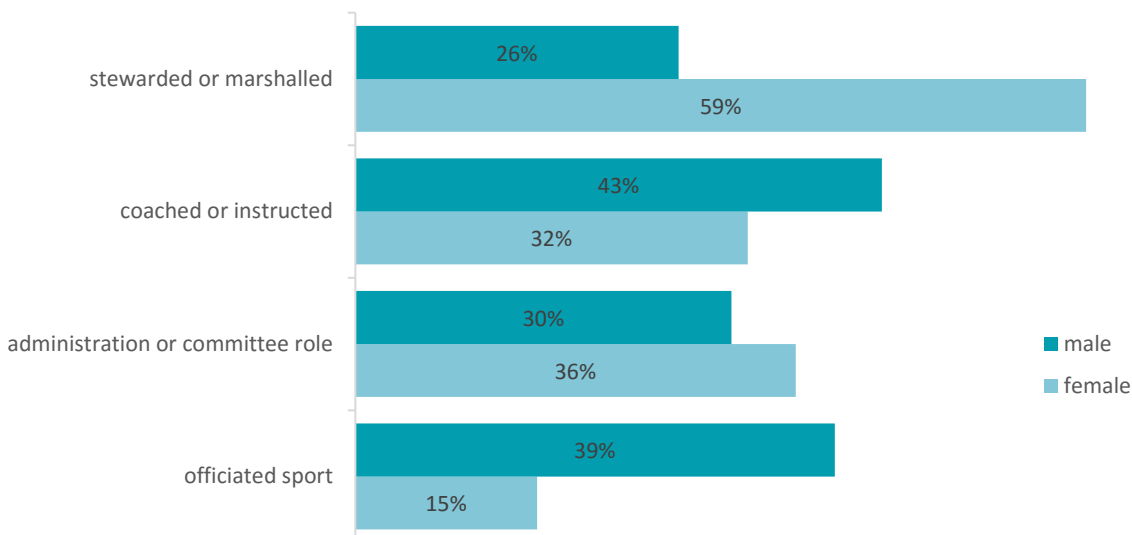
One in ten Jersey adults (10%) reported that they had volunteered in sport or recreation in the previous 12 months. Sport and recreation was one of the most popular forms of volunteering amongst Jersey adults (see Figure 6.12). Considering *only those that volunteered in sport and recreation*, Figure 5.28 shows the types of sport and recreation volunteering in which Jersey adults were involved.

Figure 5.26 If you volunteered in sport or recreation, in which way did you volunteer?



- two-fifths (40%) of adults that had volunteered in sport or recreation in the previous 12 months had been involved in stewarding or marshalling. A similar percentage (38%) had been involved in coaching or instructing

Figure 5.27 If you volunteered in sport or recreation, in which way did you volunteer? By sex

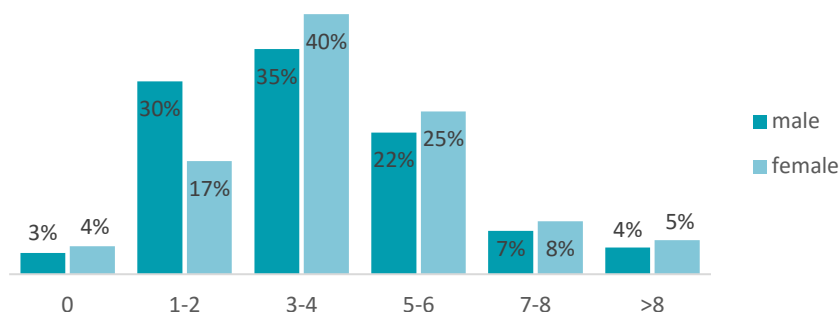


- around six out of ten (59%) of the sport or recreation volunteers were male
- six out of ten (59%) female sports volunteers stewarded or marshalled, compared to quarter (26%) of male sports volunteers
- two-fifths (39%) male sports volunteers officiated in some capacity, compared to 15% of female sports volunteers

Diet

Portions of fruit and vegetables

Figure 5.28 How many portions of fruit and vegetables have you eaten in the last 24 hours?



- slightly over a third (35%) of adults had eaten 5 or more portions of fruit or vegetables in the previous 24 hours. This was fairly similar to previous years (see Table 5.6)

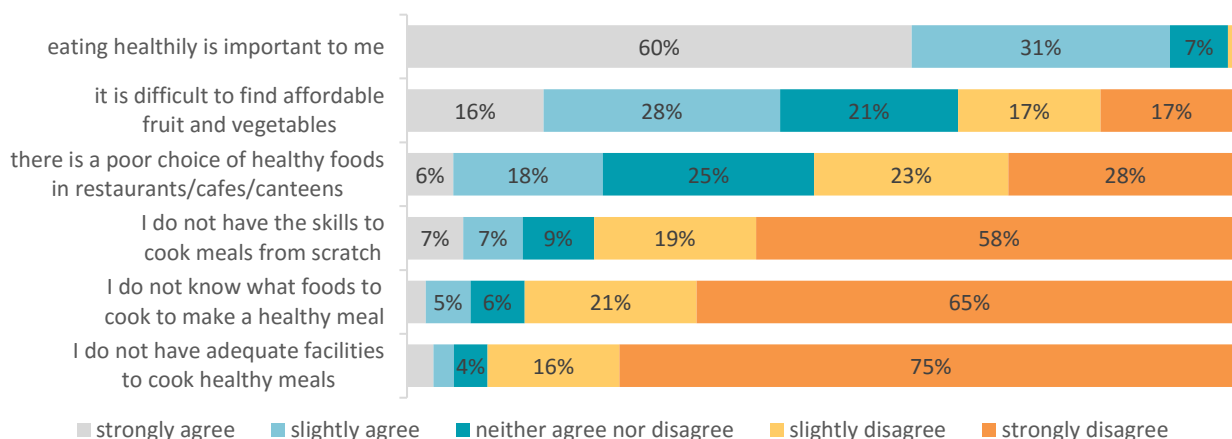
Table 5.6 Portions of fruit and vegetables eaten in the last 24 hours, 2013 - 2019

	2013	2015	2017	2019
0 portions	5%	4%	6%	4%
1 - 4 portions	59%	60%	63%	61%
5+ portions	36%	37%	31%	35%

- fewer than one in twenty-five (4%) adults had eaten no fruit or vegetables the previous day
- a similar proportion of males (33%) and females (38%) ate at least the recommended daily portion of fruit and vegetables the previous day
- over half (55%) of adults classing themselves as *very* physically active ate the recommended daily portion of fruit and vegetables in the previous 24 hours compared to 31% of adults classing themselves as *not very* or *not at all* physically active

Views on healthy eating

Figure 5.29 People were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with statements relating to healthy eating.



- over 90% of adults agreed that eating healthily is important to them
- only 5% of adults agreed that they *don't have adequate facilities to cook healthy meals*, and 7% that they *don't know what foods to cook to make a healthy meal*

WELLBEING

two-thirds of adults scored **highly or very highly** for...
feeling **satisfied** with their life (**66%**)
feeling their life is **worthwhile** (**67%**)
feeling **happy** (**66%**)



30% of adults in Jersey found it



difficult to cope financially



34% reported their **financial situation** was **worse**

than a year previously

50% of **working adults** felt they spent **too much** time **working**

59% felt they had **too little** time with their **families**



people aged **16-64** expected to move **higher up** the **life ladder** in **5 years' time**, compared to people **over 65**, who expected to move **lower down**

31% of adults considered that they had been **discriminated against** in the previous year; this had **risen since 2017**

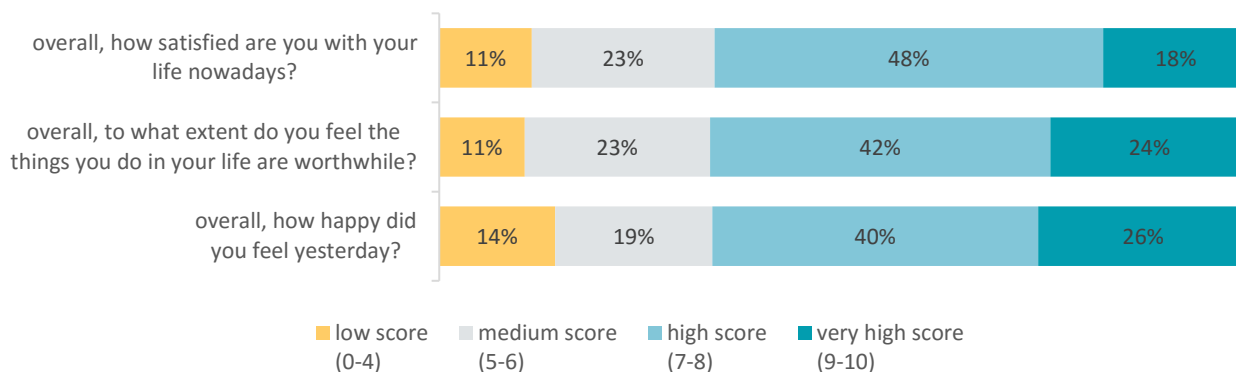


of these, **44%** reported the discrimination had occurred in the **workplace**

Chapter 6: Wellbeing

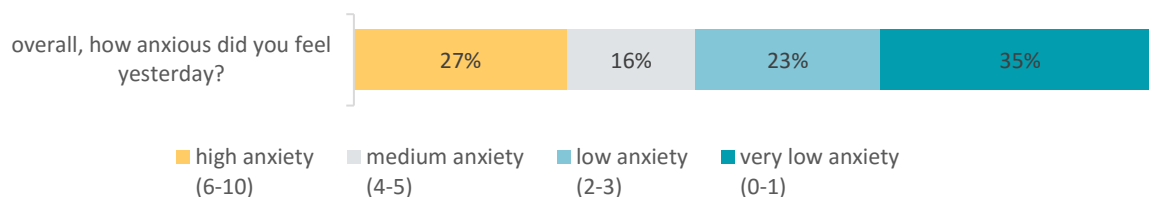
Personal wellbeing

Figure 6.1 Scores out of ten for wellbeing measures (satisfied, worthwhile, happy) where ten is 'completely' and zero is 'not at all'



- around a third (34%) of adults gave medium or low scores for *feeling satisfied* (34%), *worthwhile* (33%) and *happiness* (34%).

Figure 6.2 Overall how anxious did you feel yesterday: where ten is 'completely' and zero is 'not at all'



- over a quarter (27%) of Jersey adults scored their level of *anxiety* as high.

Table 6.1 Percentages scoring very high or high in satisfied, worthwhile and happy wellbeing measures, and very low or low in anxiety measure, 2017 - 2019

	very high and high satisfaction, worthwhile, happy		
	2017	2018	2019
overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?	77%	82%	66%
overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?	74%	82%	67%
overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?	71%	81%	66%
	very low and low anxiety		
	2017	2018	2019
overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?	55%	65%	58%

- percentages of Jersey adults with high or very high scores for satisfaction, worthwhile or happy wellbeing measures, and very low or low scores for anxiety measures were significantly lower in 2019 than in 2018, and slightly lower than in 2017

Figure 6.3 Average (mean) scores out of ten for wellbeing measures for Jersey adults 2017-2019: where ten is 'completely' and zero is 'not at all'

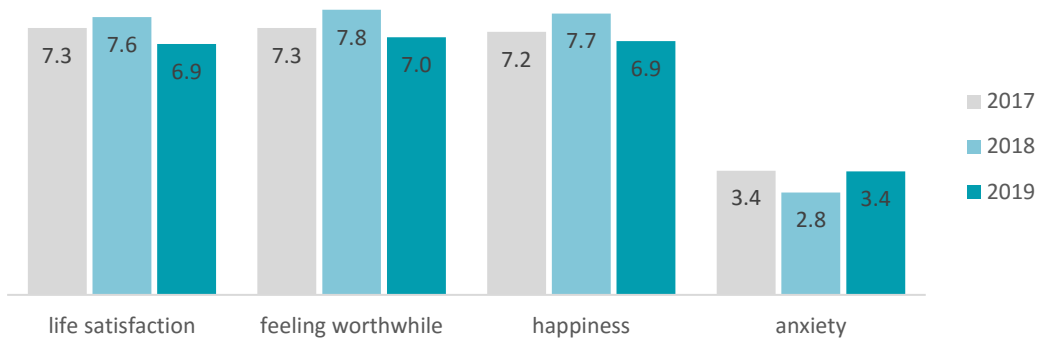


Figure 6.4 Average (mean) scores out of ten for wellbeing measures for Jersey and UK, where ten is 'completely' and zero is 'not at all'



- Jersey’s average (mean) scores were significantly lower than the UK⁷ for life satisfaction, feeling worthwhile and happiness, and higher than the UK for anxiety

Overall self-assessment of life

Adults were asked to imagine a ladder, with steps numbered zero at the bottom to ten at the top. The top of the ladder represented the best possible life for themselves and the bottom of the ladder, the worst possible life for themselves. They were asked which step of the ladder they thought they were standing on now and which step they expected to be on in approximately five years’ time.

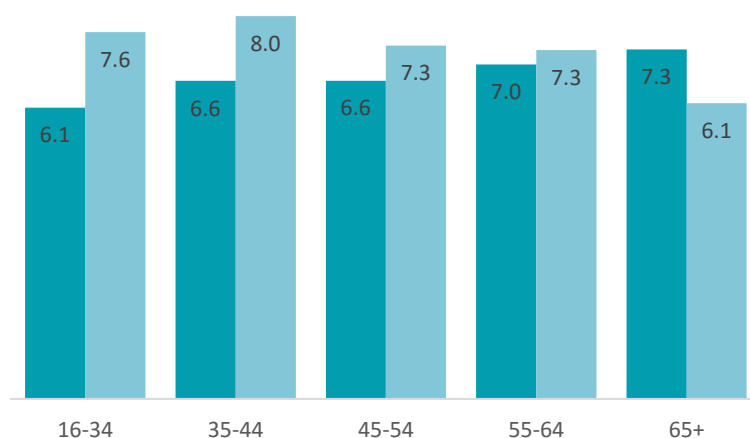
Figure 6.5 Average (mean) step of the ladder people standing on, now and five years in the future



- overall, people expected to be higher up the life-ladder in five years’ time than where they currently stood

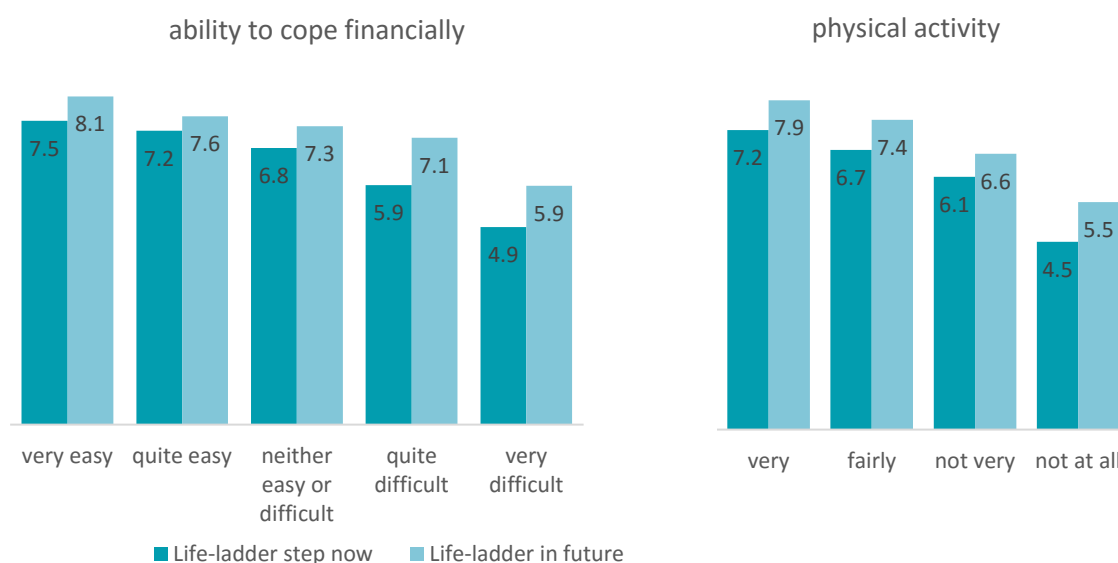
⁷ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/>

Figure 6.6 Average (mean) step of the ladder people responded that they were standing on, now and five years in the future: by age group



- age groups 16-34 years and 35-44 years expected, on average, the greatest increase in their position on the 'life-ladder' in the coming five years. By age group 55-64 years, the expected increase in position over the next five years was small, turning to negative (i.e. expectation of life to get worse) for those aged 65 years or over

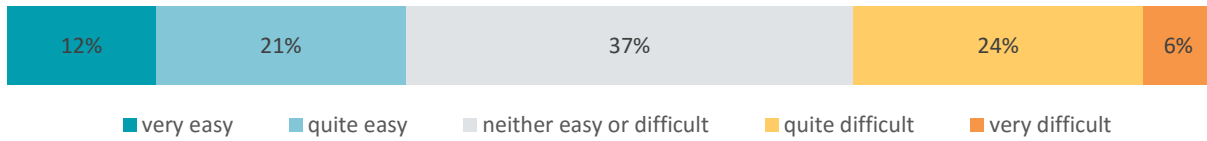
Figure 6.7 Average (mean) step of the ladder people responded that they were standing on, now and five years in the future: by ability to cope financially and self-assessed physical activity level



- a person's perception of their ability to cope financially appears to influence their perception of where they stand on the life-ladder. People that described their ability to cope financially as *very easy* averaged step 7.5, compared to those describing their ability to cope financially as *very difficult*, who averaged step 4.9
- *very* physically active people averaged step 7.2 compared to the *not at all* physically active who averaged step 4.5

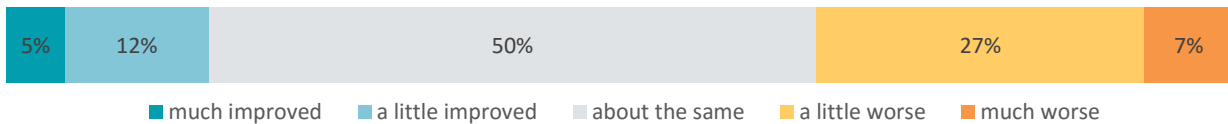
Ability to cope financially

Figure 6.8 As a household, how easy or difficult do you find it to cope financially?



- three in ten (30%) of Jersey adults found it *difficult* to cope financially: a quarter (24%) found it *quite difficult* and one in seventeen (6%) found it *very difficult*
- almost six in ten (58%) of those living in non-qualified accommodation found it *difficult* (*quite* or *very*) to cope financially, compared to 51% in social rented accommodation, 42% in qualified rental accommodation and 16% of owner-occupiers

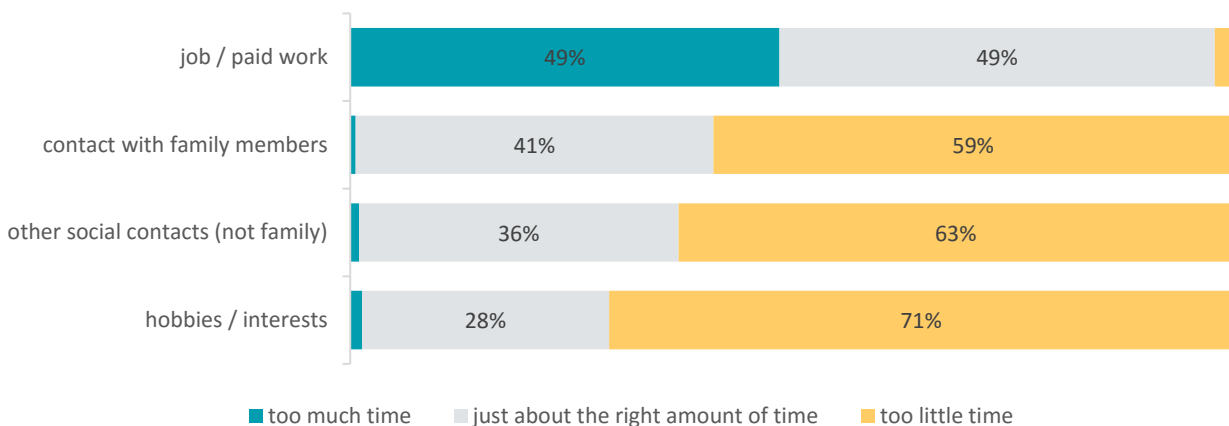
Figure 6.9 Comparing back to one year ago, how would you describe your household’s financial situation today?



- a third (34%) of Jersey adults reported that their household’s financial situation was *worse* than a year previously. In contrast, one in six (17%) reported that their household’s financial situation was *better* than a year previously
- over half (56%) of those living in non-qualified accommodation reported their financial situation *worse* than a year ago, compared to 39% of those in social rented accommodation, 35% in qualified rental accommodation and 28% of owner-occupiers

Work life balance

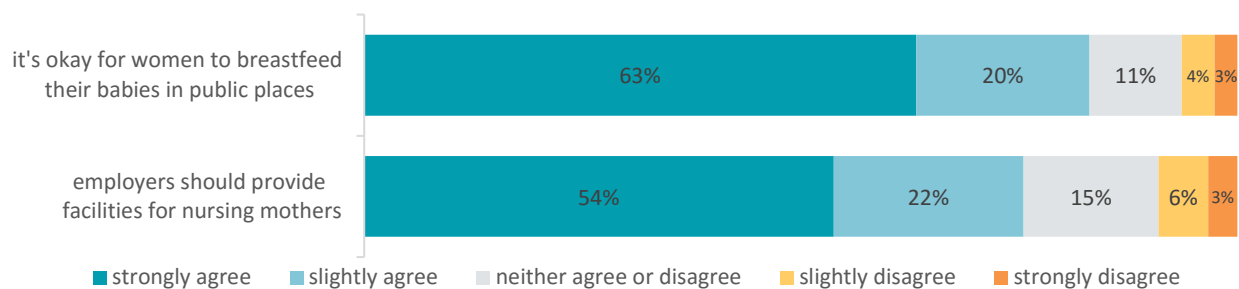
Figure 6.10 How much time spent in different areas of life



- half (49%) of working adults reported that they spent *too much time* working
- more than half of working adults said they spend *too little time* with their *families* (59%) or other *social contacts* (63%).
- almost three-quarters (71%) of working adults said that they spent *too little time* on *hobbies / interests*
- a similar percentage of working adults with children in the household said they spent *just about the right amount time* at work as those without

Breastfeeding

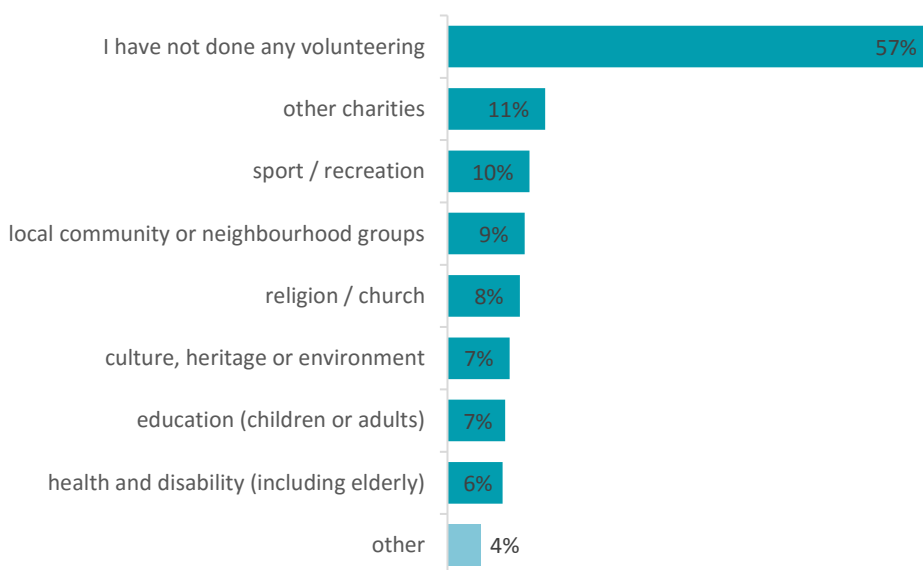
Figure 6.11 Attitudes to breastfeeding



- over 8 out of 10 people (83%) *slightly agreed* or *strongly agreed* that it is okay for women to breastfeed in public. This is a similar response to 2017 when 82% of *slightly agreed* or *strongly agreed*
- the percentage of 16-54 year olds that *slightly agreed* or *strongly agreed* that it is okay for women to breastfeed in public is 88%, this reduces to 71% of those 65 years or over
- three-quarters (76%) of people *slightly agreed* or *strongly agreed* that employers should provide facilities for nursing mothers. This is an increase since 2017 when three-fifths (60%) *slightly agreed* or *strongly agreed*

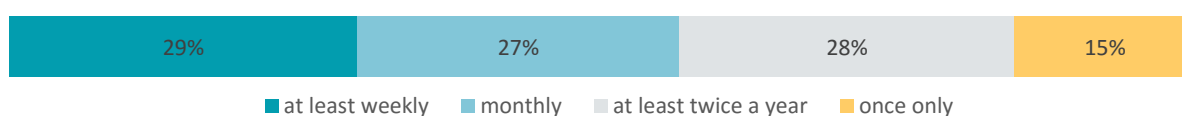
Volunteering

Figure 6.12 Percentage of all adults that have volunteered in different areas



- over half of adults (57%) had done *no volunteering* in the previous 12 months. This is a similar percentage to 2017 when 55% had done *no volunteering* in the previous 12 months.

Figure 6.13 In the last 12 months, approximately how often did you volunteer?

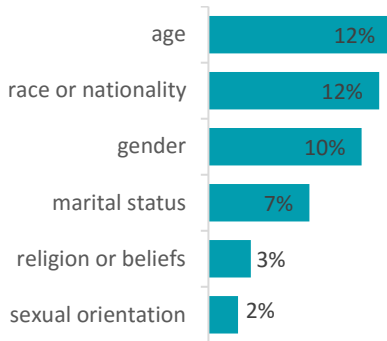


Discrimination

JOLS 2019 asked whether people had been discriminated against on a variety of grounds. The grounds that apply to everyone are shown in Figure 6.14. Figure 6.15 shows results of the grounds for discrimination that don't apply to everyone – the percentages shown here only include people that reported it was relevant to them.

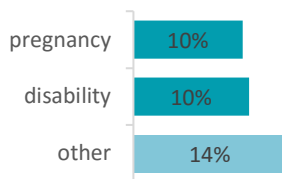
Discrimination in the last 12 months

Figure 6.14 Adults that consider they have been discriminated against on different grounds: all adults



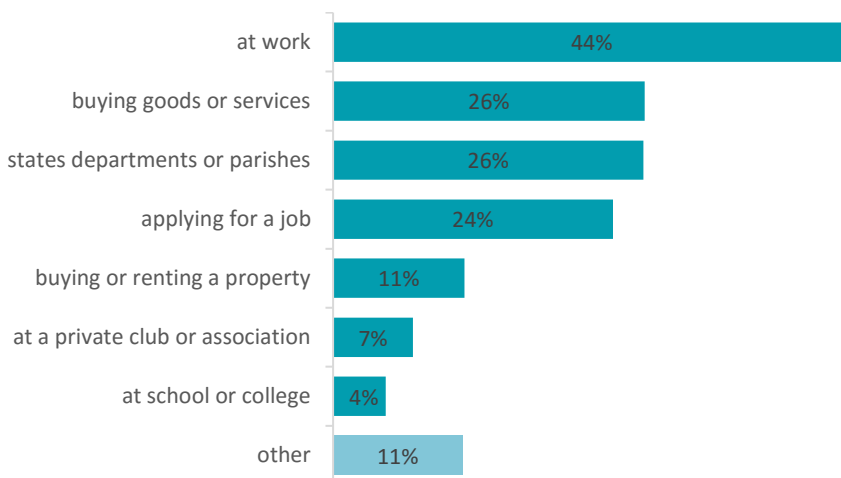
- discrimination due to *age*, *race or nationality*, or *gender* were the grounds most often cited

Figure 6.15 Adults that consider they have been discriminated against on different grounds: applicable adults only



- overall, a third (31%) of Jersey adults reported that they had experienced some form of discrimination, 37% of women compared to 23% of men. This is higher than last time the question was asked; in 2017 a quarter (23%) reported they had been discriminated against
- just below half (45%) of adults aged 16-34 years reported that they had experienced discrimination in the last 12 months, compared to one in seven (15%) of those aged 65 years or over

Figure 6.16 Where did this discrimination take place?



- in over two-fifths (44%) of cases where people considered they had been discriminated against, the discrimination had happened *at work*. In 2017, the largest proportion of discrimination also occurred *at work* but was reported by 34% of people at that time

FIRE PREVENTION

8% of Jersey households reported having **had a fire** in their home

Jersey fire and rescue service were called to attend **61%** of these fires

33% of domestic fires were related to **cooking**



96% of households had at least some type of **fire detection measure** installed in their home

two-thirds (65%) of households had **battery operated smoke detectors** installed

the majority of **households** had **detectors** in the **hallway (92%)** or the **landing (81%)**



55% of Jersey households had **never** had their **household electrics** or **electrical items** checked



Chapter 7: Fire prevention

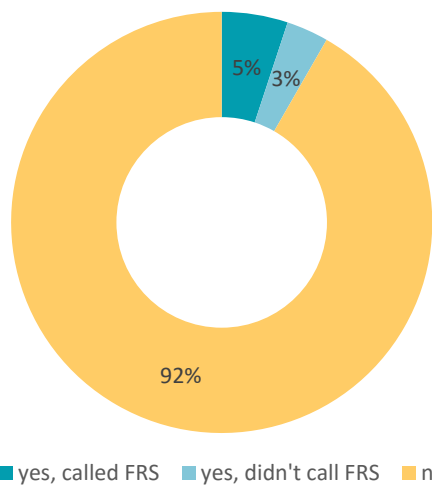
Figure 7.1 If you live in rented accommodation, does your building currently have a fire certificate?



- half (49%) of all adults living in a rental property reported that their accommodation had a fire certificate. Almost half (46%) didn't know, and 4% reported that their accommodation didn't have a fire certificate
- two-thirds (65%) of those living in non-qualified accommodation reported that their accommodation had a fire certificate, compared to one-third (36%) of qualified renters and 41% of adults in social rental accommodation

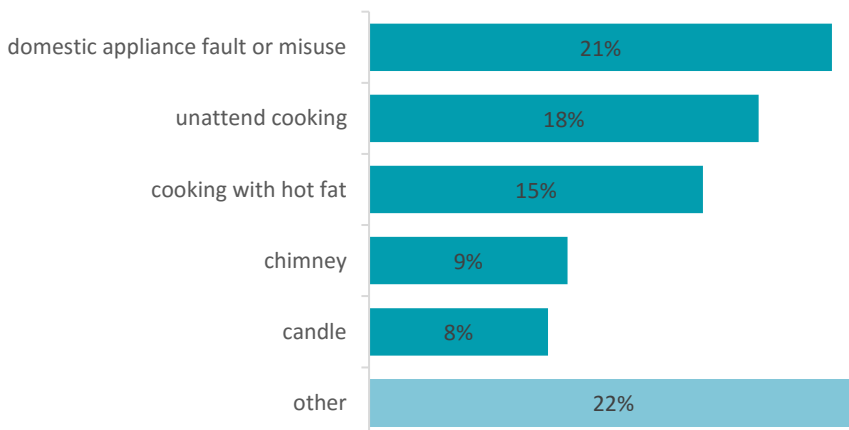
Fire in the home

Figure 7.2 Have you ever had a fire in your home?



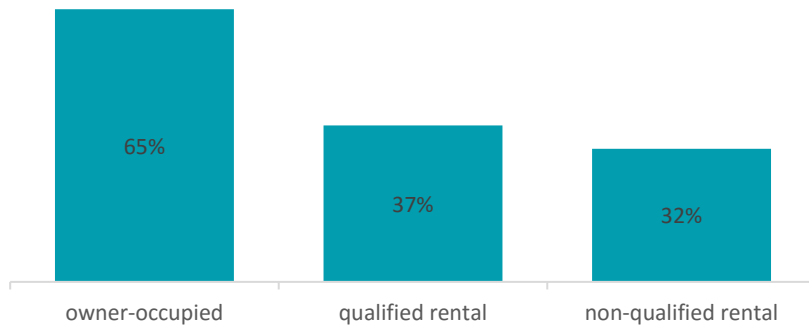
- around one in twelve (8%) of Jersey households reported ever having had a fire in their home
- of those that reported having had a fire, three-fifths (61%) had called the Jersey Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) to attend

Figure 7.3 If you had a fire, what was it caused by?



- a third (33%) of household fires were caused by *unattended cooking*, or *cooking with hot fat or oil*
- *chimney* and *candle* were not options in the questionnaire, but were frequently given as *other* causes so have been added to the chart

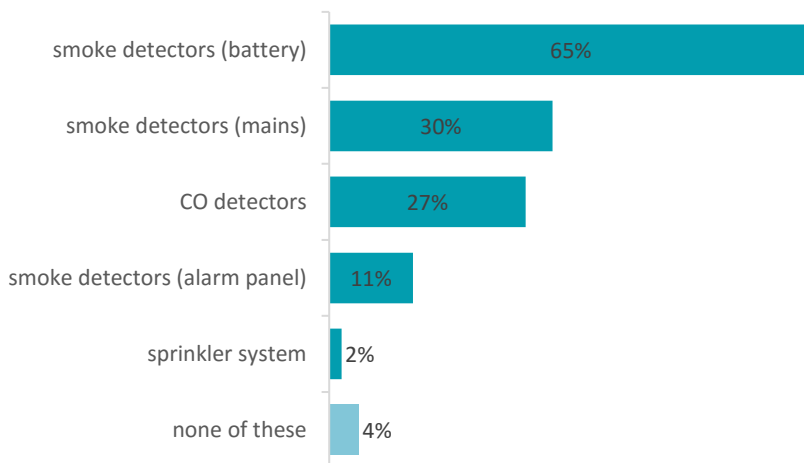
Figure 7.4 Percentage of households who have any fuel burning appliances that burn gas, oil, coal or wood



- very few social rental properties reported having any fuel burning appliances.
- owner-occupied properties were more likely to have fuel burning appliances than rental properties

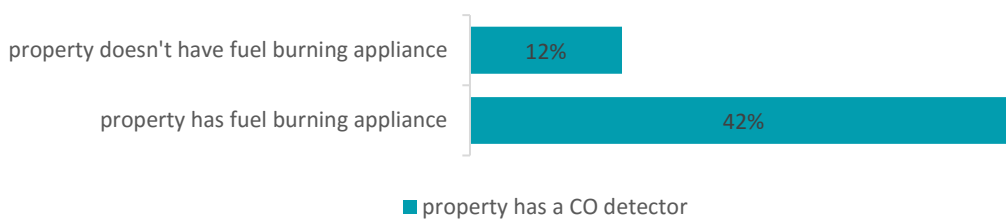
Fire detection devices

Figure 7.5 Which, if any, of the following fire safety measures do you have in your home?



- around one in twenty-five (4%) households had no fire safety measures at all
- two-thirds (65%) of households had *battery operated smoke detectors*
- more than nine out of every ten (94%) of households had some type of *smoke detector* installed

Figure 7.6 Proportion who reported property having a carbon monoxide (CO) detector: by whether property contains a fuel burning appliance



- two-fifths (42%) of households with a fuel burning appliance had a carbon monoxide detector

Figure 7.7 Number of detectors in household: by number of bedrooms in household

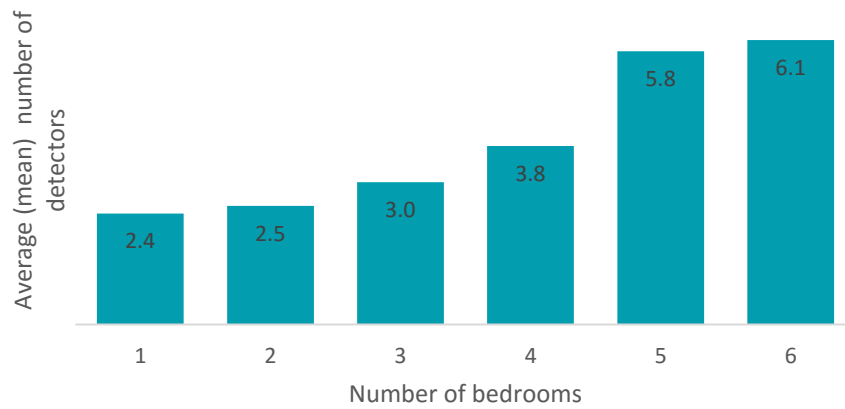
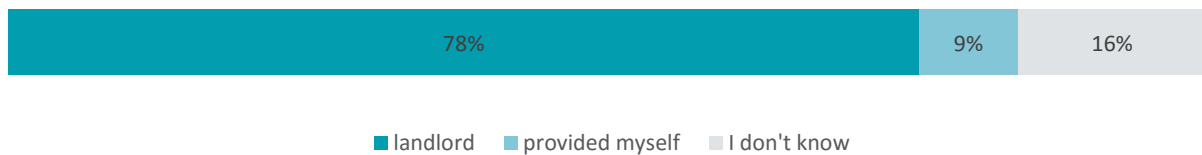
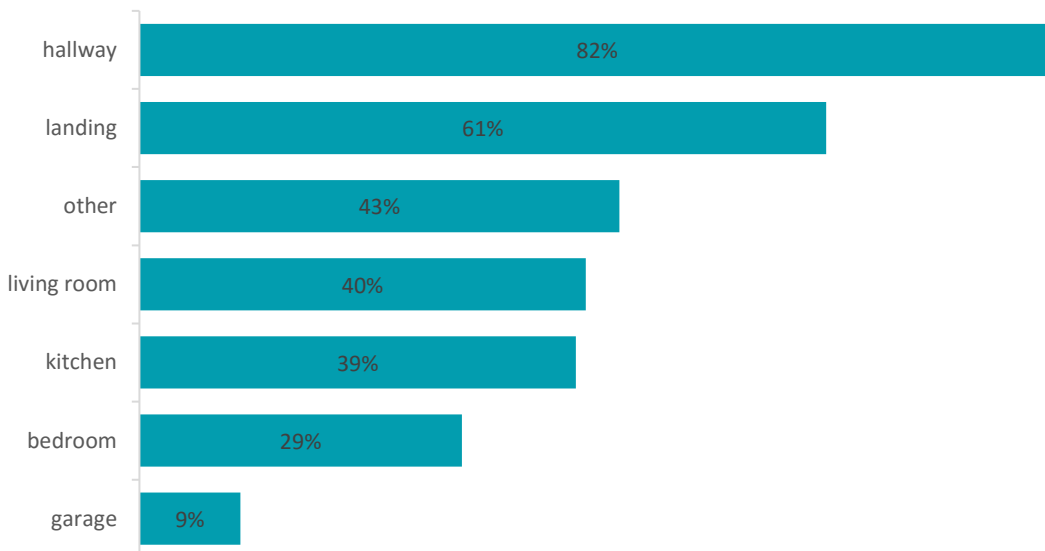


Figure 7.8 If you live in rented accommodation, and have smoke or carbon monoxide detectors, who installed them?



- over three-quarters (78%) of rental households had smoke or carbon monoxide detectors fitted by the landlord

Figure 7.9 Which rooms do you have detectors in?



- dwellings in Jersey were most likely to have smoke or carbon monoxide detectors in a hallway (82% of households) or landing (61% of households)
- two-fifths of households had a detector in the living room (40%), with a similar proportion having a detector in the kitchen (39%)

- of *other* rooms where households reported having detectors, the most frequently mentioned were *utility room, room containing a boiler, or attic*

Figure 7.10 Do you own any non-branded electrics or electrical items: percentage of households saying yes, by age

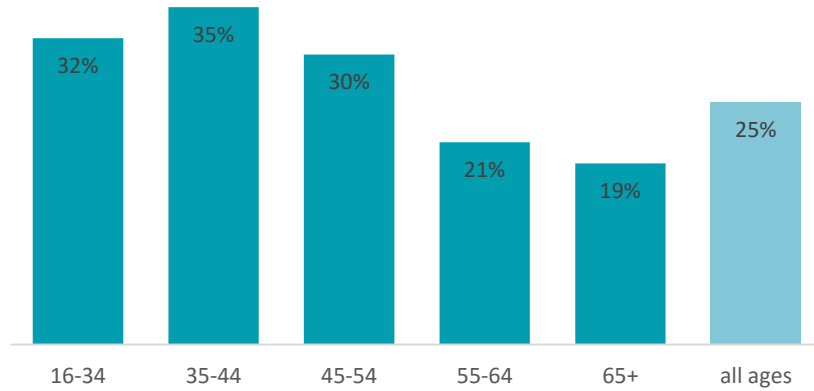
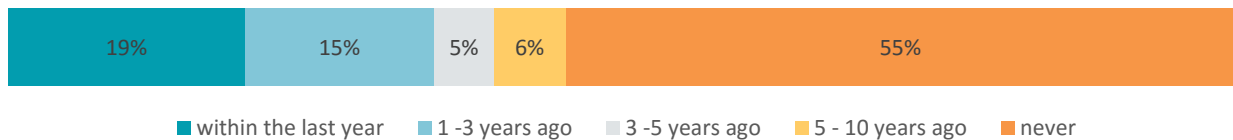


Figure 7.11 When did you last have any electrics or electrical items tested?



- over half (55%) of Jersey adults had *never* had their household electrics or electrical items checked

Figure 7.12 When did you last have any electrics or electrical items tested? Owner-occupiers only

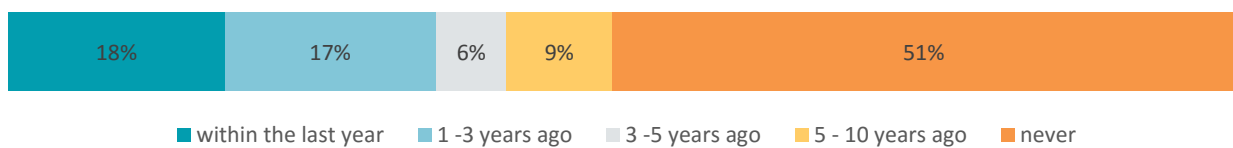
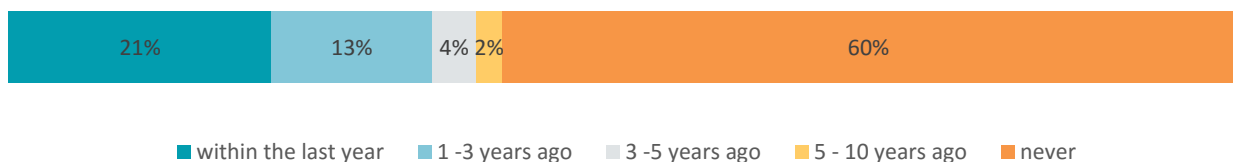


Figure 7.13 When did you last have any electrics or electrical items tested? Not owner-occupiers



- the proportions of *owner-occupiers* who report having had their electrics or electrical items checked recently is similar to non *owner-occupiers*

JERSEY'S HERITAGE

over the **previous 12 months**, **72%** of adults had **visited a heritage site or attraction**

a higher proportion of people with **children** in their household (**81%**) had **visited a Jersey heritage site** than those **without children (69%)**



two-thirds (34%) of Jersey adults had attended a **heritage-oriented event or activity** in the **last 12 months**

a higher proportion of **women (42%)** than **men (25%)** attended these events



45% of adults had **previously donated money** to a **heritage organisation** in Jersey...

24% had never donated to a **heritage organisation** in Jersey and would **not consider donating** in the future

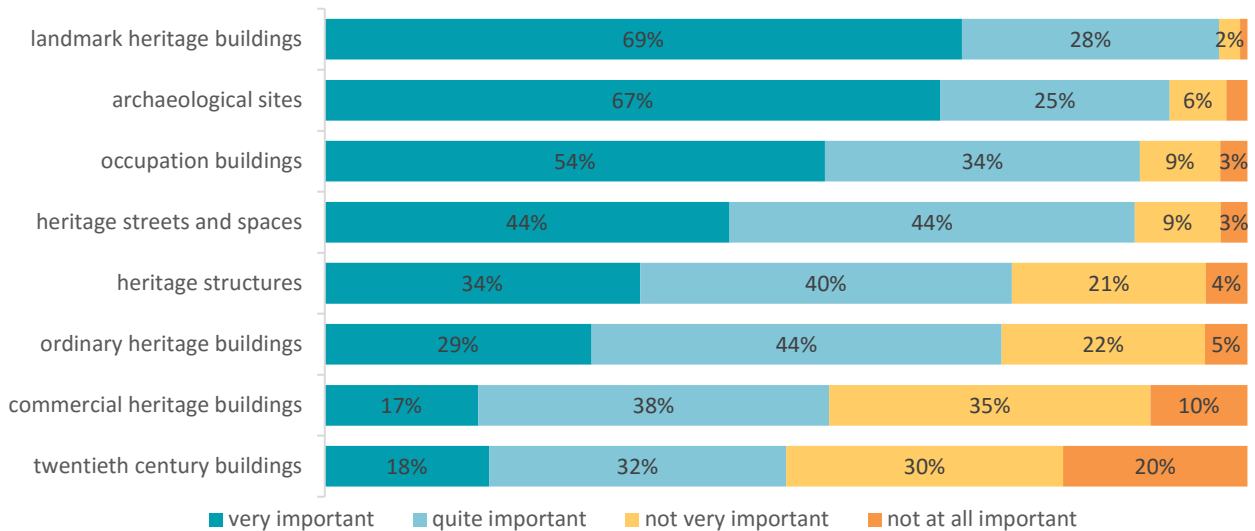


97% of Jersey adults thought that **heritage buildings and places** were **quite important** or **very important** to the **character and identity** of the Island

Chapter 8: Jersey’s heritage

Protecting heritage sites

Figure 8.1 How important do you think it is to give protection to the following types of buildings and places?⁸



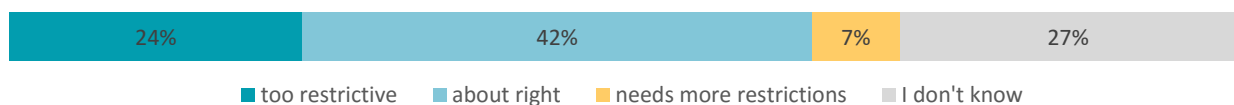
- the majority (97%), thought it *quite important* or *very important* to protect *landmark heritage buildings* such as churches, castles, forts and manor houses
- half of people (50%), thought it *not very important* or *not at all important* to protect *twentieth century buildings* of a particular architectural style

Figure 8.2 Importance of heritage buildings and places to the character and identity of Jersey



- the majority (96%) of Jersey adults thought that *heritage buildings and places* were *very important* or *quite important* to the character and identity of the Island

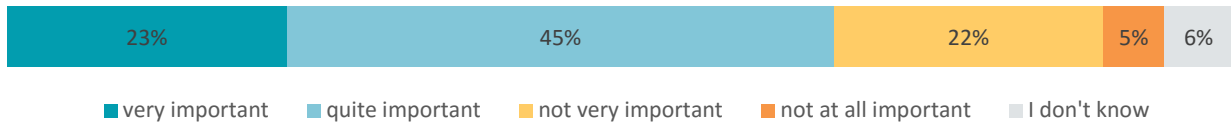
Figure 8.3 What do you think about the current planning protection of heritage buildings and places?



- a considerable proportion answered *I don't know* to this question, so it has been included as a category in Figure 8.3
- two-fifths of people (42%) thought the current level of planning protection in Jersey was about right. This was over half (57%) of people that expressed an opinion
- two-fifths (39%) of people aged 16-34 years said they *didn't know* what they thought about current planning protection, compared to only 15% of people aged 65 years or over

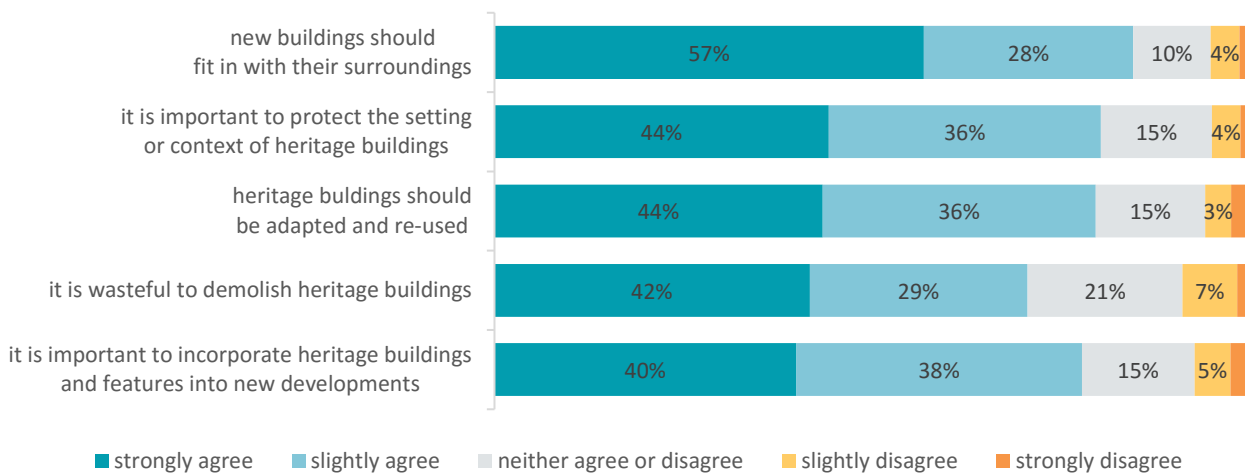
⁸ *Landmark heritage buildings* (e.g. churches, castles, forts and manor houses); *ordinary heritage buildings* (e.g. farmhouses, townhouses, cottages); *commercial heritage buildings* (e.g. warehouses, shops, industrial and agricultural buildings); *heritage structures* (e.g. quays, mileposts, slipways, postboxes); *heritage streets and spaces* (e.g. Royal Square, Hilgrove Street ('French Lane')); *twentieth century buildings* of a particular architectural style (e.g. the Odeon cinema, 1930s modernist buildings); *occupation buildings and structures* (e.g. bunkers, anti-tank walls, ammunitions tunnels); and *archaeological sites* (e.g. standing stones, dolmens, prehistoric mounds, areas of flint scatters)

Figure 8.4 How important is it to protect architectural features of heritage buildings and places (e.g. historic windows and doors, roadside walls, railings etc)



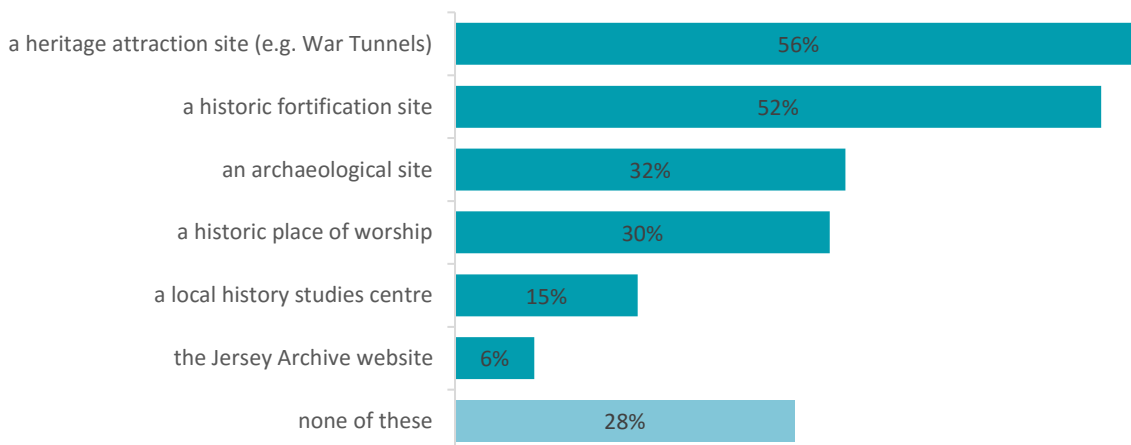
- a quarter (27%) of Jersey adults thought it *not very important* or *not at all important* to protect architectural features of heritage buildings
- just over half (54%) of adults aged 16-34 years thought it *very important* or *quite important* to protect architectural features of heritage buildings compared to three-quarters (78%) of 55-64 year olds

Figure 8.5 The treatment of heritage buildings in modern Jersey: do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



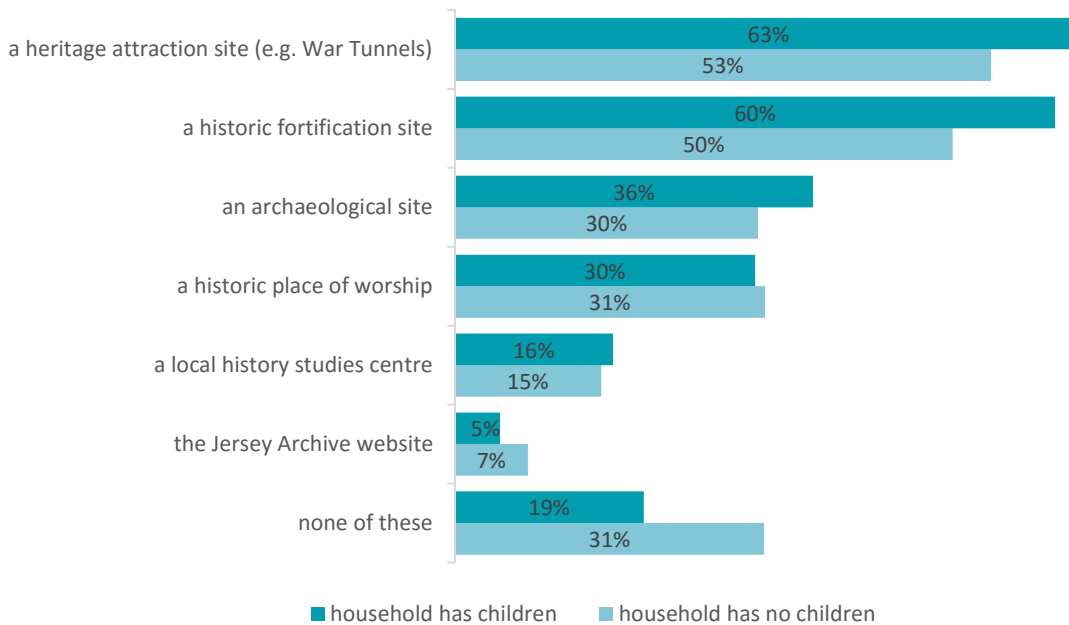
Visiting heritage sites

Figure 8.6 Percentage of adults to have visited various type of heritage sites in Jersey in the previous 12 months



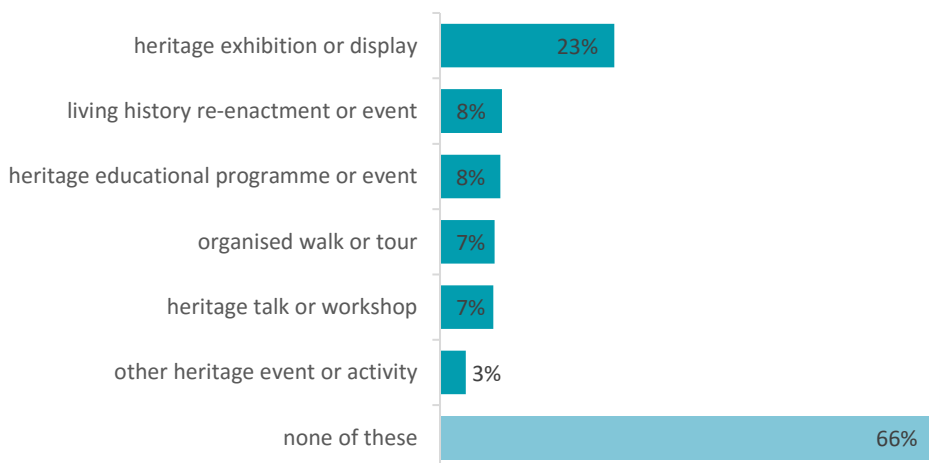
- a quarter of Jersey adults (28%) had not visited any heritage sites / attractions over the previous 12 months
- three-fifths (60%) of 16-34 year olds had visited a historic fortification in the previous 12 months, compared to two-fifths (38%) of those aged 65 years or over

Figure 8.7 Percentage of adults to have visited various type of heritage sites in Jersey in the previous 12 months: by whether the household has children



- overall, people without children in their household were slightly less likely to visit a heritage site than those with children in their household
- people with children in their household were more likely to visit a heritage attraction or historic fortification site than those without

Figure 8.8 Percentage of adults to have attended a heritage-oriented event or activity in Jersey in the previous 12 months



- a third (34%) of Jersey adults had attended some type of heritage-oriented event or activity in the previous 12 months. There was significant difference between sexes; a quarter (25%) of males had attended a heritage-oriented event compared to 42% of females
- a quarter (23%) of adults had attended a heritage exhibition or display in the previous 12 months

Figure 8.9 Have you ever donated money to a heritage organisation in Jersey?



- almost half (45%) of adults had previously donated money to a heritage organisation in Jersey. Almost a quarter (23%) had done so within the last 12 months
- a quarter (24%) of Jersey adults would not consider donating money to heritage organisations

LIVING IN JERSEY



almost **9** out of **10** adults (**89%**) think that the **range of social activities** in Jersey is **good** or **very good**



over **half (56%)** of adults had **voiced their opinion** in the previous **12 months** by activities such as **signing a petition** or **speaking to a politician**



signing **an e-petition** was the **most common** method for people to voice their opinion

States of Jersey Police and **charities** were the **most trusted institutions** in the Island



the **States Assembly** and **Government departments** were the **least trusted**

three out of five workers (**57%**) **commuted** to work by **car** or **motorbike**

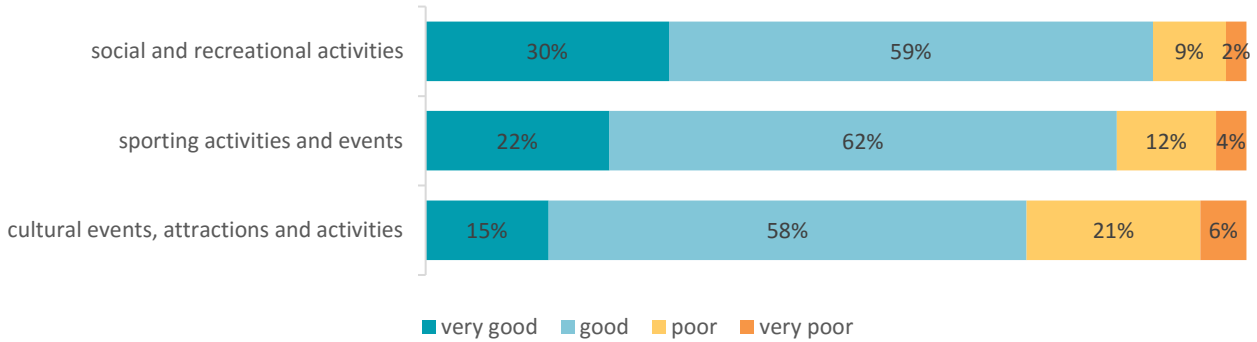


a **third (34%)** **commuted** using an **active mode of transport** such as **walking** or **cycling**

Chapter 9: Living in Jersey

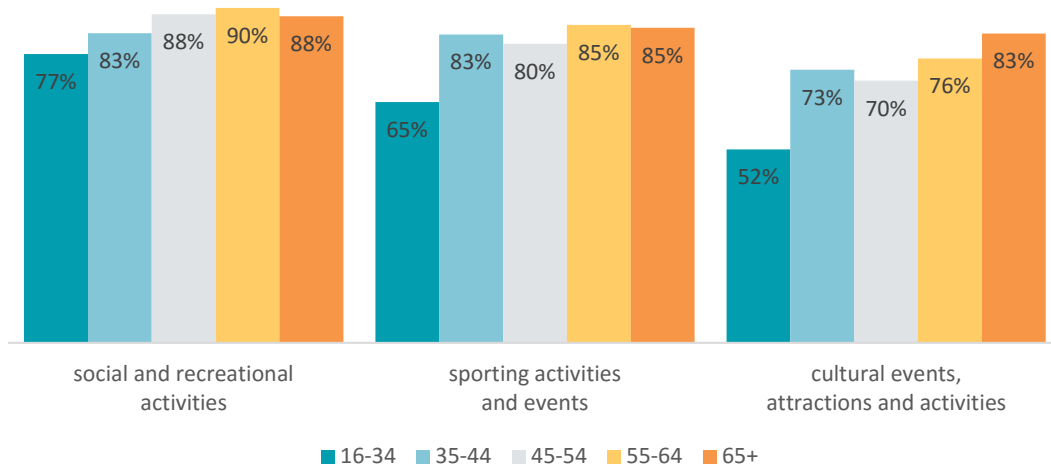
Leisure activities available in Jersey

Figure 9.1 How do you rate the range of the following leisure activities available in Jersey?



- nine out of ten (89%) adults think that the range of social and recreational activities available in Jersey is *good* or *very good*

Figure 9.2 Percentage rating the range of leisure activities available in Jersey as good or very good: by age group

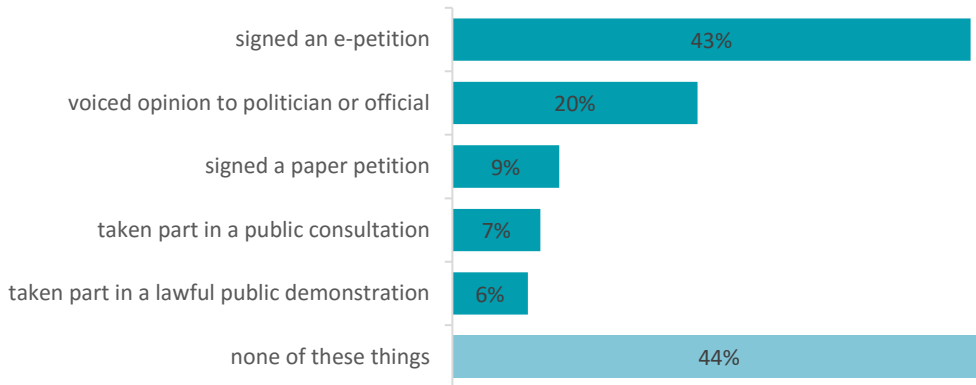


- in general, a smaller percentage of the 16-34 year old age group rated the leisure activities offered in Jersey as *good* or *very good* compared to older age groups. This is particularly evident in relation to *cultural events and activities*
- there was no significant difference in the rating of the range of Jersey’s leisure activities between males and females

Civic engagement

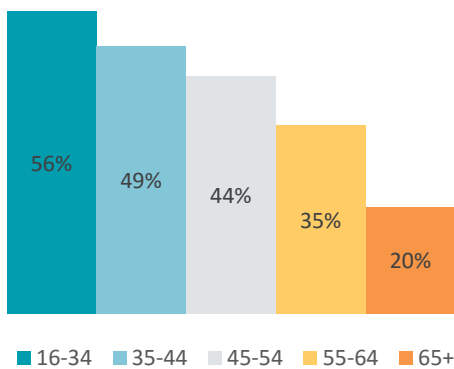
Voiced an opinion in the last 12 months

Figure 9.3 Percentage that have engaged in any of the following activities in the last 12 months



- over two-fifths (44%) had not engaged in any activity to ‘voice their opinion’ in the last 12 months

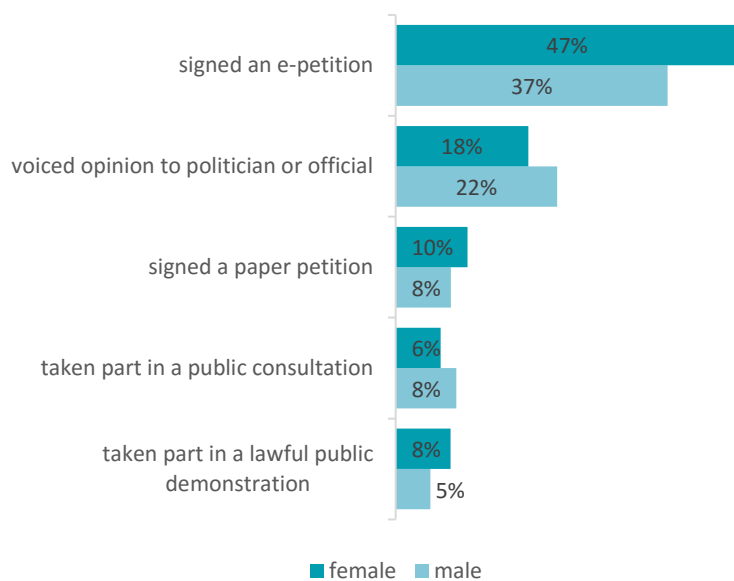
Figure 9.4 Percentage that have signed an e-petition in the last 12 months: by age



- Over half (56%) of people aged 16-34 years had signed an e-petition within the last 12 months, compared to only one in five (20%) of those aged 65 years or over

Figure 9.5 Percentage that engaged in any of the following activities in the last 12 months: by sex

- almost half (47%) of females had signed an e-petition in the previous 12 months compared to 37% of males
- the percentage of males and females engaged in other forms of civic engagement were not significantly different



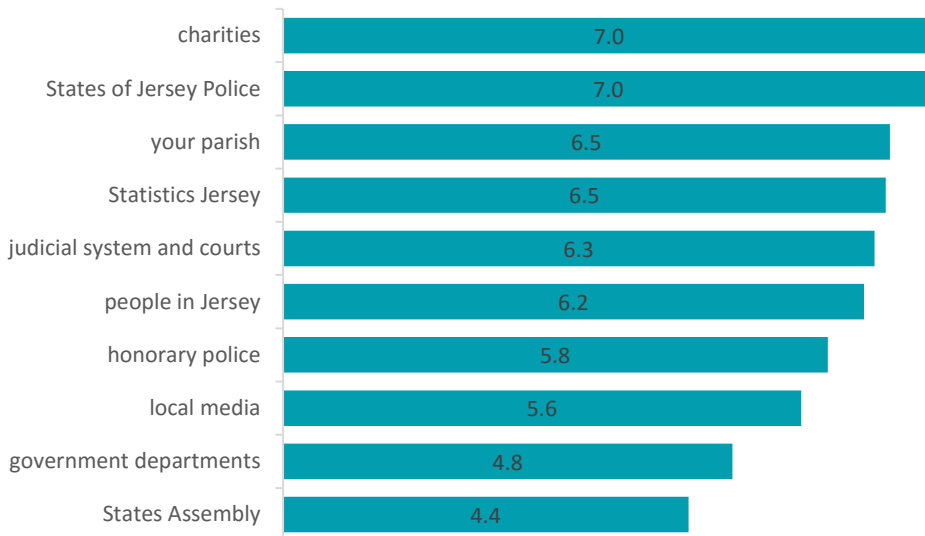
Trust in Jersey institutions

A series of questions asked how much people trusted: other people in Jersey; and a range of different civic or other community institutions.

Figure 9.6 Average (mean) score of how much adults consider that other people in Jersey can be trusted (1 = most people are untrustworthy, 10 = everyone can be trusted)



Figure 9.7 Average (mean) score of how much people trust the following institutions (1 = do not trust at all; 10 = trust completely)



- Jersey charities and the States of Jersey Police were scored as the most trustworthy institutions with mean average scores of 7.0
- the States Assembly was the least trusted institution with a mean average score of 4.4

An alternative way to present this data is to show trust in the various institutions relative to trust in people (e.g. if your trust in people is 5 and trust in a particular institution is 7, this would be a relative score of +2 for that institution; a negative score would indicate that the institution is trusted less than people in Jersey).

Figure 9.8 Mean score of how much people trust institutions relative to their trust in people

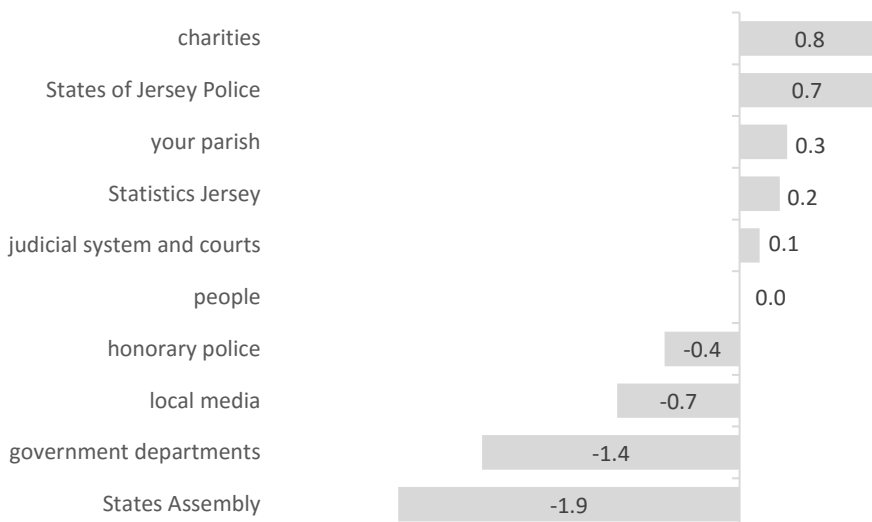
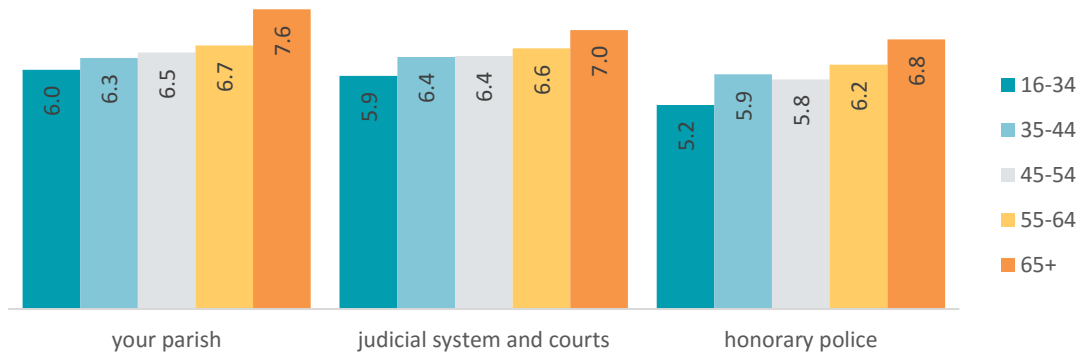
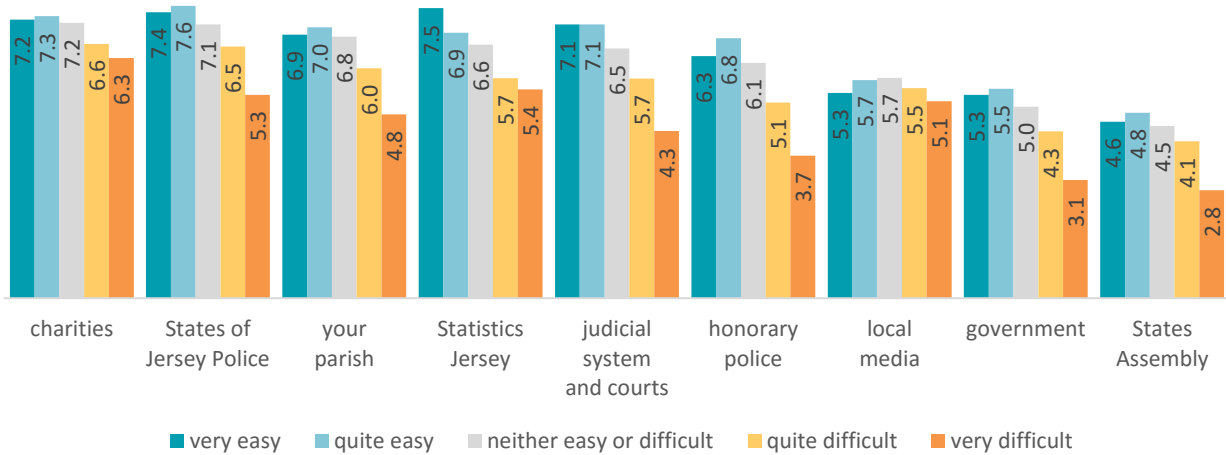


Figure 9.8 Average (mean) score of how much people trust the following institutions: by age



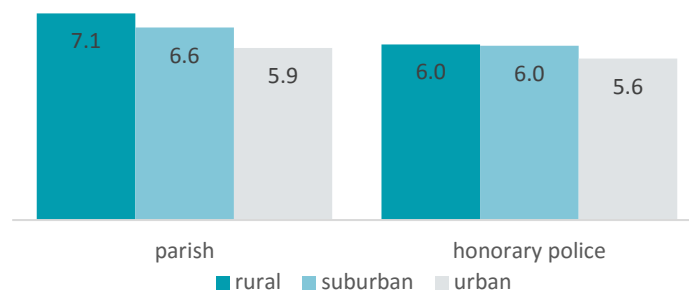
- for most institutions, age group made little difference to level of trust. However, age group made a significant difference to the level of trust in the Jersey judicial system, parish system and honorary police

Figure 9.9 Average (mean) score of how much people trust the following institutions: by how easily a household finds it to cope financially



- in general, people whose households found it *very difficult* to cope financially had lower trust in civic institutions (e.g. police, parish, judiciary, government departments and States Assembly), than those who found coping financially *very easy* or *quite easy*

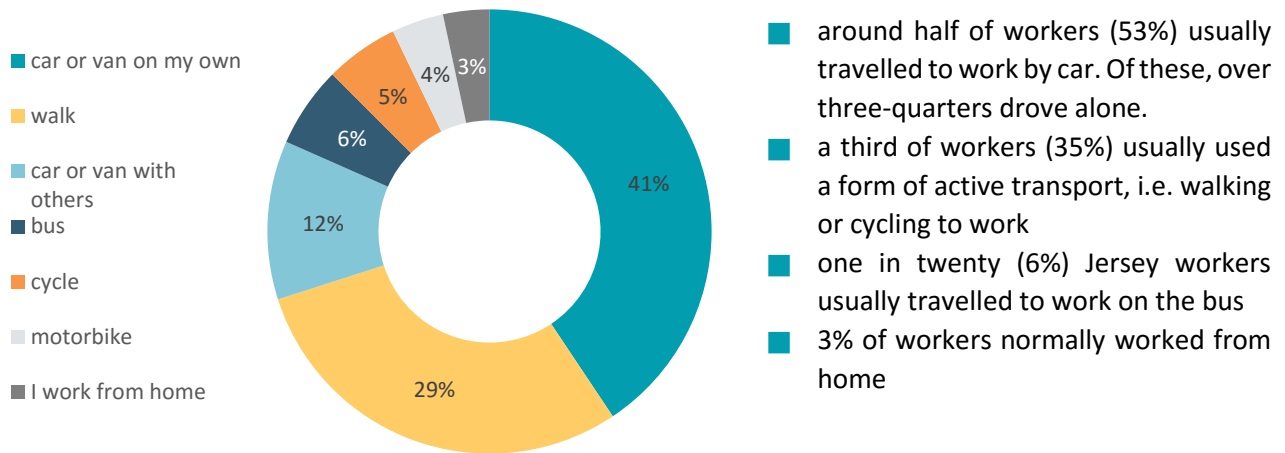
Figure 9.10 Average (mean) score of how much people trust their parish and honorary police: by parish type



- rural parishioners returned a higher mean average score (7.1) for trust in their parish than their urban counterparts (5.9)
- trust in honorary police was relatively more similar in all three parish types (6.0 – 5.6)

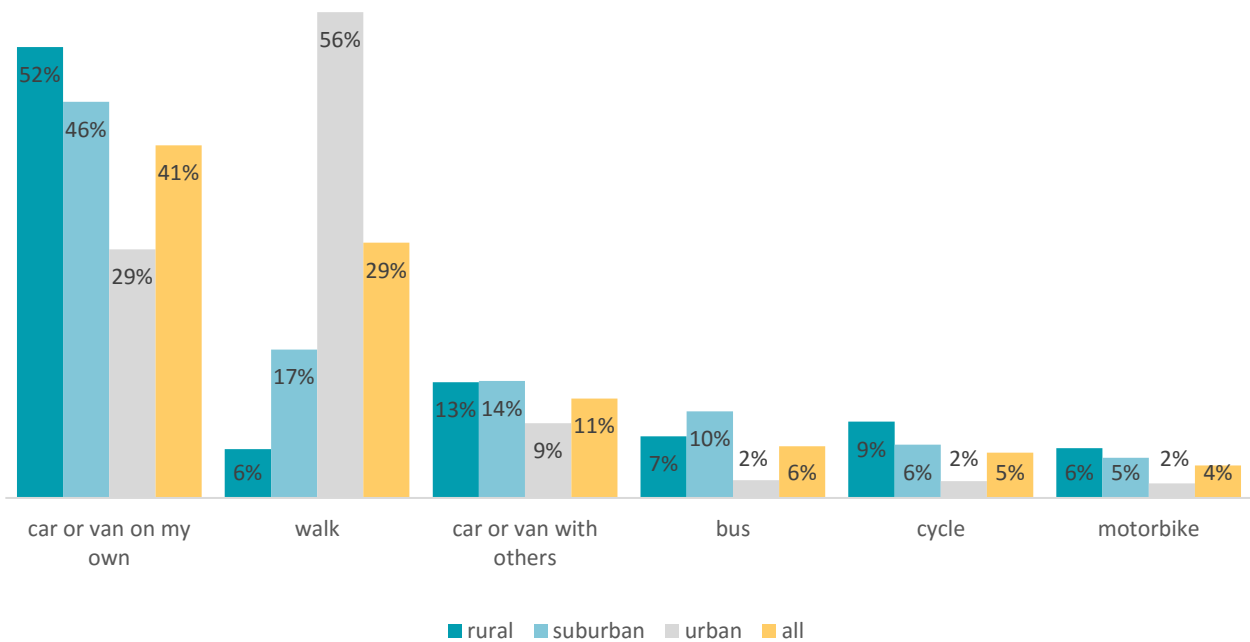
Travel to work

Figure 9.11 How do you usually travel to work (on a typical day)



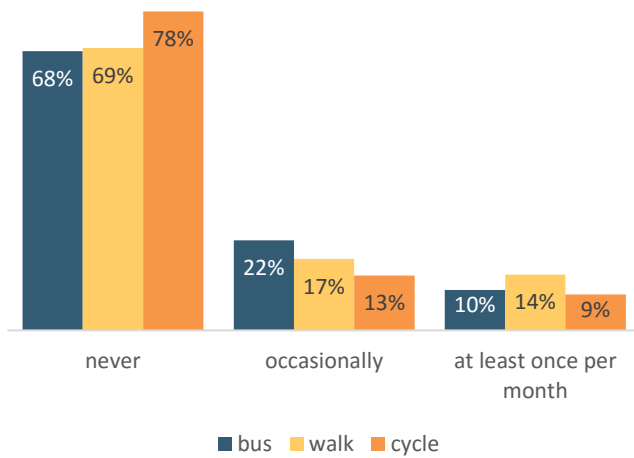
- around half of workers (53%) usually travelled to work by car. Of these, over three-quarters drove alone.
- a third of workers (35%) usually used a form of active transport, i.e. walking or cycling to work
- one in twenty (6%) Jersey workers usually travelled to work on the bus
- 3% of workers normally worked from home

Figure 9.12 Workers walking, driving or cycling to work: by parish type



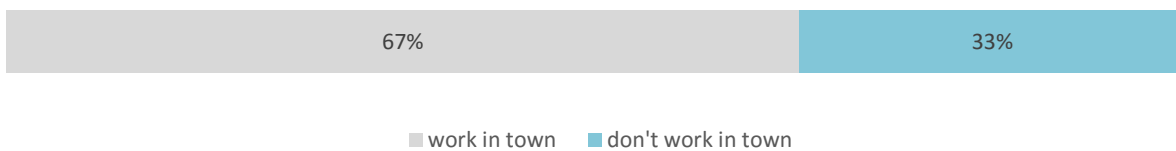
- over half (56%) of those living in town usually walked to work, compared to one in twenty (6%) of those living in rural parishes
- two-thirds (65%) of those living in rural parishes usually drove to work (either alone or with others), compared to over a third (37%) of urban dwellers
- males were more likely to cycle than females
- females were more likely to drive alone than males

Figure 9.13 How often do you use other ways to travel to work?
Workers that normally travel by car or motorbike



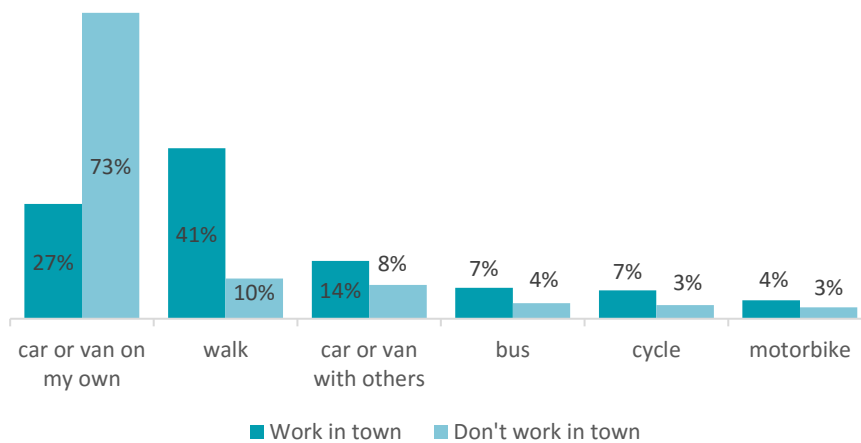
- just under half (46%) of workers that usually commuted to work by car or motorbike never used more active modes of transport
- a third (32%) of workers that usually commuted by car or motorbike, sometimes got the bus; 31% sometimes walked; and 22% sometimes cycled

Figure 9.14 Percentage of workers that worked in St Helier



- two-thirds (67%) of workers (excluding those that work at home) worked in St Helier

Figure 9.15 How do you usually travel to work (on a typical day): by work in town or not



- a quarter (27%) of workers in town drove to work alone, compared to three-quarters (75%) of those that worked out of town
- two-fifths (41%) of workers in town walked to work compared to one in ten (10%) out-of-town workers

Time spent commuting to work

Figure 9.16 Mean average commute time (minutes) for Jersey workers

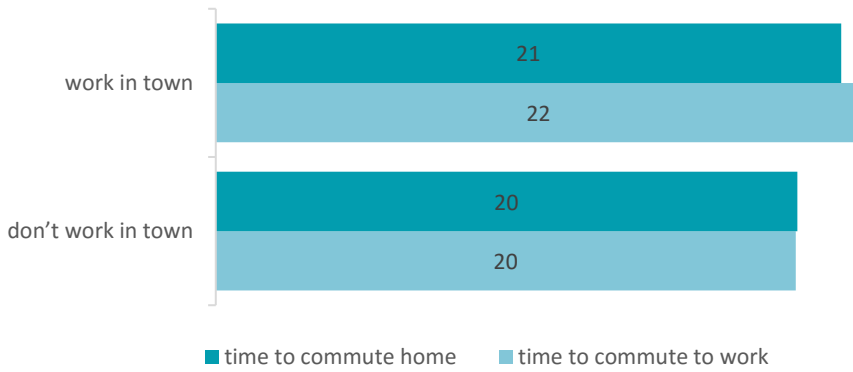
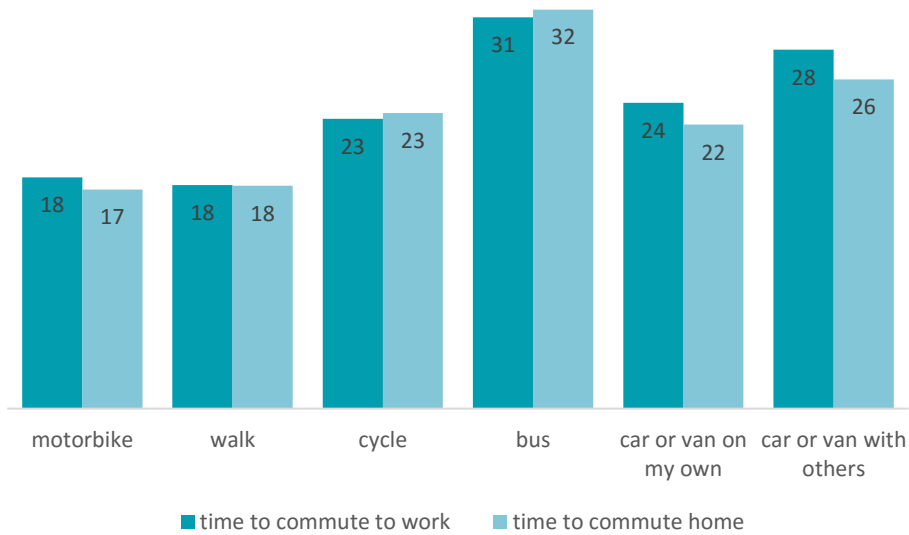


Figure 9.17 Mean average commute time (minutes) for workers in town: by mode of transport



- workers in town commuting by bus took an average of 32 minutes to travel to work; workers commuting by motorbike had a mean average commute to work of 18 minutes

INTERNET AND TELECOMS

89% of Jersey households had a **broadband connection**



of those that **didn't**:

55% were **pensioners**

27% were **working aged people living alone**

on average each Jersey **household** owned **6 devices** connected to the **internet**

this equated to an average of **2.8 internet connected devices** per **person** (aged 5 or over)



82% of households reported using an **app or social media** (e.g. Skype or WhatsApp) to make **voice or video calls...**



...compared to **50%** using a **landline**

the proportion of adults **who accessed the internet** on a **smartphone** via mobile data **decreased** with **age**:



94% of **16-34** year olds accessed the **internet** on a **smartphone...**
...compared to only **33%** for **over 65** year olds

Given the choice of keeping only: their **landline** for voice calls; **broadband internet** connection at home; or **mobile phone** (voice and mobile data)

only **2%** of **16-34** year olds reported they would **most want to keep** their **landline...**

...compared to **38%** of **over 65** year olds



Chapter 10: Internet and telecoms

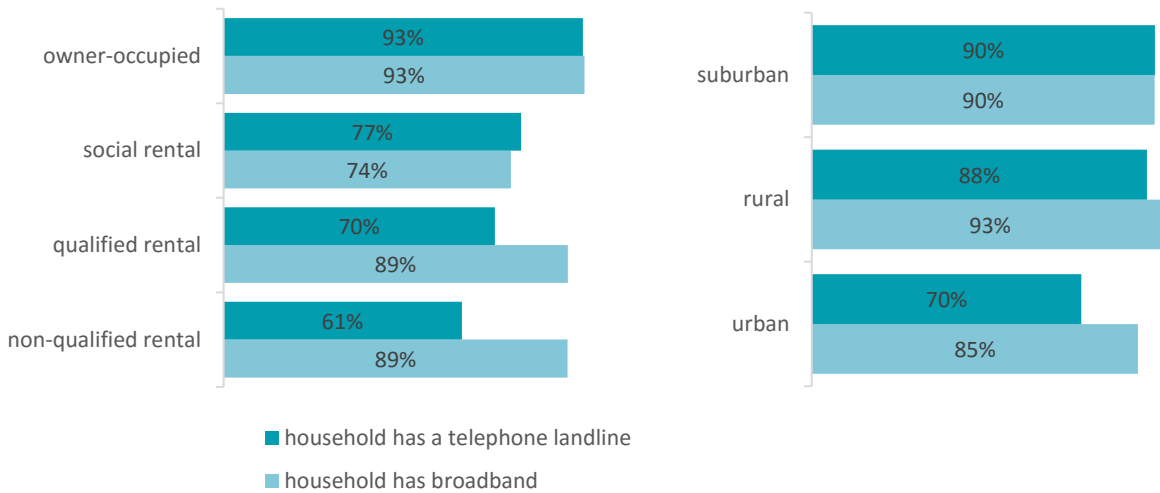
Household connectivity

Figure 10.1 Percentage of Jersey households with a telephone landline and broadband



- nine in ten (89%) Jersey households reported having a broadband connection. Of those households with no broadband connection over half (55%) were pensioner households and a quarter (27%) contained a working aged person living alone

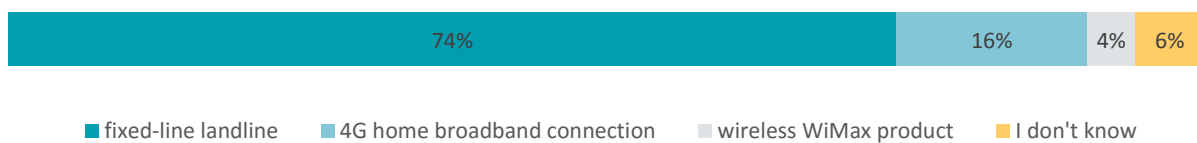
Figure 10.2 Percentage of Jersey households with a telephone landline and broadband: by tenure and parish type



- three-fifths (61%) of non-qualified rental households had a *telephone landline* compared to over nine in ten (93%) owner-occupied households
- seven in ten (70%) urban households had *telephone landlines* compared to nine in ten rural (88%) and suburban (90%) households

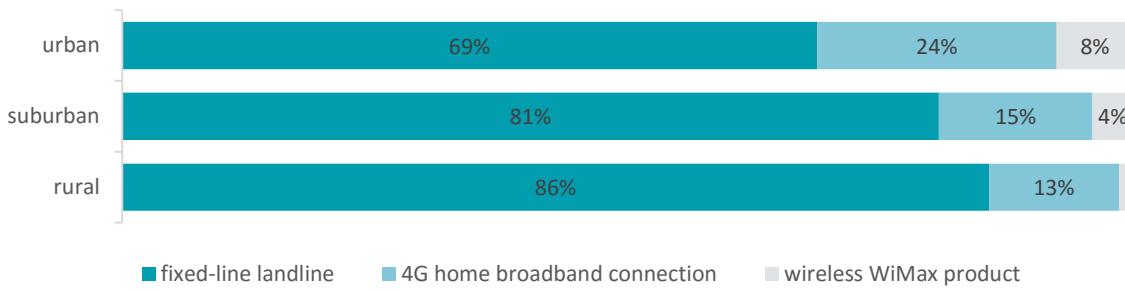
Broadband

Figure 10.3 Provision of broadband



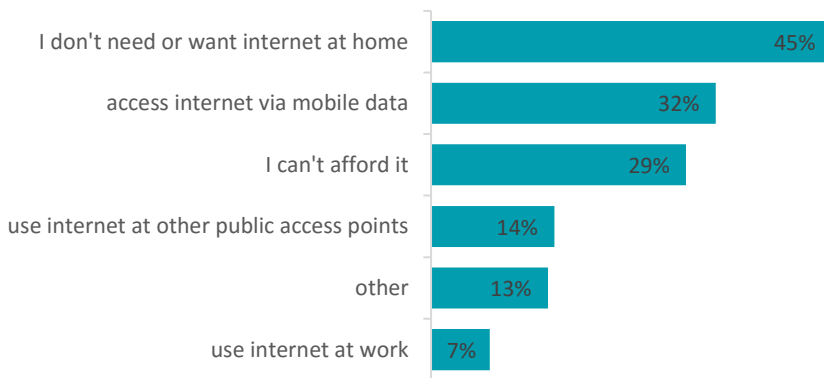
- three-quarters of Jersey households (74%) had their broadband provided by a *fixed-line landline*

Figure 10.4 Provision of broadband: by parish type (excluding those responding I don't know)



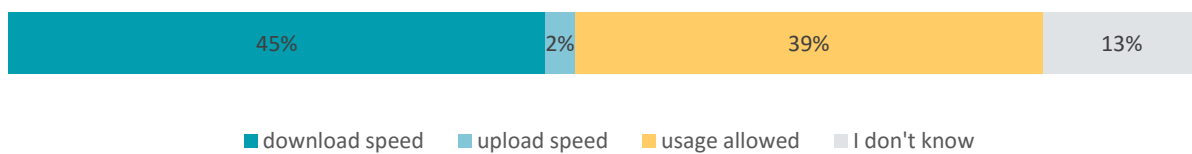
- 86% of rural households and 81% of suburban households had their broadband connection provided by a *fixed landline*, compared to 69% of urban households

Figure 10.5 If your household has no broadband connection, why not?



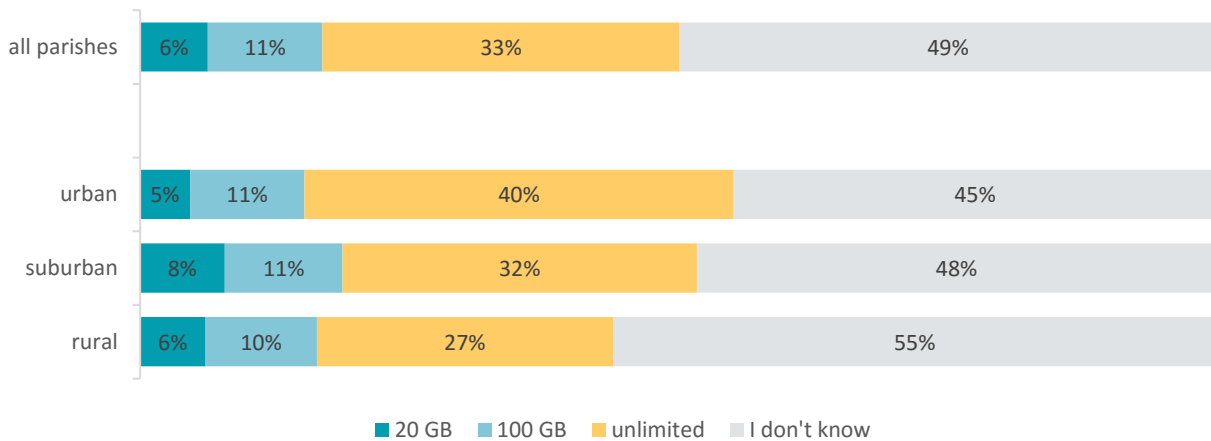
- three in ten households (29%) without a home broadband connection gave one of the reasons as *not being able to afford it*

Figure 10.6 If your household has a broadband connection, what is most important to you?



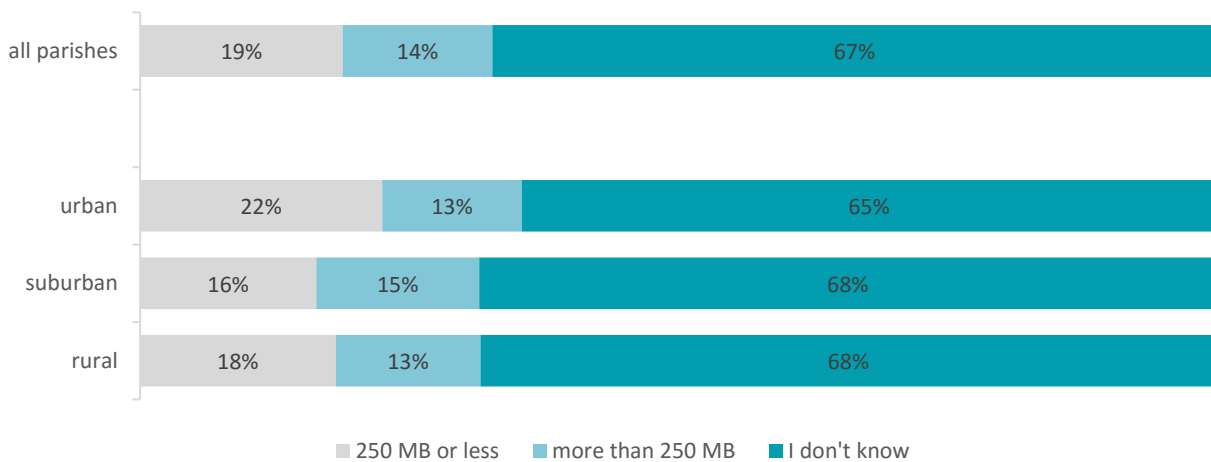
- download speed* (45%) and *usage allowance* (39%) were both rated fairly similarly as the most important feature of a household's broadband connection
- only 2 per cent of households reported internet *upload speed* to be the most important attribute of their broadband connection

Figure 10.7 Broadband monthly peak time usage limit: by parish type



- half (49%) of households didn't know their broadband monthly peak time usage limits

Figure 10.8 Broadband download speed: by parish type

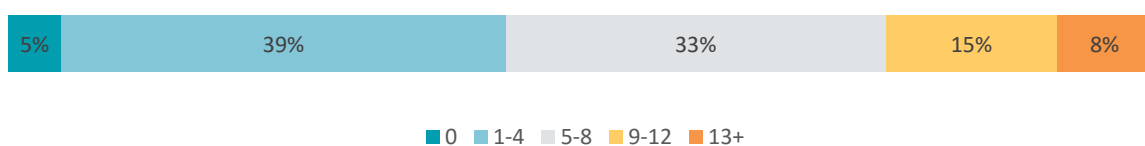


- two-thirds of households didn't know their broadband download speed

Number of internet and telecoms devices

Jersey households had a mean average of 6 devices connected to the internet (including computers, tablets, smartphones, smart TVs and games consoles). This corresponds to a mean average of 2.8 devices per person aged 5 or over.

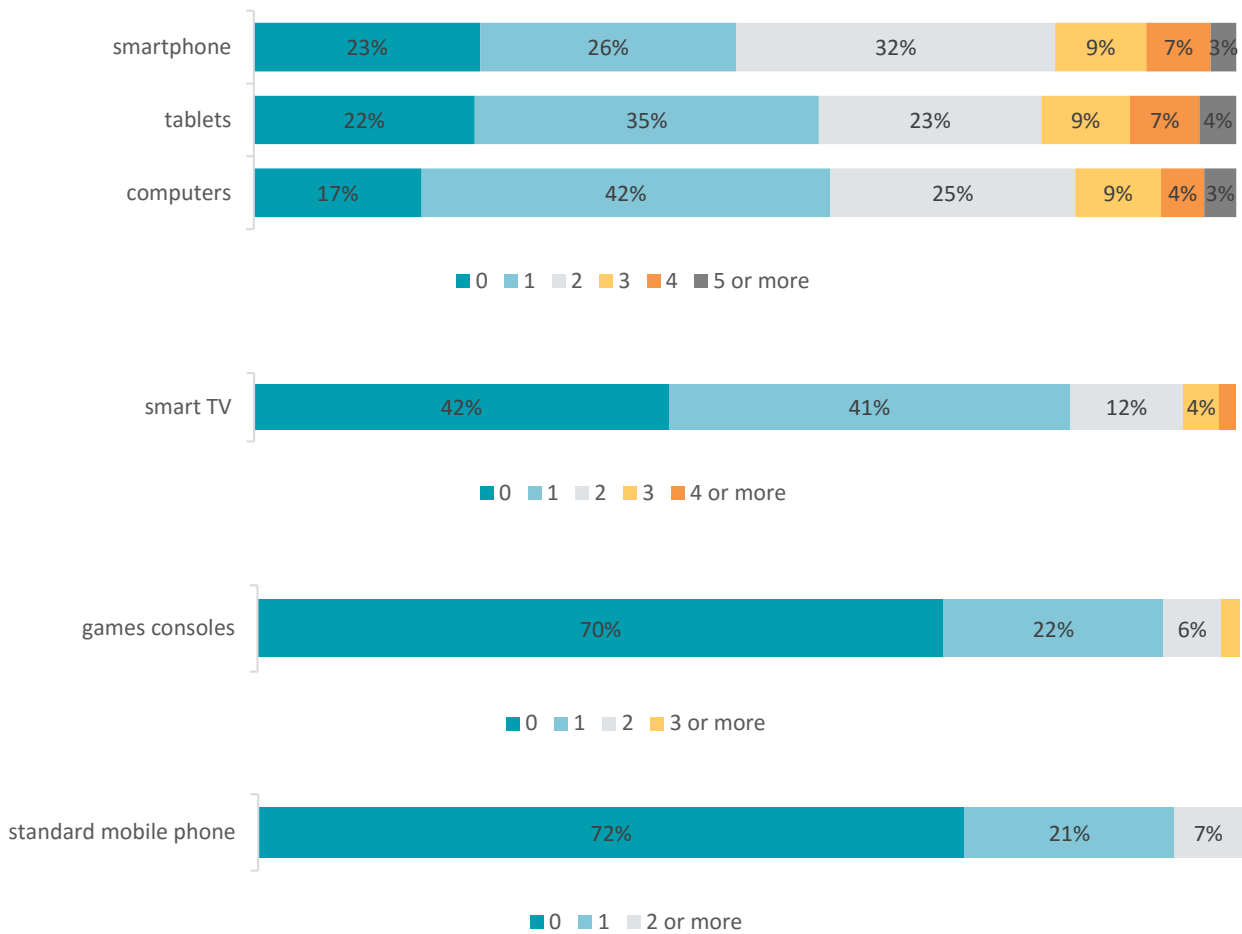
Figure 10.9 Number of devices that can connect to the internet per household in Jersey



- one in twenty household (5%) had no devices that connect to the internet

Figure 10.10 shows a breakdown of internet connected devices per household and also includes a chart on standard mobile phone use (not connected to the internet).

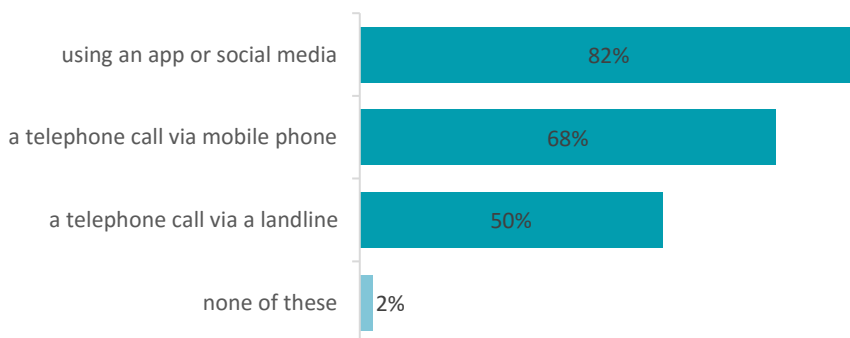
Figure 10.10 Number of internet connections per household: by different device type



- three-quarters (77%) of Jersey households had at least one *smartphone*. 83% had at least one *computer*
- one in ten Jersey households (9%) had at least 4 *smartphones* and 11% had at least 4 *tablets*

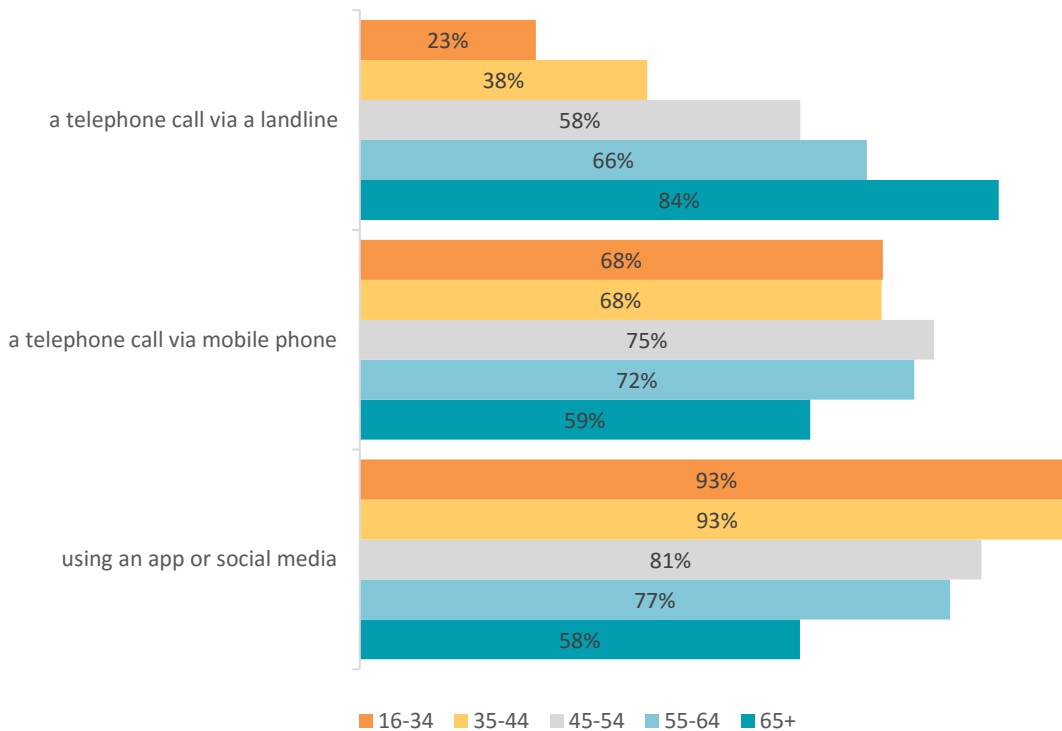
Making voice calls

Figure 10.11 Which, if any, of these devices do you personally use for voice or video calls?



- half (50%) of Jersey adults reported using a *landline* for voice or video calls, compared to 82% that reported using an *app or social media*, such as Skype, WhatsApp, Facetime etc.

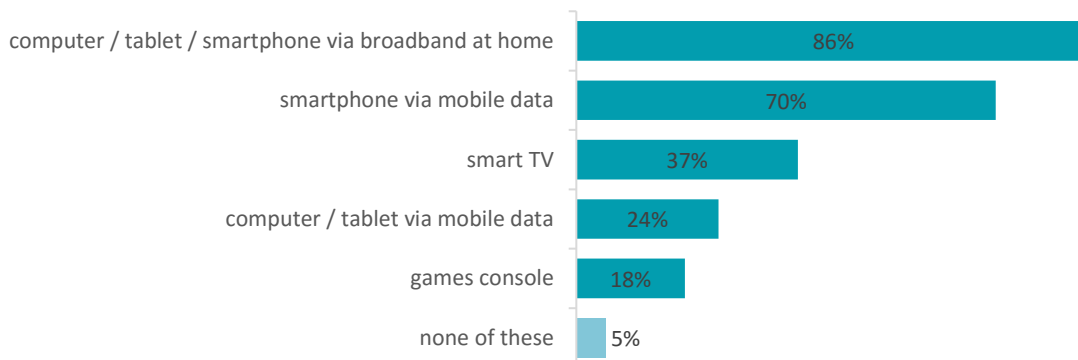
Figure 10.12 Which, if any, of these devices do you personally use for voice or video calls? By age group



- a *mobile telephone* to make calls was used by a fairly similar proportion of all age groups
- older people were more likely to use a landline to make a voice call, compared to younger people who were more likely to make a voice or video call with an app

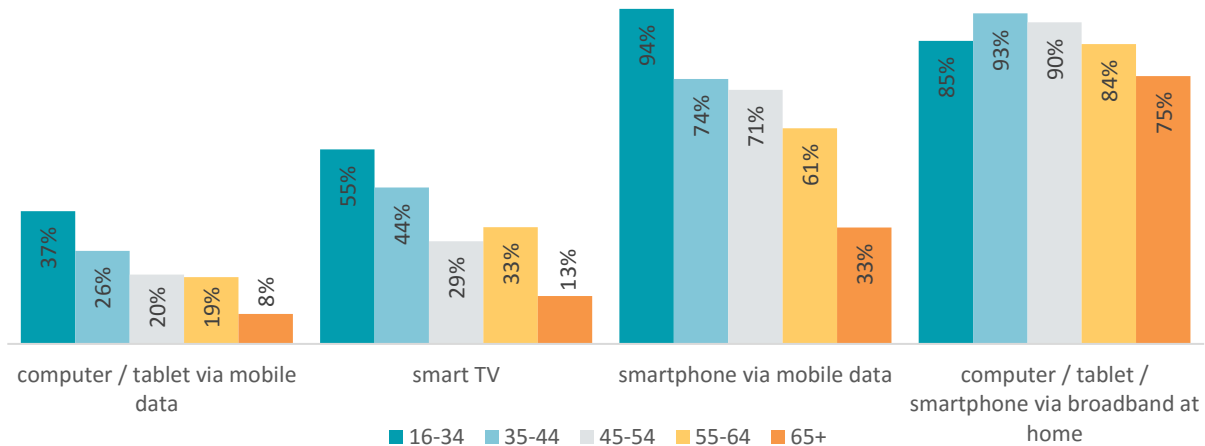
Accessing the internet

Figure 10.13 Which, if any, of these devices do you personally use to access the internet?



- more adults accessed the internet using their *computer, or a tablet or smartphone via their home broadband* than any other method

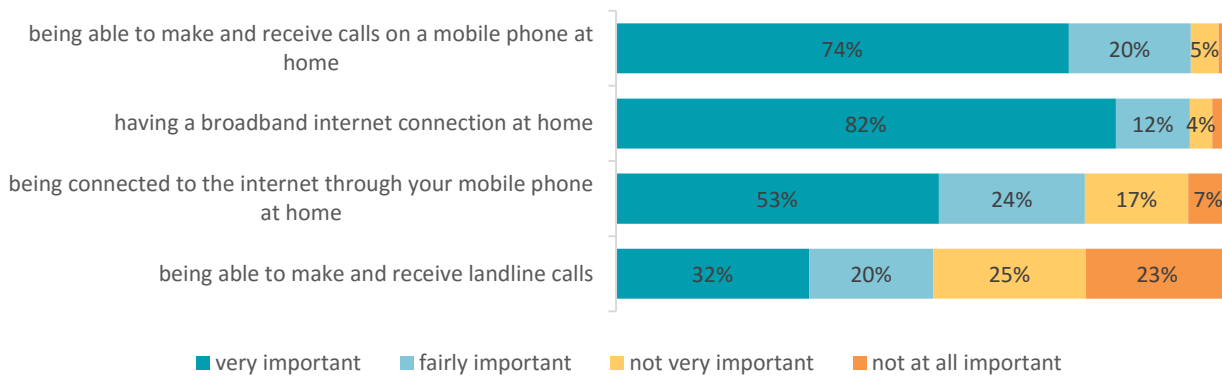
Figure 10.14 Which, if any, of these devices do you personally use to access the internet? By age group



- the proportion of people that accessed the internet via *mobile data* differed with age group. Over nine in ten (94%) of 16-34 year olds accessed the internet via their *smartphone*, compared to a third (33%) of those aged 65 years or over

Importance of different modes of communication

Figure 10.15 How would you rate the importance of...



- a quarter (23%) of adults rated being able to *make and receive landline calls* as *not at all important*
- a large proportion of adults (94%) considered *being able to make and receive calls on a mobile phone at home* and *having a broadband internet connection at home* as *very important* or *fairly important*

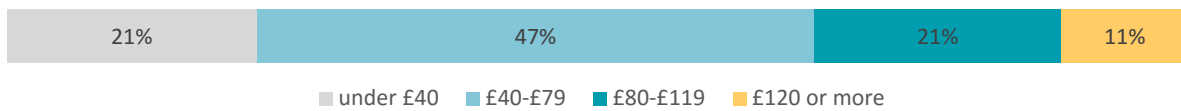
Cost of connectivity

Figure 10.16 Mean average monthly household cost for telephone calls and broadband internet connection: by household type



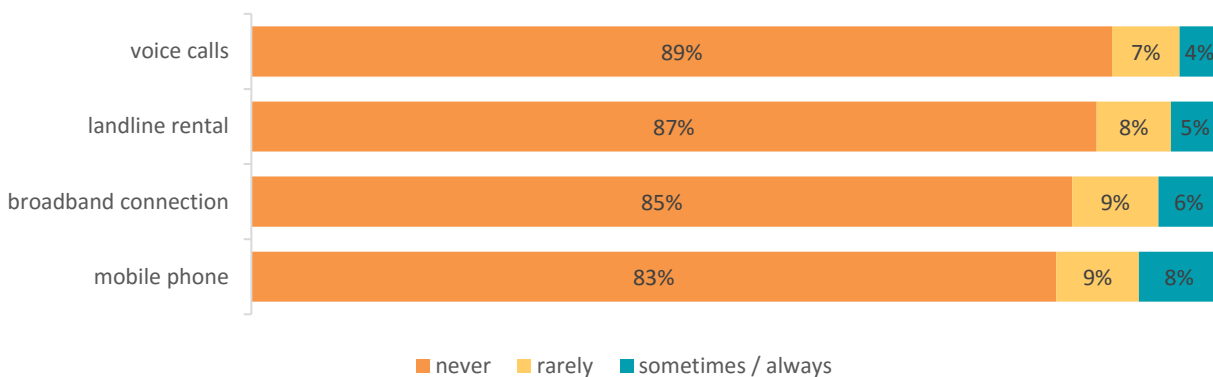
- overall, the mean average monthly expenditure by Jersey households on telephone calls and broadband internet connection was £74
- on average, *couples with children* had the highest monthly spend (£102) on telephone and broadband; *pensioners* and *working people living alone* the lowest (£53)

Figure 10.17 Monthly household cost for telephone calls and broadband internet connection



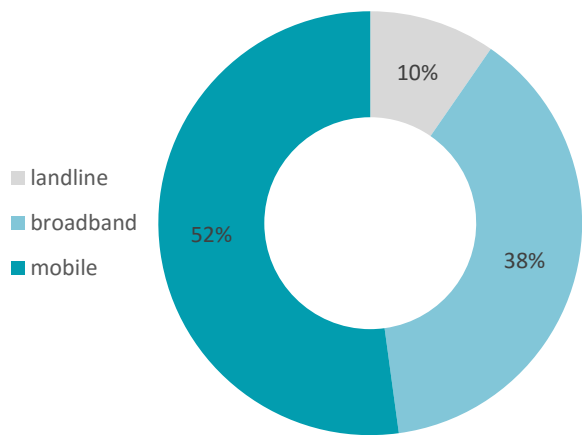
- One in five (21%) households pay under £40 for their monthly telephone and broadband internet connection

Figure 10.17 Due to a shortage of cash, do you, or have you in the last 12 months, had difficulty paying for...



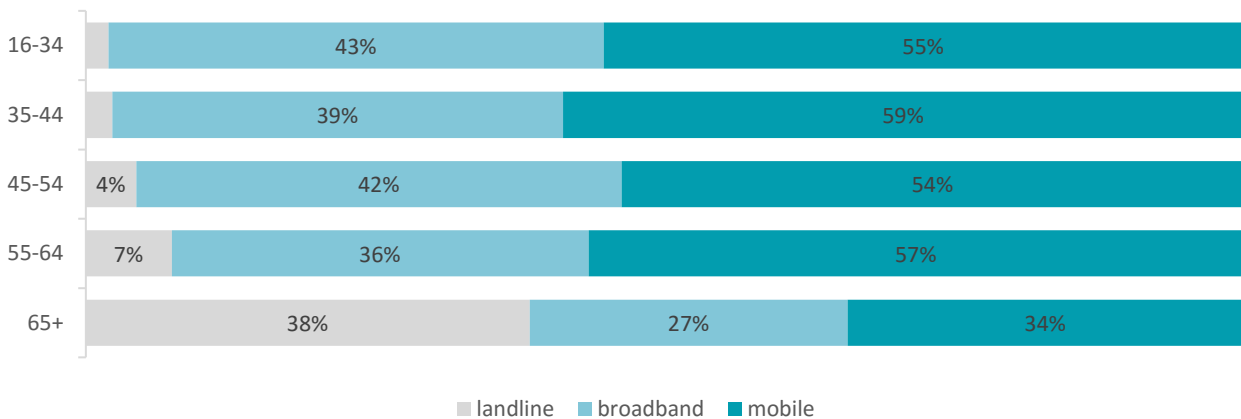
- the proportion of people that reported they *always* had difficulty paying for their voice calls, landline rental, broadband connection and mobile phone was very small (less than 1%). To avoid issues of disclosure it has been combined with those reporting that they *sometimes* had difficulty
- the proportion of people that *sometimes / always* had difficulty paying for their *voice calls, landline rental, broadband connection* and *mobile phone* was broadly similar, between 4% and 8%

Figure 10.18 If you did have difficulty in paying for a service, which would you most want to keep?



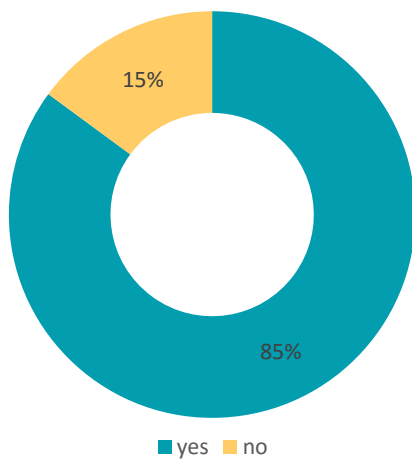
- half (52%) of Jersey adults reported that they would most want to keep their *mobile phone*, two-fifths (38%) their home *broadband* connection and one in ten (10%) their *landline*.

Figure 10.19 If you did have difficulty in paying for a service, which would you most want to keep? By age group



- two-fifths (38%) of people aged 65 years or over reported that they would most want to keep their landline, compared to 2% of 16-34 year olds

Figure 10.20 Would you be able to afford £40-£45 per month for a package that combines landline voice and broadband internet connection at home?



- one in seven (15%) Jersey households reported that they wouldn't be able to afford £40-£45 per month for a package that combined landline voice and broadband internet connection
- the mean average spent on telephone calls and broadband for those answering *no* was £33

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 other than St Helier have been grouped together by location as follows:

- **suburban** 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 the nearest integers. All calculations are independently rounded and so totals in 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 2019 survey was 33%. However, the proportion of young adults who respond to surveys of this kind is often lower than the total response rate. 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 years 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

	2019 survey		2011 Census*		Implied weighting factor
	Respondents	Percent	Population	Percent	
Unspecified	14	1	-	-	1.00
16-34 years	104	9	23,825	30	3.15
35-44 years	130	12	15,410	19	1.63
45-54 years	197	18	15,428	19	1.08
55-64 years	249	23	11,581	15	0.64
65 years or over	404	37	13,562	17	0.46
Total	1098	100	79,806	100	1.00

* aged 16 years or over and living in private households

Looking at response distributions for sex and tenure indicated that the responses should be weighted across the three dimensions of age, sex 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 2.30, whilst men aged 65 years or over living in States, parish or housing trust rental accommodation had a weight of 0.93.

The resulting age and sex 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 attribute questions, such as central heating, are 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	
	2019 survey	Census 2011*
16-34 years	28	30
35-44 years	19	19
45-54 years	19	19
55-64 years	14	15
65 years or over	17	17
Total	100	100

* aged 16 years or older and living in private households

Table A3 – Sex profile of *weighted* survey response

	Percent	
	2019 survey	Census 2011*
Men	48	49
Women	52	51
Total	100	100

* aged 16 years or older and living in private households

Table A4 – Tenure profile of *weighted* survey response

	Percent	
	2019 survey	Census 2011*
Owner-occupied	59	58
Qualified rent	17	17
Social rent	11	12
Non-qualified accommodation	12	12
Total	100	100

* aged 16 years or older 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 similar to the Census distribution of residents of private households (Table A5).

Table A5 – Parish profile of *weighted* survey response

	Percent	
Parish	2019 survey	Census 2011*
Grouville	6	5
St Brelade	10	11
St Clement	11	9
St Helier	34	35
St John	4	3
St Lawrence	6	6
St Martin	4	4
St Mary	1	2
St Ouen	4	4
St Peter	4	5
St Saviour	12	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 replacement⁹) the standard error on the estimate of a population proportion p is:

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

Where:

n is the total number of respondents

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

The 95% 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 ± 3.0 percentage points.

This means that for a question which gives a result of 50%, the 95% confidence interval is 47.0% to 53.0%. 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 $\pm 3.0\%$ 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-group: between $\pm 5\%$ (age 65+ years) and $\pm 10\%$ (age 16-34 years)
- sex: $\pm 4\%$ for females and $\pm 5\%$ for males
- tenure: owner-occupiers $\pm 3\%$; qualified rent $\pm 7\%$; social rent $\pm 11\%$; non-qualified accommodation $\pm 15\%$
- parish: St Helier $\pm 5\%$
suburban: St Brelade, St Clement and St Saviour $\pm 5\%$
rural: (all other parishes) $\pm 5\%$

⁹ 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 that 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.

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 $\pm 3.0\%$. That is, it is 95% likely that a result published for all households is within $\pm 3.0\%$ 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 $\pm 11\%$;
non-qualified accommodation $\pm 15\%$; NOT owner-occupiers $\pm 6\%$
- parish: St Helier $\pm 5\%$: suburban: St Brelade, St Clement and St Saviour $\pm 5\%$;
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: $\bar{x} \pm 1.96 \times s.e.(Q)$

Means

All adults:

- contracted hours / hours worked: ± 1 hour
- paid holidays: ± 1 day
- positive well-being scores: ± 0.1
- anxiety well-being score: ± 0.2
- life ladder: ± 0.1
- trust in institutions: ± 0.1 (± 0.2 for Honorary Police and Statistics Jersey)
- time commuting to / from work (in town): ± 1 minute
- time commuting to / from work (out of town): ± 2 minutes
- Amount paid for telecoms per month $\pm \text{£}3.00$

By age group:

- by age group - life ladder: ± 0.2 to 0.4
- by age group – trust in institutions ± 0.2 to 0.8

By household ability to cope financially:

- by household ability to cope financially – life ladder ± 0.2 to 0.6
- by household ability to cope financially – trust in institutions ± 0.1 to 0.6

By parish type

- by parish type – trust in institutions ± 0.2 to 0.3

By how physically active

- by how physically active – life ladder ± 0.1 to 1.2