States of Jersey

JERSEY ANNUAL SOCIAL SURVEY

2015

A report by the independent Statistics Unit

Contents

Notes

This report presents the results of the 2015 Jersey Annual Social Survey (JASS).

JASS was launched in 2005 to collect detailed information on a wide range of topics on an annual basis. It aims to provide everyone in the Island with a better understanding of social issues in Jersey, particularly the opinions and behaviours of the resident population, primarily so that policy decisions can be made from a more informed standpoint.

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

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

- to provide benchmark data to measure change (for example: health status, rating public services)
- to provide information to assist the development of policy (for example Government priorities)
- to gauge public opinion (for example rating the range of leisure activities in the Island)

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

Additional topics covered in 2015 include: recycling, shopping habits, libraries, and dentistry.

Sample size and response rate

Around 3,200 households were selected at random to complete the survey in June and July 2015. In order to cover the entire adult population at random, the household member who next celebrated their birthday, and who was aged 16 years and over, was asked to complete the form.

The response from the public was high, with 52% of eligible households completing and returning the forms. In addition to the very good response rates overall, statistical weighting techniques have been used to compensate for different *patterns* of non-response from different sub-groups of the population. The result is that the survey results can be considered broadly accurate and representative of Jersey's population. However, as with all sample surveys there is an element of statistical uncertainty in looking at very small changes or differences (see Annex). Therefore, the report focuses on *significant* findings, for example where differences between groups of the population are at least 10 percentage points.

JASS 2015 has been successful with the help of over 1,600 people who completed and returned the questionnaire.

The Statistics Unit wishes to thank all respondents.

Notes

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

Category Definitions

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.

Rounding

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

Low numbers

'-' signifies a blank cell
'~' is used where a value is less than 0.5%

Confidence intervals

With the survey methodology used, we can be 95% confident that the sample percentages accurately represent the whole population percentage to ± 2.4 percentage points. Where analysis is done by gender, percentages are accurate to ± 3 percentage points. Please see Annex for more details.

Weighting

Even with the high response rate, it is important to 'weight' responses to ensure that the responses as a whole are fully representative of the Island's adult population. This methodology makes slight adjustments to compensate for certain subgroups of the population being less likely to respond. See Annex for more details. All analysis presented in this report uses weighted responses.

Further information

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

Headlines

MARITAL STATUS: Half (48%) of adults were married, remarried or in a civil partnership. One in ten (10%) adults were cohabiting. One in four adults (25%) were 'single'.

RELIGION: Over half (54%) of adults regarded themselves as having a religion; of those that specified which, the large majority (97%) wrote 'Christian', or a denomination of Christianity. Of those that specified a denomination of Christianity, equal proportions were 'Catholic' or 'Roman Catholic' (43%) as were 'Anglican' or 'Church of England' (44%).

SKILLS FOR WORK: Two-fifths (39%) of working age adults identified that they didn't feel they would benefit from any further training in relation to their work and career. For those that felt they would benefit, giving personal satisfaction and improving the ability to do the current job and were the two top reasons, chosen by 55% and 53%. Nearly a fifth (18%) identified that the training could enable them to change careers, and 8% indicated that it would help them find a job.

HOUSING SATISFACTION: Nearly three-fifths (56%) were 'very' satisfied, and almost two-fifths (37%) 'fairly' satisfied with their current accommodation. Those living in non-qualified and social rental accommodation were the least satisfied, with over one in ten being either 'not very' or 'not at all' satisfied (15% of those in non-qualified, and 13% living in social rental accommodation).

CENTRAL HEATING: Nine in ten households (90%) had a form of central heating, including electric storage heaters, in their accommodation, ranging from four-fifths of non-qualified (82%) and qualified rental (79%) homes to nine in ten (93%) of owner occupied households and 98% of social rental households.

ST. HELIER: Four-fifths of Islanders who expressed an opinion were either 'very' or 'fairly' satisfied with St. Helier as a place to live (79%) and visit (80%), and nine in ten (89%) as a place to work.

CYCLING IN ST. HELIER: Around 25% of people reported having cycled through St. Helier in the last twelve months, 12% having done so regularly and a further 14% once or twice. Of those who gave an opinion about cycle safety in St. Helier, half (48%) rated it 'good' or 'very good', and half (52%) rated it 'poor' or 'very poor'.

ONLINE SHOPPING: Combining all modes of purchase, more than four-fifths (83%) of adults reported having purchased something online in the last twelve months. Over the same time period, two-fifths (39%) of respondents 'sometimes' visited a shop in Jersey to help them chose a product which they then bought online; a further 8% reported doing so 'often'. Around a half of respondents reporting having looked online (either often or sometimes) to help them chose a product which they then bought from a shop in Jersey.

MARKETS: 90% of adults had visited the central market at least once in the last 12 months, and 59% had visited the fish market.

LIFE SATISFACTION: Over three-quarters (77%) of respondents rated their life at 7 or above (zero being the worst and ten the best). The mean average rating given was 7.5 – not a significant change from when the question was previously asked in 2012 and 2013.

INFLUENCING DECISIONS: One in four (25%) individuals felt that they could influence decisions that affect Jersey.

LONG-STANDING ILLNESS: A fifth (20%) of Islanders reported having a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity that had lasted, or was expected to last, at least 12 months; for a fifth (19%) of these, it limited their day to day activities 'a lot', and for half (49%) 'a little'.

E-CIGARETTES: A small proportion (2%) reported using e-cigarettes 'often' or 'everyday', whilst nearly one in ten (8%) had tried them once.

Headlines

SMOKING: Since 2005 there has been a decrease in the proportion of adults smoking daily from 19% to 12% in 2015.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY: Over half (55%) reported meeting or exceeding the recommended level of physical activity.

WAIST SIZE: Two-fifths (41%) of women had a waist measurement associated with higher risk of cardio-vascular disease compared to around one-fifth (20%) of men.

HEALTHY EATING: Almost two-thirds (63%) of adults in Jersey eat *less* than the recommended daily amount of fruit and vegetables, a proportion unchanged since 2008. The majority of Jersey residents (93%) agreed with the statement that 'eating healthily is important'.

DENTAL HEALTH: Two-thirds (65%) of dentate adults in Jersey (having at least one natural tooth) reported either 'very good' or 'good' dental health, slightly lower than the most recently available proportion in England (70% in 2009).

VISITING THE DENTIST: Two-fifths (43%) of dentate adults in Jersey had visited the dentist in the previous 6 months, and an additional fifth (19%) in the previous 7 – 12 months. For comparison, in England in 2009, 56% of dentate adults reported their last dental visit was in the previous six months. Looking at self-reported dental health, those with 'bad' and 'very bad' dental health were much less likely to have visited the dentist in the last 2 years.

LIBRARY: Nearly half of adults (46%) reported having a library card for the States of Jersey libraries. Two-fifths (40%) of Islanders had used at least one of the library services over the previous year.

SPEED LIMITS: Fairly even proportions agreed as disagreed that the Island should have a maximum speed limit of 30 m.p.h. with a few exceptions, and that there should be a maximum speed limit of 20 m.p.h. within St. Helier's ring road. A higher proportion (63%) agreed that there should be a maximum speed limit of 20 m.p.h. in village centres as disagreed (37%).

RECYCLING: Recycling of batteries has increased since 2006, with three-fifths (60%) of households now recycling all or most of these in 2015 compared to 26% in 2006. Two-fifths said they felt it was 'not very' or 'not at all' convenient to recycle their household waste. Over half (54%) said they didn't know what happened to the materials they recycled.

RETIREMENT: The same proportion in both 2008 and 2015 (24%) agreed at some level that they were 'relying on the States to look after me in retirement'. Half (52%) of adults agreed at some level that they were worried about their standard of living in retirement, including nearly a third (31%) of those of retirement age.

About us

Marital status[1]

The 2011 Jersey Census reported 40% of the Island's adult population (16 years and over) were married, and an additional '8%' had 'remarried'. Traditionally, censuses have focussed on official marital status, and not covered cohabitation status. JASS 2015 sought to quantify cohabiting couples as well as married couples[1]; the results are shown in Table 1.1. One in ten (10%) adults were cohabiting, in addition to half (48%) who were married, remarried or in a civil partnership.

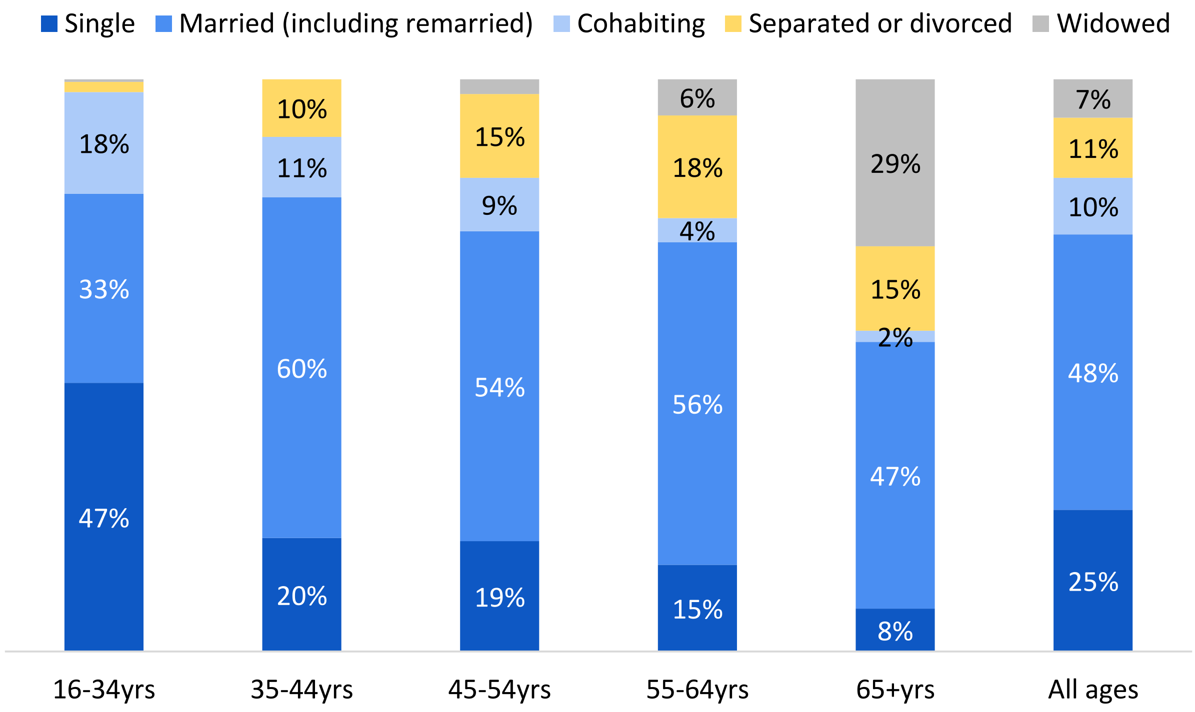
The proportion cohabiting was higher for those aged 16-34 years, at nearly a fifth (18%), compared to those aged 55 years and over, see Figure 1.1.

One in four adults (25%) categorised themselves as 'single' in terms of marital status, with the 16-34 year age group having the highest proportion in this category, at nearly half (47%), see Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1 "What is your marital status?"

	Percent
Single	25
Married / Civil Partnership (including remarried)	48
Cohabiting	10
Separated	2
Divorced	9
Widowed	7

Figure 1.1 "What is your marital status?" By age



[1] Throughout this section, 'cohabiting' and 'separated' include same sex couples

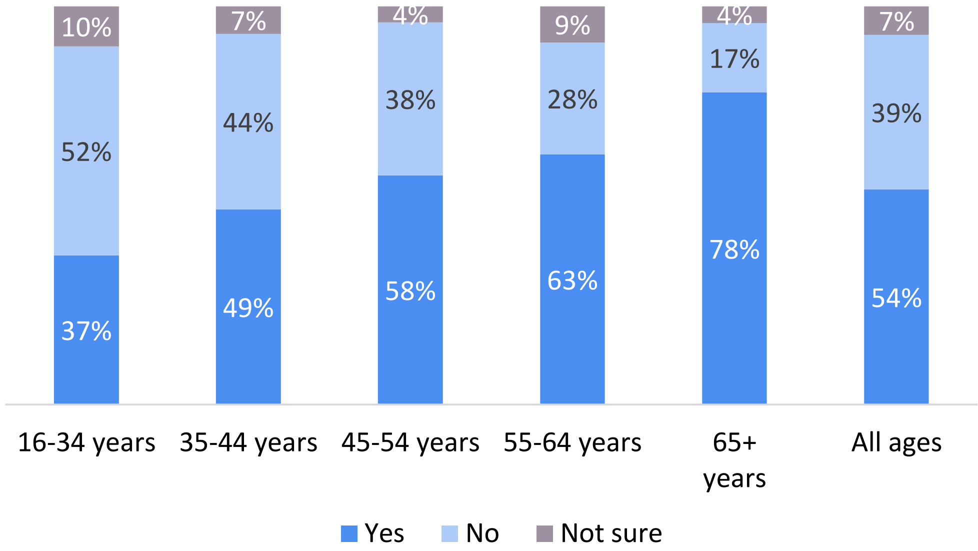
About us

Religion

Over half (54%) of adults regarded themselves as having a religion, and an additional 7% were 'not sure'. Two-fifths (39%) stated that they did not have a religion.

More women (58%) than men (50%) said they had a religion, and higher proportions of older age groups regarded themselves as having a religion, see Figure 1.2.

Figure 1.2 "Do you regard yourself as having a religion?" By age

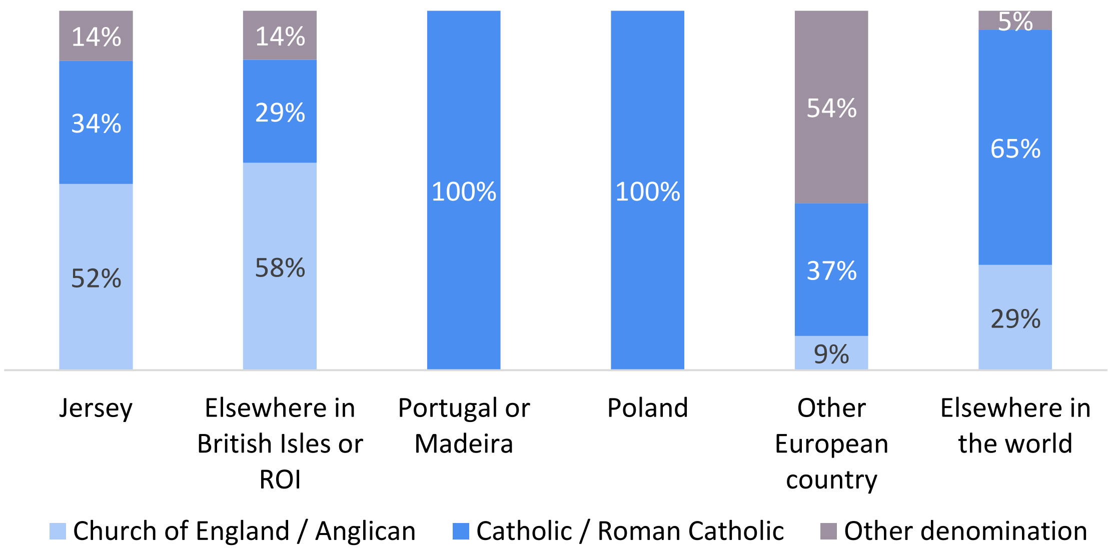


Those who reported having a religion were invited to specify which one: four-fifths of those with a religion provided further details. Of these, the large majority (97%) specified 'Christian', or a denomination of Christianity. The following religions: 'Buddhist', 'Hindu', 'Jewish', 'Muslim' or 'Sikh' were each specified by very small numbers of respondents.

Of those that specified a denomination of Christianity, equal proportions were 'Catholic' or 'Roman Catholic' (43%) as were 'Anglican' or 'Church of England' (44%). The remaining eighth (13%) gave another Christian denomination.

The distribution between Catholic or Roman Catholic and Anglican or Church of England varied by place of birth – see Figure 1.3.

Figure 1.3 Distribution of denomination of Christianity, by place of birth



Employment

Economic activity rate

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

Due to a higher tendency for working adults to respond to the JASS questionnaire, the economic activity rate continues to be slightly higher in the JASS survey compared to the full population census figure seen in 2011 (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 Economic activity rates (working age adults, percent)

	JASS 2015	Census 2011
Men (16-64 years)	90	86
Women (16-59 years)	82	77
All	**86**	**82**

Profession

Table 2.1 gives the proportion of workers in each occupation type, with around a sixth (18%) working in routine, semi-routine or manual occupations and a similar proportion (16%) working in clerical positions. Two-fifths (38%) were in professional occupations such as accountancy, medical professions and teaching. One in ten workers (10%) classified themselves as a 'senior manager'.

Table 2.1 "Which of the following best describes the work you do for your main job?"

	Percent
Routine, Semi-routine, Manual or Service occupation e.g. HGV or van driver, cleaner, porter, packer, sewing machinist, messenger, labourer, waiter/waitress, bar staff, postal worker, machine operative, security guard, caretaker, farm worker, catering assistant, receptionist, sales assistant	18
Technical or Craft occupation e.g. motor mechanic, fitter, inspector, plumber, printer, tool maker, electrician, gardener	7
Clerical or intermediate occupation e.g. secretary, personal assistant, clerical worker, office clerk, call centre agent, nursing auxiliary, nursery nurse	16
Professional occupation (normally requiring a professional qualification) e.g. accountant, solicitor, medical practitioner, scientist, civil / mechanical engineer, teacher, nurse, physiotherapist, social worker, welfare officer, artist, musician, police officer (sergeant or above), software designer, fund administrator	38
Middle or Junior Manager e.g. office manager, retail manager, bank manager, restaurant manager, warehouse manager, publican	11
Senior Manager (usually responsible for planning, organising and co-ordinating work) e.g. finance manager, chief executive	10

Hours worked

The median average hours that workers reported they were contracted to work in their main job was 37.0. The median average actual hours worked in the main job was higher, at 40.0. Men on average were contracted to work longer hours in their main job than women (the median average was 37.5 hours for men compared to 35.0 hours for women)[2].

Over one in twenty (7%) had additional paid work as well as their main job, with similar proportions seen across men and women. For this group, on average they worked an additional 11.6 hours (mean average) outside of their main jobs.

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

Employment

Unemployment

The International Labour Organisation's (ILO) unemployment rate is a globally comparable figure which measures the proportion of unemployed people in the work force. The ILO unemployment rate includes people who are registered as 'actively seeking work' with the Social Security Department and also those people who are not registered as unemployed but are looking for work.

In June 2015 there were 1,450 people registered with the Social Security Department as 'actively seeking work', 410 of whom were 'underemployed' – that is their paid work was for less than 35 hours a week, and as such they were required to remain on the register and continue to 'actively seek work'. These 'underemployed' persons would not be classified as unemployed according to the ILO definition of unemployment.

Data from the recent Household Spending and Income Survey, collected from April 2014 to May 2015, was used to calculate an estimate of the ILO unemployment rate for Jersey, which, at 4%, indicates that there were approximately 2,500 people unemployed and looking for work.

Underemployment

Individuals who are working fewer hours than they would like, or who would like to change their current working situation, can be classified as 'underemployed'.

Overall one in seven (14%) workers said they would prefer to work longer hours at their current rate of pay if given the opportunity, ranging from one in four (25%) of those in routine or manual occupations (such as cleaner, farm worker or catering assistant) to around one in ten of those in a professional (11%), middle manager (10%) or senior manager (8%) role.

Expressing the number willing to supply extra hours as a proportion of the total workforce gives an estimate of the underemployment rate. The underemployment rate found in JASS 2015 is similar to that found in the previous year, at 14%.

Those wanting to work longer hours would prefer to work an additional 13 hours on average a week at their current rate of pay if given the opportunity, higher than seen in 2014 when the average number of additional hours given by respondents was 8.

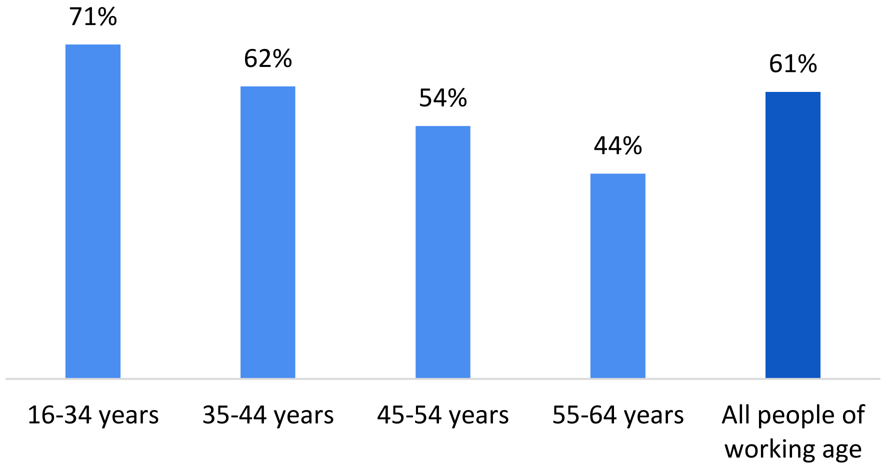
Skills for Work

In relation to their work and career, two-fifths of working age adults (39%) identified that they didn't feel they would benefit from any further training, with the majority (61%) identifying that at least one of the listed types of training would be beneficial to them.

Those in younger age groups were more likely to indicate at least one of the listed topics of training would be of benefit to them in their work/career – see Figure 2.1.

Employment

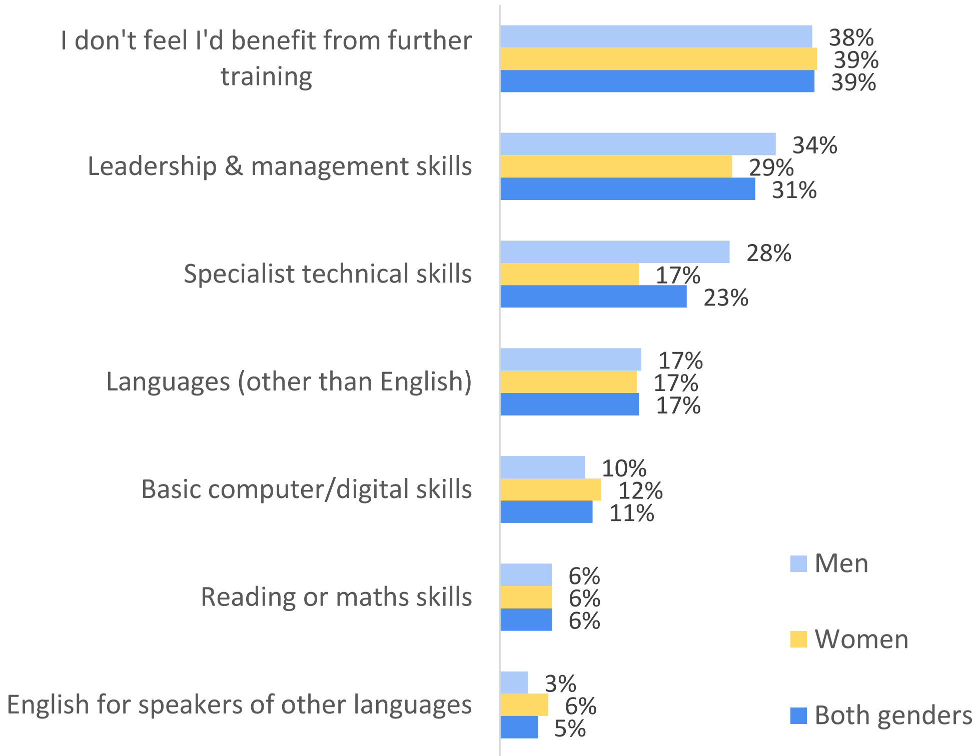
Figure 2.1 Proportion of each age group who identified that at least one of the listed training topics would be of benefit to them



In terms of which particular topic of training that would be beneficial to people's work and career, a third (31%) felt they would benefit from training in leadership and management skills, and a quarter (23%) in specialist technical skills. A sixth (17%) identified that learning languages (other than English) would be useful for their work or career (see Figure 2.2), and one in ten (11%) that basic computer or digital skill training would be beneficial.

Generally similar proportions of men and women identified each training topic area to be of benefit to them; however more men than women indicated that they would benefit from specialist technical training, as shown in Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.2 "In relation to your work/career, do you feel you would benefit from training in any of the following?"



Employment

Some variation by occupation was noted as to the proportion who felt each topic of training would be of benefit to them. For example one in ten (9%) of those in senior management roles identified that basic computer or digital skills training would be of benefit to them, compared to a quarter (24%) of those in routine, semi-routine, manual or service occupations. Half (51%) of middle managers and two-fifths (40%) of senior managers felt that leadership and management skills would be of benefit to them, compared to a third or less of workers in other occupations.

In terms of the benefits that such training would bring, giving personal satisfaction and improving the ability to do the current job were the two top reasons, chosen by 55% and 53% respectively of the group of workers who identified that training in at least one of the listed skills would be of benefit (see Table 2.2).

Around a third identified that training would improve the potential for promotion either with the same employer (37%) or with a different employer (29%). Nearly a fifth (18%) said the training could enable them to change careers. Nearly one in ten adults of working age who felt they would benefit from training indicated that it would help them find a job (8%).

Table 2.2 "How do you think the training would benefit you?" (of those who identified at least one type of training to be of benefit to their work or career)

	Percent
Personal satisfaction	55
Improve ability to do current job	53
Improve potential for promotion with current employer	37
Improve potential to find a similar or more senior role with different employer	29
Enable me to change careers	18
Help me find a job	8
Other	3
None of the above	*9*

The top two reasons preventing people from having such training were: not having enough time (indicated by a third, 34%, of those who felt they would benefit from training), and it being too expensive (identified by 30%). For around a quarter (27%) 'none' of the given reasons were preventing them from having the training. A fifth (22%) were unaware of what training was available locally, see Table 2.3 for a full list.

Table 2.3 "Are any of the following preventing you from having the training?"

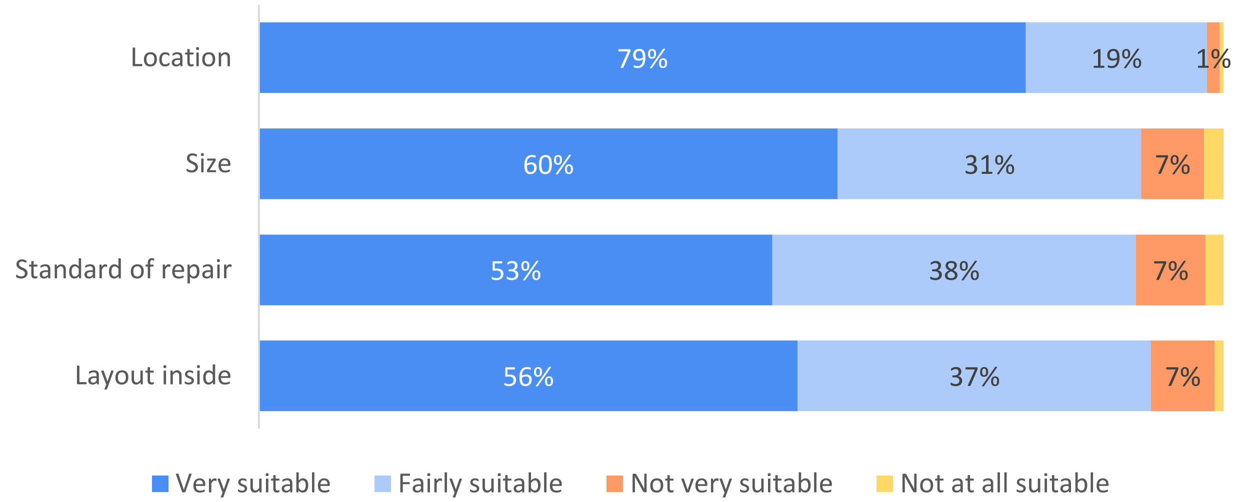
	Percent
Not enough time	34
Too expensive	30
Unaware of what training is available locally	22
Nothing suitable locally	10
Current employer not supportive	9
Days/times of training not convenient	9
Don't have the skills or qualifications required to access the training	2
Other	4
None of the above	*27*

Accommodation

Home satisfaction

Respondents were asked to rate their home's suitability for them and their household in terms of four factors: location, size, standard of repair and layout inside. Overall, each factor was rated as 'very' or 'fairly' suitable by at least nine out of ten people, see Figure 3.1.

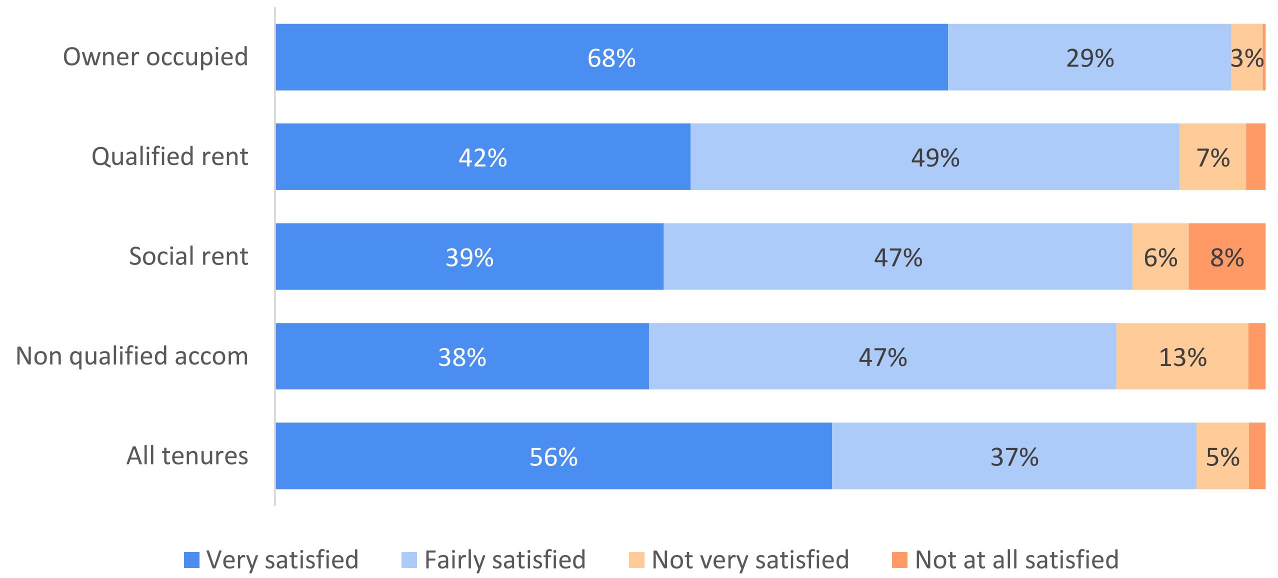
Figure 3.1 "How would you rate your home's suitability for you and your household in terms of its... "



Ratings of the different aspects of home suitability were generally similar across different tenure categories, except for the 'standard of repair', which had a lower proportion of social rental residents rating 'very' or 'fairly' suitable (73%), compared to the proportion of residents of other tenures (96% for owner occupiers, 90% for those in qualified rental, and 85% for those living in non-qualified accommodation).

In terms of overall satisfaction with current housing, nearly three-fifths (56%) were 'very' satisfied, and almost two-fifths (37%) were 'fairly' satisfied. Just 2% were 'not at all satisfied' with their current housing overall. Those in non-qualified and social rental accommodation were the least satisfied with their accommodation, having over one in ten being either 'not very' or 'not at all' satisfied with their housing (15% of those in non-qualified, and 13% living in social rental accommodation, compared to 3% of those in owner occupied accommodation), see Figure 3.2.

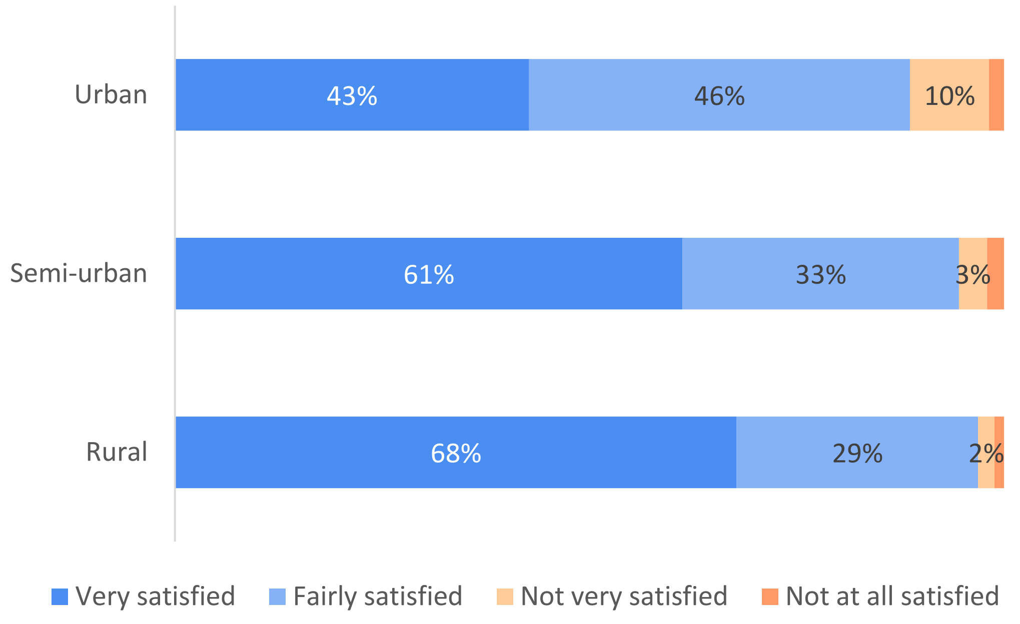
Figure 3.2 "Overall, how satisfied are you with your current housing?" By tenure



Accommodation

A higher proportion of those living in rural parishes (68%) were 'very' satisfied with their accommodation compared to those living in St. Helier (43%) – see Figure 3.3. Levels of <u>dis</u>-satisfaction were fairly low across all parish groups.

Figure 3.3 "Overall, how satisfied are you with your current housing?" By parish of residence



Central heating

Nine in ten households (90%) had a form of central heating, including electric storage heaters, in their accommodation, ranging from four-fifths of non-qualified (82%) and qualified rental (79%) households to nine in ten (93%) of owner occupied households and 98% of social rental households.

Radon gas

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas formed from uranium, found in small quantities in soils and rocks. It is colourless and odourless, and can move through the subsoil and into buildings. In Jersey there are likely to be elevated levels of radon in the rock which can result in higher levels in buildings. Potentially, exposure to high levels of radon gas, for long periods, increases the risk of developing lung cancer. The Health Protection Agency (HPA) recommends that radon levels should be reduced in homes where the average is more than 200 becquerels per cubic metre (200 Bq/m^3). The Health Protection Agency in the UK can provide a service to assess a Jersey property for the presence and concentration of radon gas[3].

Radon gas is a potential issue for those homes with a ground floor. A small proportion (6%) of Jersey households whose home included a ground floor level reported having had their home tested for radon in the last five years (although an additional third, 30%, were unsure if their home had been tested). Of the small proportion of households that had been tested, the results indicated that action was required for around one in eight households (14%).

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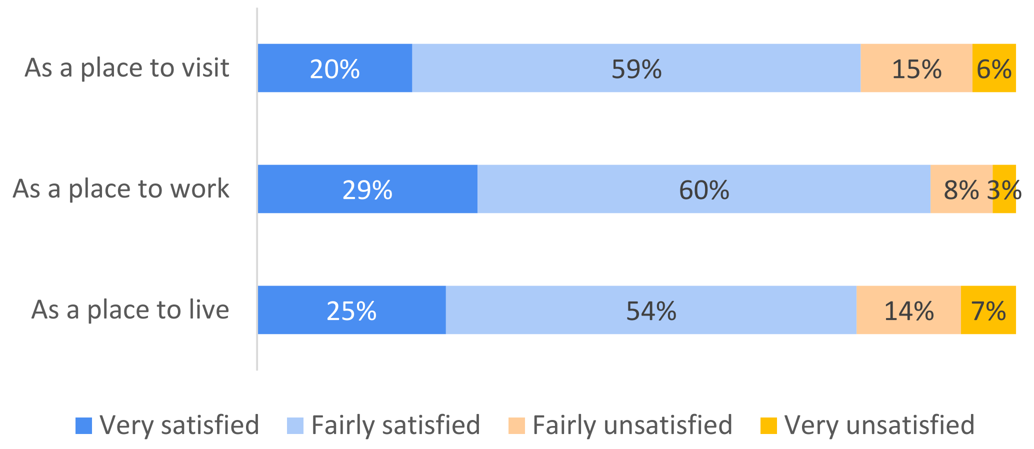
[3] *http://www.uklradon.org*

St. Helier

An area of focus for this year's survey was attitudes toward St. Helier, in terms of what it is like for people as a place to live, work, or visit.

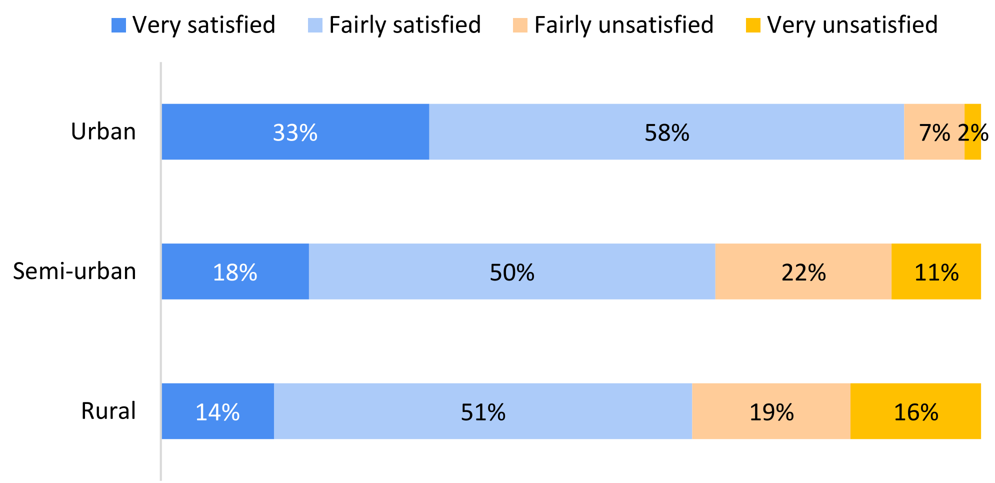
A quarter (26%) said they 'didn't know' about St. Helier as a place to live, a sixth (16%) 'didn't know' about St. Helier as a place to work, and a small proportion (3%) as a place to visit. Excluding the 'don't know' responses, four-fifths of Islanders were either 'very' or 'fairly' satisfied with St. Helier as a place to live (79%) and visit (80%). Nine out of ten (89%) of those who gave an opinion were satisfied at some level with St. Helier as a place to work.

Figure 4.1 "How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with St. Helier?"



Analysing by the parish in which people actually lived (Figure 4.2) shows that, of those who expressed an opinion, nine out of ten residents who were living in St. Helier ('Urban') were satisfied at some level with St. Helier as a place to live, compared with less than three-fifths of residents in 'Semi-urban' or 'Rural' parishes[4].

Figure 4.2 "How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with St. Helier as a place to live?" by parish of residence (excluding don't know responses)



[4] The'Semi-urban' category comprises the parishes of St. Brelade, St. Clement and St. Saviour; the 'Rural' category comprises the parishes of Grouville, St. John, St. Lawrence, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Ouen, St. Peter and Trinity.

St. Helier

Figure 4.3 shows that (excluding 'don't know' responses) nearly two-fifths (38%) of those living in St. Helier were 'very' satisfied with St. Helier as a place to work, compared with lower proportions of those living in semi-urban (24%) and rural (21%) parishes.

Figure 4.3 "How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with St. Helier as a place to work?" by parish of residence (excluding don't know responses)

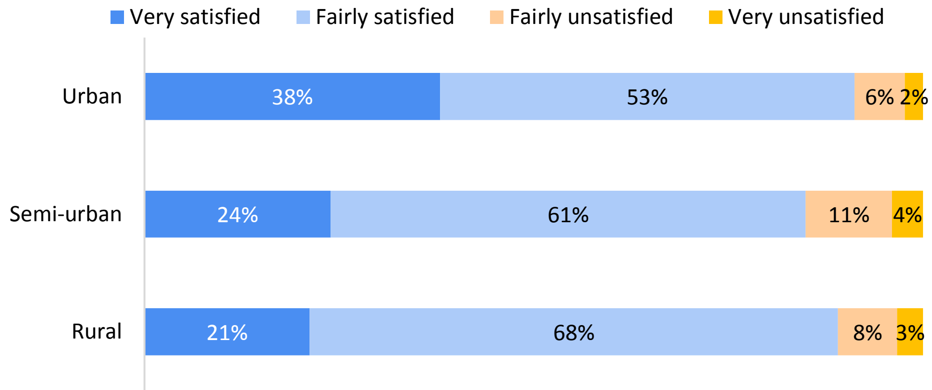
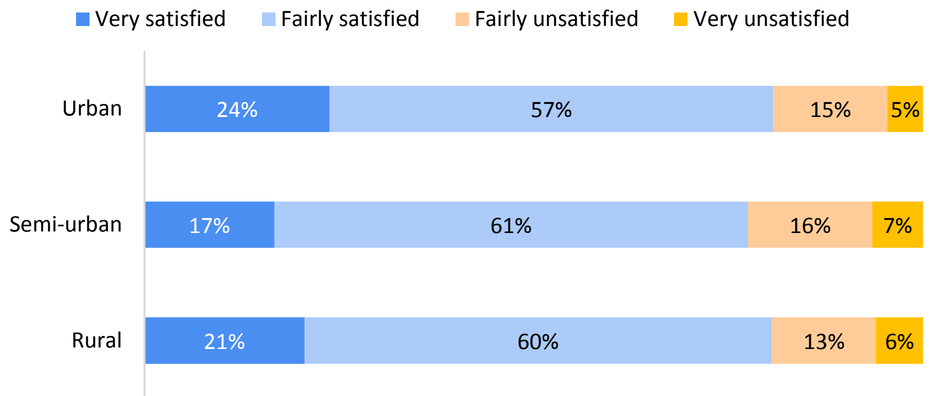


Figure 4.4 shows that around eight out of ten people who expressed an opinion were satisfied at some level with St. Helier as a place to visit regardless of their parish of residence.

Figure 4.4 "How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with St. Helier as a place to visit?" by parish of residence (excluding don't know responses)



There were no significant differences between age groups or gender for views toward St. Helier as a place to live, work or visit.

Cycling in St. Helier

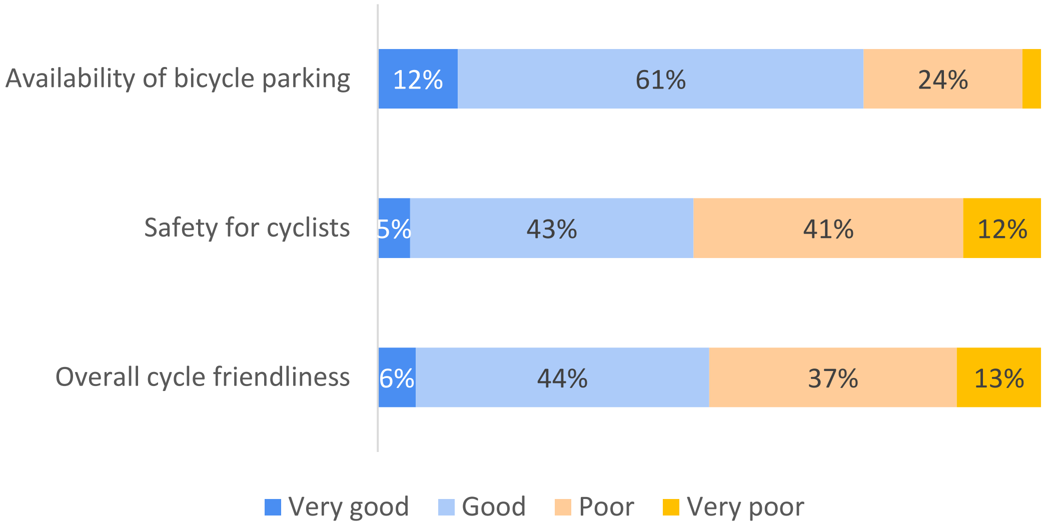
Around 25% of people reported having cycled through St. Helier at least once in the last twelve months, 12% having done so regularly and a further 14% once or twice. A greater proportion of men (34%) reported cycling through St. Helier at least once in the last twelve months than women (17%).

Respondents were asked about three issues relating to cycling in St. Helier, specifically: safety for cyclists, bicycle parking and overall cycle-friendliness. Two-fifths (41%) said they 'didn't know' about safety for cyclists and overall cycle-friendliness, and half (48%) 'didn't know' about availability of bicycle parking.

Excluding 'don't know' responses, opinions towards cycle-friendliness and safety for cyclists were almost equally split between being good or poor, at some level (see Figure 4.5). Around seven out of ten people thought that the availability of bicycle parking in St. Helier was either good or very good.

St. Helier

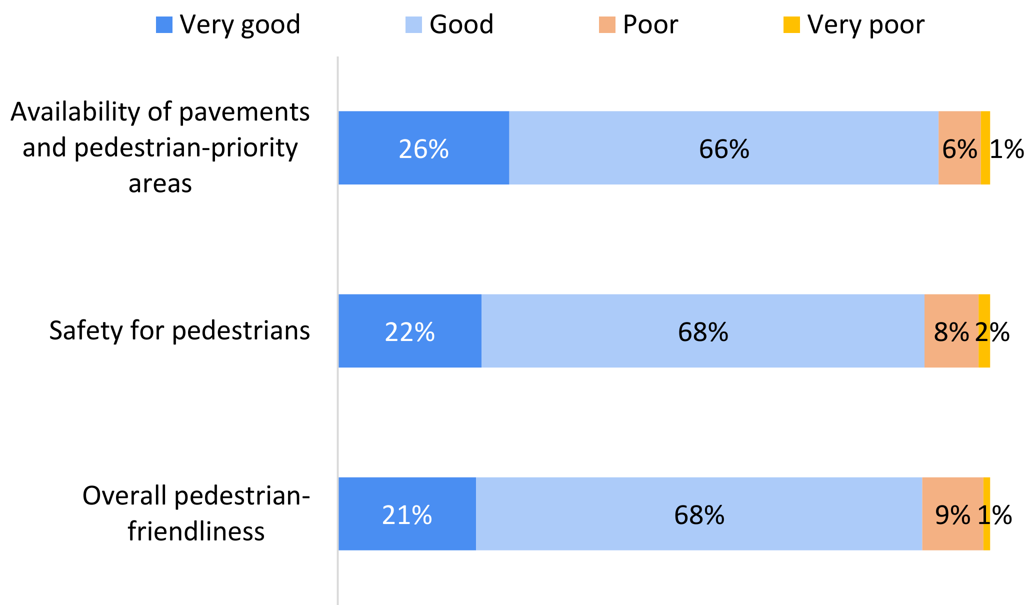
Figure 4.5 "How would you rate the following about cycling in St. Helier?" (excluding don't know responses)



Walking in St. Helier

JASS 2015 also explored people's opinions about walking in St. Helier. Figure 4.6 shows that around nine in ten people (who expressed an opinion) rated St. Helier as being either good or very good in terms of 'overall pedestrian-friendliness', 'safety for pedestrians' and the 'availability of pavements and pedestrian-priority areas'.

Figure 4.6 "How would you rate the following about walking in St. Helier?" (excluding don't know responses)

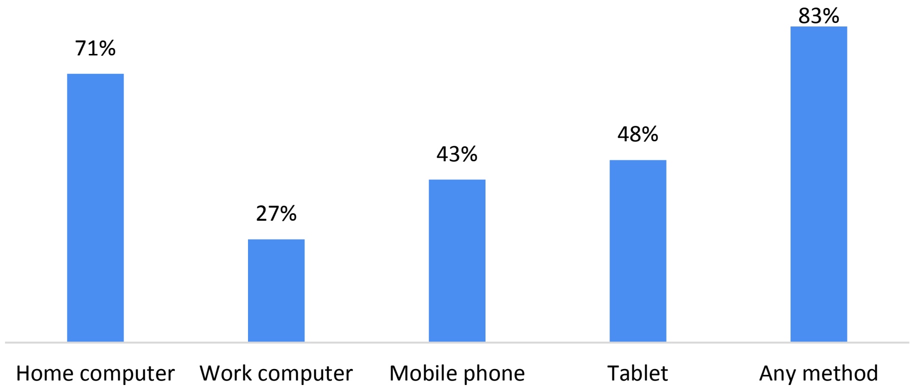


Shopping habits

Online shopping

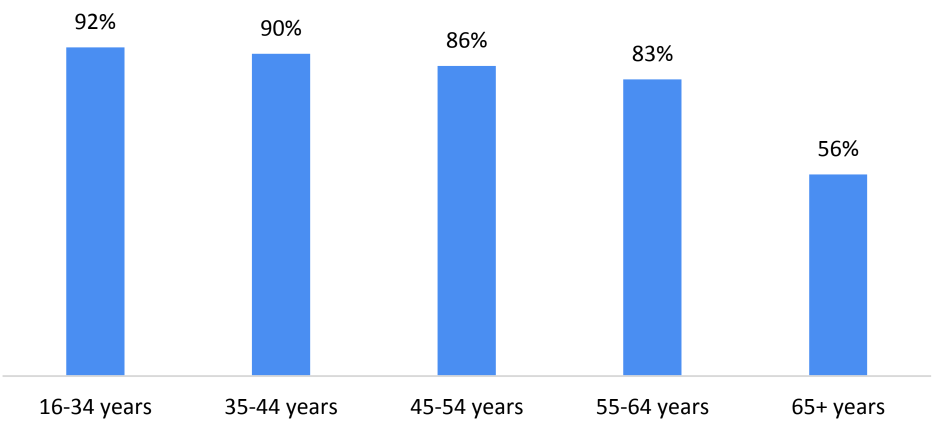
Combining all modes of purchase, more than four-fifths (83%) of adults reported having purchased something online in the last twelve months (see Figure 5.1). The most popular means for online shopping was using a home computer, with around seven out of ten adults (71%) reporting having done so, whilst almost half (48%) had used a tablet device for online shopping.

Figure 5.1 Proportion who had bought something online in the last 12 months, by method of purchase



Looking at these results by age groups (Figure 5.2) shows that around nine in ten people aged between 16 and 44 years had bought goods online in the last twelve months, compared with slightly more than half (56%) of people aged 65 and over. There were no significant differences observed between genders for online shopping.

Figure 5.2 Proportion who had bought something online in the last 12 months, by age (using any method)



In the last twelve months, two-fifths (39%) of respondents reported that they ‘sometimes’ visited a shop in Jersey to help them chose a product which they then bought online; a further 8% reported doing so ‘often’ (see Table 5.1).

Around a half of respondents reported that they looked online (either often or sometimes) to help them chose a product which they then bought from a shop in Jersey.

Shopping habits

Table 5.1 “In the last 12 months have you…?”

Percent of responses	Yes, often	Yes, sometimes	No
Visited a shop in Jersey to help you choose a product which you have then bought online?	8	39	53
Looked online to help you choose a product which you have then bought from a shop in Jersey?	3	48	48

Table 5.2 shows that more than four out of five people agreed to some extent that they use the internet *more* now than they did three years ago to buy goods online, with over three-fifths agreeing strongly. More than three-quarters of people agreed, at some level, that they shop in town *less* than they did three years ago because they now buy more things over the internet.

Table 5.2 “How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?”

Percent of responses	Agree strongly	Agree slightly	Disagree slightly	Disagree strongly
I use the internet *more* than I did three years ago to help choose which products to buy from Jersey shops	24	31	20	26
I use the internet *more* than I did three years ago to buy goods online	62	22	7	9
I shop in town *less* than I did three years ago because I buy more things over the internet	41	26	16	16

Shopping habits in town

Looking at shopping habits with regard to town (St. Helier), around seven out of ten people (69%) reported that that they make a special journey to town when they need to do some shopping whilst over a quarter (28%) tended to shop in town during their lunch hour or before or after work. Around one in eight people (12%) reported that they did not tend to shop in town.

Saturday was the most frequent day for making a special journey to town to go shopping, cited by almost half (49%) of people (see Table 5.3).

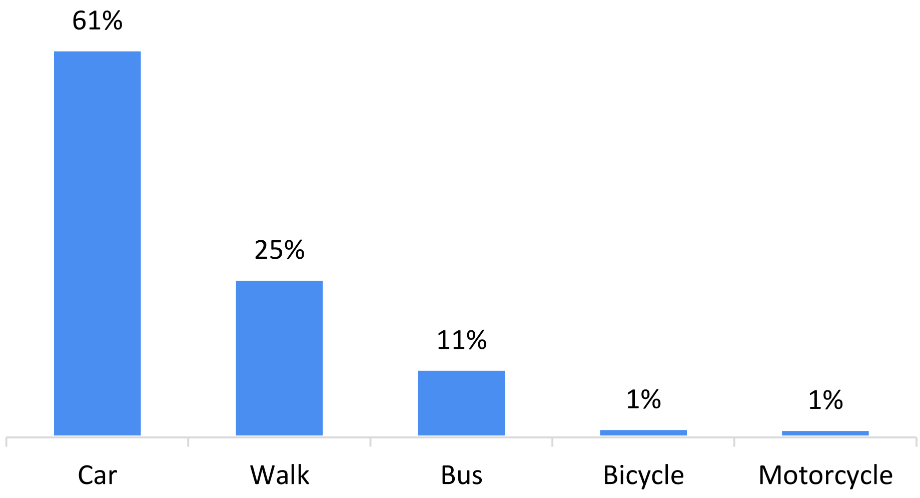
Table 5.3 “If you usually make a special journey to town to go shopping, which day do you tend to visit town on?”

	Percent
Monday	7
Tuesday	6
Wednesday	6
Thursday	7
Friday	8
Saturday	49
Sunday	1
Any	26

Shopping habits

Of those who reported making a special journey to shop in town, three-fifths (61%) used a car to travel to town, a quarter (25%) walked to town and around one in ten (11%) took the bus (see Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3 "If you usually make a special journey to town what method do you use to travel?"
Percentages of those who made a special journey to town



Encouraging more people to shop in town

Less than a third (29%) of people said that they would visit town shops more often if the majority of shops were open after 6 p.m., whilst almost two-fifths (38%) said that they would visit town shops more often if the majority of shops were open until 7 p.m. or later for one night a week (see Table 5.4).

Opinion towards shops being open on a Sunday was roughly split, with about two-fifths of people saying that they would visit town more often if the majority of shops were open on a Sunday and an almost equal proportion saying that they wouldn't visit town more often.

Table 5.4 "Would you visit town more often if…"

Percent of responses	**Yes**	**No**	**Not sure**
The majority of shops were open until 6pm	29	53	18
One night a week the majority of shops were open until 7pm or later	38	46	16
The majority of shops were open Sundays	44	41	13

Central and Fish markets in St. Helier

About three-fifths of people reported having visited the Central Market at least once a month during the last twelve months (see Table 5.5), whilst around one in ten people reported not having visited the Central Market during this period.

Fewer people reported having visited the Fish Market, with only about a quarter saying that they had visited this market at least once a month; around two-fifths of people said that they had not visited the Fish Market in the last twelve months.

Shopping habits

Table 5.5 "How many times have you visited the Central or Fish markets in the last twelve months?"

Percent of responses	Around once a week or more	About once a month	Less than once a month	None
Central market	28	31	31	10
Fish market	8	18	33	41

Fewer than one in ten (8%) people said that they now shop in the Central and Fish markets more often than they did twelve months previously (see Figure 5.4); in contrast, around a quarter (26%) said that they shop in these markets less often. Two-thirds (66%) of people said that they shopped in these markets with about the same frequency as they did twelve months previously.

Figure 5.4 "Compared to 12 months ago, do you shop more or less often in the Central and Fish markets?"

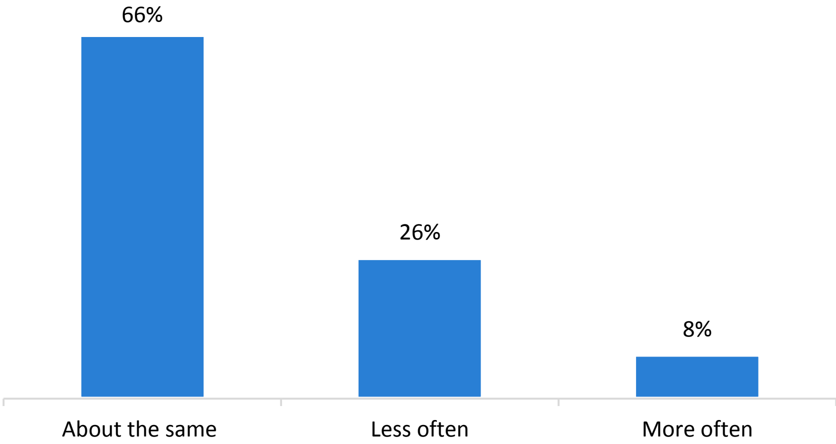
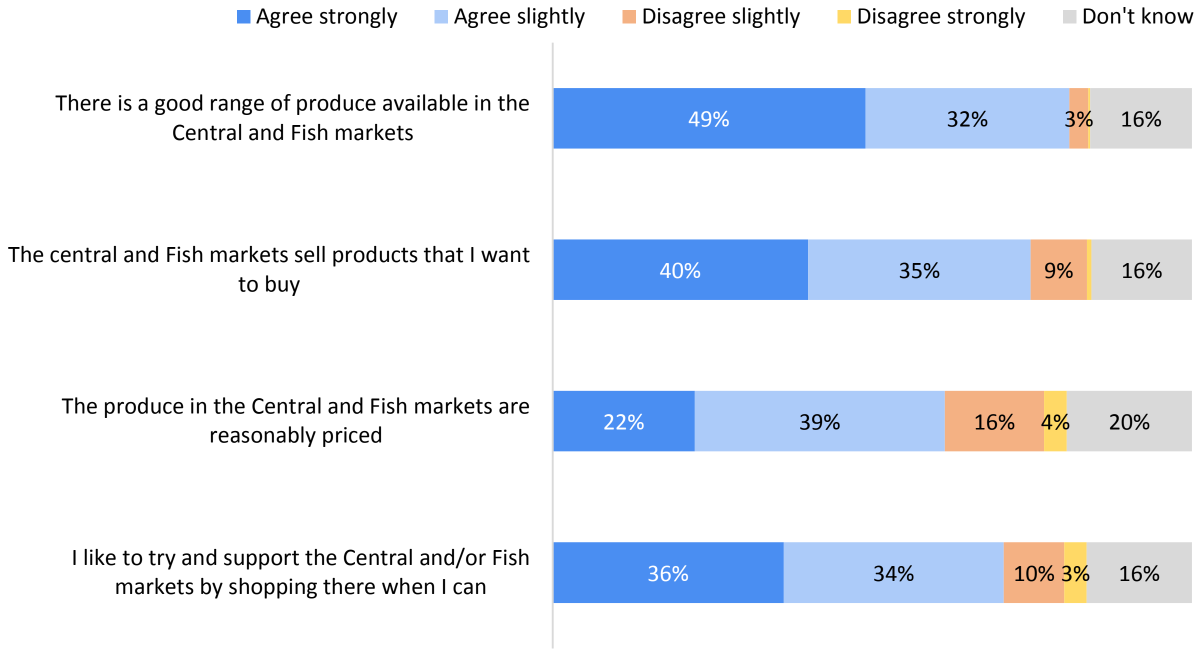


Figure 5.5 shows more detailed information on opinions towards shopping in the Central and Fish markets.

- around half of people agreed strongly that 'there is a good range of produce available in the Central and Fish markets'
- around two-fifths of people agreed strongly that these markets sold products that they wanted to buy and that they tried to support the markets by shopping there when they could
- less than a quarter of people agreed strongly that the produce in these markets was reasonably priced, two-fifths of people agreed slightly, whilst a fifth disagreed at some level.

Shopping habits

Figure 5.5 “How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the Central and Fish markets?”

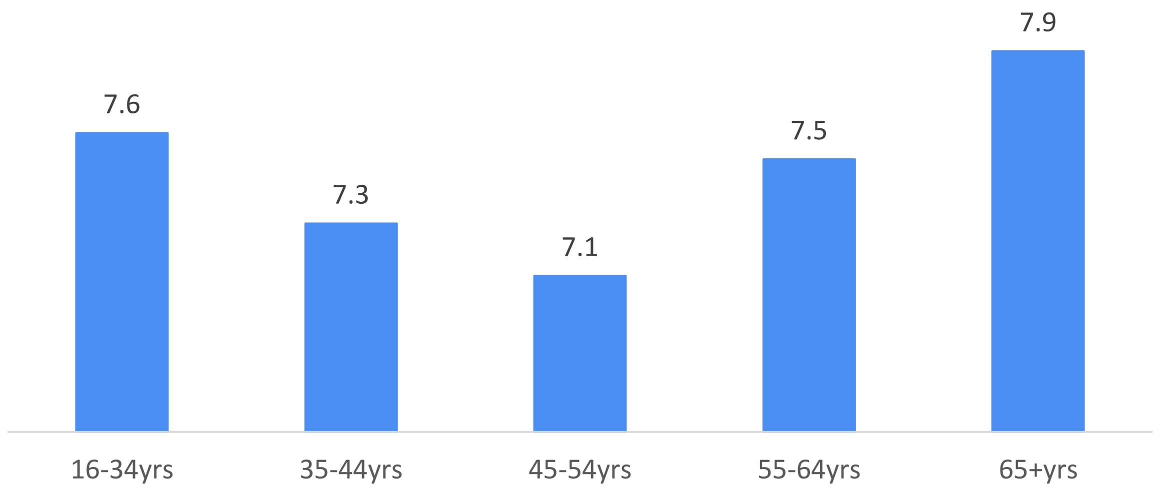


Life satisfaction and well-being

Respondents were asked to rate how good or bad their life was, from zero (worst) to ten (best). Over three-quarters (77%) of respondents rated their life at 7 or above at the time of the survey. The mean average rating given was 7.5 – not a significant change from when the question was previously asked in 2012 and 2013. The average rating given by men and women were not significantly different, however there were significant differences seen between age groups, as those in the youngest and oldest age category rated their life the highest, on average (see Figure 6.1).

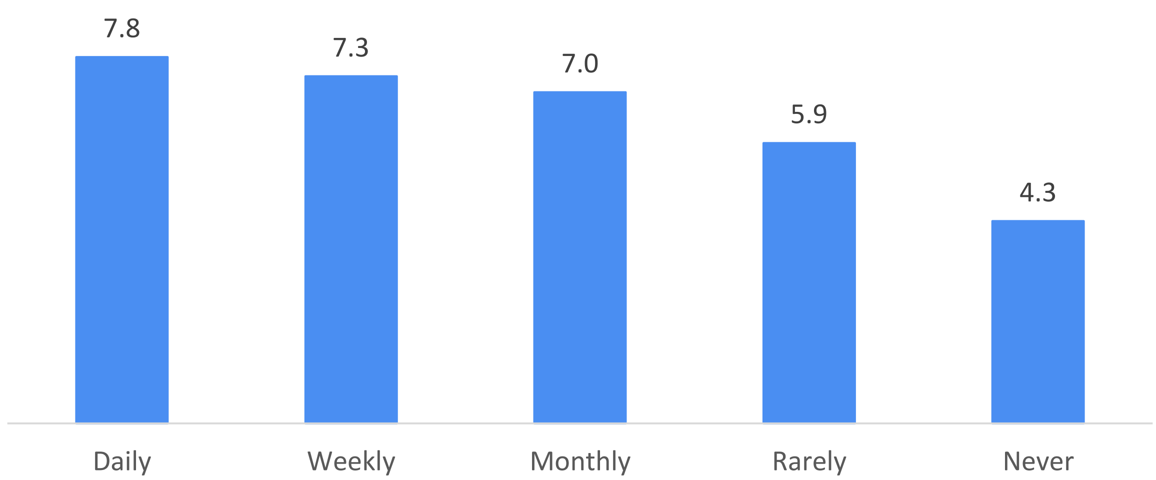
Adults who were unable to work due to sickness or long term disability, or who were unemployed but looking for work had a significantly lower average score than the average across the rest of the population (5.5 and 5.0 respectively, compared to 7.5).

Figure 6.1 Average rating of life satisfaction, by age group



Nearly three-fifths (57%) of adults reported socialising with people outside of their household on a daily basis, and another third (30%) on a weekly basis. One in twenty (5%) only rarely, or never, socialised with someone outside their household. A trend was noted whereby those who reported socialising with someone outside of their household 'rarely' or 'never' had a lower average rating of life satisfaction compared to those who socialised 'daily' or 'weekly' (see Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2 Average rating of life satisfaction, by frequency of socialising with someone outside of the household

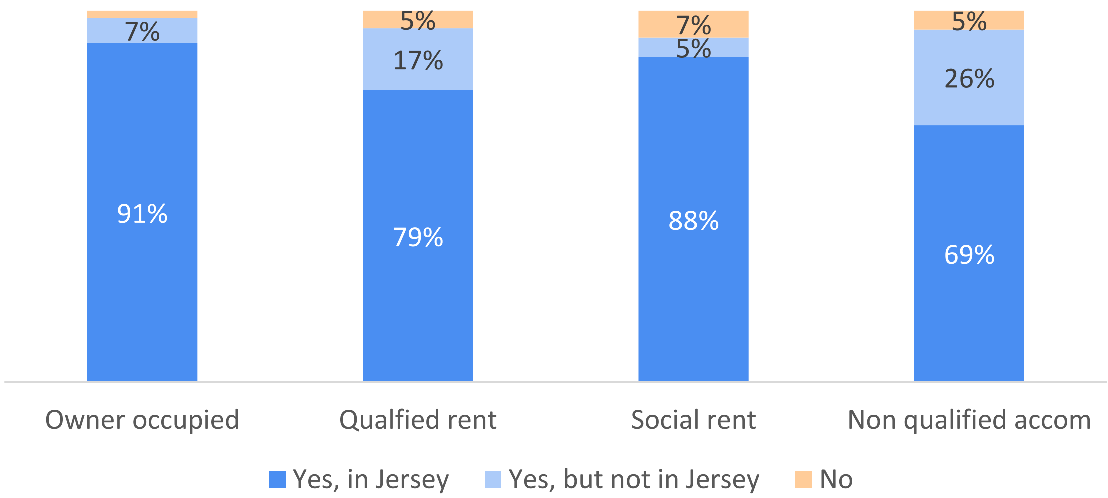


Life satisfaction and well-being

Community support

Nearly nine in ten people (86%) reported having a friend or relative in Jersey who they could count on if they were in trouble. One in ten (11%) identified that they had support of this nature, but not in Jersey. A small proportion (3%) did not have a friend or relative they could count on if they needed one. Older adults were just as likely to have a friend or relative in Jersey who they could count on compared to younger ages. Those living in non-qualified accommodation were the least likely to have a friend or relative in Jersey that they could count on (see Figure 6.3).

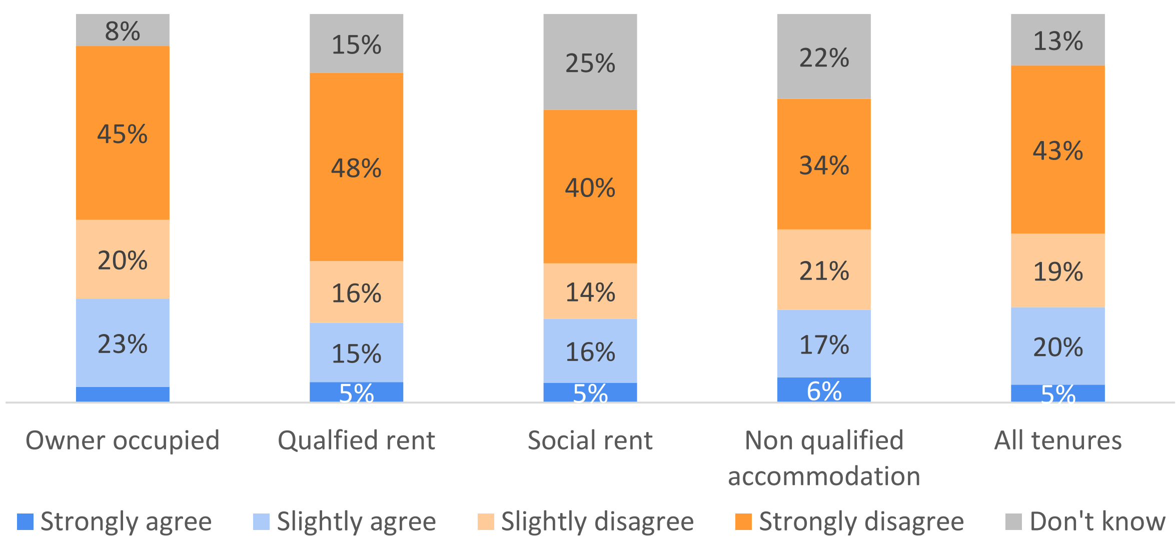
Figure 6.3 "If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them?" By tenure



Influencing decisions

One in four (25%) individuals agreed that they could influence decisions that affect Jersey (see Figure 6.4). There were no significant differences seen in the proportions who 'agreed' or 'disagreed' across the different age or tenure categories in Jersey, although some differences were noted in the proportions who answered 'don't know', with around a quarter living in social rent (25%) and non-qualified accommodation (22%) answering 'don't know' compared to 8% of those living in owner occupied accommodation.

Figure 6.4 "How much do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions that affect Jersey?"

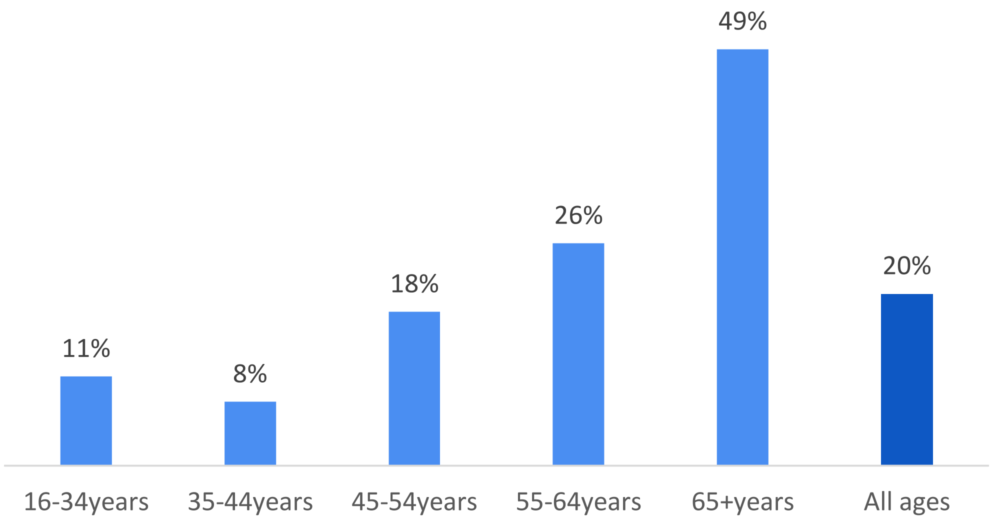


Health and lifestyle

Long-standing illness, disability or infirmity

A fifth (20%) of Islanders reported having a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity that had lasted, or was expected to last, at least 12 months. This ranged from around one in ten of those aged 16-44 years up to half (49%) of those aged 65 years and over (see Figure 7.1). The proportion reporting they had a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity was not significantly different for men and women.

Figure 7.1 "Do you have a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity?" Proportion of each age group who said 'Yes'



Of those with a long-standing illness, a fifth (19%) reported that it limited their day to day activities 'a lot', and half (49%) said it affected their day to day activities 'a little'. Whilst similar proportions of men and women reported their long-standing illness limiting their day to day activities 'a lot', a lower proportion of men (43%) identified it as limiting their day to day activities 'a little', compared to women (55%). Overall then, day to day activities were more likely to be limited by their longstanding illness or disability for women than men (see Table 7.1).

Table 7.1 "Are your day to day activities limited because of your health problem or disability" By gender (just those who had a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity)

Percent of responses	Men	Women	Both genders
Yes, a lot	19	19	19
Yes, a little	43	55	49
No	39	27	33
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Smoking and e-cigarettes

E-cigarettes are battery powered smoking devices that vaporize a liquid solution to create smoke containing nicotine and water vapour that is then inhaled. The majority (85%) of adults had never used e-cigarettes, and a small proportion (2%) had never heard of them. A similarly small proportion (2%) reported using e-cigarettes 'often' or 'everyday', whilst nearly one in ten (8%) had tried them once.

Turning to tobacco products, half the adult population (50%) reported 'never' having smoked. An Island-wide smoking ban was introduced in certain public places in January 2007. There has been no significant change in the proportion of people who smoke daily since this date, although over the 10 year period since

2005 a decrease can be seen from 19% of adults smoking daily in 2005 to 12% in 2015. There was not a significant difference between the proportion of men and women who smoked.

Table 7.2 "Do you smoke?" By year, percent

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

Physical activity

Fewer than one in ten (9%) adults reported doing no moderate intensity physical activity for at least 30 minutes during a typical week, either organised using public facilities or non-organised such as manual work, jogging or heavy gardening. Around half (52%) used public facilities to undertake moderate intensity sport or physical activity at least once per week, see Table 7.3. There has been no significant change in the levels of physical activity of residents since the question was last asked in 2013.

Table 7.3 "How many times in a typical week do you normally undertake moderate intensity sport or physical activity for 30 minutes or longer?"

Frequency per week	whilst at a sports club or using public facilities	elsewhere (e.g. cycling to work, heavy gardening)	Any episode of physical activity
None	48	10	9
Once	12	11	4
Twice	14	16	9
Three times	14	16	12
Four times	6	10	12
Five or more times	6	36	55
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

The recommended level of physical activity[6] for adults is to engage in at least five sessions of moderate intensity activity of at least 30 minutes per week. Over half (55%) reported an activity level which met or exceeded this recommendation. A slightly higher proportion of men (59%) met or exceeded this recommended level of physical activity compared to women (51%).

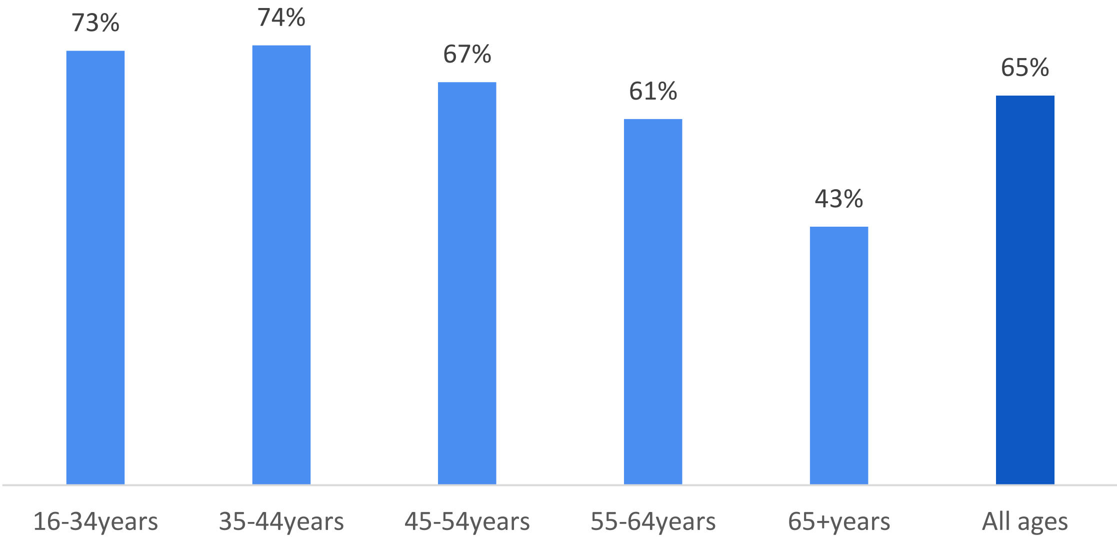
When asked to rate their level of physical activity, a fifth (20%) reported being 'very' physically active, and 59% were 'fairly' physically active. The remainder were either 'not very' (18%) or 'not at all' (3%) physically active. A slightly higher proportion of men reported being at least 'fairly' active compared to women (82% of men compared to 76% of women), although the difference was not significant.

[6]UK Department of Health *http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_127931*

Health and lifestyle

Two-thirds (65%) of adults reported that they wanted to do more exercise or physical activity than they currently did, with similar proportions of men and women saying this. A lower proportion (43%) of those aged 65 years and over identified that they wanted to do more exercise or physical activity than younger age groups (see Figure 7.2).

Figure 7.2 Proportion of each age group who identified they wanted to do more exercise or physical activity than they currently do



Jersey Health Walks

"Jersey Health Walks" are organised weekly for free by the States of Jersey and are designed to be easy, short walks suitable for those with lower physical ability or long term conditions. JASS 2015 found that a quarter (25%) of adults had heard of Jersey Health Walks, ranging from one in ten (11%) of those aged 16 to 34 years up to three-fifths (57%) of those aged 65 and over.

Although a higher proportion of those with a longstanding health condition compared to those without one had heard of Jersey Health Walks, two-thirds (65%) of those with a longstanding health condition or disability who reported that they wanted to exercise more than they currently did had **not** heard of the scheme.

Health and lifestyle

Body Mass Index

The self-reported height and weight of respondents was used to calculate the Body Mass Index measure, an indicator of nutritional status.

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 and with a mass of 65 kilograms has a BMI of 65 / (1.75 * 1.75) = 21.2. The classification of a person's nutritional status in terms of BMI values is shown in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4 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 tended also to be more common in women than men – particularly overweight or obese women[7].

Using the calculated BMI values for respondents, Table 7.5 shows that over a third (37%) of adults would be classified as 'overweight', whilst an additional 14% would be classified as 'obese', 'very obese' or 'morbidly obese'.

Table 7.5 Distribution of BMI category by year

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

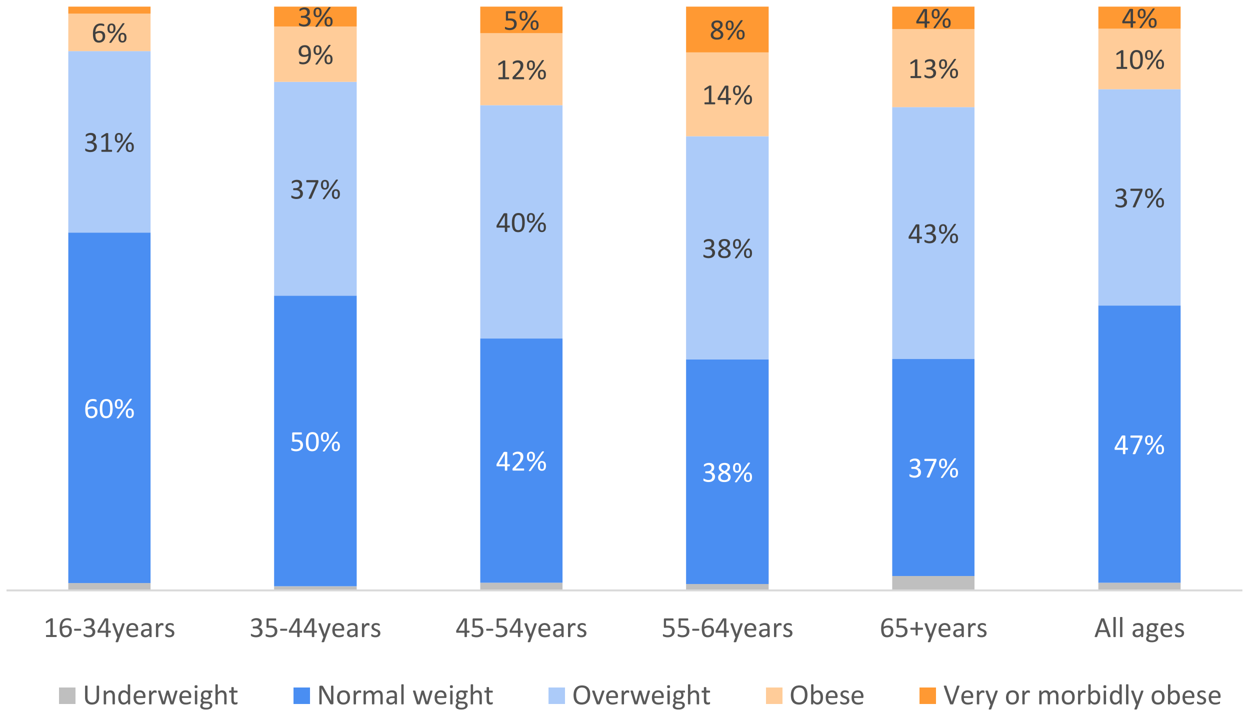
**revised*

Figure 7.3 shows the age trend whereby a higher proportion of the youngest age group are of 'normal' weight (60%) compared to those aged 55 and over, of whom 37% are of 'normal' weight by their Body Mass Index calculation.

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

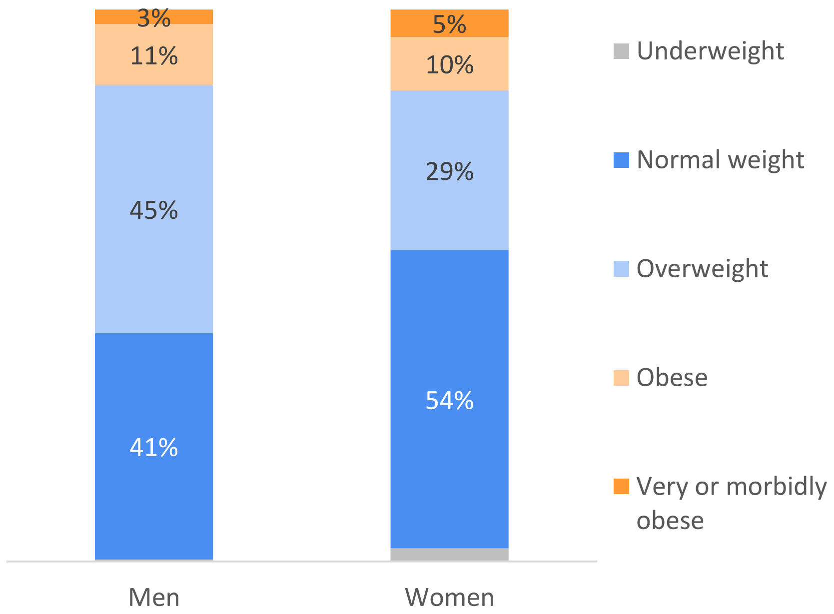
Health and lifestyle

Figure 7.3 Proportion of adults in each Body Mass Index category by age



A higher proportion of women than men were of 'normal' weight; a higher proportion of men than women were 'overweight' according to their self-reported height and weight measurements, see Figure 7.4.

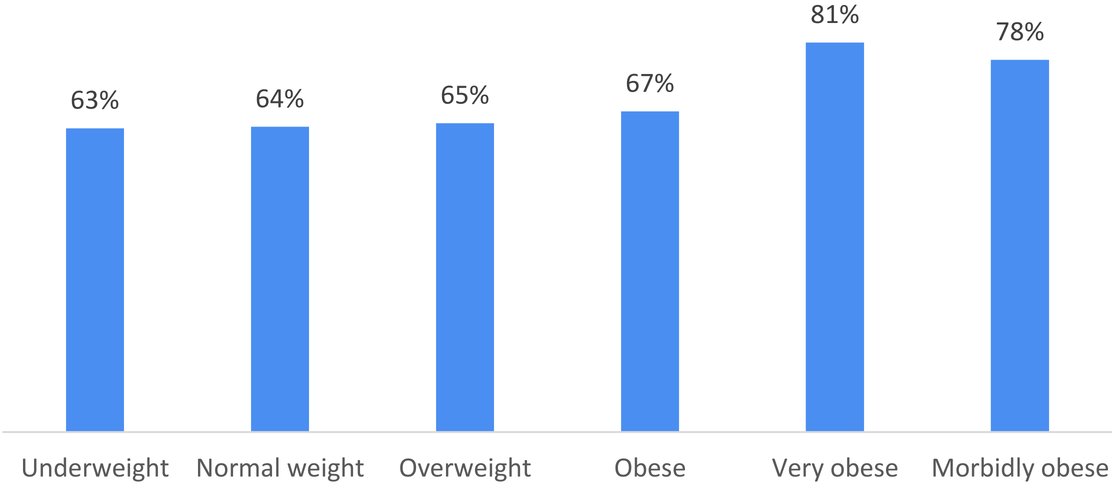
Figure 7.4 Proportion of adults in each Body Mass Index category by gender



Four-fifths of those who were very obese or morbidly obese responded that they would like to do more exercise than they currently do, compared to two-thirds of other groups (see Figure 7.5).

Health and lifestyle

Figure 7.5 Proportion of each Body Mass Index category who identified they wanted to do more exercise or physical activity than they currently do



Waist measurement

A waist measurement of more than 94 cm (37 inches) for men and 80 cm (31.5 inches) for women has been shown to be associated with an increased risk of cardio-vascular disease. Those with a waist measurement above 102 cm (40 inches) for men and 88 cm (34.5 inches) for women are said to be at very high risk[8], as shown in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6 Cardio-vascular disease risk by waist measurement

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

JASS 2015 identified that over two-thirds (71%) of adults had an 'ideal' waist measurement, whilst the remaining third had a waist measurement that could be associated with increased risk of cardio-vascular disease. A considerable difference was seen by gender, with two-fifths (41%) of women having a waist measurement associated with higher risk of cardio-vascular disease compared to around one fifth (20%) of men (see Table 7.7). There was no significant change from results of the same question in 2013.

Table 7.7 Cardio-vascular disease risk by waist measurement

Risk Factor	Men	Women	All adults
Ideal	80	59	71
High	15	20	17
Very high	6	21	12

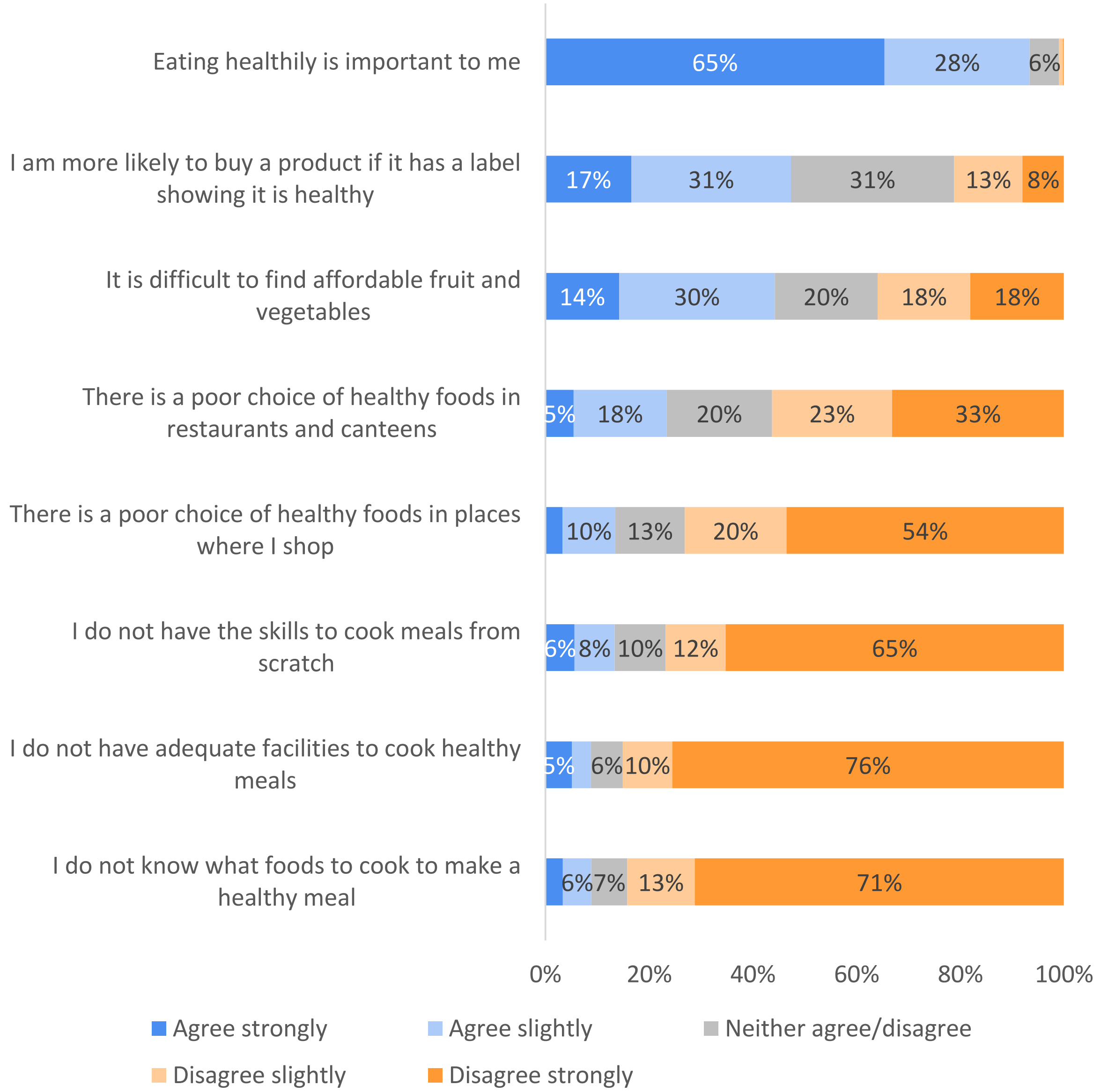
[8] *Classifications as described by the World Heart Federation (www.world-heart-federation.org) and the UK National Health Service (www.nhs.uk)*

Food and diet

In the UK, the NHS recommends that people eat five or more portions of fruit and vegetables each day (www.5aday.nhs.uk). JASS 2015 asked how many portions of fruit and vegetables respondents had eaten in the previous 24 hours, and found that almost two-thirds (63%) of adults in Jersey had eaten *less* than the recommended daily amount, a proportion unchanged since 2008. Almost one in twenty individuals (4%) had not eaten any fruit of vegetables over the previous day. A third of men (33%) compared to two-fifths (40%) of women reported eating at least the recommended daily portions of fruit and vegetables.

A series of questions were included in JASS 2015 to explore various potential barriers to eating healthily. The full results are given in Figure 8.1. The majority of Jersey residents (93%) agreed with the statement that 'eating healthily is important' to them at some level. Just under half (47%) of adults agreed that they 'would be more likely to buy a product if it has a label showing it is healthy'. Almost half of people (44%) thought that 'it is difficult to find affordable fruit and vegetables' in Jersey. In general however higher proportions disagreed rather than agreed with statements exploring whether people had the skills, facilities and knowledge to cook healthy meals.

Figure 8.1 "How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about healthy eating?"



Food and diet

Food poisoning

Nearly one in ten (9%) adults reported having suffered from a type of food poisoning in 2014. Of these, the majority (92%) identified that they suspected an episode had been caused by a meal at a restaurant, pub, café or take away. One in ten (10%) of those who had suffered food poisoning suspected an episode had been caused by a meal they had had at home (respondents were able to identify more than one suspected cause of food poisoning over the previous year).

Eat Safe

The Eat Safe scheme was launched in Jersey in September 2014 to provide information to consumers by rating food businesses on their hygiene standards, based on inspections carried out by States of Jersey's Environmental Health team. JASS 2015 found that two-fifths (40%) of islanders had heard of the Eat Safe scheme. A larger proportion of people aged 16-34 years (46%) had heard of the scheme compared to those in the oldest age category (30% of those aged 65 years and over).

Dental health

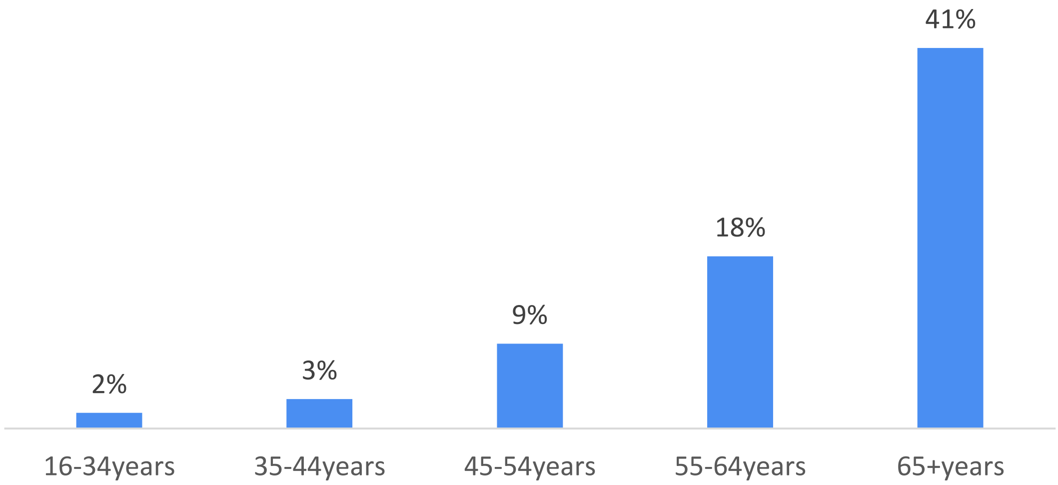
Overall, two-thirds (65%) of adults in Jersey rated their dental health (mouth, teeth and/or dentures) as 'very good' or 'good'. An additional quarter (27%) rated their dental health as 'fair', leaving less than one in ten (7%) who reported their dental health was 'bad' or 'very bad'. The proportion rating their dental health as 'fair' or better did not change significantly across the age groups or between men and women.

The vast majority (97%) of adults reported having at least one natural tooth (that is 97% of the adult population were 'dentate'). Adults usually have up to 32 teeth, including the 4 wisdom teeth. Four-fifths (82%) of residents reported having at least 20 natural teeth. This proportion decreased with age, with just under half (48%) of those aged 65 years and over having at least 20 natural teeth.

Two-thirds (65%) of dentate adults in Jersey reported either 'very good' or 'good' dental health. This proportion is slightly lower than the most recently available proportion in England (70% in 2009)[9]. Less than one in ten (7%) reported that their dental health was 'bad' or 'very bad'. There were no significant differences seen across the ages in terms of self-reported dental health.

One in eight (13%) adults had a denture, ranging from 2% of those aged 16-34 years having a denture, to two-fifths (41%) of those aged 65 years and over (see Figure 9.1).

Figure 9.1 "Do you have a denture (even if you don't wear it)?" By age



Half (51%) of dentate islanders reported 'never' having painful aching in their mouth over the previous 12 months, whilst nearly a fifth (18%) 'occasionally' had such pain. A small proportion (5%) reported having painful aching either 'fairly' or 'very' often (see Table 9.1).

Table 9.1 "In the last 12 months, have you had any painful aching in your mouth?" (excluding those without any natural teeth)

Frequency	Percent
Never	51
Hardly ever	26
Occasionally	18
Fairly often	3
Very often	2

[9] http://www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/dentalsurveyfullreport09 *NB it should be noted that there are methodological differences between JASS and the UK Adult Dental Survey – in particular JASS is a postal self-completion questionnaire, whilst the UK Dental survey involves dental professionals conducting face to face interviews. However the question wording and formats have been closely matched to allow broad comparison.*

Dental health

Issues with dental health were further explored by asking respondents to identify which, if any, of a list of oral conditions had caused them difficulty over the previous 12 months. For two-fifths (40%), none of the listed conditions had been an issue for them. Nearly a third (31%) of adults said that sensitive teeth had caused them difficulty in the previous year, whilst around a sixth identified problems with toothache or tooth decay (16%) or loose teeth or gum problems such as bleeding or receding gums (14%). One in ten (10%) had had a broken or fractured tooth in the previous year.

Table 9.2 gives the full results by age – showing less than a third (30%) of 16-34 year olds, rising to half (49%) of those aged 65 years and over, reported that **none** of the conditions had affected them in the previous year. Higher proportions of those in younger age groups identified that sensitive teeth, gum problems and 'other' problems had caused them difficulties in the last 12 months. Due to the very high proportion of adults who are dentate, the results in Table 9.2 are very similar to those if adults with no natural teeth are excluded.

Table 9.2 "Which, if any, of the following oral conditions have caused you difficulty in the last 12 months?" By age

Percent of respondents	16-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	All ages
Sensitive tooth	38	32	35	27	19	31
Toothache, tooth decay (hole in tooth)	17	20	17	14	11	16
Loose tooth, bleeding gums, receding gums, abscess or other gum problems	14	14	21	16	8	14
Broken or fractured tooth	7	11	11	14	10	10
Bad position of teeth (e.g. crooked or projecting), space between teeth	7	4	6	5	2	5
Missing tooth/teeth	3	4	4	2	7	4
Loose or ill-fitting denture	~	1	3	2	8	3
Other problem	16	6	4	3	6	8
None of the above	***30***	***42***	***40***	***43***	***49***	***40***

Dental health

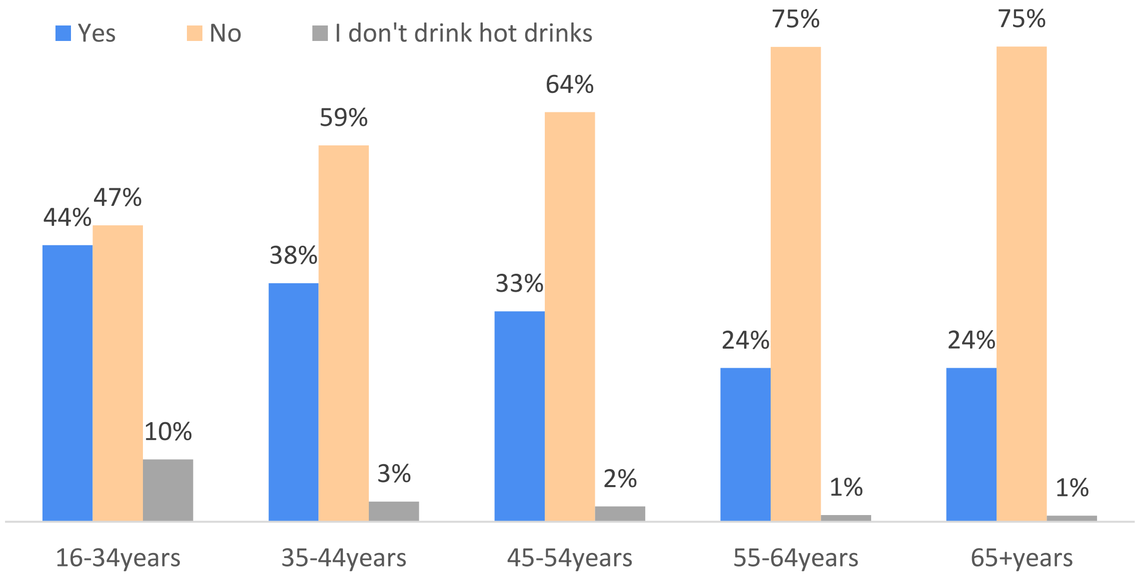
Sugary food and drink

The Adult Dental Survey (2009) in the UK sought to categorise respondents into high or low sugar users, by asking the frequency with which adults consumed a serving of cakes, sweets or fizzy drinks (non-diet). Those who consumed these items six or more times a week were classed 'high sugar users' whereas everyone else was termed a 'low sugar user'.

In England it was found that 50% of dentate adults were 'high sugar users' by this definition. Applying the same classifications to JASS respondents found that 45% of Jersey adults consumed 6 or more portions of cakes, sweets or fizzy drinks each week. As was found in England, men were more likely to consume 6 or more servings of cakes, sweets or fizzy drinks than women (51% compared to 40%). Those in the youngest age category (16-34 years) were the most likely to be high sugar consumers – over half (55%) of this age group consumed 6 or more servings of sugary foods or drinks a week, compared to around two-fifths of other age groups.

A similar age trend was noted for the proportion who had sugar in hot drinks (such as tea or coffee). Whilst a higher proportion of 16-34 year olds did not drink hot drinks (10% compared to 1% of those aged 55 and over), over two-fifths (44%) of 16-34 year olds did and took sugar, compared to a quarter (24%) of those aged 55 years and over, see Figure 9.2.

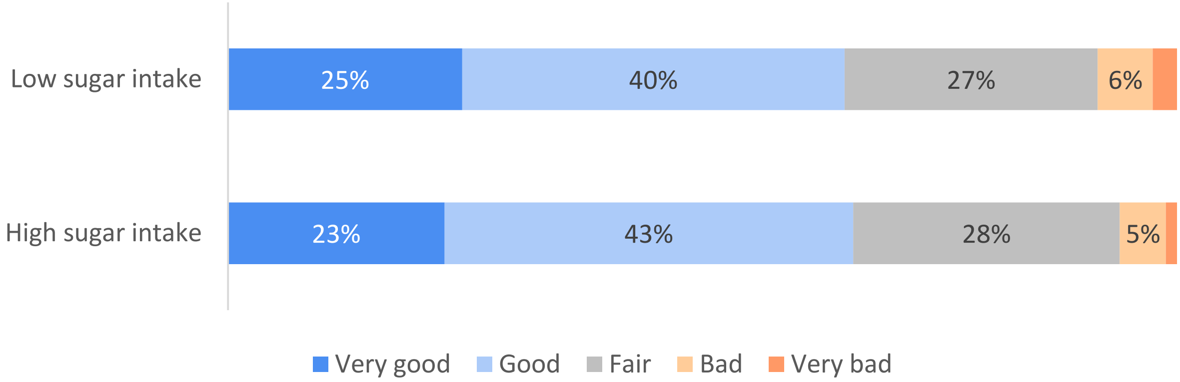
Figure 9.2 "Do you usually have sugar in hot drinks like tea or coffee?" By age



The results from this survey did not show that high sugar intake was related to self-reported dental health: similar proportions of those with high and low sugar intake reported 'bad' or 'very bad' dental health (see Figure 9.3).

Dental health

Figure 9.3 Self-reported dental health, by a measure of sugar intake

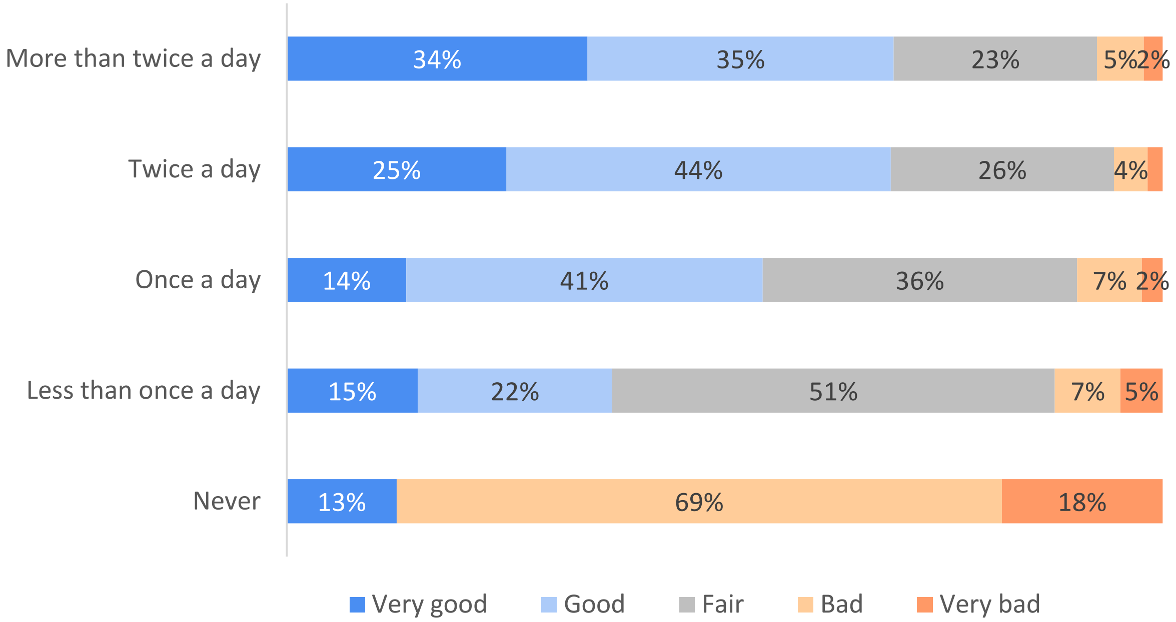


Teeth cleaning

The following analysis focusses on dentate adults – that is adults with at least one natural tooth. Four-fifths (79%) of dentate adults report cleaning their teeth at least twice a day. Another fifth (20%) of Islanders clean their teeth once a day. Less than one in a hundred reported cleaning their teeth less than once a day (<1%) or never (<1%). These results are similar to the latest figures for England where 75% of dentate adults said they cleaned their teeth twice a day and 22% once a day.

There were no differences seen in frequency of teeth cleaning by age, but a smaller proportion of men than women reported brushing their teeth at least twice a day (74% of men compared to 84% of women). Of those who 'never' brush their teeth, nearly nine in ten (87%) reported 'bad' or 'very bad' dental health, compared to less than one in ten (6%) of those who brushed their teeth twice a day or more.

Figure 9.4 "Would you say your dental health is…" By frequency of teeth cleaning (dentate adults only)



Dental health

Visiting the dentist

Two-fifths (43%) of dentate adults in Jersey reported having visited the dentist (excluding visits to a dental hygienist) in the previous 6 months, and an additional fifth (19%) in the previous 7 – 12 months. A sixth (17%) indicated that they had visited the dentist more than one but less than two years ago. One in eight (13%) hadn't been to the dentist within the last three years, including one in twenty (4%) who last visited the dentist more than ten years ago, see Table 9.3.

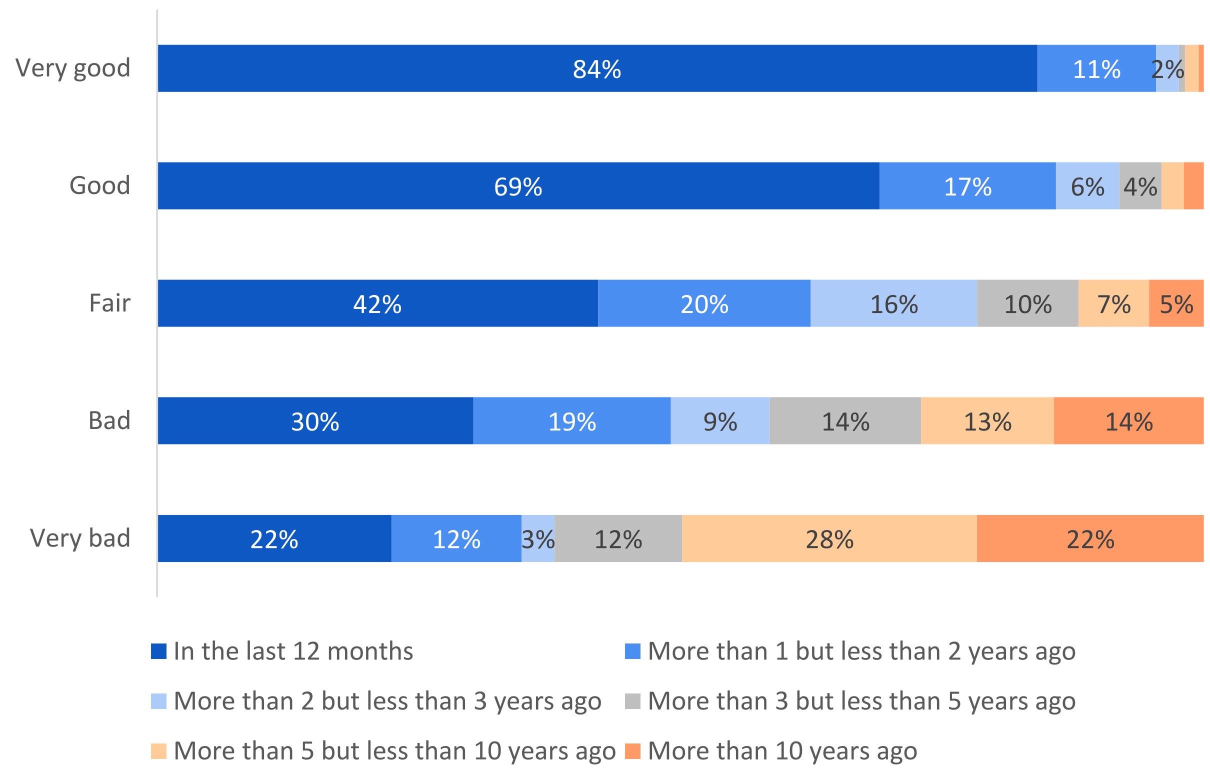
Table 9.3 "About how long ago was your last visit to your dentist" (not including visits to the dental hygienist), dentate adults only

Frequency	Percent
Within the last 6 months	43
Within the last 7-12 months	19
More than 1, but less than 2 years ago	17
More than 2, but less than 3 years ago	8
More than 3, but less than 5 years ago	5
More than 5, but less than 10 years ago	4
More than 10 years ago	4

For comparison, in England in 2009, 56% of dentate adults reported their last dental visit was in the previous six months; 17% indicated that they had visited the dentist in the previous 7 to 12 months; and 9% said that they had been to the dentist between 12 months and two years previous.

Looking at self-reported dental health, those with 'bad' and 'very bad' dental health were much less likely to have visited the dentist in the last two years – see Figure 9.5.

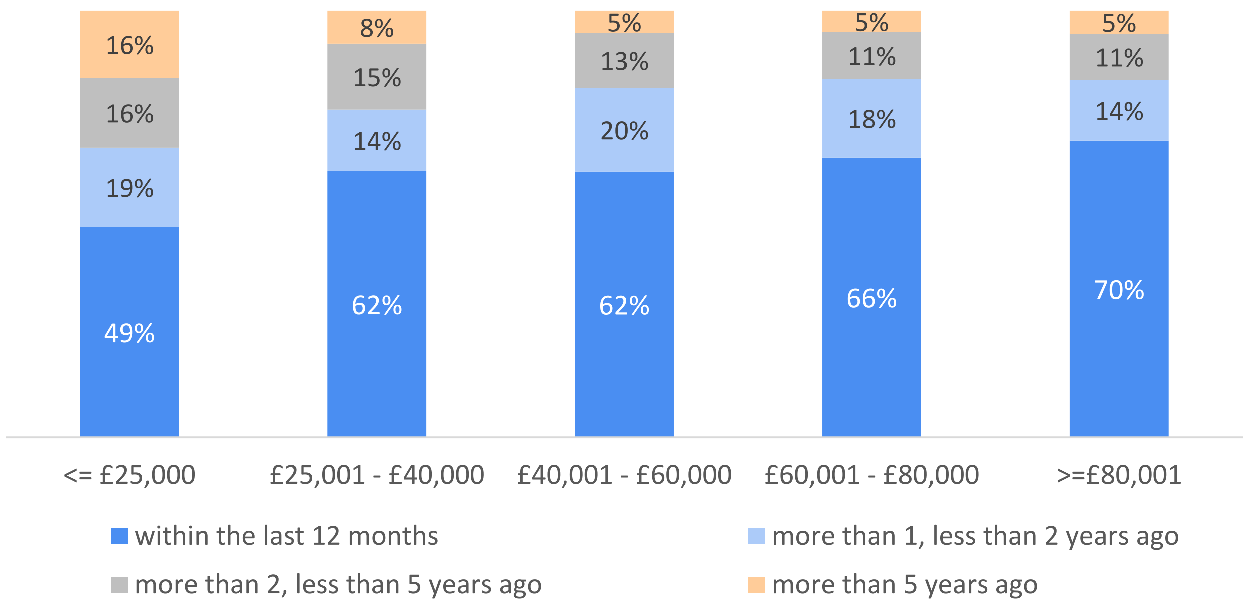
Figure 9.5 "About how long ago was your last visit to your dentist" by self-reported dental health



Dental health

Looking at frequency of dental visits by household income shows a trend for those with lower incomes to visit the dentist less frequently. Nearly three-quarters (70%) of those with the highest household income[10] visited the dentist within the last 12 months, compared to half (49%) of those in the lowest income bracket (see Figure 9.6).

Figure 9.6 "About how long ago was your last visit to your dentist" by household income[10]



[10] *Household income standardised by household size*

Travel

Speed limits

The Transport and Technical Services Department sought to gather opinions on speed limits in Jersey.

JASS 2015 explored this issue by asking respondents to rate how much they agreed or disagreed with each of three statements. The results are shown in Table 10.1 for respondents who expressed an opinion - for each statement the proportion answering 'not sure' was around 5%.

Table 10.1 "How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?" (Excluding 'not sure' responses)

Percent of responses	Strongly agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Strongly disagree
"There should be an all Island maximum speed limit of 30 m.p.h., with a few exceptions on specific roads such as Victoria Avenue."	25	19	19	37
"There should be a maximum speed limit of 20 m.p.h. inside the ring road of St. Helier."	20	27	20	33
"There should be a maximum speed limit of 20 m.p.h. in village centres."	33	30	18	19

Slightly more people disagreed than agreed, at some level, that 'there should be an all Island maximum speed limit of 30 m.p.h., with a few exceptions on specific roads such as Victoria Avenue' (56% disagreeing compared with 44% agreeing at some level).

Opinion was spilt fairly evenly on the statement 'there should be a maximum speed limit of 20 m.p.h. inside the ring road of St. Helier', with 53% disagreeing at some level compared with 47% agreeing.

In contrast to the first two statements, a different pattern of responses was obtained for the statement that 'there should be a maximum speed limit of 20 m.p.h. in village centres'. Almost two-thirds (63%) of people agreed with this statement at some level whilst slightly more than a third (37%) disagreed at some level.

Men were more likely than women to disagree with each of the three statements:

- two-thirds (66%) of men disagreed at some level that there should be an Island wide maximum speed limit of 30 m.p.h. with a few exceptions, compared to less than half (47%) of women who disagreed
- three-fifths (60%) of men disagreed at some level that there should be a maximum speed limit of 20 m.p.h. inside the ring road of St. Helier, compared to less than half (44%) of women who disagreed
- a smaller proportion of women (30%) disagreed at some level that there should be a maximum speed limit of 20 m.p.h. in village centres compared to men (43% disagreeing at some level)

Looking at the results broken down by age, the older age groups tended to be more likely to strongly agree with each of the three statements.

Breaking the results down by where people lived, into the three parish groups (urban, semi-urban and rural), showed that residents of the rural parishes were more likely to disagree strongly with the first statement, that there should be an Island wide maximum speed limit of 30 m.p.h., with a few exceptions on specific roads; 45% of people living in rural parishes disagreed strongly with this statement, compared to those living in semi-urban (37%) and urban (30%) parishes. There were no significant differences between the parish groupings towards the other two statements.

Travel

Travelling to work

Of those people who were currently working, two-thirds (65%) said that they worked in town (St. Helier).

The main methods of travelling to work have not changed significantly over the last five years (Table 10.2) with over half (55%) driving to work, either on their own (43%) or with someone else (12%). Almost a third (30%) walk to work, whilst around one in twenty (5%) use public transport or cycle (5%).

Table 10.2 “How do you usually travel to work, the majority of the time?” Excluding those who work from home or live at place at work

Percent	JASS 2010	Census 2011	JASS 2013	JASS 2014	JASS 2015
Car or van on my own	43	43	46	45	43
Car or van with other people	14	17	11	10	12
Walk	26	27	28	32	30
Cycle	8	4	5	5	5
Motorbike / moped	4	4	4	3	4
Bus	5	5	5	4	5
Taxi	~	~	~	~	~
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Some differences are apparent in the ways people from different age groups travelled to work (see Table 10.3). The 16 to 34 year age group were more likely to walk to work than any other group (42%). A fifth of the 65 and over age group took the bus to work.

Table 10.3 “How do you usually travel to work, the majority of the time?” Percent of each age group by method of transport, excluding those who work from home or live at their place of work

Age group	16-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years
Car or van on my own	34	45	43	57	42
Car or van with other people	12	13	14	8	6
Walk	42	24	27	19	22
Cycle	2	7	7	8	3
Motorbike / moped	3	6	4	3	4
Bus	6	4	5	6	20
Taxi	1	0	0	1	3
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Travel

People living in the rural parishes were more likely to drive to work on their own (57%) than residents from the semi-urban (51%) and urban (26%) areas (see Table 10.4). A higher proportion of residents from the rural parishes take the bus to work (9%), compared to those living in the urban (4%) and semi-urban (5%) parishes.

Table 10.4 "How do you usually travel to work, the majority of the time?" Percent of each parish area by method of transport, excluding those who work from home or live at their place of work

Parish area	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban
Car or van on my own	57	51	26
Car or van with other people	16	13	8
Walk	7	18	56
Cycle	6	8	3
Motorbike / moped	5	3	4
Bus	9	5	4
Taxi	0	1	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Of those people who usually travel to work by car, van or taxi, the majority 'never' use another method to travel to work (see Table 10.5). However, two-fifths (37%) at least 'occasionally' walk, a fifth (20%) at least 'occasionally' cycle and a quarter (25%) at least 'occasionally' take the bus to get to work.

Table 10.5 "How often do you use any of these other ways to travel to work as the longest part of your journey?" Only those who usually travel to work by car or van

	2 or more times a week	Once a week	At least once a month	Occasionally	Never	Total
Walk	13	4	4	15	63	**100**
Cycle	6	2	2	11	80	**100**
Bus	4	2	4	15	75	**100**

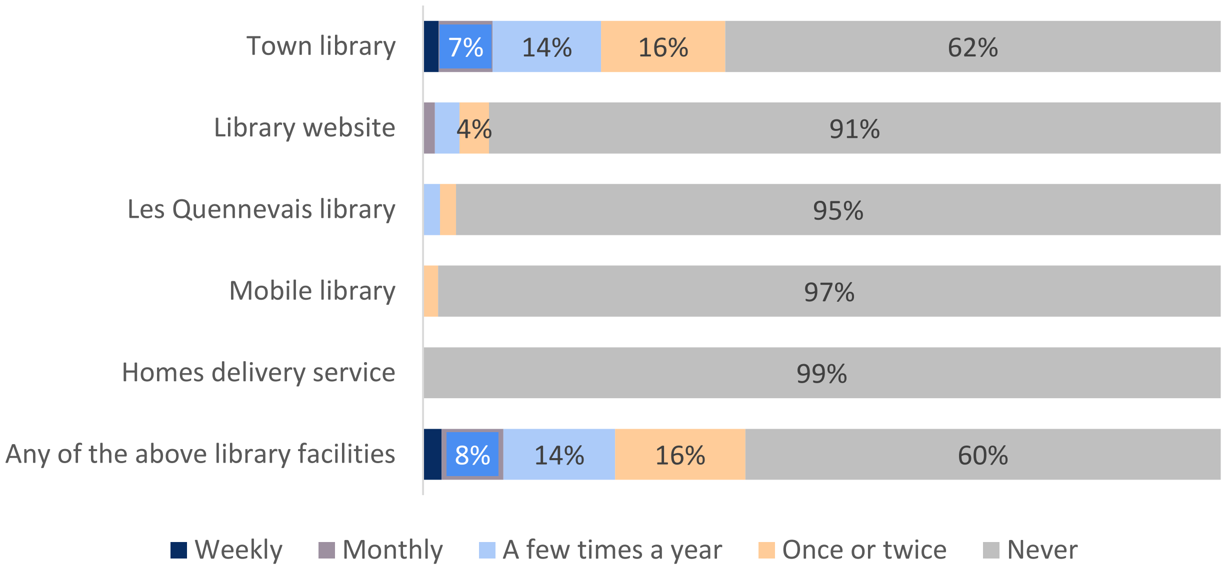
Library services

Nearly half of adults (46%) reported having a library card for the States of Jersey libraries. A greater proportion of women (57%) compared to men (34%) held a library card, but there was no significant difference seen between the age groups.

Focussing on use of the main town library, two-fifths (38%) of adults reported using it. A higher proportion of women (47%) had visited the town library at least once in the last year, compared to less than a third (29%) of men.

The States of Jersey library service encompasses a number of facilities. Figure 11.1 shows the frequency with which Islanders used the different library services. One in ten (9%) reported using the library website in the last 12 months, whilst smaller proportions reported using the Les Quennevais library, the mobile library service, and the home delivery service over the last year.

Figure 11.1 "How often have you used each of the following States of Jersey library facilities in the last year?"



Combining the results across the different facilities provides the frequency with which Islanders used any of the library services. Figure 11.1 shows two-fifths (40%) of Islanders had used at least one of the States of Jersey library services over the previous year. Around one in ten (10%) had used one or more of the library facilities at least monthly. The Town library was the most used library facility, with a fifth (22%) of adults using it at least a few times in the last year.

Those who used at least one of the States of Jersey library facilities over the last 12 months were asked to identify which activities or services they had used. The results are displayed in Table 11.1 and show around half (54%) reported having borrowed a book, whilst nearly a third (31%) had visited the children's library. One in five (20%) had used the computers, and about one in six had used the study areas (15%). A similar proportion (15%) had read the newspapers or magazines. Around one in twenty (4%) had downloaded an e-book, and a similar proportion (7%) had used the wi-fi.

Library services

Table 11.1 Proportion of adults using each of the following library facilities in last 12 months
(Respondents were able to tick more than one response)

	Percent
Borrowed a paper book	54
Visited the children's library	31
Used the computers	20
Used the reference section	18
Read the newspapers/magazines	15
Used the study areas	15
Attended an event or activity in the library	9
Used the wifi	7
Downloaded an e-book, magazine or audio book	4
None of the above	11

The three-fifths (60%) of respondents that had not used any of the library facilities in the last twelve months were asked to identify their reasons. For nearly three-quarters (71%) of this group, they were either not interested or had no need. The next most frequently cited reason, identified by 30% of those that did not use any library facilities, was that they was too busy, or did not have enough time. Less than one in twenty identified that the location of the library facilities were not convenient (4%), or that the books they were interested in weren't available (3%), or that the resources were not available in their preferred language (1%). One in six (18%) identified other reasons, the most commonly given ones were that they had an e-reader or read online, or that they preferred their own material. For a small number, parking, access and mobility issues prevented them from using the States of Jersey library facilities.

Table 11.2 "If you have not used the States of Jersey library facilities in the last 12 months, why is this?"
(Respondents were able to tick more than one response)

	Percent
Not interested / no need	71
Too busy, not enough time	30
Opening times not convenient for me	5
Location not convenient	4
Books I'm interested in aren't always available	3
Resources not available in my language	1
Other	18

The final question about library use was for all respondents, whether or not they were library users, and focussed on what would encourage them to use the library more. The results are presented in Table 11.3. For three-fifths (60%) of people, 'nothing' would encourage them to use the library more. For around one in ten, extending the opening hours on some weekdays (14%) and weekends (10%) would be an encouragement, as would more events for adults such as talks, workshops and reading groups (9% said this would encourage them to use the library more). A similar proportion (8%) of Islanders would be encouraged by a greater range of downloadable e-books and magazines, and more events for children such as story time.

Library services

Table 11.3 "Which of the following would encourage you to use the library more?"

	Percent
Nothing	60
Late night opening on some weekdays	14
Longer opening hours at weekends	10
More events for adults, such as talks, reading groups, workshops	9
Greater range of downloadable e-books and magazines	8
More events for children such as story time	8
More copies of popular books	6
Wider range of books, newspapers and magazines	6

Facilities in Jersey

Cleanliness of public areas

Looking at some of the facilities provided for use by the public in the Island, most residents were satisfied with the cleanliness of roads and pavements, with nine in ten (89%) rating them as either good or very good (see Table 12.1). An almost similarly high proportion (82%) rated the cleanliness of the main and fish markets in town as either good or very good, and at least two-thirds of people rated the cleanliness of multi-storey car parks and the piers and areas around the harbour buildings to be either good or very good.

In contrast, the cleanliness of public toilets in multi-storey car parks was rated as poor or very poor by a third (34%), the proportion rising to nearly half (47%) if 'don't know' responses are excluded.

Table 12.1 "How do you rate each of the following in Jersey?"

Percent of responses	**Very good**	**Good**	**Poor**	**Very poor**	*Don't know*
Cleanliness of roads and pavements	28	61	9	1	1
Cleanliness of multi-storey car parks	11	55	20	3	12
Cleanliness of public toilets in multi-storey car parks	6	32	25	8	28
Cleanliness of main and fish market in town	22	60	4	1	13
Cleanliness of public toilets in main and fish markets in town	8	33	15	4	40
Cleanliness of other toilets in the island	8	48	21	4	19
Cleanliness of piers and areas around the harbour buildings	14	57	9	1	19

Public Parks and gardens

Respondents were asked how often they visited various parks in the Island – see Table 12.2.

Table 12.2 "How often do you visit any of these parks?"

Percent of responses	**Daily or almost daily**	**Weekly**	**Monthly**	**Less than monthly**	**Never**
Howard Davis Park	3	4	9	41	44
Millbrook (Coronation) Park	1	2	10	35	51
Millennium Town Park	4	7	9	30	49
Sir Winston Churchill Park	1	1	3	23	72
Gorey Gardens	2	3	5	21	69

Of the parks listed, Howard Davis was visited the most often, with over half (56%) of adults reporting that they visited it on at least some occasions. Sir Winston Churchill Park and Gorey Gardens were the least frequently visited, with around seven out of ten adults indicating that they 'never' visited these parks.

Facilities in Jersey

Respondents were then asked to rate the 'standard' of each of the parks that they had used, as well as some other public areas in the Island (see Table 12.3).

Table 12.3 "How would you rate the following in Jersey?" Proportions of responses by each location, excluding those who 'don't use'

Percent of responses	Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor
Standard of Howard Davis Park	66	32	1	1
Standard of Millbrook (Coronation) Park	59	40	1	~
Standard of Millennium Town Park	45	51	2	2
Standard of Sir Winston Churchill Park	50	46	2	1
Standard of Gorey Gardens	55	42	1	1
Standard of other public gardens	42	55	1	1
Standard / quality of Railway Walk	35	56	8	1

The majority of people who had visited any of the locations thought that the standard was either good or very good. The proportion of people who rated the locations as poor or very poor summed to less than 4% for all locations except the Railway Walk, for which the proportion rating it as either poor or very poor was still low, at 9%.

Recycling

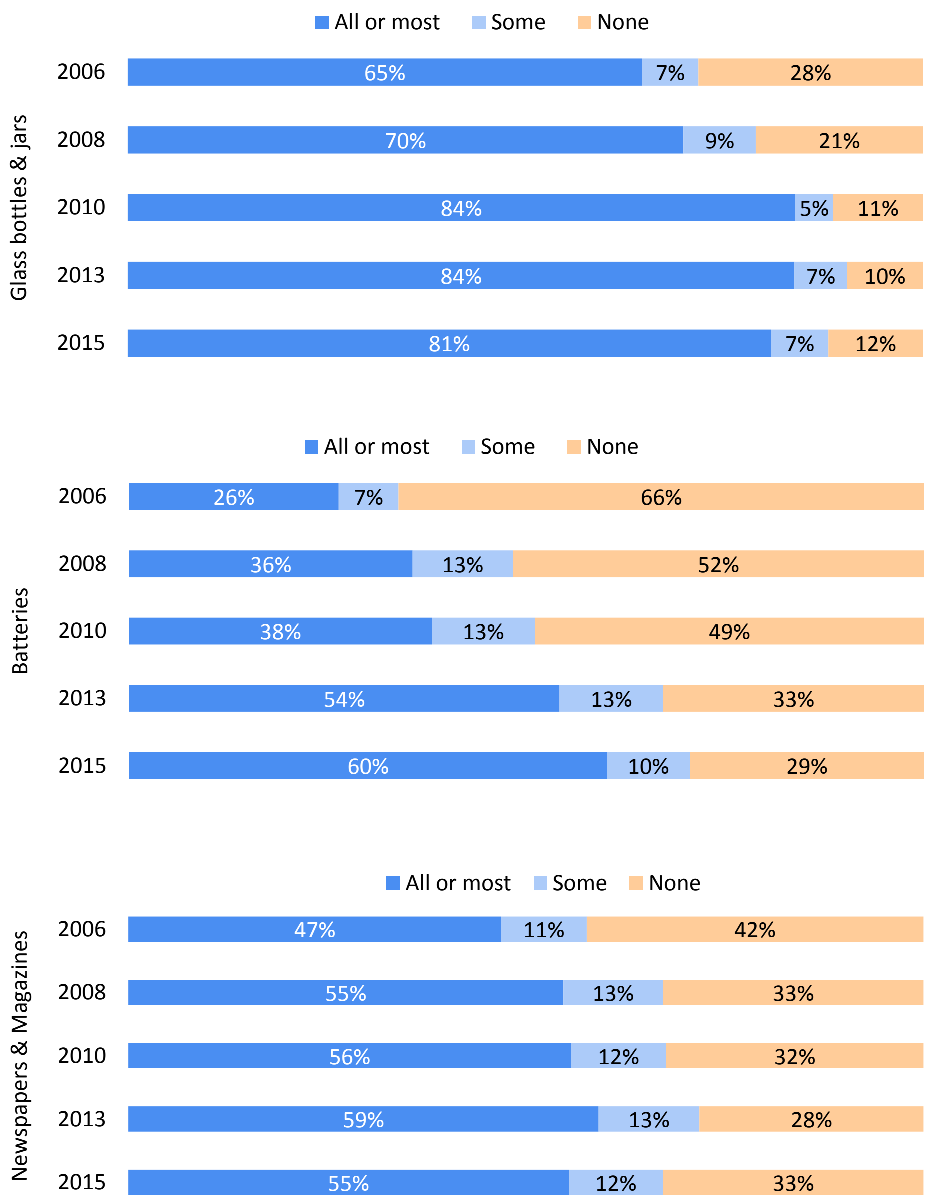
JASS 2015 included a section on attitudes towards, and levels of participation in, recycling of household waste and unwanted items.

Glass bottles and jars were recycled more than any other type of household item, with the majority (81%) of households recycling all or most of such items. Although higher than in 2008, when seven out of ten homes recycled all or most of these items, the proportion has not changed significantly since 2010 (see Figure 13.1).

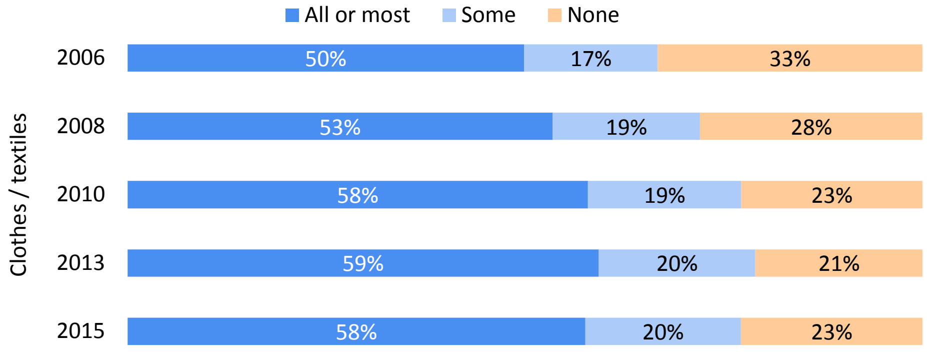
Recycling of batteries has increased each since 2006, with the majority (60%) of households now recycling all or most of these (compared to 26% in 2006).

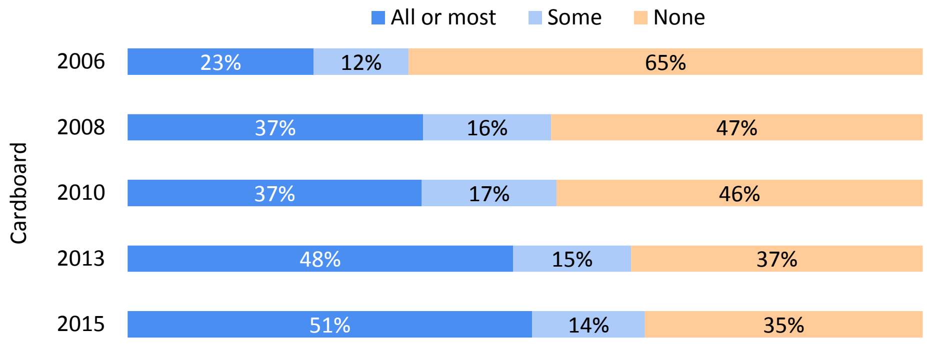
Plastic bottle recycling is significantly higher than it was in 2006 (when one in ten households recycled all or most of these), but remains relatively low, with under half (45%) of households recycling all of most of their waste plastic bottles - almost unchanged since 2010.

Figure 13.1 “How much of each of the following items do you and your household recycle?” By year
Excludes don’t know responses



Recycling





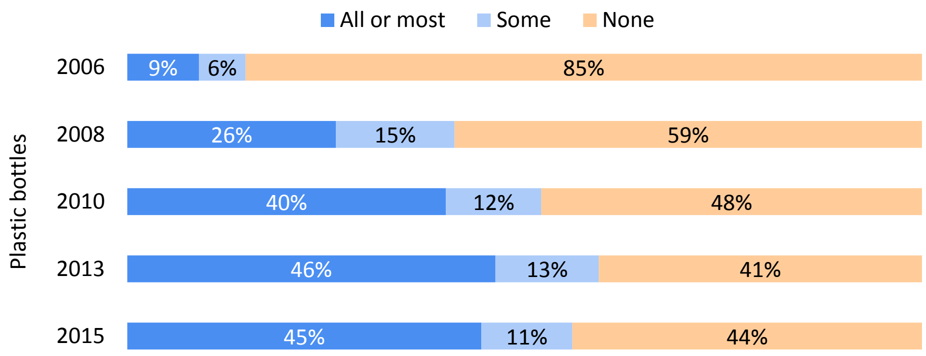
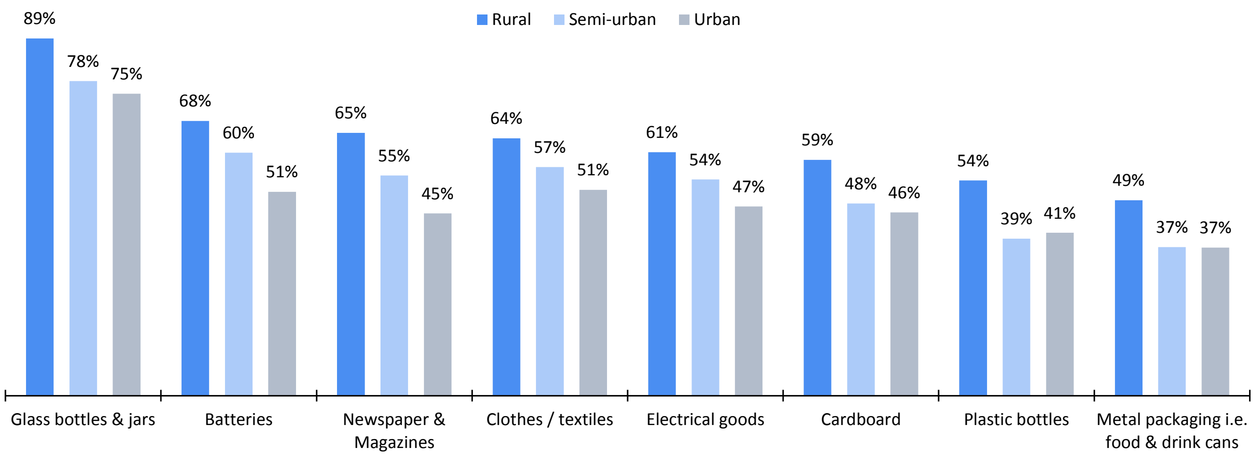


Figure 13.2 “How much of each of the following items do you and your household recycle” By parish



Recycling

Recycling of all materials was generally higher in the rural and semi-urban parishes than in the urban parish (St. Helier). The difference was greatest for newspaper and magazines, with two-thirds (67%) of households in the rural parishes recycling all or most of these materials, compared to just over half (55%) in the semi-urban parishes and less than half (45%) in St. Helier.

Encouraging more household recycling

Respondents were asked what would encourage them to recycle more- see Table 13.1.

Table 13.1 "Which of the following would encourage you to recycle more?"
Respondents were able to tick more than one option

	Percent
Kerbside (doorstep) collections	48
Having containers for recycling	41
Closer recycling facilities	33
Storage space at home	31
More information on recycling facilities	18
Nothing	17

The most frequently chosen factor was kerbside collection, cited by almost half of all households (48%), whilst a further two-fifths (41%) said that having containers for recycling would be an encouragement. A third (33%) of households said that they would recycle more if the facilities were closer to them. These proportions have not changed significantly from those recorded by JASS in 2013.

Around one in six adults (17%) said nothing would encourage them to recycle more. This group were asked an additional question as to why this was; the results are shown in Table 13.2.

Table 13.2 "If you would not consider recycling more, why is this?"
Respondents were able to tick more than one option

	Percent
I already recycle as much as possible	70
Not interested	14
Not much household waste	8
Not enough storage space	5
Not enough time	3
Other	7

The majority (70%) of people who said that they would not consider recycling more said this was because they already recycled as much as possible. Smaller proportions indicated that they would not consider recycling more because they 'were not interested' (14%), or that they did not have much household waste (8%). Respondents who selected the 'other' option (7%) were given the opportunity to add comments: The majority of the such comments related to a lack of confidence in the efficiency of the recycling process, as well as the final destination and fate of the materials.

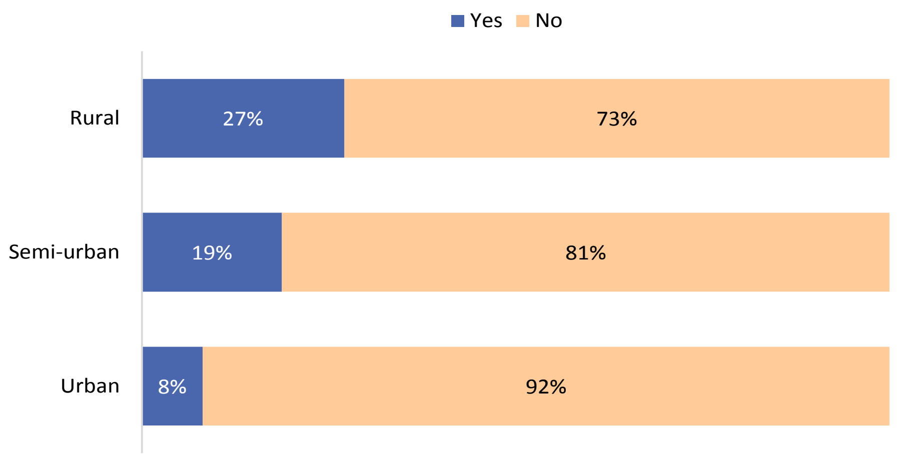
Recycling

Home composting

Almost one in five households (18%) recycled their food and garden waste by home composting – a lower proportion than found in previous years, when almost a third (31%) reporting doing so in 2008 and a quarter (24%) in 2013.

Figure 13.3 shows the proportions of households who use a home composter by parish. As with recycling of other materials, the rural parishes have higher proportions of participation in home composting, with more than a quarter (27%) of households composting their green waste compared to the semi-urban (19%) and urban (8%) parishes.

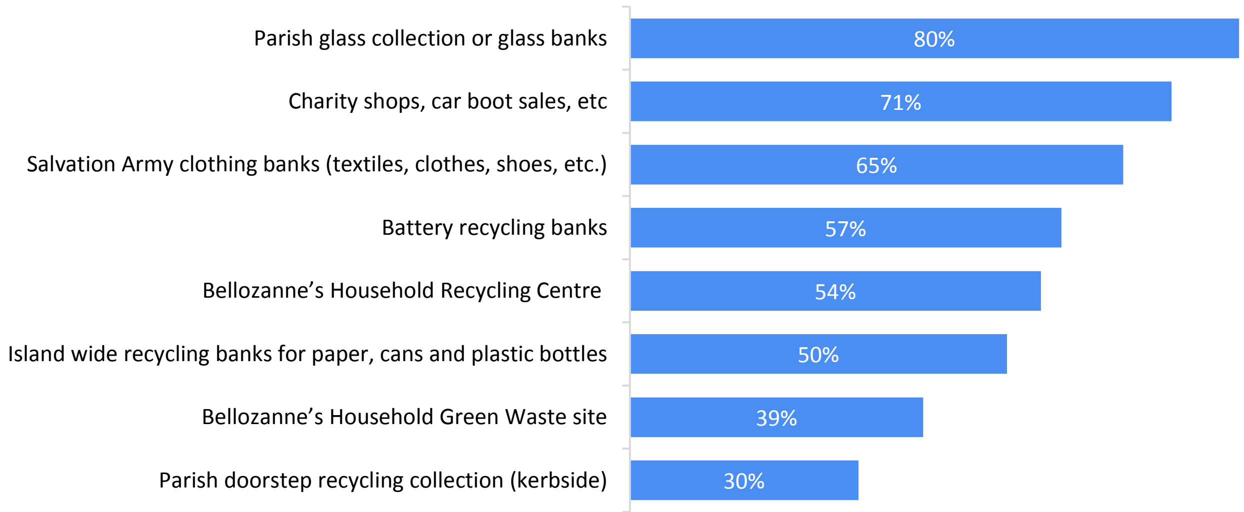
Figure 13.3 “Do you home compost your food and garden waste?” By parish (excluding don’t know responses)



Methods and locations of recycling facilities

Figure 13.4 shows the different types of recycling methods and locations that households use to recycle their waste or unwanted items.

Figure 13.4 Proportion of households who used each of the following means to recycle their waste (Respondents could select more than one option)



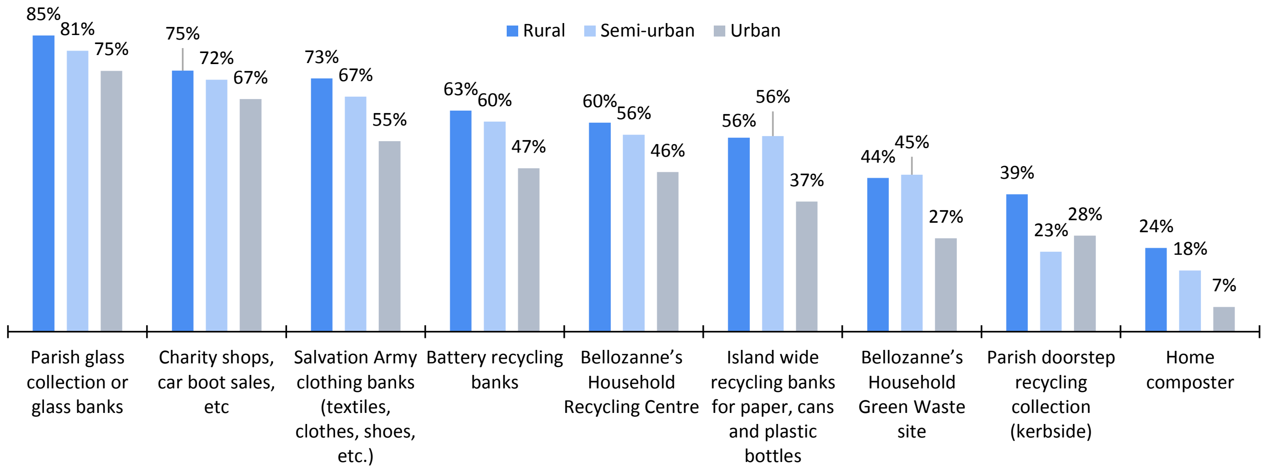
The majority (80%) of households recycled their glass, either using kerbside collection (offered for all parishes except St. Helier), or at one of the parish drop off bottle banks. Around two-thirds of households recycled their household items at charity shops and car boot sales (71%) and used the clothing recycling banks around the Island (65%).

Recycling

The proportions of households using each recycling facility have not changed significantly from 2013, except for parish doorstep collection, which has decreased from the two-fifths (40%) recorded in JASS 2013.

Figure 13.5 shows the use of recycling facilities by parish, from which it is again apparent that there is lower recycling participation in St Helier compared with the rural and semi-urban parishes.

Figure 13.5 Proportion of households who used each of the following means to recycle their waste split by parish (Respondents could select more than one option)



Recycling convenience

A sixth (16%) of people thought that recycling household waste in Jersey was 'very convenient' for them, whereas two-fifths (39%) thought it was 'fairly convenient' (see Table 13.3). These proportions have not changed significantly from those recorded in 2010 or 2013.

Table 13.3 "How convenient is it for you to recycle your household waste?

	Percent
Very convenient	16
Fairly convenient	39
Not very convenient	28
Not at all convenient	12
Don't know	6

JASS 2015 asked: "If you wanted to find out more information about how to recycle more of your household waste, what you would do?". The options and results are shown in Table 13.4.

Half (49%) of respondents said they would visit the States of Jersey website to access information (compared to 39% in 2013). Almost a third (31%) said that they would ask family or friends, whilst around one in ten (9%) said that they would contact the recycling officer for more information.

Recycling

Table 13.4 "If you wanted to find out more information about how to recycle more of your household waste, what would you do?" (Respondents could tick more than one option)

	Percent
Visit the States of Jersey website	49
Ask family / friends	31
Contact (or visit) my Parish Hall	19
Look at the local media	13
Contact the Recycling Officer	9
Visit 'Recycle For Jersey' Facebook page	8
Other	3
None of the above / Not sure	16

In terms of the importance that individuals placed on recycling their household waste, the majority thought that recycling was important to them at some level (see Table 13.5), with a third (32%) saying that it was very important and almost a half (46%) that it was fairly important to them personally. These proportions are similar to those recorded in 2013.

Table 13.5 "When thinking about recycling your household waste, which of these statements best describes how important recycling is to you personally?"

	Percent
Very important	32
Fairly important	46
Not very important	15
Not at all important	3
Don't know	4

Attitudes and knowledge of recycling locally

Respondents were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with a set of statements relating to their knowledge of recycling in the Island; the statements and results are shown in Table 13.6.

Nine out of ten people agreed at some level that they '*understand the environmental benefits of recycling'*, and a similarly large proportion (eight out of ten) agreed at some level that they '*know what materials can and can't be recycled'.*

Two-thirds of people indicated that they agreed at some level with the statement that they *'know where to find information about recycling in Jersey'.*

In contrast, people were almost split on the statement that they '*know what happens to the materials'* that they recycle, with slightly more disagreeing (54%) at some level with this statement than agreeing (47%).

Recycling

Table 13.6 "To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?"

Percent	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
I know what happens to the materials I recycle	10	37	39	15
I know what materials can and can't be recycled	20	59	17	4
I know where to find information about recycling in Jersey	15	52	25	8
I understand the environmental benefits of recycling	40	53	5	1

Pensions

Age of stopping work

Respondents were asked to indicate what age they planned to stop working, or how old they were when they stopped if they already had. In 2008, 60 was the median age given. JASS 2010 found the median age that people planned to, or had, stopped work had increased to 63. The age has increased again in JASS 2015 to a median of 65 years. Table 14.1 breaks down the overall median age by age group and gender, and shows that for men of all ages, and women under 55 years, the median age at which they planned to stop work was 65 years.

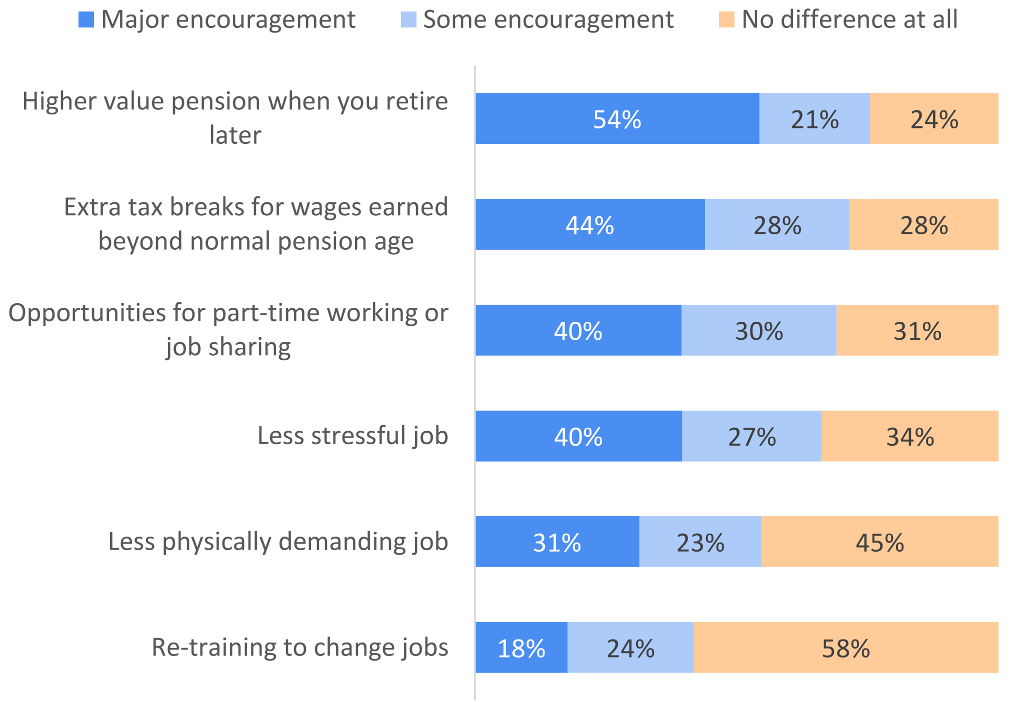
Table 14.1 Median age planned to, or actually, stopped work by age group of respondent

	Men	Women	**Both genders**
16 – 34 years	65	65	**65**
35 – 44 years	65	65	**65**
45 – 54 years	65	65	**65**
55 – 64 years	65	62	**65**
65 years and over	65	60	**63**
All ages	**65**	**65**	**65**

Encouraging a later retirement age

The current 'normal pension age' is 65 and will start to increase from the year 2020 gradually rising to 67 by the year 2031. Over half (54%) of adults identified that accessing a higher value pension if they were to retire later would be a major encouragement to working beyond pensionable age. Another fifth (21%) said that this would be 'some' encouragement for them. Over two-thirds responded that extra tax breaks for wages earned beyond pension age (72%), opportunities for part-time working or job sharing (69%), or a less stressful job (66%), would provide either 'some' or a 'major' encouragement for them to work beyond normal pension age (see Figure 14.1).

Figure 14.1 "Which of the following would encourage you to work beyond normal pension age?"



Pensions

Comparing back to 2010 shows an increase in the strength of opinion on each one of the suggested ways of encouraging working beyond retirement age, although the ranking remains the same, with a higher value pension when you retire being the top encouragement for working beyond pensionable age in both 2010 and 2015 (see Table 14.2).

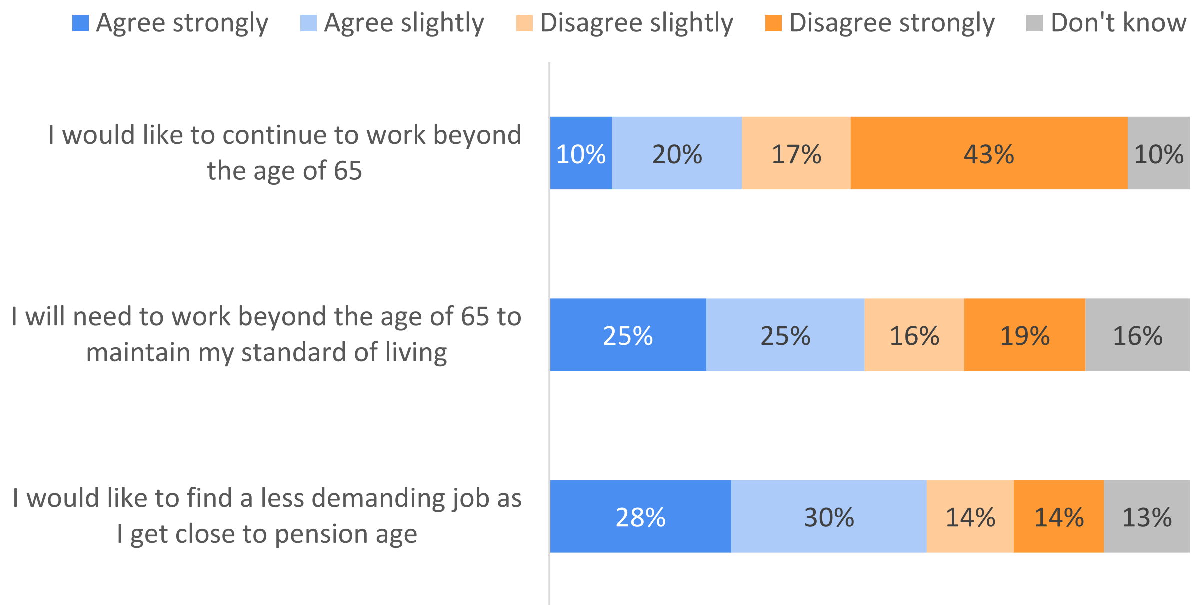
Table 14.2 "Which of the following would encourage you to work beyond normal pension age?" 2010 and 2015 compared: percent who indicated 'major encouragement'

	2010	2015
Higher value pension when you retire later	46	54
Extra tax breaks for wages earned beyond normal pension age	32	44
Opportunities for part-time working or job sharing	27	40
Less stressful job	27	40
Less physically demanding job	19	31
Re-training to change jobs	14	18

One in three (30%) of those aged under 65 years agreed at some level that they 'would like to continue to work beyond the age of 65'. A larger proportion – three-fifths (60%) - disagreed that they would like to work beyond 65 years. A difference was seen by gender whereby a lower proportion of women (26%) than men (34%) agreed that they would like to continue to work beyond 65 years.

Whilst 30% would *like* to continue working beyond 65 years, half (50%) of adults said they would *need* to work beyond 65 years in order to maintain their standard of living. Over half (58%) agreed that they would like to find a less demanding job as they got close to pension age (see Figure 14.2). The proportions were not significantly different to those found five years previously in JASS 2010.

Figure 14.2 "To what extent do you agree with the following statements?" (only those aged under 65 years)



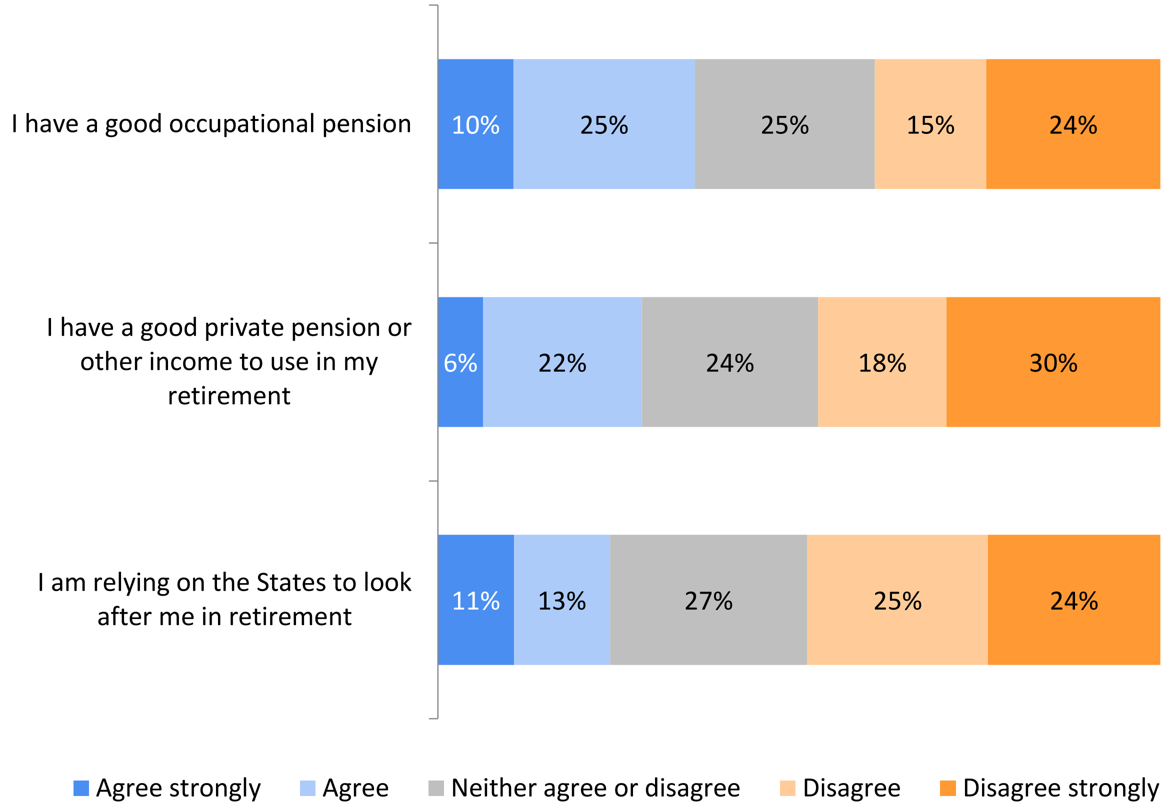
Pensions

Sources of income in retirement

A series of questions were repeated from JASS 2008 to explore the sources of income that residents were planning to use, or were already using, in retirement. There was no significant change seen since 2008 in terms of the proportion of people who agreed at some level that they had a good occupational pension (36% agreed at some level in 2015), or a good private pension or other source of income to use in their retirement (28% agreed at some level in 2015). Two-fifths (40%) of those working for an employer either 'agreed' or 'agreed strongly' that they had a good occupational pension.

The same proportion in both 2008 and 2015 (24%) agreed at some level that they were 'relying on the States to look after me in retirement'. On the other hand, half (49%) of adults disagreed at some level that they were 'relying on the States' to look after them in retirement.

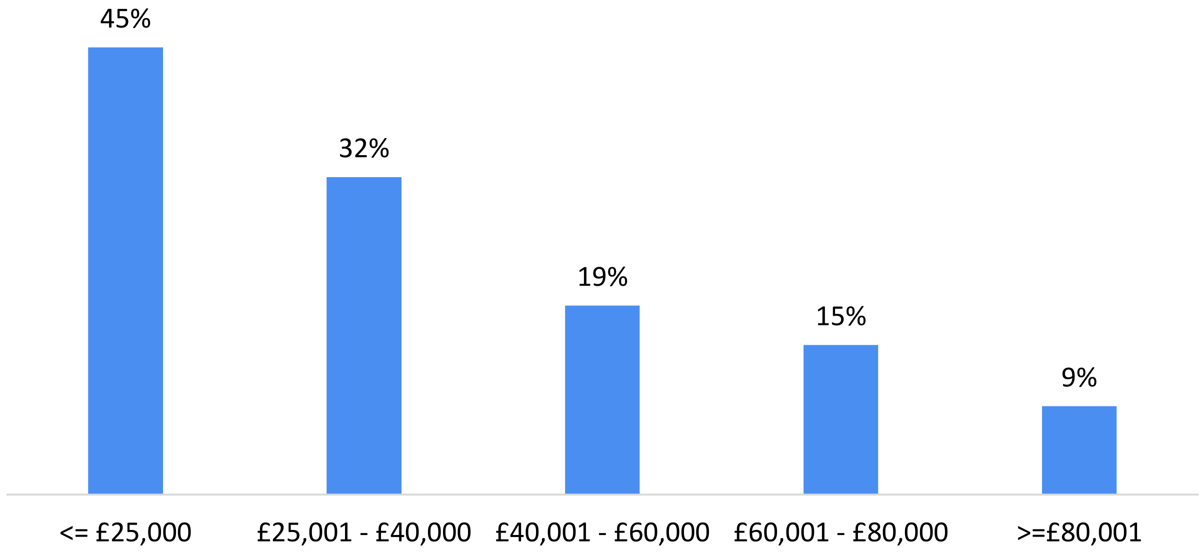
Figure 14.3 gives the full set of responses to the questions around sources of income in retirement.



Those with the lowest household incomes (standardised for household size) were more likely to agree at some level that they were 'relying on the States' to look after them in retirement – almost half (45%) of those with the lowest household income (less than £25,000), decreasing to one in ten (9%) of those in household with the highest incomes (more than £80,000), see Figure 14.4.

Pensions

Figure 14.4 Proportion who agreed or strongly agreed that they were relying on the States to look after them in retirement, by household income, standardised for household size



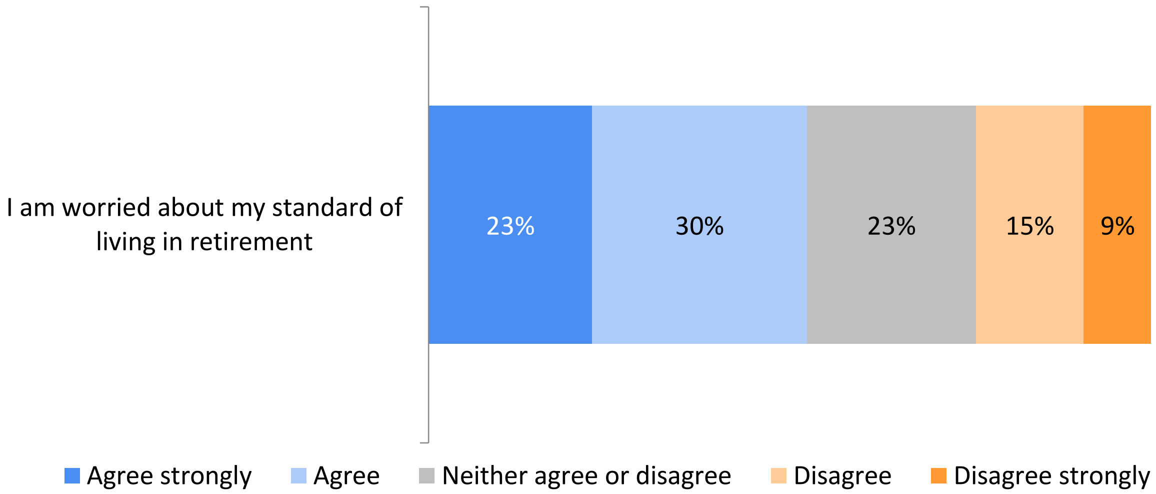
Having no occupational or private pension

Combining responses to the questions around occupational and private pension, it was possible to identify those who disagreed with both – i.e. they did *not* have either a good occupational nor private pension or other income to use in retirement. This applied to two-fifths (41%) of adults, including 43% of those aged under 65 years and over a quarter (29%) of those aged 65 years and over. Of this group, without such a source of retirement income, two-fifths (38%) said they were relying on the States to look after them in retirement.

Standard of living in retirement

Half (52%) of adults agreed at some level that they were worried about their standard of living in retirement, including nearly a third (31%) of those of retirement age. This proportion was lower (at two-fifths, 38%) for those with either an occupational or private pension or other source of income, compared to those without such a source of retirement income - of this group two-thirds (68%) were worried about their standard of living in retirement.

Figure 14.5 “How much do you agree or disagree with the statement ‘I am worried about my standard of living in retirement’?”

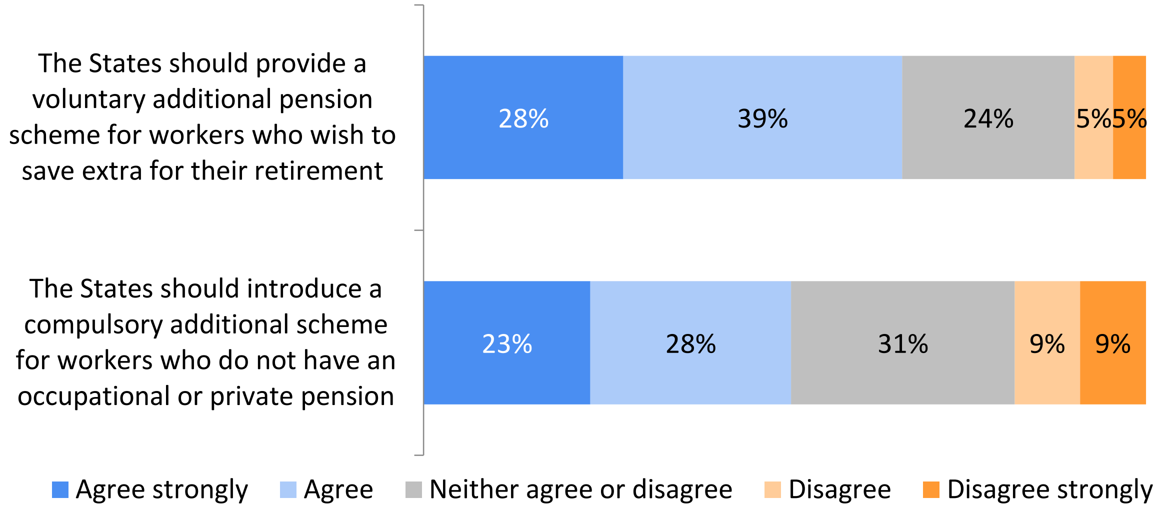


Pensions

Introduction of new pension schemes

The majority (66%) of residents agreed that 'The States should provide a voluntary additional pension scheme for workers who wish to save extra for their retirement'. There was slightly less support for a compulsory additional scheme being introduced, with half (51%) agreeing to the statement at some level and nearly a fifth (18%) disagreeing at some level. There was no clear age trend seen in the proportions agreeing that these schemes should be introduced, and additionally there was not a significant difference seen in the strength of support for these schemes when looking at the group of people who had either an occupational or private pension (or other source of income) versus those who did not.

Figure 14.6 "How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements around new pension schemes?"



Sustainability of social security scheme

As the population of Jersey 'ages', there will be more people of pensionable age and relatively fewer people of working age making social security contributions. JASS 2015 included a series of options to make the pension and benefits system sustainable and asked respondents to rate their acceptability. Results are displayed in Figure 14.7.

The most acceptable means was to encourage more employees to pay into work-place pension schemes, with nine out of ten (92%) adults identifying that this was 'fairly acceptable' or 'very acceptable'.

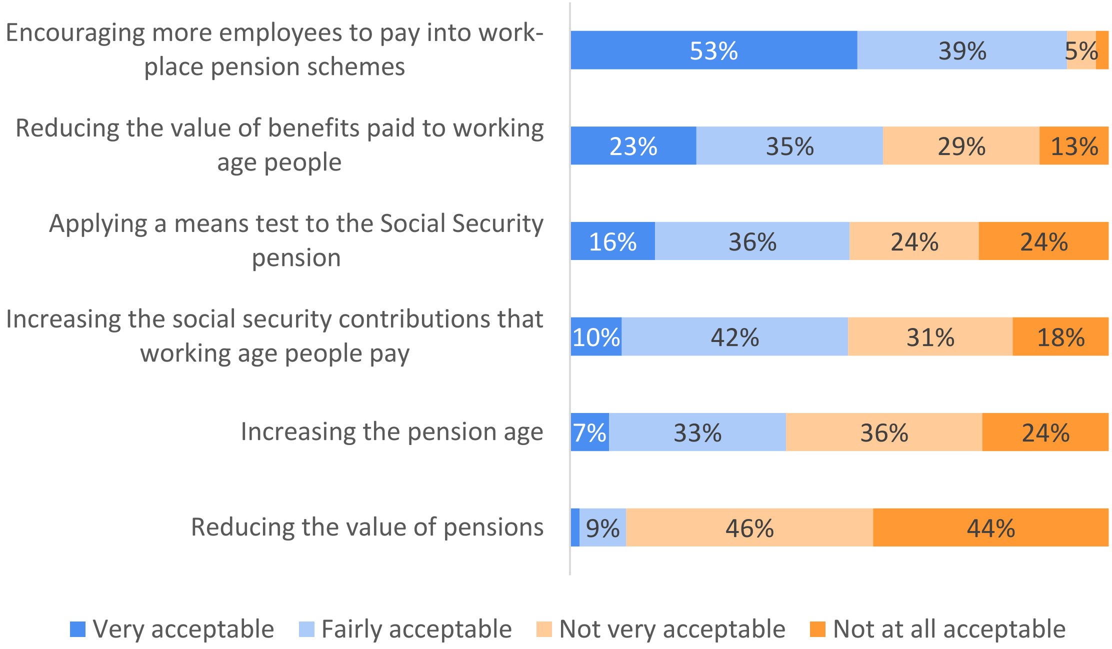
Reducing the value of benefits paid to working age people also had a higher proportion who felt this would be acceptable (58%) compared to those who felt it would be unacceptable at some level (42%).

Means testing the pension, and increasing the contributions that working age people pay showed a fairly equal split between the proportions of people who felt they were acceptable measures, compared to those who felt they were unacceptable, see Figure 14.7.

Finally, there was a majority who felt it was unacceptable at some level to reduce the value of pensions (90% identified this would be not very or not at all acceptable) or increase the pension age (60% identified this would be not very or not at all acceptable).

Pensions

Figure 14.7 "How acceptable would each of the following be to you?"



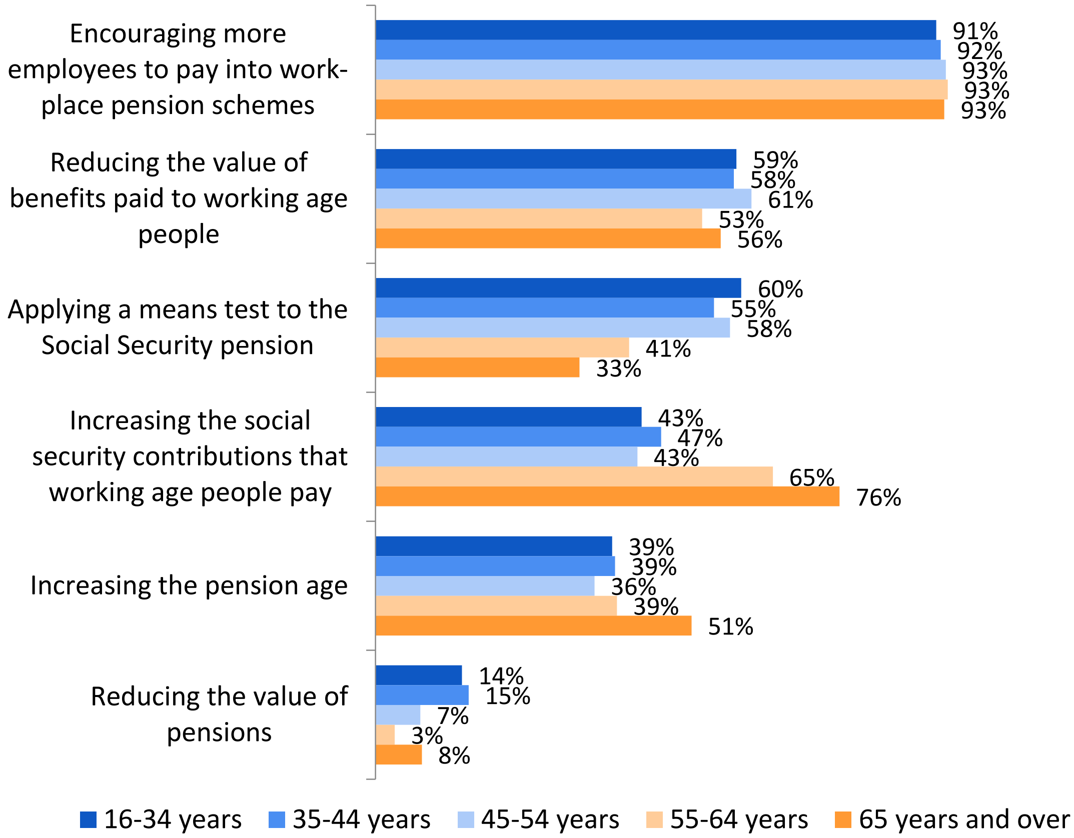
Some trends were noted by age, particularly for those measures which would differentially affect certain age groups. For example, increasing contributions that working age people pay was thought to be either 'very' or 'fairly' acceptable by three-quarters (76%) of those aged 65 and over, but by less than half of those aged 16-34 years (43%), 35-44 years (47%) and 45-54 years (43%).

Half (51%) of those aged 65 years and over would feel that increasing the pension age was acceptable, compared to around two-fifths of other age groups.

Reducing the value of the pension had the majority of all age groups identifying that they felt it was 'unacceptable' at some level – including nearly nine out of ten (86%) of those aged 16-34 years.

Pensions

Figure 14.8 "How acceptable would each of the following be to you?" Proportion identifying each as 'Very' or 'Fairly' acceptable, by age



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 response rate for JASS 2015 was 52% - for a voluntary postal survey this is excellent. However, the proportion of young adults who respond to surveys of this kind is often low. To avoid over- or under-representation of views of these, and other, sub-groups of the population, the survey responses are weighted in proportion with the known whole population.

The response profile of this postal survey was compared against Census data from 2011 (just those aged 16 and over and living in private households to correspond with the target population for JASS). The age profiles are shown in Table A1. As was expected, fewer younger people and a greater number of older people responded to the JASS postal survey than their proportions in the total population would imply. However, the table also shows that, overall, the differences are not large, with the largest weighting factor (i.e. the ratio of the proportion of that age category in the sample to that in the total population) being close to 2.5. The small weighting factors of Table A1 are good for a survey of this nature.

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

	JASS 2015		2011 Census*		Implied weighting factor
	Respondents	**Percent**	**Population**	**Percent**	
Unspecified	33	n/a	-	-	
16-34	192	12	23,825	30	2.51
35-44	256	16	15,410	19	1.22
45-54	299	19	15,428	19	1.04
55-64	323	20	11,581	15	0.73
65+	544	34	13,562	17	0.50
Total	**1647**	**100**	**79,806**	**100**	

Looking at response distributions for gender and tenure indicated that the responses should be weighted across the three dimensions of age, gender and tenure. This was possible using the Census 2011 population data, resulting in, for example, women aged 16–34 years living in owner-occupied accommodation having a weight of 2.25, whilst men aged 65 and over living in States, parish or housing trust rental accommodation had a weight of 0.69.

The resulting age and gender profiles after weighting are shown in Tables A2 – A4. All the results used in this report, apart from household attribute questions, are based on these three-dimensional weighted responses. Household attribute questions (for example whether accommodation has central heating) analyses are based on the data weighted just by tenure, due to the nature of the questions being at a household rather than at an individual level.

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

	JASS 2015	**Census 2011***
16-34	30	30
35-44	19	19
45-54	19	19
55-64	14	15
65+	17	17
Total	**100**	**100**

** aged 16 and over and living in private households*

Response rates and weighting

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

	JASS 2015	Census 2011
Men	50	49
Women	51	51
Total	**100**	**100**

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

	JASS 2015	Census 2011
Owner occupied	58	58
Qualified rent	17	17
Social rent	12	12
Non-qualified accommodation	12	12
Total	**100**	**100**

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

After weighting, the Parish profile of the survey respondents was very similar to the Census distribution of residents of private households (Table A5).

Table A5 – Parish profile of weighted JASS survey response

Parish	JASS 2015	Census 2011*
Grouville	6	5
St. Brelade	9	11
St. Clement	9	9
St. Helier	37	35
St. John	3	3
St. Lawrence	5	6
St. Martin	5	4
St. Mary	2	2
St. Ouen	4	4
St. Peter	4	5
St. Saviour	13	13
Trinity	3	3
Total	**100**	**100**

Confidence intervals

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

Response rates and weighting

Sampling theory means that the statistical uncertainty on any result for the full population, derived from a sample survey, can be quantified; this is done below for JASS 2015.

Under the sampling design implemented (simple random sampling without replacement[11]) the standard error on the estimate of a population proportion p is:

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

Where:

n is the total number of respondents.

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

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

Using these formulae, the statistical uncertainty on results in this report which refer to the full population is ± 2.4 percentage points.

This means that for a question which gives a result of 50%, the 95 percent confidence interval is 47.6% to 52.4%. Rounding to zero decimal places, the result can be more simply considered as 50 ± 2 %.

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

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

- Age-band: between ±4% (age 65+ years) and ±7% (age 16 – 34yrs)
- Gender: ± 3%
- Tenure: Owner-occupiers ± 3%; Non-qualified accommodation ± 11%
- Parish: urban (St Helier) ± 4%
  semi-urban: St Brelade, St Clement and St Saviour ± 4%
  rural: (all other parishes) ± 4%

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.

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