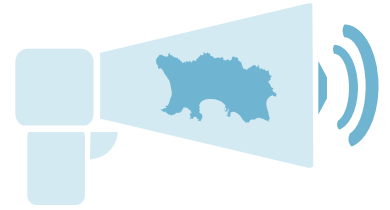


**Statistics**  
Jersey



JERSEY  
OPINIONS  
AND LIFESTYLE  
SURVEY  
REPORT  
2024



<b>Introduction</b>	<b>4</b>
About the survey	4
Sample size and response rate	4
Weighting and confidence intervals	4
Further information	4
<b>Chapter 1: Employment and retirement</b>	<b>6</b>
Economic activity	6
Profession	6
Industry	7
Job satisfaction	8
Hours worked	9
Multiple jobs	9
Underemployment	10
Retirement	10
<b>Chapter 2: Your accommodation</b>	<b>15</b>
Housing costs	15
Satisfaction with housing	18
Heating	19
Fire safety in the home	23
<b>Chapter 3: Your neighbourhood</b>	<b>27</b>
Satisfaction with where you live	27
Your neighbourhood	28
Neighbourhood safety	31
St Helier	32
<b>Chapter 4: Sustainable transport</b>	<b>34</b>
Travel to work	35
Car usage	36
Active travel	37
Electric bikes	40
Bus usage	41
<b>Chapter 5: Wellbeing</b>	<b>44</b>
General health	44
Longstanding conditions	45
Personal wellbeing	47
Overall self-assessment of life	49
Work-life balance	50
Satisfaction with leisure time	52

Social connections	53
Mental health	54
<b>Chapter 6: Health related behaviours</b>	<b>57</b>
Alcohol	57
Harmful or hazardous drinking	62
Smoking	62
E-cigarettes	63
Gambling	64
Problem gambling	65
<b>Chapter 7: Getting involved</b>	<b>67</b>
Leisure activities	67
Cultural events	68
Civic engagement	70
Voting	71
<b>Chapter 8: Trust and community</b>	<b>75</b>
Trust in institutions	76
Violence against women and girls (VAWG)	78
Safeguarding	80
Disability and inclusion	82
<b>Chapter 9: Data protection</b>	<b>85</b>
Concerns about data security	85
Data protection	87
<b>Chapter 10: Digital connectivity</b>	<b>91</b>
Household connectivity	91
Broadband	93
Devices	95
Cost of connectivity	97
<b>Annex</b>	<b>99</b>
Comments	99
Methodology	100
Response rates and weighting	100
Fast Alcohol Screening Test (FAST)	103
Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI)	103
Time Poverty	103
Confidence intervals – proportions	104
Confidence intervals – means	106

## Introduction

### About the survey

This report presents the results of the 2024 Jersey Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (JOLS).

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

The survey is a cross-departmental project. Individual government departments and other bodies bid for topics to be included to meet their priorities. These requests are assessed by Statistics Jersey with the assistance of an advisory panel, with the final decision on the topics and questions to be included made by the Chief Statistician. Statistics Jersey independently runs the survey, undertakes the analysis, and publishes the results.

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

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

A small number of core questions are asked each year to monitor population demographics and economic activity, and several of the regular questions are designed to feed into the [Island Outcome Indicators \(IOIs\)](#).

The survey was launched in 2005 as the Jersey Annual Social Survey and was renamed as the Jersey Opinions and Lifestyle Survey in 2016.

### Sample size and response rate

More than 3,500 households were selected at random to complete the survey in June and July 2024. To randomly cover the entire adult population, the household member next celebrating their birthday, and aged 16 years or over, was asked to complete the survey. Respondents could complete the survey by post or online.

Around 1,200 people completed the survey questionnaire, a response rate of 35%.

### Weighting and confidence intervals

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

However, as with all sample surveys there is an element of statistical uncertainty. With the survey methodology used, we can be 95% confident that the sample percentages presented in this report accurately represent the whole population percentage to  $\pm 2.8$  percentage points. The report focuses on *significant* findings, for example where differences between groups of the population are at least 10 percentage points.

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

See [Annex](#) for more information on sampling, weighting and definitions used in this survey.

### Further information

For further information about Statistics Jersey and access to all our publications visit [www.gov.je/statistics](http://www.gov.je/statistics)

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

# EMPLOYMENT AND RETIREMENT

**91%** of working age adults were economically active



**6%** of workers had at least one **additional job** in addition to their main job



**9 in 10** workers (**93%**) in private education and health had high or very high job satisfaction...



...compared to **6 in 10** workers (**61%**) in transport & storage

**1 in 10** employees (**10%**) reported they would prefer to **work longer hours** if given the opportunity



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



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

A quarter (**24%**) of adults would like to **continue working beyond the age of 67**



**Three-fifths (60%)** of adults agreed they would need to **keep working beyond the age of 67**



## Chapter 1: Employment and retirement

### Economic activity

The economic activity rate is the proportion of people in, or actively seeking, employment as a percentage of all those of working age (16- to 64-year-old adults). The survey found:

- 9 out of 10 (91%) working age adults were economically active<sup>1</sup>
- the proportion of economically active adults has increased since 2022 (86%)
- Jersey-born residents had a lower economic active rate: 87% of adults born in Jersey were economically active compared to 94% of adults born elsewhere

**Table 1.1 The economic activity rates of men and women were similar**

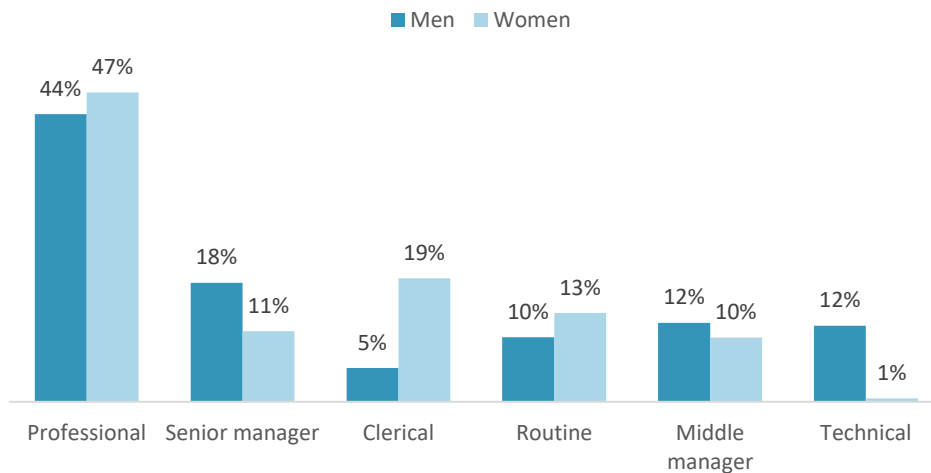
Economic activity rates (working age adults)

	2022 survey	2023 survey	2024 survey
Men (16-64 years)	87%	91%	90%
Women (16-64 years)	85%	88%	89%

### Profession

**Figure 1.1 Four times the proportion of women worked in clerical occupations as men**

Proportion of working adults in different occupations (men and women aged 16 years or older)



The main differences between sexes were:

- a higher percentage of men (18%) were *senior managers* compared to women (11%)
- one in five (19%) women were employed in *clerical occupations* compared to 5% of men
- around one in eight men (12%) had a *technical or craft occupation* compared to 1% of women

<sup>1</sup> Numbers throughout this report have been independently rounded so individual numbers may not sum to totals.

**Table 1.2 Technical or craft occupations showed the greatest sex disparity**

Occupational level by sex

	Men	Women
<b>Routine, semi-routine, manual or service occupation</b> 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	40%	60%
<b>Technical or craft occupation</b> e.g. motor mechanic, fitter, inspector, plumber, printer, tool maker, electrician, gardener	95%	5%
<b>Clerical or intermediate occupation</b> e.g. secretary, personal assistant, clerical worker, office clerk, call centre agent, nursing auxiliary, nursery nurse	20%	80%
<b>Professional occupation</b> (normally requiring a professional qualification) e.g. accountant, solicitor, medical practitioner, scientist, civil / mechanical engineer, teacher, nurse, physiotherapist, social worker, welfare officer, artist, musician, police officer (sergeant or below), software designer, fund administrator	46%	54%
<b>Middle or junior manager</b> e.g. office manager, retail manager, bank manager, restaurant manager, warehouse manager, publican	53%	47%
<b>Senior manager</b> (usually responsible for planning, organising and co-ordinating work) e.g. finance manager, chief executive	61%	39%

The main differences between sexes were:

- more than nine-tenths (95%) of adults working in *technical or craft occupation* were men
- conversely, four-fifths (80%) of adults working in a *clerical or intermediate occupation* were women
- while there were approximately equal proportions of men and women working as a *middle or junior manager*, three-fifths (61%) of *senior managers* were men

## Industry

**Table 1.3: Construction & tradesmen showed the greatest sex disparity**

Industry by sex

	Men	Women
Finance ( <i>including legal &amp; insurance</i> )	49%	51%
Construction & tradesmen	81%	19%
Wholesale & retail	39%	61%
Transport & storage ( <i>including Jersey Airport, Harbours, Post</i> )	78%	22%
Information & communication services ( <i>including IT, telecom</i> )	68%	32%
Private education or private health	34%	66%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	70%	30%
Public sector ( <i>including teaching and medical staff</i> )	38%	62%
Other	48%	52%

The main differences between sexes were:

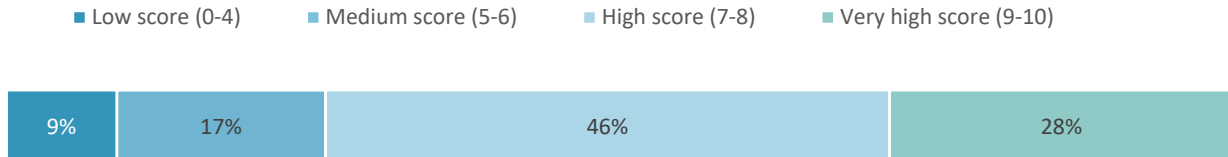
- around 8 in 10 workers in *construction & tradesmen* (81%) and *transport & storage* (78%) were men
- conversely, around two thirds (66%) of adults working in *private education or health* were women
- equal proportions of men and women worked in the *finance* industry

### Job satisfaction

Workers were asked to rate their satisfaction with their current job with a score between 0 and 10: 0 being ‘not at all’ and 10 being ‘completely’. The scores have been grouped into broader categories using thresholds developed by the Office of National Statistics (ONS).

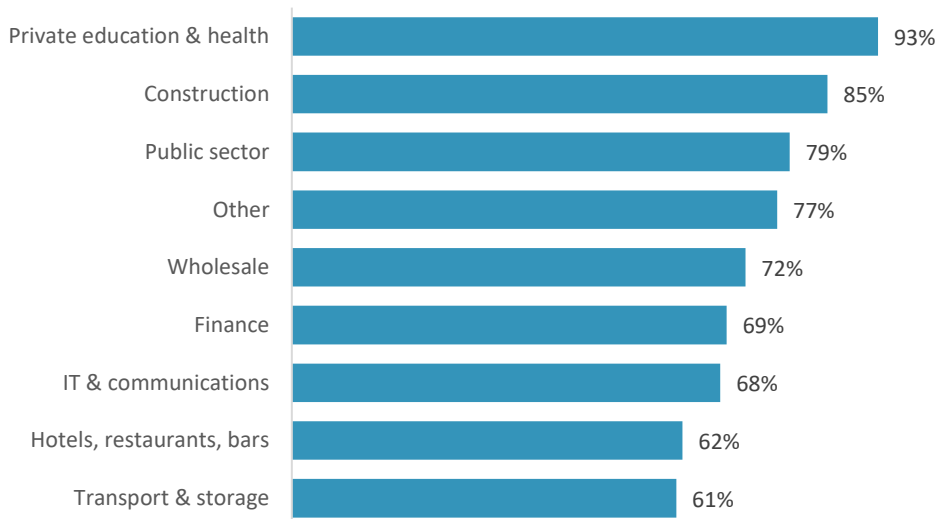
**Figure 1.2: Three-quarters of workers had a high or very high job satisfaction rating**

Scores out of 10 for job satisfaction, when 0 is ‘not at all’ and 10 is ‘completely’



**Figure 1.3: Workers in transport & storage; and hotels, restaurants & bars had the lowest job satisfaction**

Proportion of workers with ‘high’ or ‘very high’ job satisfaction, by industry



Job satisfaction levels were highest for:

- workers in *private education & health* – 9 in 10 (93%) had high or very high job satisfaction, compared to 6 out of 10 for *hotels, restaurants & bars* (62%) and *transport & storage* (61%)
- older age groups – one in two (47%) adults aged 65 and over had a very high job satisfaction compared to one in five (19%) 16- to 34-year-olds
- adults who found it easy to cope financially – four-fifths (80%) of adults who found it easy to cope financially had high or very high job satisfaction compared to 68% of adults who found it difficult



## Hours worked

**Table 1.4: Senior managers usually worked the most hours per week**

Median contracted hours and usual hours worked by employees in their main job, by profession

	Contracted Hours	Usual Hours
Routine, semi-routine, manual or service occupation	36	38
Technical or craft occupation	39	40
Clerical or intermediate occupation	35	36
Professional occupation	37	40
Middle or junior manager	37	40
Senior manager	37	45
<b>All</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>

Overall, people working for an employer reported being contracted to work a median average of 37 hours per week in their main job, but usually worked a median average of 40 hours per week.

While employees working in technical occupations had the highest contracted hours (39), senior managers usually worked the most hours per week (45).

Differences were also seen by sex:

- men working for an employer reported being contracted to work a median average of 38 hours per week, compared to women who reported 35 hours per week
- men reported usually working a median average of 40 hours per week compared to women who reported 38 hours per week; this has remained stable since 2020
- this difference was driven by a higher proportion of women working part time than men

## Multiple jobs

**Table 1.5: The proportion of adults working an additional job has decreased**

Proportion of working adults who reported having at least one other job in addition to their main job, by year

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2022	2023	2024
7%	7%	7%	9%	7%	9%	10%	6%

Around one in 15 (6%) workers reported having at least one other job in addition to their main job. These workers:

- worked a median average of 8.0 hours per week in their additional jobs (the same as in 2023)
- typically worked one additional job - 70% reported working one additional job, while 30% reported working two or more

### Underemployment

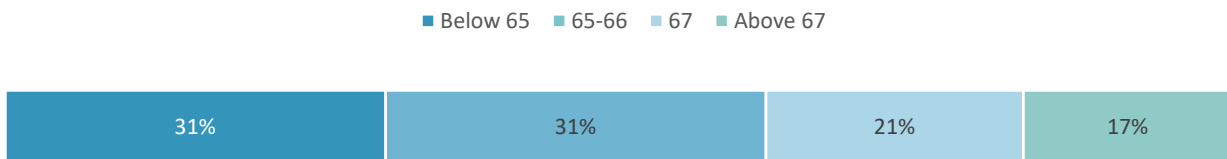
Workers were asked if they would prefer to work longer hours at their current rate of pay if they were given the opportunity. The survey found:

- a tenth (10%) of workers reported they would prefer to work longer hours if given the opportunity (a decrease from 15% in 2023)
- adults preferring to work longer hours reported wanting to work a median average of 8.0 additional hours

### Retirement

**Figure 1.4: More than three-fifths of current workers plan to stop working before pension age (67 years)<sup>2</sup>**

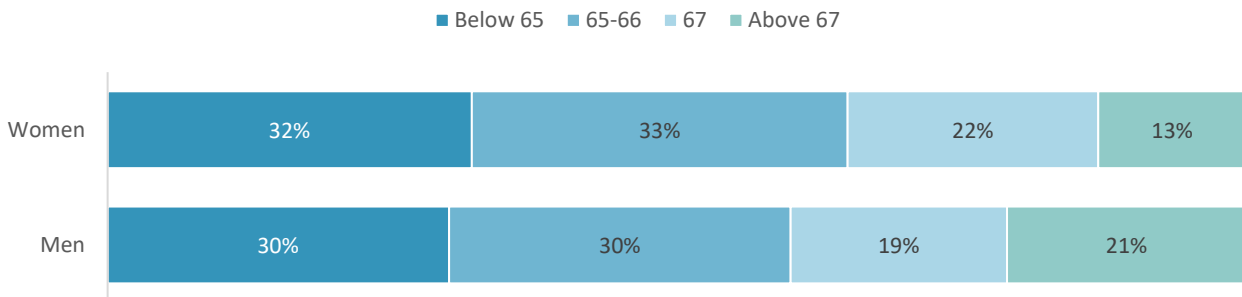
Age at which current workers plan to stop working



Overall, three-fifths (62%) of current workers planned to stop working before pension age (67 years).

**Figure 1.5: Men were more likely than women to plan to continue working beyond pension age (67 years)**

Age at which current workers plan to stop working, by sex



Workers were more likely to plan to continue working beyond the age of 67 if:

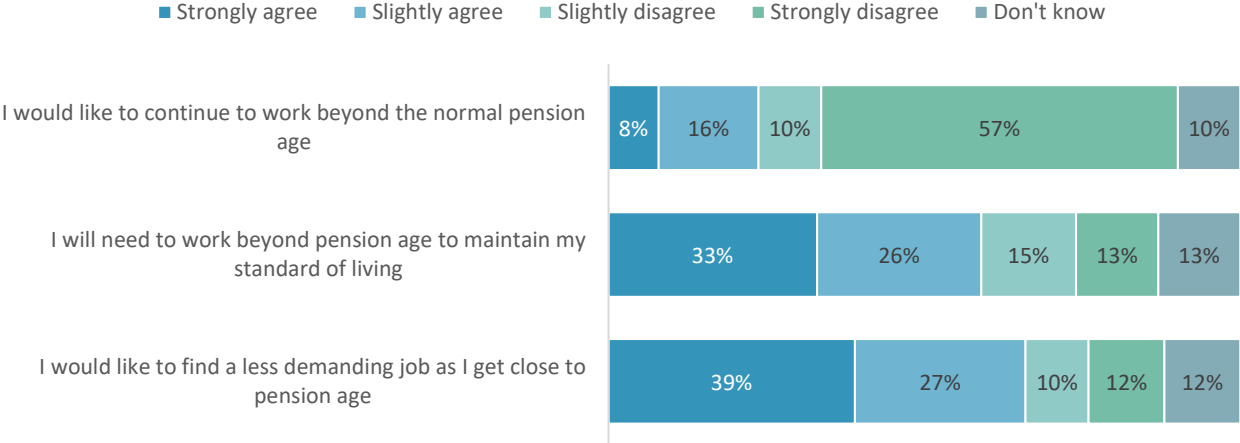
- they were men (21%, compared to 13% of women)
- they found it difficult to cope financially (19%, compared to 13% of workers who found it easy to cope financially)
- they worked in a clerical occupation (22%, compared to 7% of middle managers)

<sup>2</sup> Pension age is currently 65 years and 10 months and will gradually rise to 67 by the year 2031. To simplify analysis and to allow for clearer comparisons, 67 has been taken as the current retirement age.

All adults who were aged below the current pension age were asked the extent to which they agreed with a series of statements.

**Figure 1.6: Three-fifths of adults reported that they will need to work beyond pension age to maintain their standard of living**

To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (Adults aged below pension age)



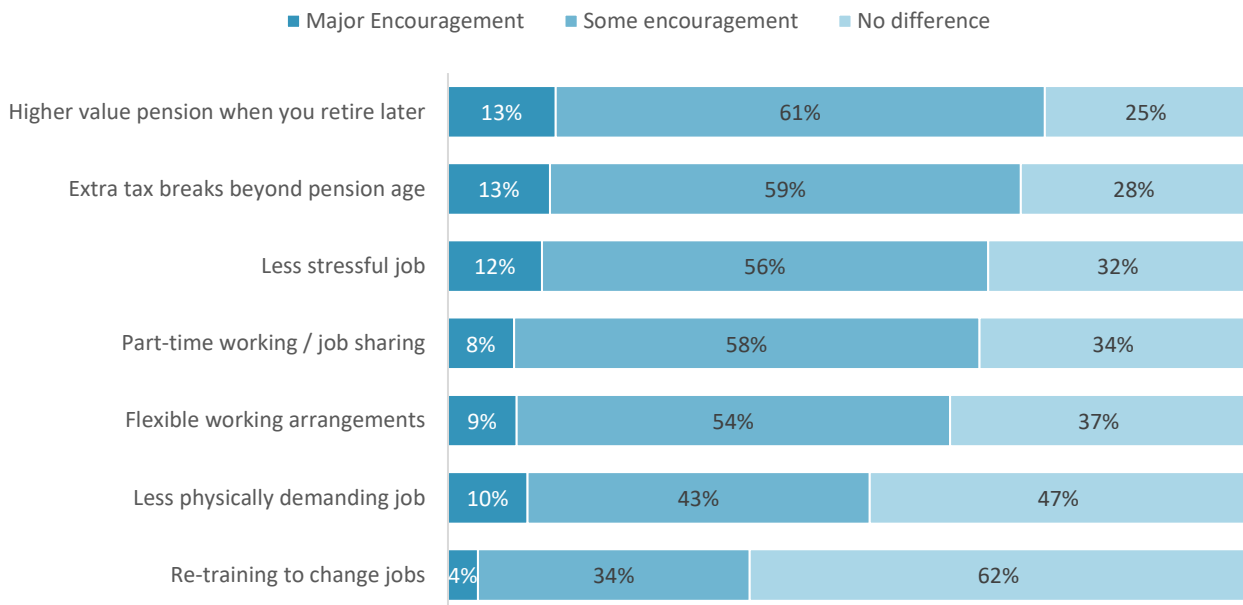
The key findings were:

- while a quarter (24%) of adults aged under 67 reported wanting to continue working beyond the normal pension age, three-fifths (60%) agreed they will need to in order to maintain their standard of living
- around three quarters (72%) of adults who found it very difficult to cope financially agreed they would need to work beyond pension age to maintain their standard of living
- nearly three-quarters (72%) of adults working in technical occupations wanted to find a less demanding job as they get closer to pension age; this compared to 62% of adults working in clerical occupations

All adults were asked the following question to identify what would encourage them to work beyond pension age (or return to work if they were already retired).

**Figure 1.7: Higher value pensions and extra tax breaks were the biggest encouragements to working beyond retirement age**

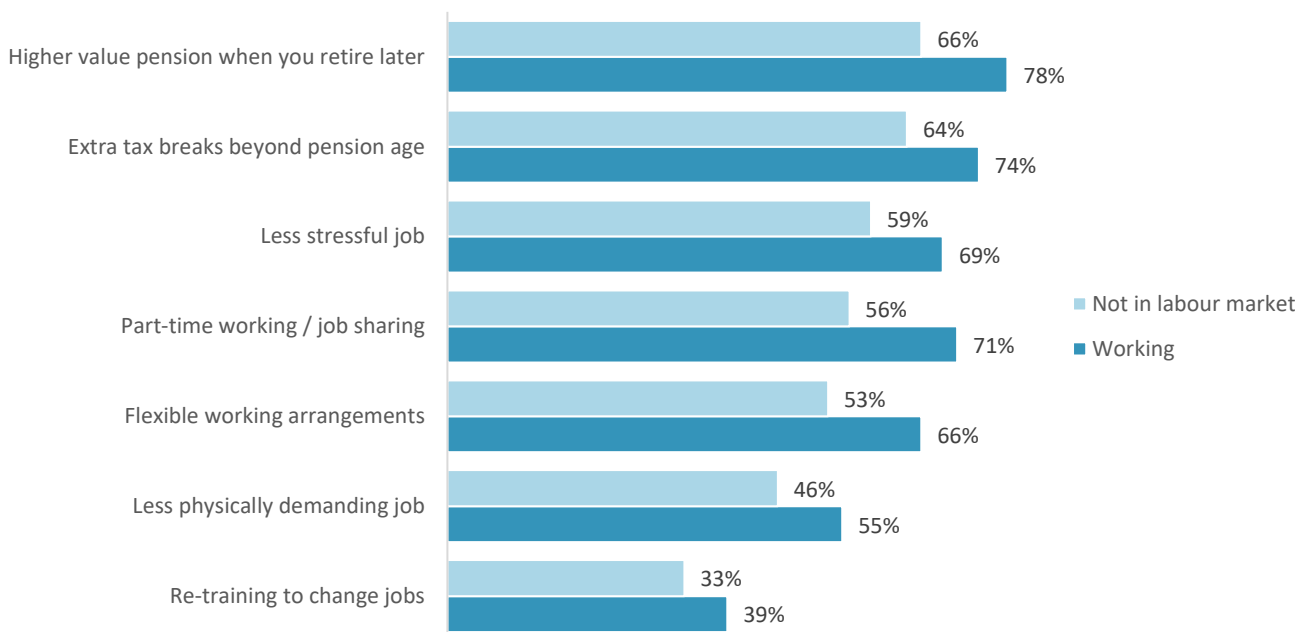
Which of the following would encourage you to work beyond pension age?



More than 7 out of 10 adults stated ‘higher value pension when you retire later’ (75%) and ‘extra tax breaks for wages earned beyond normal pension age’ (72%) would encourage them to work beyond pension age.

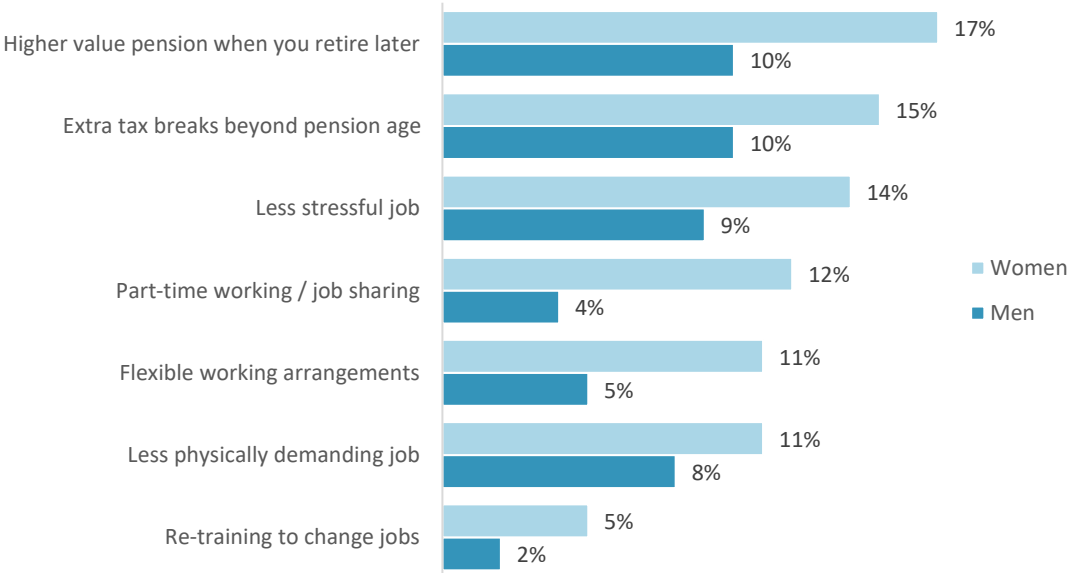
**Figure 1.8: Current workers were more encouraged to work beyond pension age for each incentive**

Which of the following would encourage you to work beyond pension age?, by employment status



**Figure 1.9: Women were more likely to state each incentive is a major encouragement to work beyond normal pension age**

Proportion of adults who stated each incentive would be a major encouragement to work beyond normal pension age, by sex



Although men were more likely than women to want to work beyond pension age, women were more likely to state each incentive would encourage them to continue working.

## YOUR ACCOMMODATION

**48%** of rental households had a significant **rent increase** in the last 3 years



**32%** of households found it **difficult** to meet the **cost of their housing**



**82%** of **single parent** households found it **difficult** to cope financially



**56%** of **rural** households were **very satisfied** with their **housing...**



... compared to **28%** of **St Helier** households

**66%** of households use **electricity** to heat their home



**39%** of households had a **fuel burning appliance**



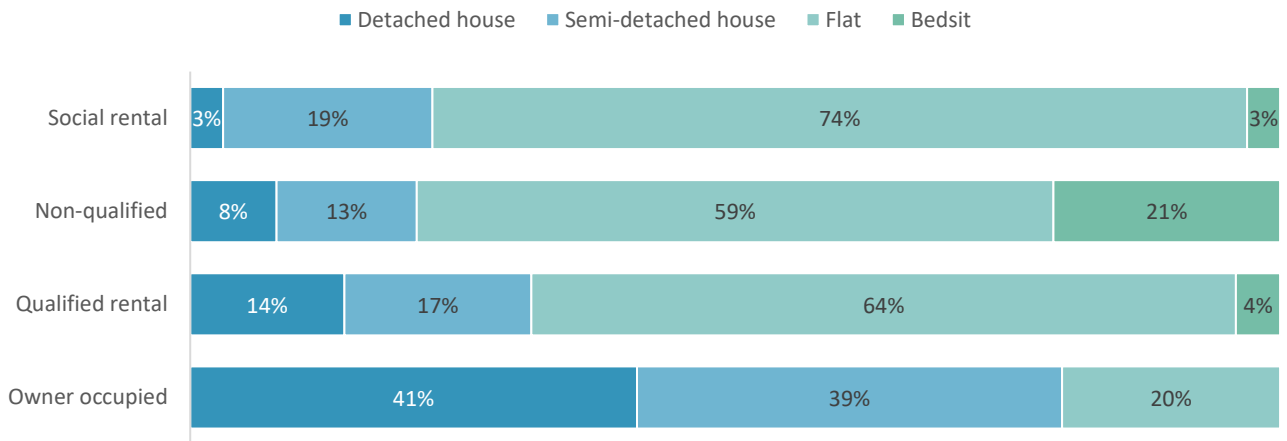
**19%** of households **test** their **smoke alarms** at least **monthly**



## Chapter 2: Your accommodation

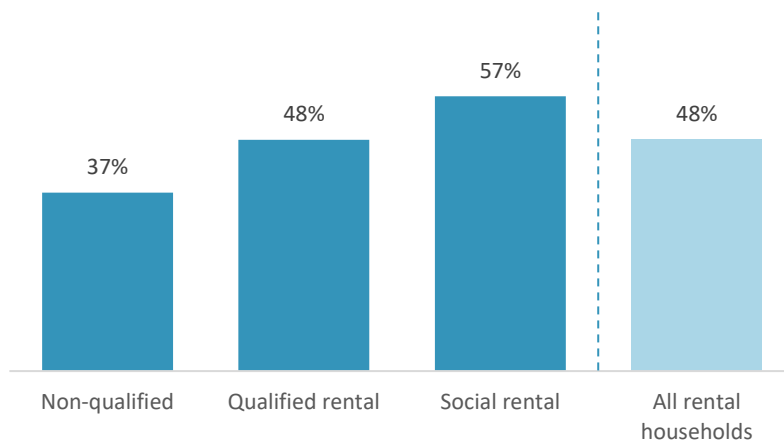
### Housing costs

**Figure 2.1: Around four in five households living in owner occupied accommodation lived in a house**  
Proportion of households of each tenure, by type of property



Around one in four (23%) households living in social rental accommodation lived in a house compared to 80% of households living in owner occupied accommodation.

**Figure 2.2: Half of adults living in rented property felt they had a significant rent increase in the last 3 years**  
Proportion of households who have had what they consider a significant rent increase in the last three years, by tenure type (Households who rent their property)

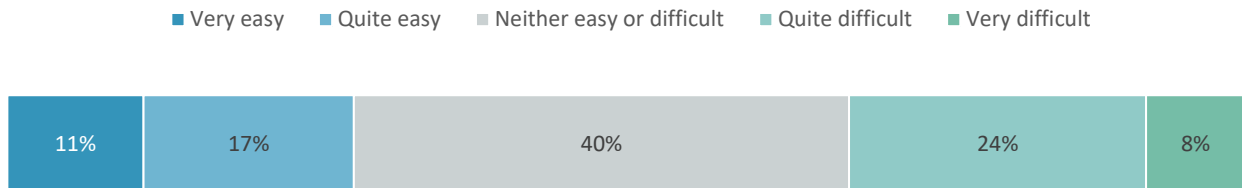


Adults living in social rental accommodation were most likely to report that they had experienced a significant rent increase<sup>3</sup> in the last 3 years (57%).

<sup>3</sup> Here, the word 'significant' is taken directly from wording used in the JOLS questionnaire to indicate a substantial or consequential increase. In this instance it is not used in the statistical sense – i.e. it is subjective, based on the respondent's opinion.

**Figure 2.3: Nearly a third of households found it difficult to meet the cost of their housing**

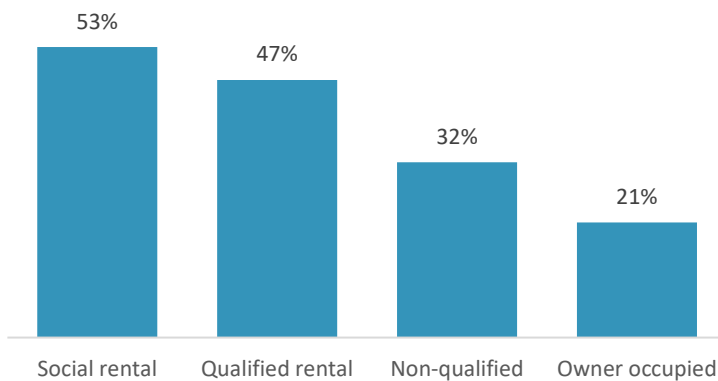
Proportion of households that find it easy or difficult to meet the cost of their housing



Overall, approximately a third (32%) of households found it difficult to meet the cost of their housing.

**Figure 2.4: More than half of households living in social rental accommodation found it difficult to meet the cost of their housing**

Proportion of households that found it difficult to meet the cost of their housing, by tenure type



More than half (53%) of households living in social rental accommodation found it difficult to meet the cost of their housing compared to a fifth (21%) of households living in owner occupied homes.

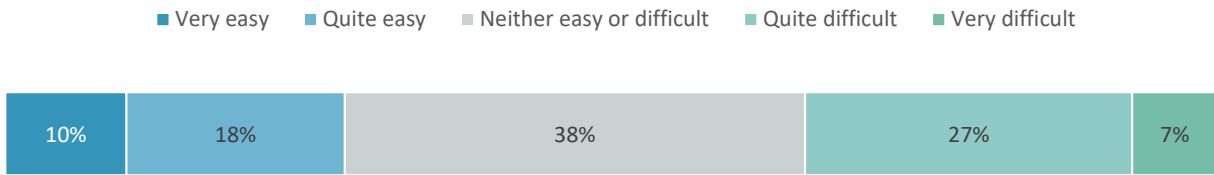
Households were also more likely to find it difficult to meet the cost of their housing if:

- they lived in a bedsit – more than half (56%) of households living in a bedsit found it difficult to meet the cost of their housing
- they lived in a household with children – 45% found it difficult compared to 29% of households without children
- they had experienced a significant rent increase in the last 3 years – 64% of rental households compared to 31% of rental households who had not experienced a significant rent increase



**Figure 2.5: More than a third of households found it difficult to cope financially**

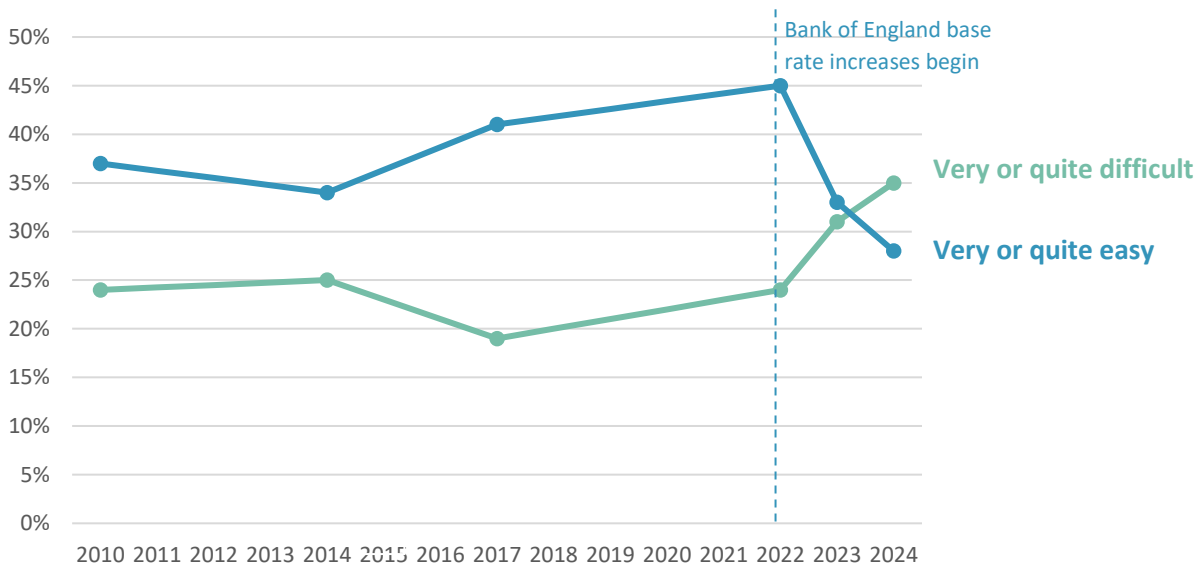
Proportion of households that find it easy or difficult to cope financially



Overall, more than a third (35%) of households found it difficult to cope financially; up from just under a third (31%) of households in 2023 – see Figure 2.6.

**Figure 2.6: More households found it difficult than easy to cope financially for the first time since 2010**

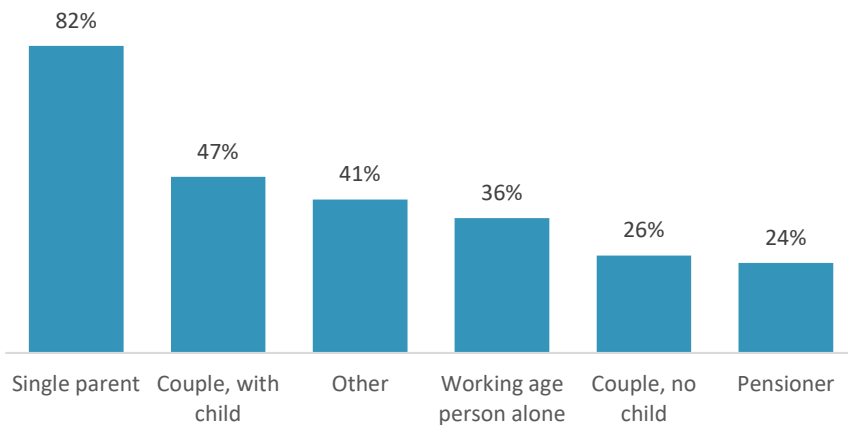
Proportion of households that find it easy or difficult to cope financially over time



More households found it difficult (35%) than easy (28%) to cope financially for the first time since at least 2010.

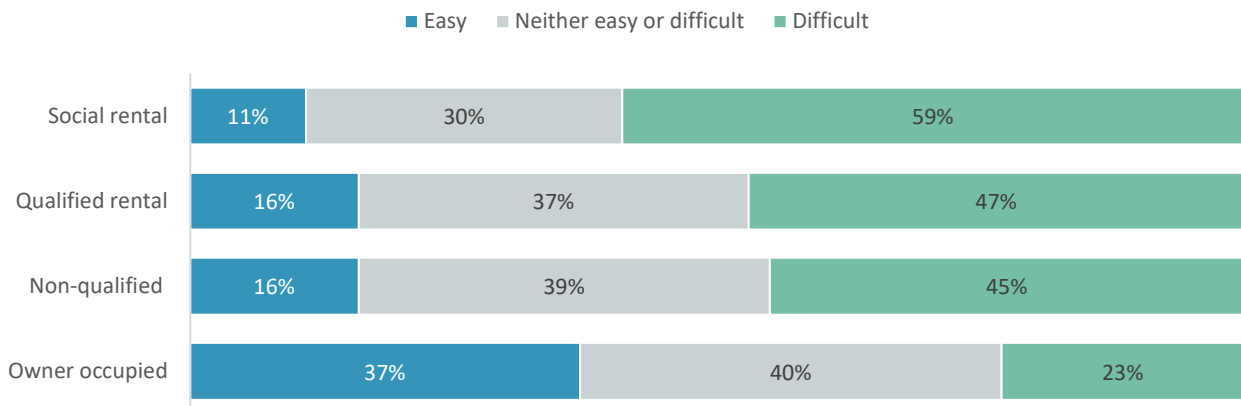
**Figure 2.7: Single parent households were the most likely to find it difficult to cope financially**

Proportion of households that find it difficult to cope financially, by household type



**Figure 2.8: Households living in social rental accommodation were the most likely to find it difficult to cope financially**

Proportion of households that find it easy or difficult to cope financially, by tenure type



Three-fifths (59%) of households living in social rental accommodation found it difficult to cope financially, compared to around a fifth (23%) of households living in owner occupied accommodation.

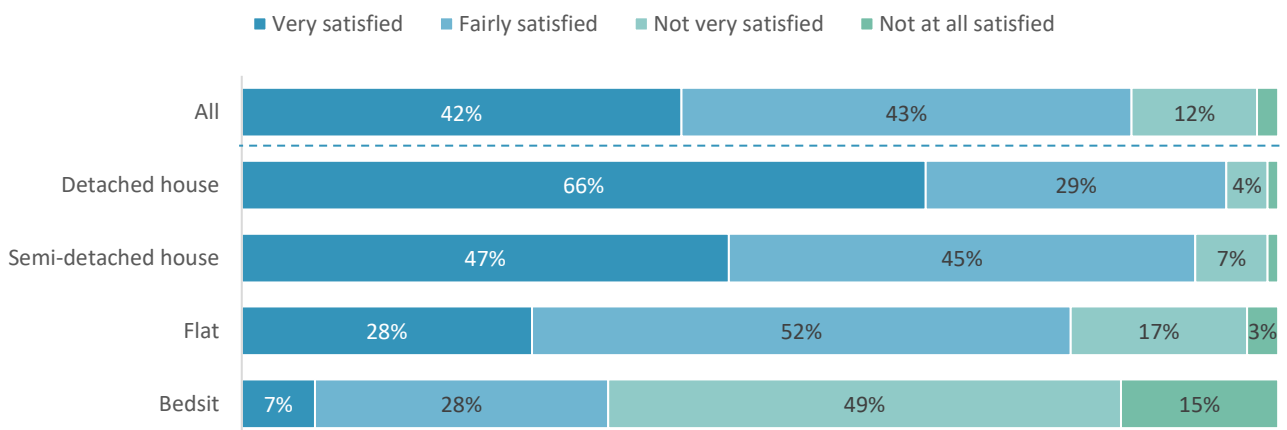
Households were also more likely to find it difficult to cope financially if:

- they lived in a bedsit – 59% of households living in a bedsit found it difficult to cope financially
- they had children – half (51%) of households with children found it difficult to cope financially compared to 31% without children

### Satisfaction with housing

**Figure 2.9: More than four-fifths of adults were satisfied with their housing**

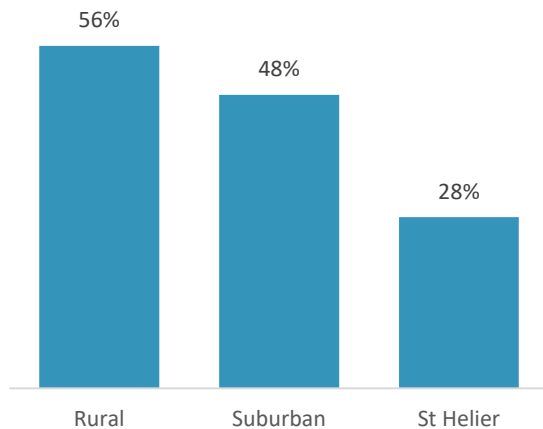
Overall, how satisfied are you with your current housing?, by property type



Overall, more than four-fifths (85%) of adults were satisfied with their housing; this reduced to 36% of adults living in a bedsit.

Two-fifths (42%) of adults were very satisfied with their housing; this is a decrease from 2022 (58%).

**Figure 2.10: Adults living in St Helier had the lowest satisfaction with their housing**  
Proportion of adults who were very satisfied with their current housing, by parish type<sup>4</sup>



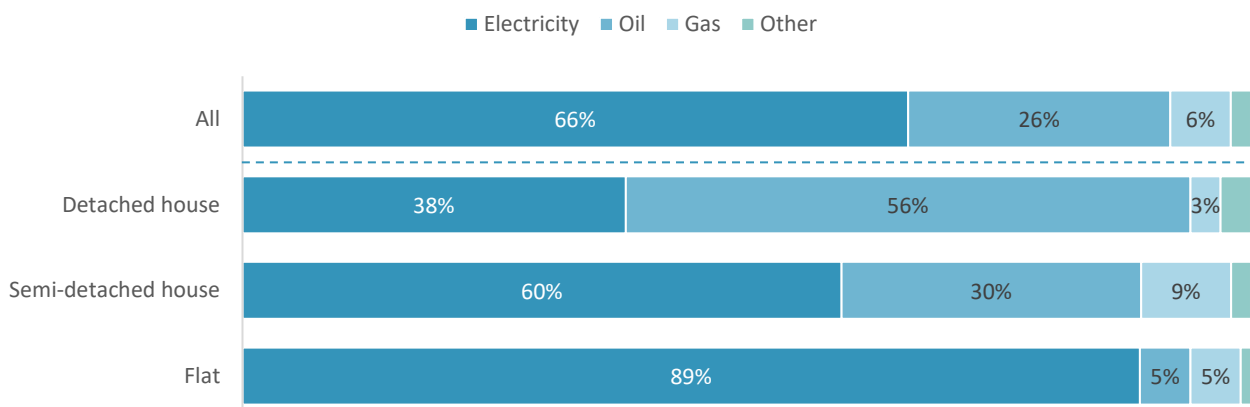
Adults who lived in St Helier were least likely to be very satisfied with their current housing. Satisfaction with housing was also lower for:

- younger adults – around a quarter (23%) of 16- to 34-year-olds were very satisfied with their housing compared with 69% of adults aged 65 and over
- adults who found it difficult to cope financially – a quarter (24%) of adults who found it difficult to cope financially were very satisfied compared with 69% of adults who found it easy
- households with children – a third (32%) of adults living in a household with children were very satisfied compared with 45% of households without children

It is likely that many of the factors which correlate to lower satisfaction with housing (e.g. being a younger adult, living in St Helier, living in a flat or bedsit) are interconnected and ultimately driven by lower income / wealth.

## Heating

**Figure 2.11: More than half of households living in detached houses used oil as the main fuel type**  
Main fuel type used to heat the home, by property type<sup>5</sup>



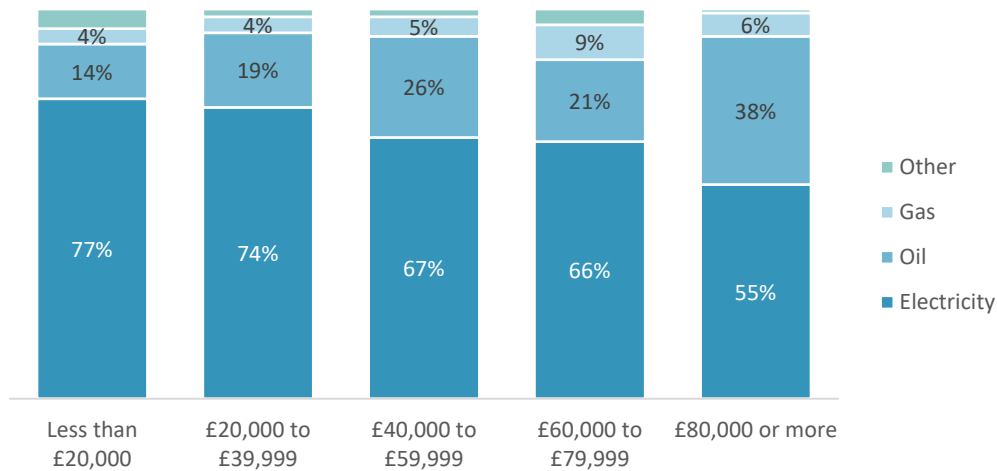
Overall, a third (32%) of households used fossil fuels (oil, gas or coal) as the main fuel type to heat their home.

<sup>4</sup> See Annex for parish classifications.

<sup>5</sup> 'Other' fuel types include coal, biomass and renewable energy sources.

**Figure 2.12: Households with higher income were less likely to use electricity as their main fuel type**

Main fuel type used to heat the home, by household income



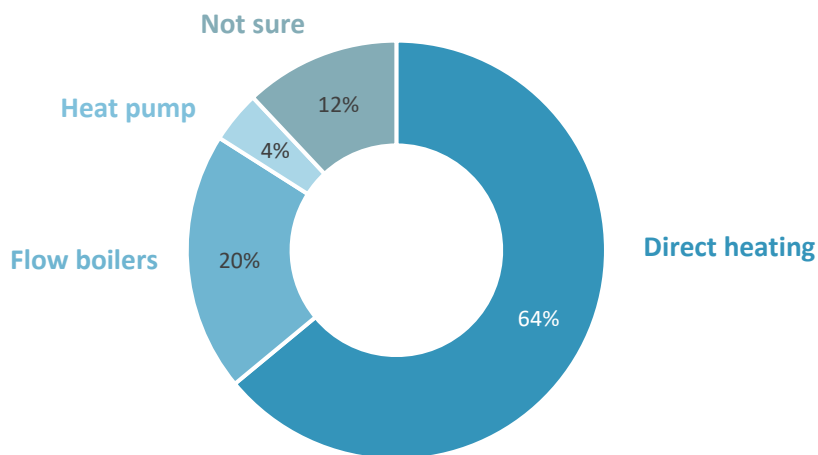
The proportion of households using electricity as their main fuel type decreased with household income; in contrast, the proportion of households using oil generally increased with income.

Other key findings included:

- nearly all social rental accommodation (96%) used electricity as its main fuel type compared to just over half (53%) of owner occupied accommodation
- four-fifths (80%) of households in St Helier used electricity as their main fuel type compared to half (50%) of households in rural parishes
- these patterns were driven by the greater tendency of high-income, owner occupied households in rural parishes to live in houses, rather than flats, which are more likely to use oil as their main fuel type

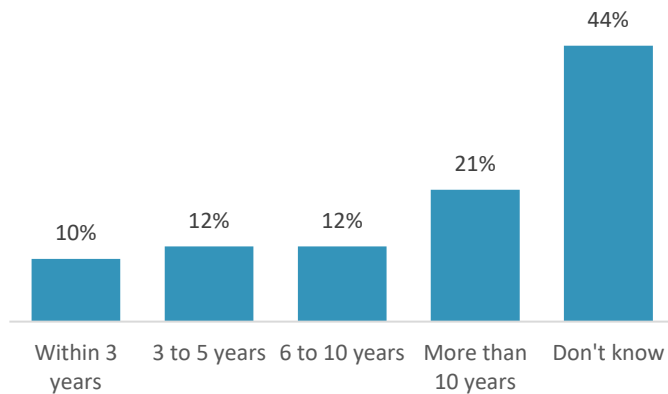
**Figure 2.13: Direct heating was the most common type of electric heating**

Which form of electric heating do you have? (Households with electricity as their main fuel type)



**Figure 2.14: A third of households anticipated replacing their heating source within the next 10 years**

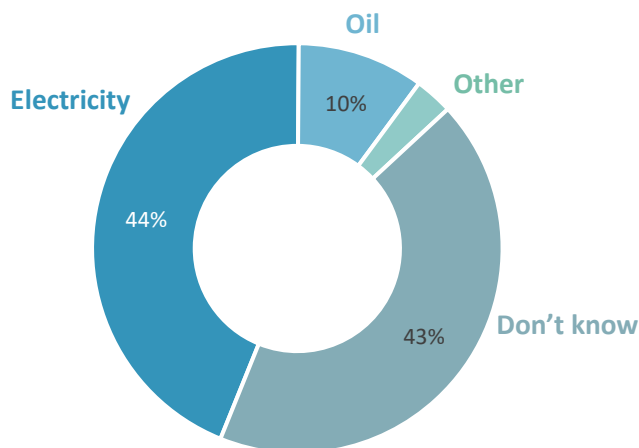
When do you anticipate looking to replace the main heating source in your home?  
(Excludes not applicable responses)



Overall, approximately a third (35%) of households anticipated replacing their heating source within the next decade; while nearly half (44%) of households did not know.

**Figure 2.15: Just under half of households anticipated replacing their heating source with electricity**

What do you anticipate replacing the main heating source in your home with?

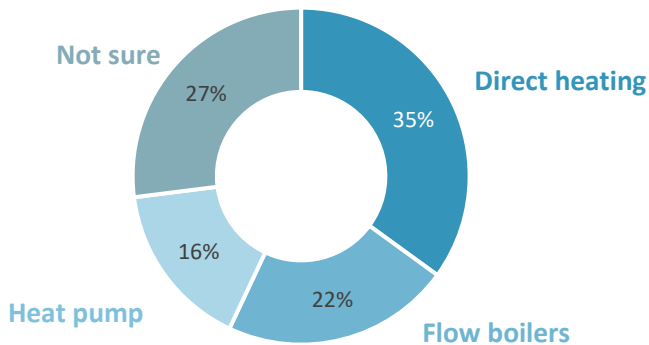


Overall, two-fifths (43%) of households did not know what they would replace their heating source with.

Around half (45%) of households currently using gas planned to replace their heating source with electricity.

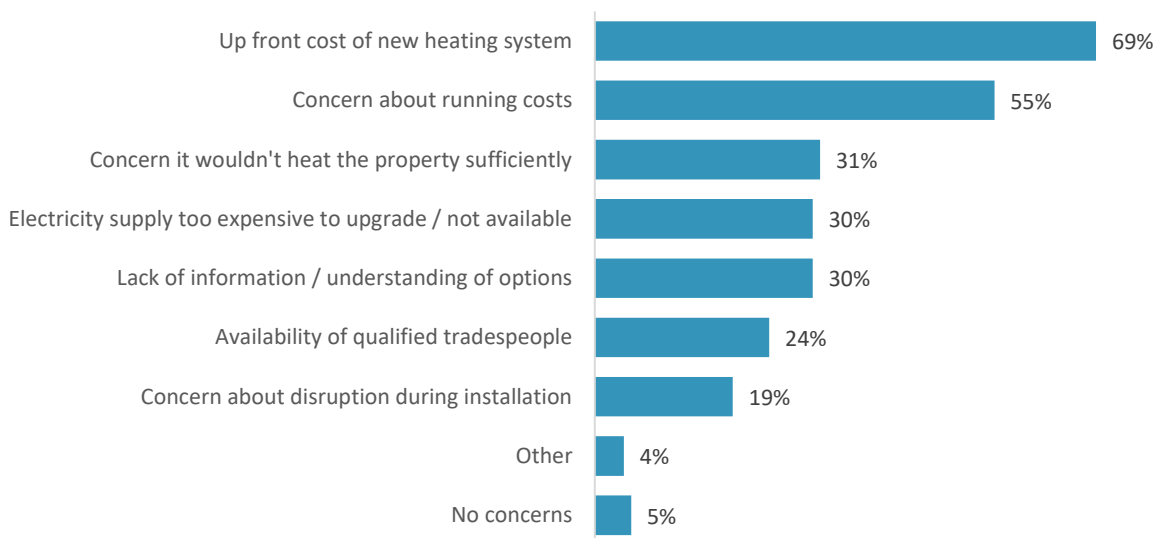
**Figure 2.16: Direct heating was the most popular future choice of electric heating**

Which form of electricity do you anticipate installing?  
 (Households who anticipated replacing their heating source with electricity)



**Figure 2.17: Costs were the most common concern about moving away from fossil fuel heating**

What concerns would you have about moving away from gas / oil / coal heating?  
 (Households who do not currently have electricity as their main heating type)  
 (Respondents could select more than one)



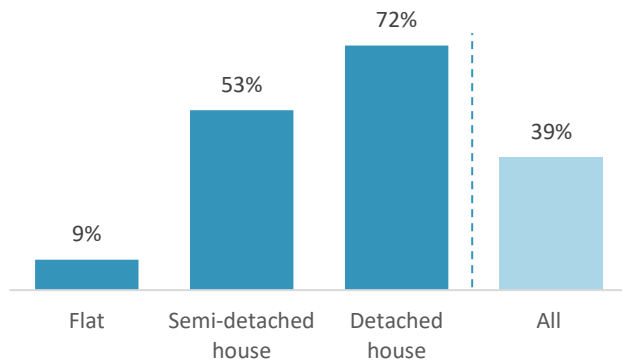
The key findings were:

- cost was the most common concern about moving away from fossil fuel heating – both upfront costs of a new heating system (69%) and ongoing running costs (55%)
- two in five (40%) adults aged 65 and over stated lack of information was a concern, this compared to 11% of adults aged 35 to 44
- one in twenty (5%) households had no concerns about moving away from gas / oil / coal heating

## Fire safety in the home

**Figure 2.18: Two-fifths of households had a fuel burning appliance in their home**

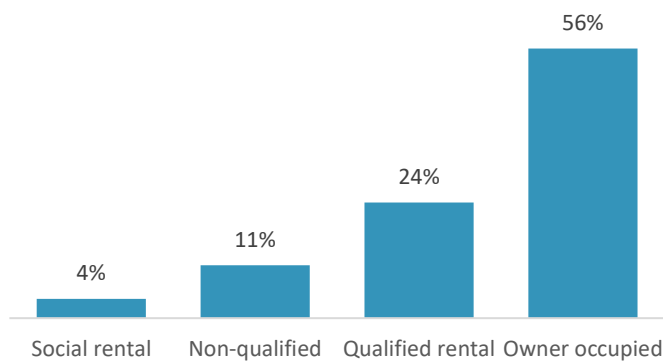
Households who reported they had fuel burning appliances in their home, by property type



Nearly three-quarters (72%) of detached homes had a fuel burning appliance, compared to 9% of flats.

**Figure 2.19: More than half of owner occupied properties had a fuel burning appliance**

Households that reported they had fuel burning appliances in their home, by tenure type

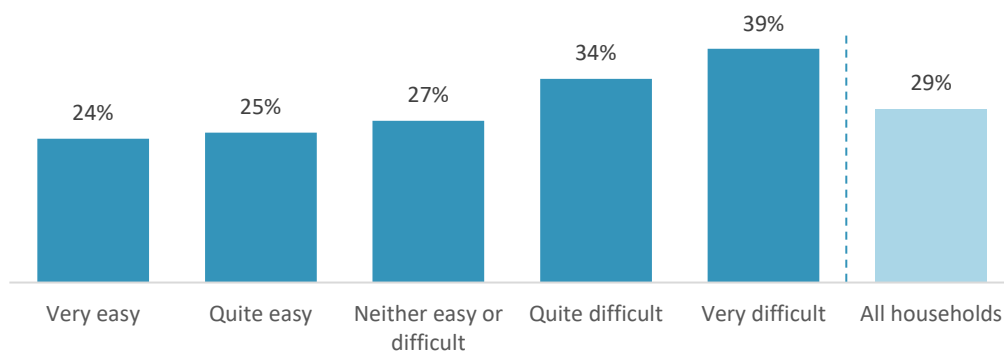


More than half (56%) of owner occupied properties had a fuel burning appliance.

Of the households that had a fuel burning appliance, around nine-tenths (87%) got them cleaned or serviced annually.

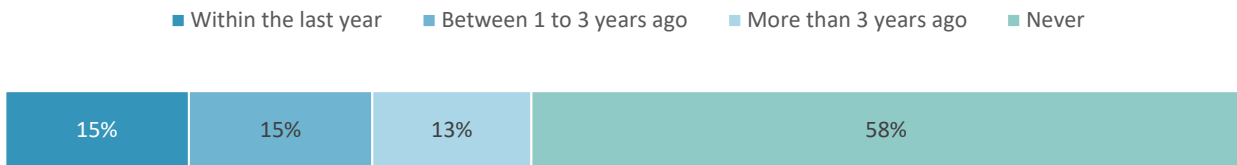
**Figure 2.20: Over a quarter of households owned a non-branded electrical item / charger**

Do you own any non-branded electrical items / chargers?, by ability to cope financially



Over a quarter (29%) of households owned a non-branded electrical item or charger; this increased as ability to cope financially decreased. These items may pose a higher fire risk.

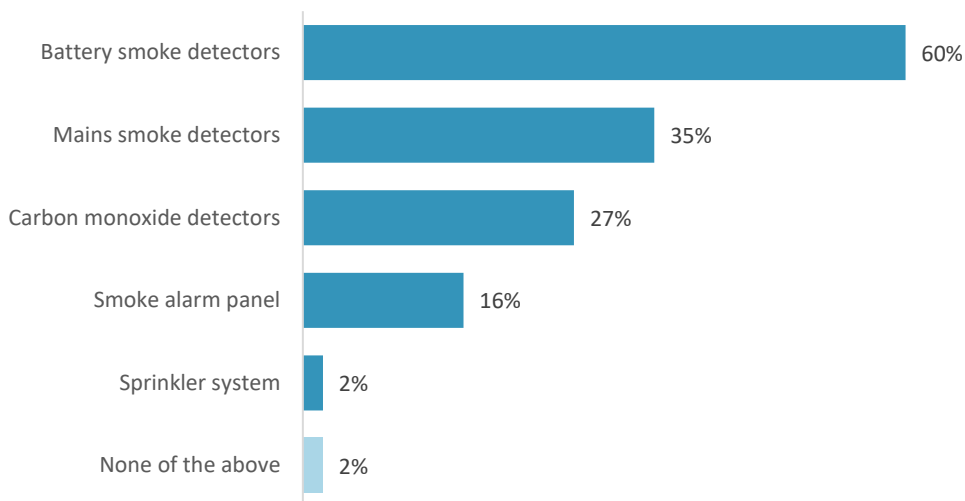
**Figure 2.21: More than half of households had never had their kitchen appliances electrical safety tested**  
When did you last have any large kitchen appliances electrical safety tested?



More than half (58%) of households had never had their large kitchen appliances (such as fridges, freezers and dishwashers) electrical safety tested.

St Helier residents were most likely to have tested their appliances in the last year: one in five (19%) St Helier households had tested their appliances in the past year compared with one in ten (10%) rural households.

**Figure 2.22: Battery smoke detectors were the most popular fire safety measure**  
What, if any, fire safety measures do you have in your home?

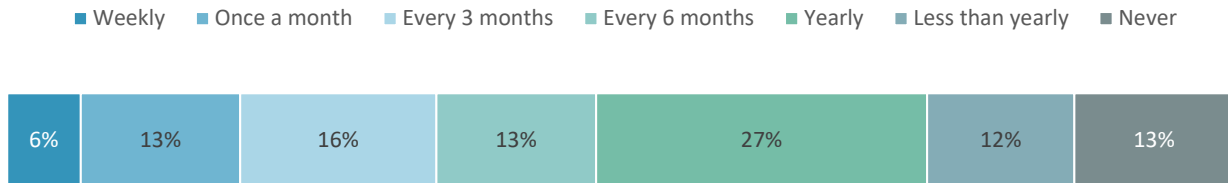


The key findings were:

- nearly all (98%) households had a smoke detector (battery, mains or smoke alarm panel)
- nearly half (47%) of bedsits had a mains smoke detector compared to 6% of houses
- half (49%) of households with a fuel burning appliance had a carbon monoxide detector compared to one in eight (12%) households without a fuel burning appliance



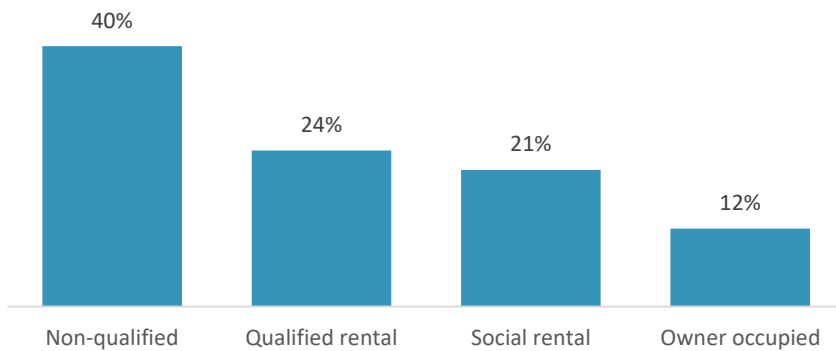
**Figure 2.23: One in five households tested their smoke detectors at least monthly**  
 How frequently do you test your smoke detectors? (Households with a smoke detector)



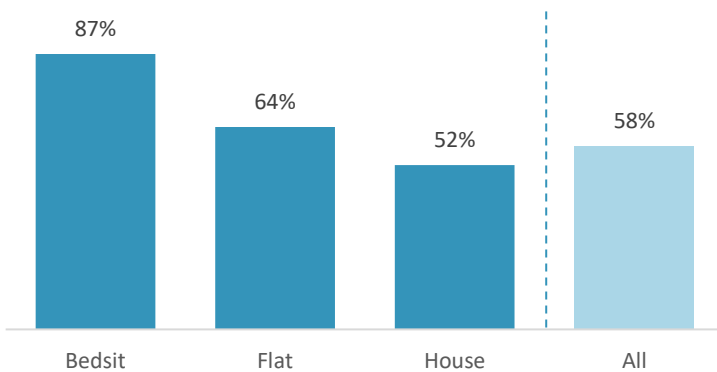
Only one in five (19%) households met the recommendation of testing their smoke detectors at least monthly, while a further 13% had never tested them. Households were more likely to test them monthly if:

- they lived in St Helier (23%, compared to 14% of rural parishes)
- they lived in a bedsit (46%, compared to 13% living in a house)
- they lived in non-qualified accommodation – see Figure 2.24

**Figure 2.24: Owner occupied households were the least likely to test their smoke detectors at least monthly**  
 Proportion of households who tested their smoke detectors at least monthly, by tenure type



**Figure 2.25: Households living in bedsits were the most likely to have an escape plan in case of fire**  
 Does your household have an escape plan in case of fire?, by property type



Overall, nearly three in five (58%) households had an escape plan in case of fire.

Of these, fewer than one in five (17%) practiced their escape plan, meaning only 10% of households had, and practiced, an escape plan.

# YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD

**45%** of adults aged 65 and over were **very satisfied** with **Jersey** as a place to live...



... compared to **19%** of 16- to 34-year-olds

**42%** of adults were **very satisfied** with **their parish** as a place to live



Residents of **St Mary, St Ouen and St Peter** were the most satisfied with their parish



**90%** of adults felt **safe** in their **neighbourhood**



**30%** of women felt **unsafe** walking alone at night in the area where they live



**56%** of adults were **satisfied** with **St Helier** as a place to visit...



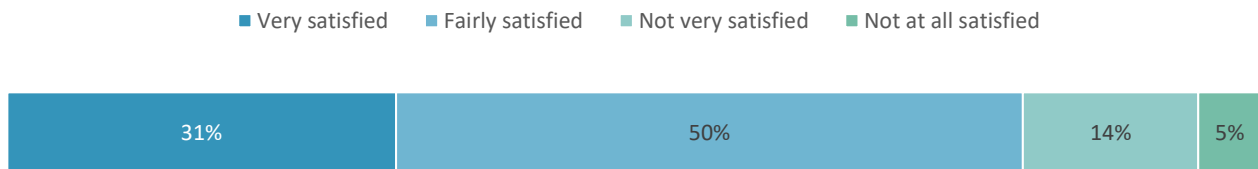
... this is a decrease from **72%** in **2022**

## Chapter 3: Your neighbourhood

### Satisfaction with where you live

**Figure 3.1: Four-fifths (81%) of adults were satisfied with Jersey as a whole**

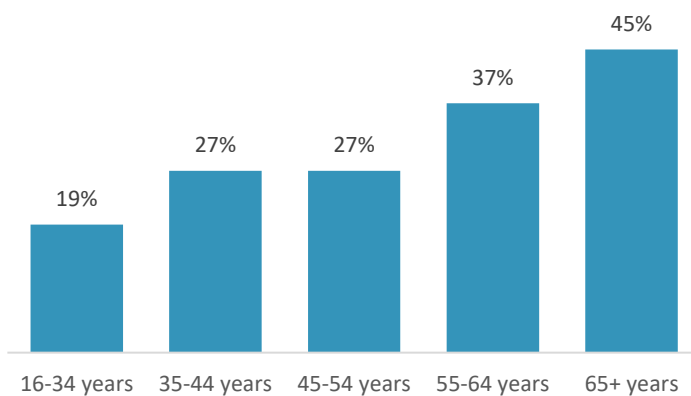
As a place to live, how satisfied are you with Jersey as a whole?



Just under a third (31%) of adults were very satisfied with Jersey as a whole; this is a decrease from 2022 when 41% of adults were very satisfied.

**Figure 3.2: Younger adults were less satisfied with Jersey as a place to live**

Proportion of adults who were very satisfied with Jersey as a whole, by age group

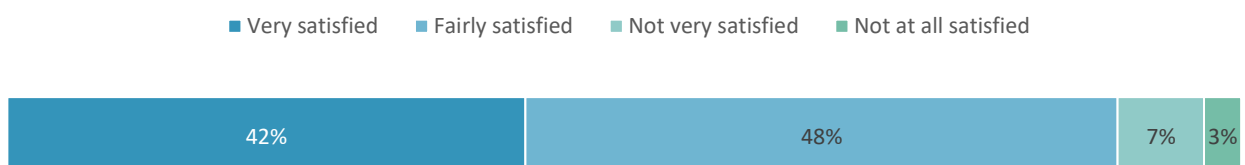


The proportion of adults who were very satisfied with Jersey was also higher for:

- adults living in rural parishes – 41% of adults living in rural parishes compared to 21% of adults living in St Helier
- adults who found it very easy to meet the cost of their housing – 59% compared to 16% who found it very difficult

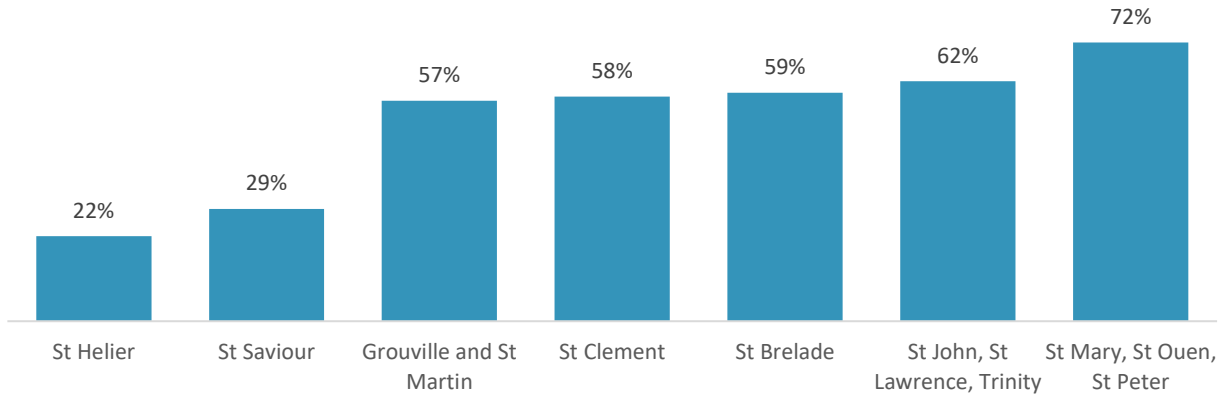
**Figure 3.3: Nine in ten (90%) adults were satisfied with their parish as a place to live**

As a place to live, how satisfied are you with your parish?



**Figure 3.4: Residents of St Mary, St Ouen and St Peter were most satisfied with their parish**

Proportion of adults who were very satisfied with their parish as a place to live, by parish<sup>6</sup>

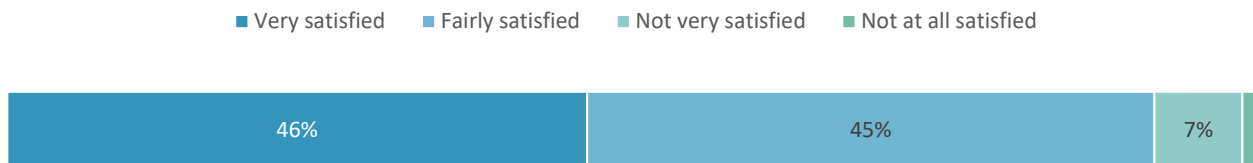


One-fifth (22%) of St Helier residents were very satisfied with their parish as a place to live, compared to 64% of adults living in rural parishes. This is partially driven by the rural parishes having an older and more affluent profile.

### Your neighbourhood

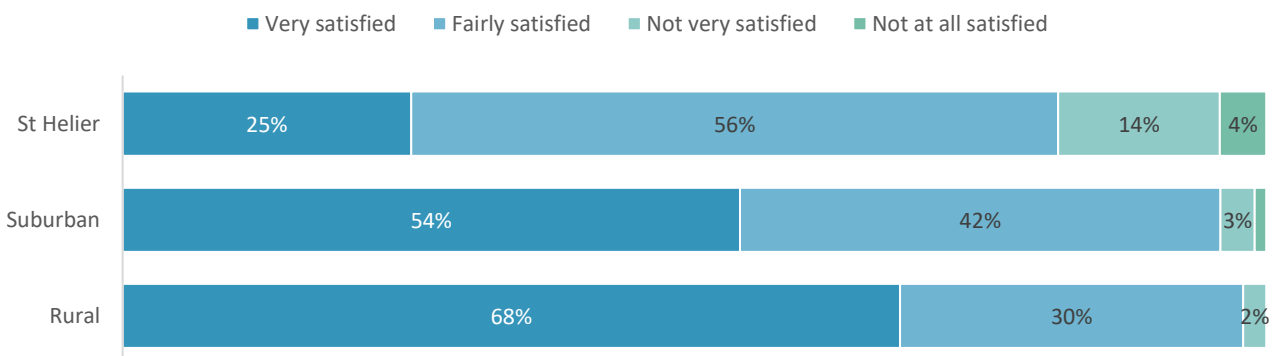
**Figure 3.5: Nine in ten (91%) adults were satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live**

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



**Figure 3.6: St Helier residents were the least likely to be satisfied with their neighbourhood**

As a place to live, how satisfied are you with your neighbourhood?, by parish type

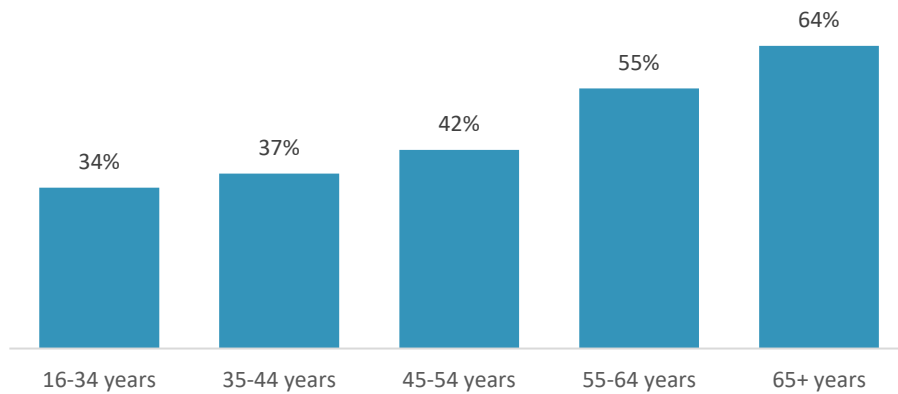


A quarter (25%) of St Helier residents were very satisfied with their neighbourhood compared to two-thirds (68%) of adults living in rural parishes.

<sup>6</sup> Due to small numbers, some parishes have been grouped together.

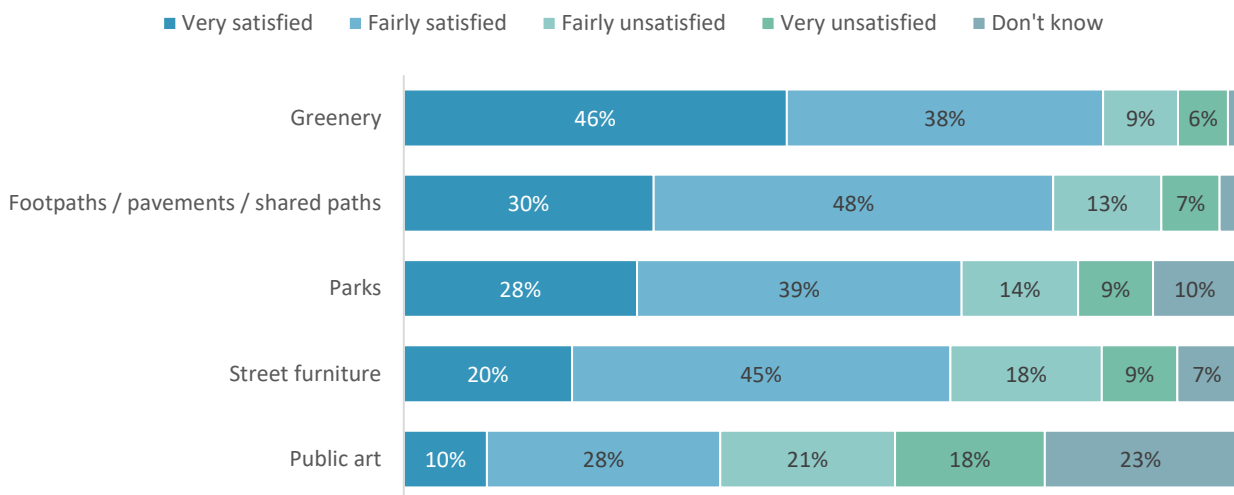
**Figure 3.7: Satisfaction with your neighbourhood increased with age**

Proportion of adults who were very satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live, by age group



**Figure 3.8: More than four-fifths (84%) of adults were satisfied with the greenery in their neighbourhood**

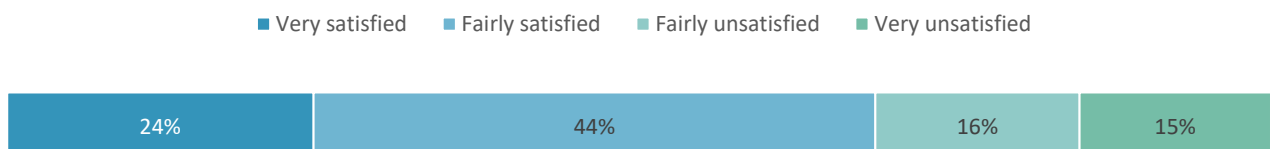
How satisfied are you with the following in your neighbourhood (within 5 minutes' walk from your home)?



While more than four-fifths (84%) of adults were satisfied with the greenery in their neighbourhood, fewer than two-fifths (38%) were satisfied with the public art.

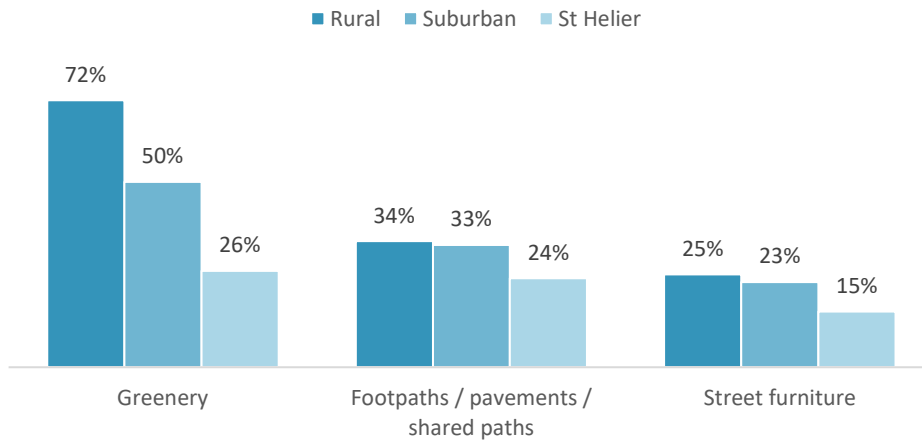
**Figure 3.9: Two-thirds (68%) of adults were satisfied with the play spaces in their neighbourhood**

How satisfied are you with the play spaces in your neighbourhood (within 5 minutes' walk from your home)? (Excludes don't know responses)



The proportion of adults who were satisfied with several of the aspects of their neighbourhood differed by parish type – see Figure 3.10.

**Figure 3.10: St Helier residents were less satisfied with each of the aspects of their neighbourhood**  
Proportion of adults who were very satisfied with the following in their neighbourhood, by parish type

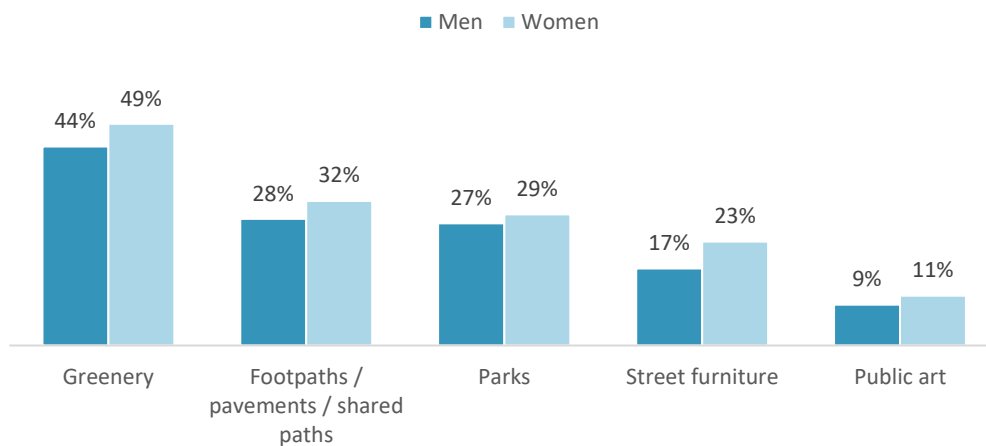


Adults were more likely to be very satisfied with each of the aspects of their neighbourhood if:

- they were older – adults aged 55 and over generally had the highest proportion who were very satisfied
- they lived in non-qualified accommodation
- they were women – see Figure 3.11

While around three-quarters (72%) of adults living in rural parishes were very satisfied with the greenery in their neighbourhood, there was a spread amongst the different parishes. Grouville residents were the least satisfied with the greenery in their neighbourhood (63%) while St Mary residents were the most satisfied (87%).

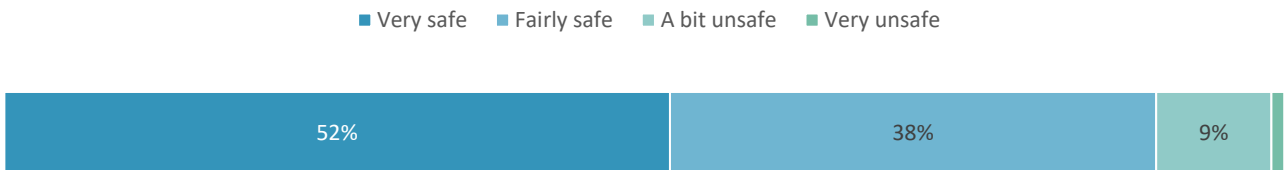
**Figure 3.11: Women were more satisfied than men with each of the aspects of their neighbourhood**  
Proportion of adults who were very satisfied with the following in their neighbourhood, by sex



### Neighbourhood safety

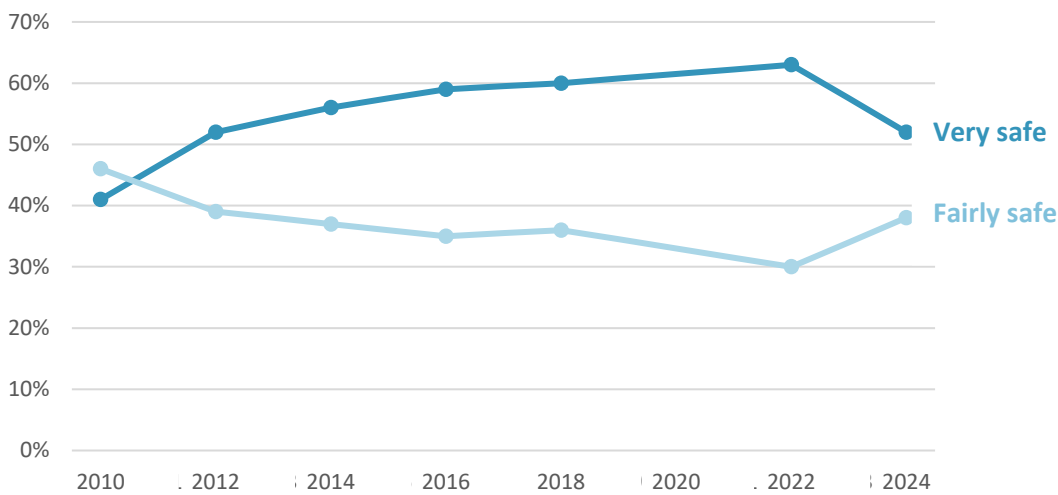
**Figure 3.12: Nine-tenths (90%) of adults felt safe in their neighbourhood**

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



**Figure 3.13: The proportion of adults who felt very safe in their neighbourhood has decreased since 2022**

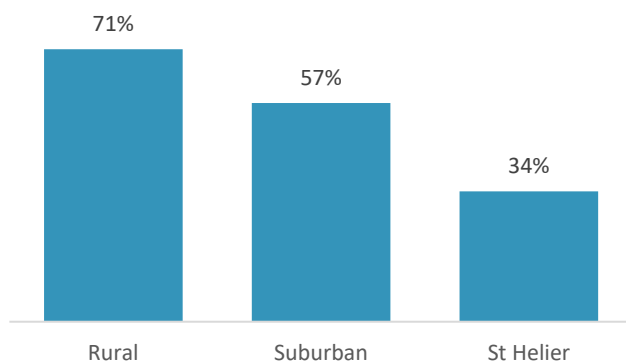
Proportion of adults who felt very safe in their neighbourhood, over time



While the proportion of adults who felt very safe in their neighbourhood had been increasing since 2010, the proportion has dropped significantly since 2022 (from 63% to 52%), with a corresponding increase in the proportion of adults who felt fairly safe (from 30% to 38%).

**Figure 3.14: A third of St Helier residents felt very safe in their neighbourhood**

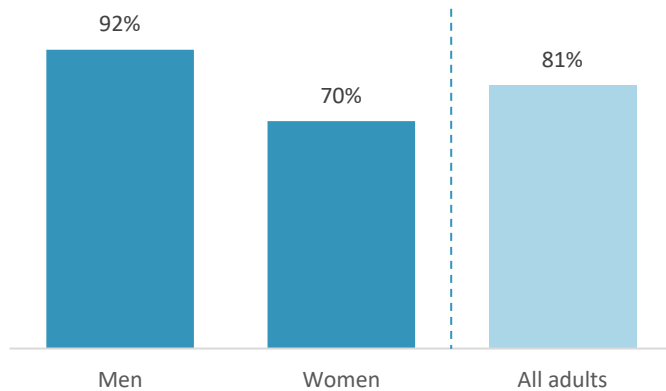
Proportion of adults who felt very safe in their neighbourhood, by parish type



A third (34%) of St Helier residents felt very safe in their neighbourhood compared to more than two-thirds (71%) of adults living in rural parishes. Adults were more likely to feel very safe in their neighbourhood if:

- they were men – 58% of men felt very safe compared to 45% of women
- they were older – 58% of adults aged 65 and over felt very safe compared to 43% of adults aged 16 to 34

**Figure 3.15: Around a third of women did not feel safe walking alone at night in the area where they live**  
 Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the area where you live?, by sex  
 (Excludes don't know responses)



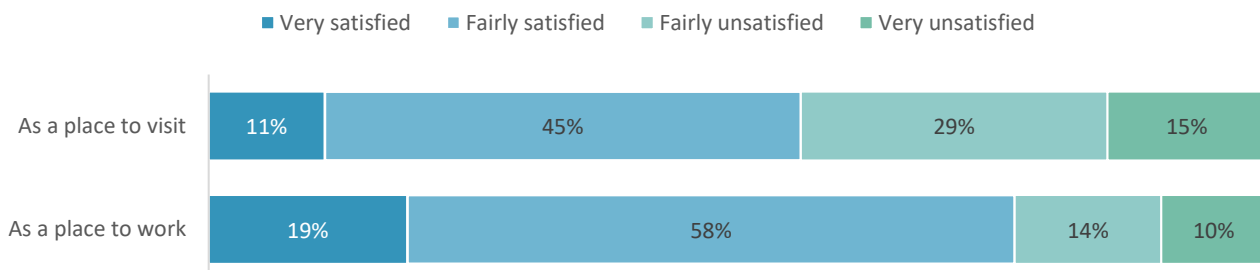
The key findings were:

- overall, around four-fifths (81%) of adults felt safe walking alone at night in the area where they live (excluding don't know responses); this is a decrease from 85% in 2022
- the majority of this decrease was seen for women – in 2024, 70% of women felt safe walking alone at night compared to three-quarters (77%) of women in 2022
- this proportion was higher than in the UK where 50% of women felt safe walking alone after dark<sup>7</sup>

## St Helier

**Figure 3.16: Three-fifths of adults were satisfied with St Helier as a place to visit**

Satisfaction with St Helier as a place to work and visit  
 (Excludes don't know responses)



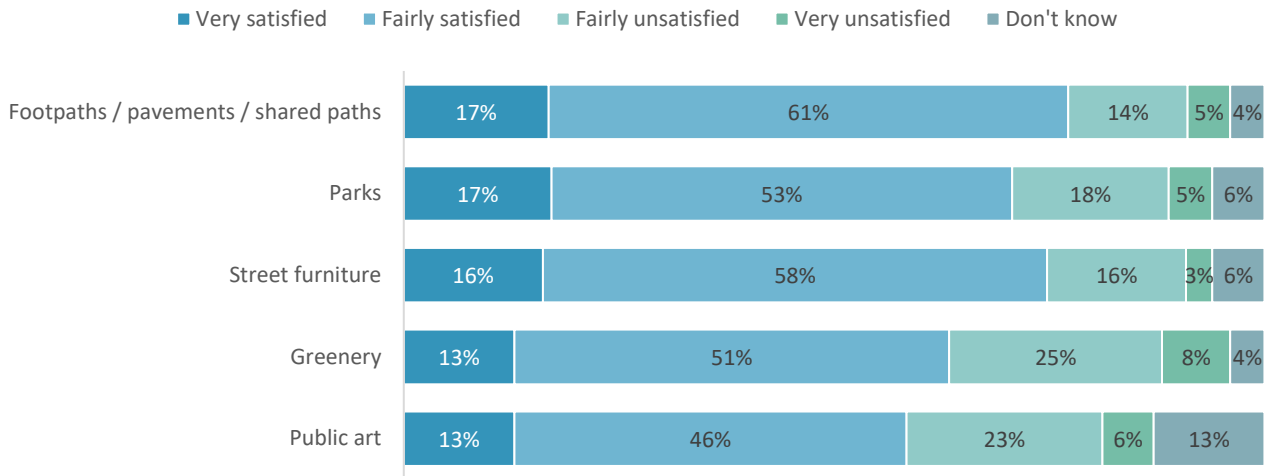
The proportion of adults who were satisfied with St Helier has decreased since 2022:

- from 72% to 56% of adults who were satisfied with St Helier as a place to visit
- from 83% to 77% of adults who were satisfied with St Helier as a place to work

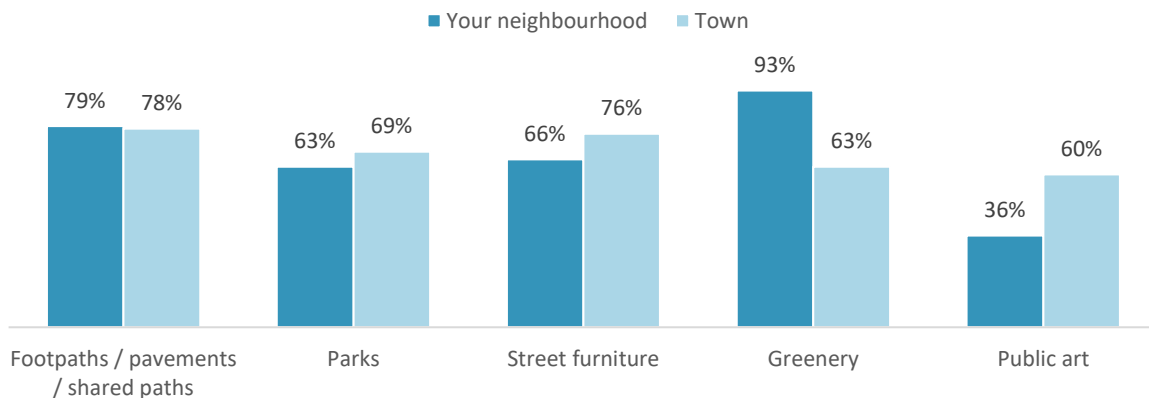
<sup>7</sup> The question asked in the UK was 'How safe do you feel walking alone after dark in a quiet street close to your home?' ([ONS, 2022](#)). Due to differences in wording, comparisons should be treated with caution.



**Figure 3.17: Three-quarters of adults were satisfied with the footpaths / pavements / shared paths in town**  
How satisfied are you with the following in town?<sup>8</sup>



**Figure 3.18: Non-St Helier residents were more satisfied with the public art and street furniture in town than in their neighbourhood**  
How satisfied are you with the following in your neighbourhood and in town? (Excludes St Helier residents)



Rural and suburban residents were more satisfied with the street furniture and the public art in town, but more satisfied with the greenery in their neighbourhood.

**Figure 3.19: Two-thirds of adults were satisfied with the play spaces in town**  
How satisfied are you with the play spaces in town? (Excludes don't know responses)



<sup>8</sup> By town we mean the built-up area extending from First Tower to Greve D’Azette extending back to B&Q, and Hautlieu School and Highlands College.

# SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

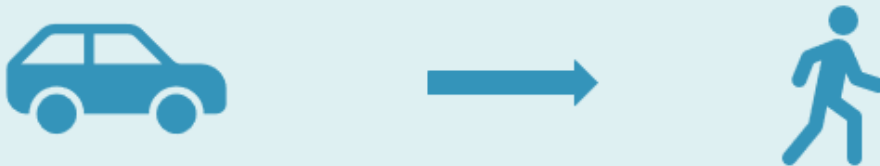
**46%** of workers travelled to work by **car or van**



**41%** of workers used an **active mode of travel**



**Two-fifths (42%)** of adults would like to **switch** some of their **car journeys** to **active travel**



**17%** of households owned an **electric bike or e-scooter**



More than a quarter (**28%**) of adults **never** travel by **bus**



The biggest **encouragements** to use the bus more often were:



**cheaper** fares  
more **frequent** buses  
not having to **change bus**



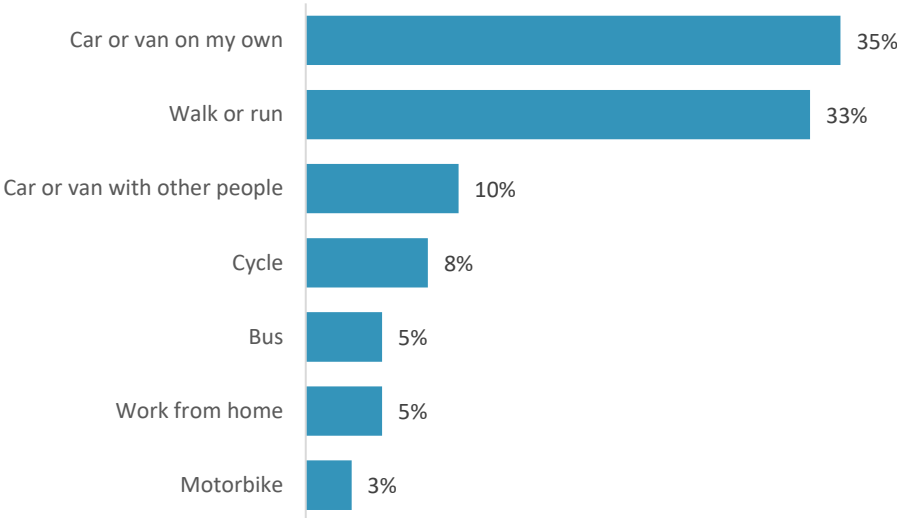
## Chapter 4: Sustainable transport

### Travel to work

Working adults were asked how they usually travel to work.

**Figure 4.1: Car or van was the most common method of travel to work**

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

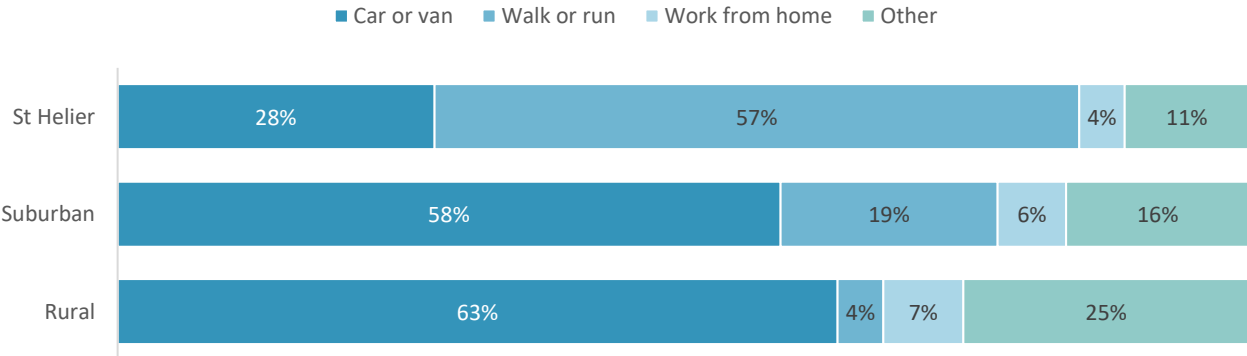


The key findings were:

- just under half (46%) of adults travelled by car or van for the longest part of their journey; this is a decrease from 2023 (52%)
- two-fifths (41%) of adults travelled to work using an active mode of transport such as walking or cycling; an increase from 2023 (34%)
- most of this increase was from the proportion of adults who travelled to work by walking or running, increasing from 28% in 2022 to 33% in 2024
- more than half (58%) of adults aged 16 to 34 travelled to work using an active mode of transport compared to a quarter (24%) of adults aged 55 and over

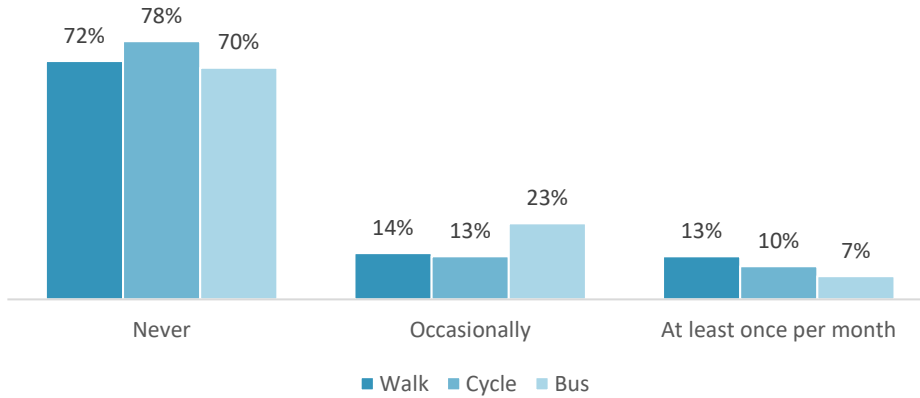
**Figure 4.2: More than half of adults living in St Helier walked or ran to work**

How do you usually travel to work (on a typical day)?, by parish type



**Figure 4.3: Around three-quarters of car or motorbike commuters never travelled to work by walking, cycling or using the bus**

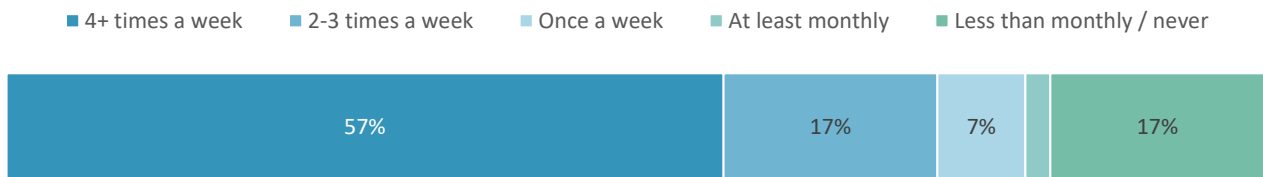
How often do you use other ways of travel to work as the longest part or distance of your journey? (Workers who normally travel by car or motorbike)



### Car usage

**Figure 4.4: More than half of adults travelled by car as a driver at least four times a week**

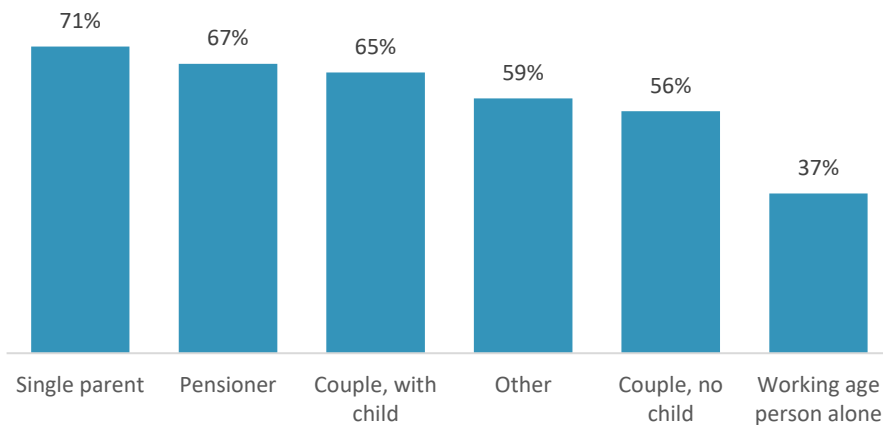
How frequently do you travel by car as a driver?



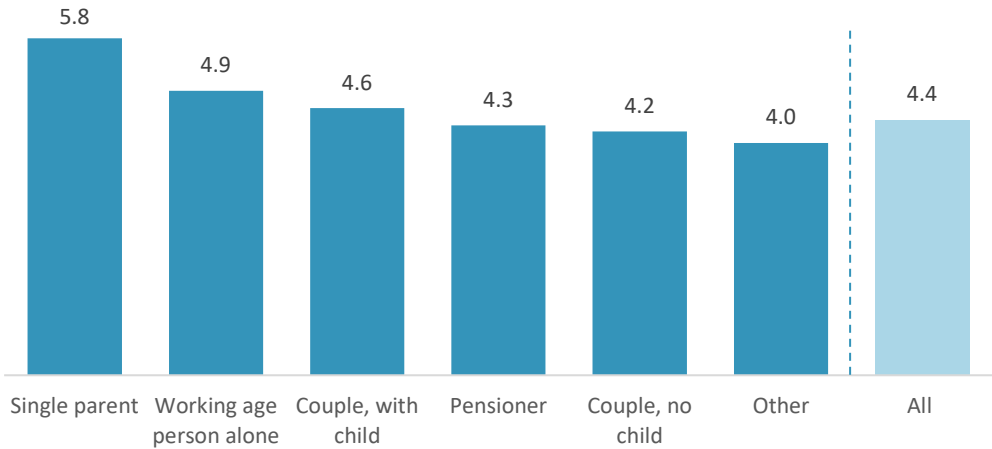
Younger adults travelled by car less frequently: just over a third (34%) of adults aged 16 to 34 years travelled by car as the driver four or more times a week, while a quarter (28%) drove less than monthly.

**Figure 4.5: Working age adults who lived alone travelled the least frequently by car as a driver**

Proportion of adults who travelled by car as a driver four or more times a week, by household type



**Figure 4.6: The average adult took 4 journeys of less than 2 miles per week by car**  
 Average (mean) number of journeys of less than 2 miles taken by car in a typical week, by household type  
 (Drivers who travel by car at least monthly)

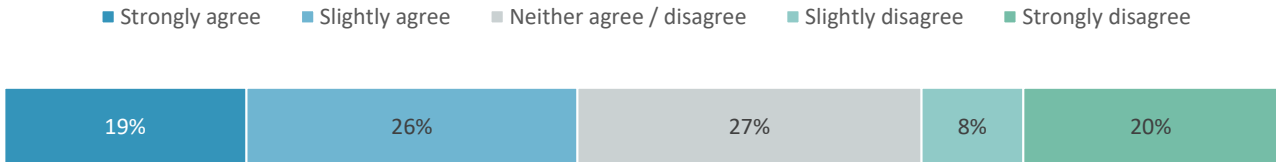


Single parent households took the highest number of journeys of less than 2 miles by car per week.

Although working age adults living alone travelled the least frequently by car as a driver, they took a greater number of journeys of less than 2 miles than most other household types.

**Active travel**

**Figure 4.7: Two-fifths of adults agreed they would like to switch some of their car journeys to active travel**  
 “I would like to switch at least some of my car journeys to active travel (walking/wheeling, cycling or running)”  
 (Drivers who travel by car at least monthly)

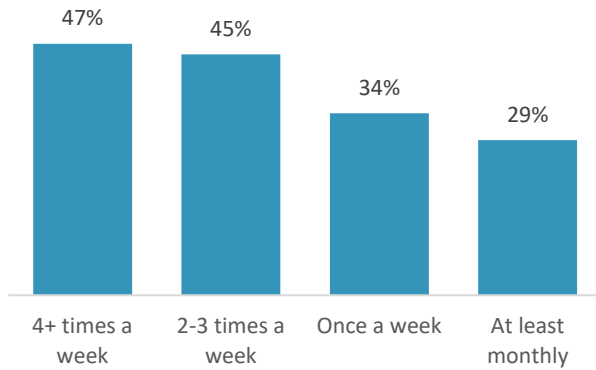


Overall, more than two-fifths (45%) of adults agreed they would like to switch some of their car journeys to active travel. Drivers were more likely to agree if:

- they struggled to cope financially – half (49%) of adults who found it difficult to cope financially agreed they would like to switch some of their car journeys, compared to 40% of adults who found it easy
- they were in very good health – half (48%) of adults in very good health agreed compared to 36% who were in bad or very bad health
- they travelled by car more frequently – see Figure 4.8

**Figure 4.8: Nearly half of drivers who travel by car 4+ times a week would like to switch some of their journeys to active travel**

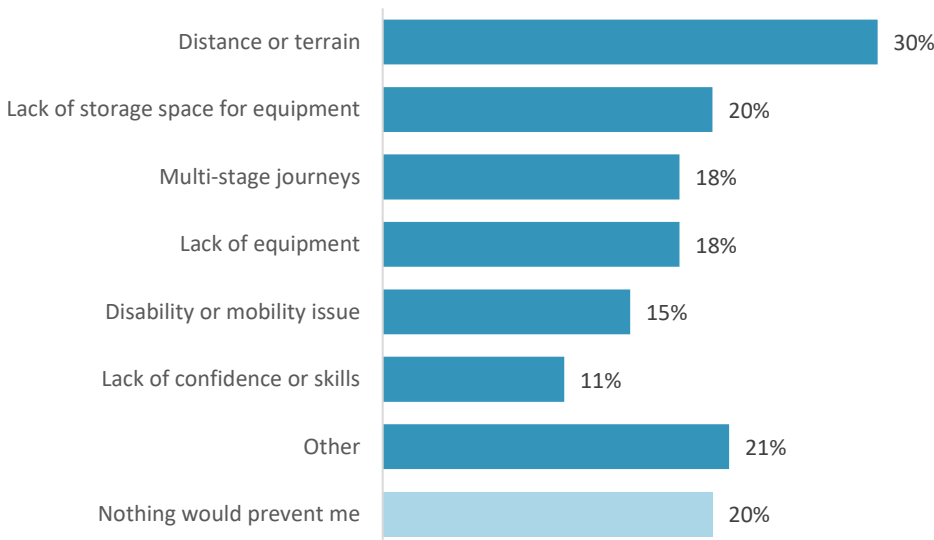
Proportion of drivers who agree they would like to switch some of their car journeys to active travel, by how frequently they travel by car as a driver



The proportion of adults who agreed with the statement was highest for drivers who made 4 to 6 journeys of less than 2 miles by car per week – 55% agreed they would like to switch some of their journeys to active travel, compared to 41% who made fewer than 4 journeys per week.

**Figure 4.9: Distance or terrain was the most common reason why adults were prevented from travelling using active transport**

What would prevent you from travelling to a destination using active modes of transport?

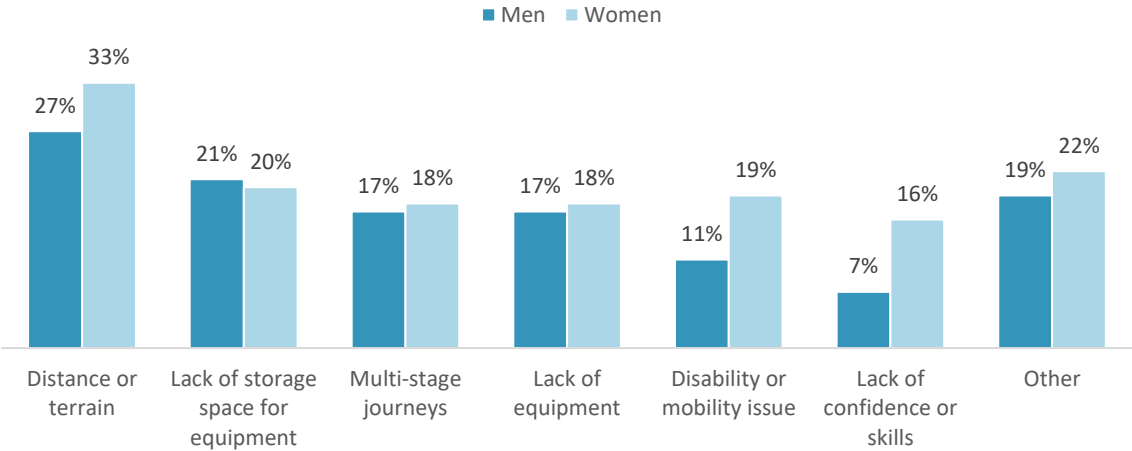


The most common reasons given under ‘other’ were: lack of safe cycle routes; the weather; the time required; and having too much to carry.

Overall, one in five (20%) adults stated nothing would prevent them from travelling using active modes of transport. Adults were more likely to state this if:

- they were a man – 25% of men stated nothing would prevent them compared to 16% of women
- they were in very good health – 28%, compared to 3% of adults in bad or very bad health
- they did not have children – 22% of adults without children agreed compared to 15% with children

**Figure 4.10: Women were more likely than men to be prevented from travelling using active transport**  
What would prevent you from travelling to a destination using active modes of transport, by sex

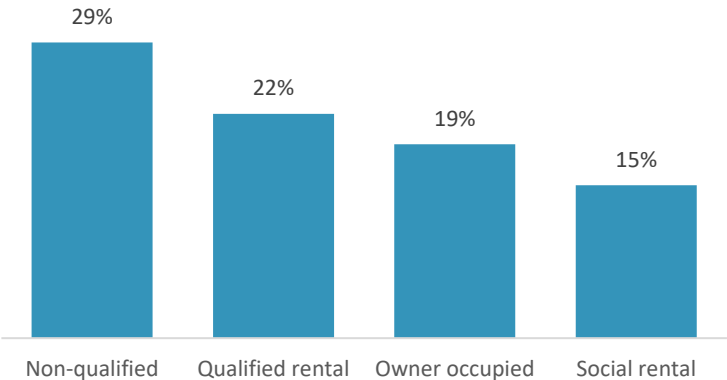


Women were more likely than men to cite lack of confidence or skills; and disability or mobility issue as a barrier to using active transport.

Other key findings included:

- adults who lived in a household with children were more likely to cite multi-stage journeys (48%) as a reason compared to households without children (8%)
- more than a fifth (22%) of adults living in St Helier gave ‘lack of equipment’ as a reason compared to a tenth (11%) of adults living in rural parishes
- a quarter (25%) of adults aged 16 to 34 years cited lack of confidence or skills

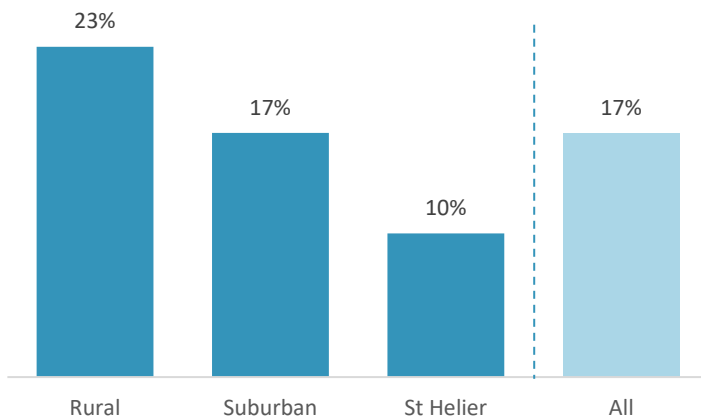
**Figure 4.11: Lack of storage was a bigger obstacle to active travel for adults living in non-qualified housing**  
Proportion of adults who cited ‘lack of storage prevents from travelling using active transport, by tenure type



## Electric bikes

**Figure 4.12: Households in rural parishes were more likely to own an electric bike**

Do you own an electric bike or e-scooter?, by parish type

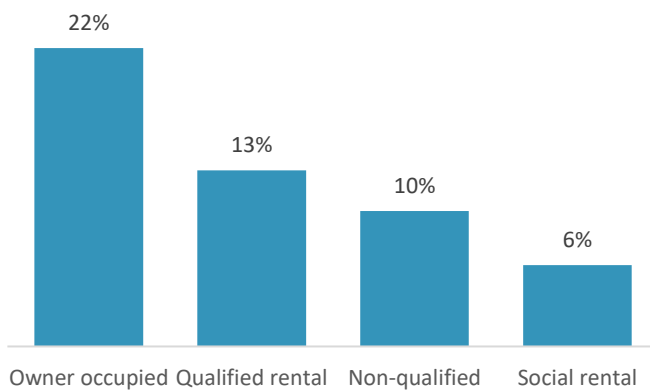


Overall, one in six (17%) households owned an electric bike or e-scooter. Households were more likely to own an electric bike or e-scooter if:

- they lived in a house – 21% of households compared to 10% who lived in a flat
- they lived in owner occupied accommodation – see Figure 4.13

**Figure 4.13: Owner occupied households were more likely to own an electric bike**

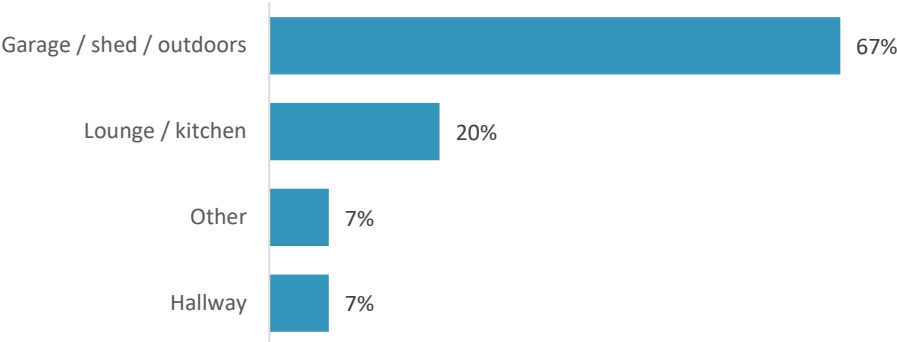
Do you own an electric bike or e-scooter?, by tenure type



More than a fifth (22%) of owner occupied households owned an electric bike or e-scooter.

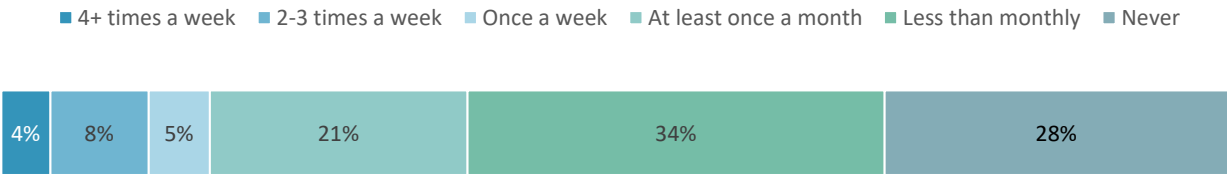


**Figure 4.14: Two-thirds of households charged their electric bike or e-scooter in a garage / shed / outdoors**  
Where do you charge your electric bike / e-scooter? (Households who own an electric bike / e-scooter)  
(Respondents could select more than one)



**Bus usage**

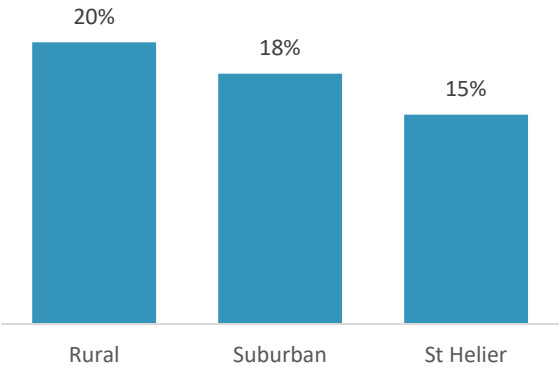
**Figure 4.15: More than a quarter of adults never travel by bus**  
How frequently do you travel by bus?



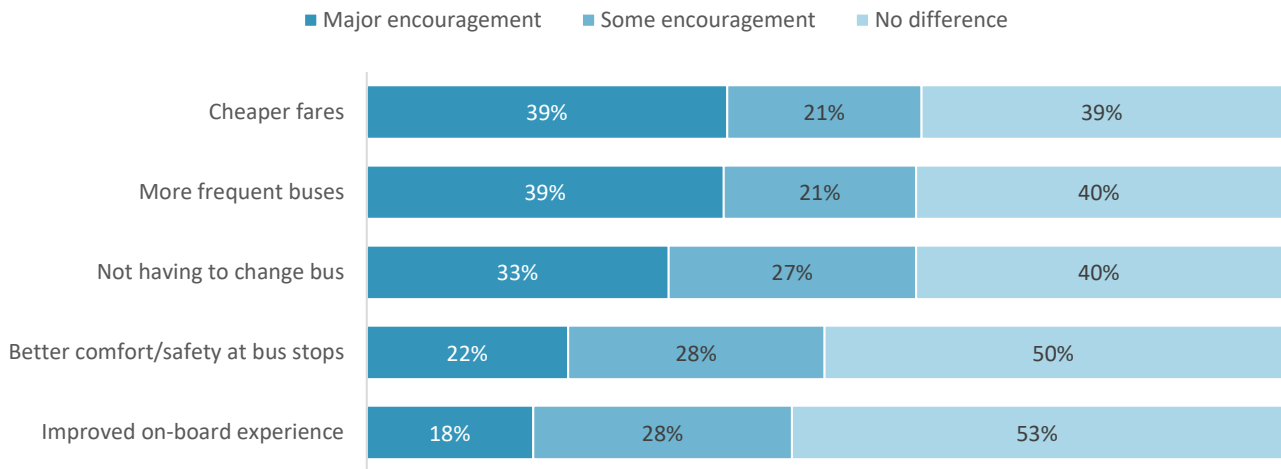
More than a quarter (28%) of adults reported that they never travel by bus:

- more than two-fifths (44%) of adults who found it very difficult to cope financially never travel by bus
- adults aged 45 to 54 were least likely to travel by bus – 35% compared to 24% of 16- to 34-year-olds

**Figure 4.16: Adults living in rural parishes were more likely to travel by bus at least weekly**  
Proportion of adults who travel by bus at least weekly, by parish type



**Figure 4.17: Cheaper fares were the greatest encouragement to use the bus more often**  
Which of the following would encourage you to use the bus more often?

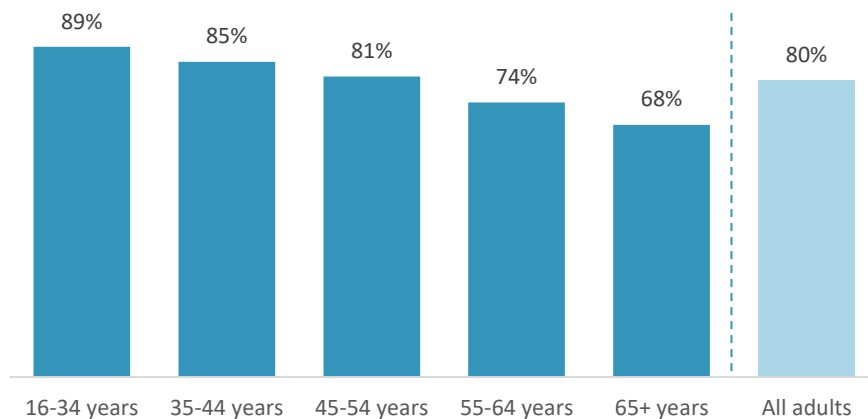


Overall, three-fifths of adults stated cheaper fares (61%) and more frequent buses (60%) would encourage them to use the bus more often.

Other key findings included:

- cheaper fares were a greater encouragement for younger adults – more than half (52%) of adults aged 16 to 34 said cheaper fares would be a major encouragement compared to 10% of adults aged 65 and over<sup>9</sup>
- more frequent buses were a bigger incentive in rural parishes – 48% of adults in rural parishes said this would be a major encouragement compared to 32% of adults living in St Helier

**Figure 4.18: Younger adults were more encouraged by the incentives to take the bus more often<sup>10</sup>**  
Proportion of adults who stated at least one of the incentives would encourage them to take the bus more often, by age group



Overall, four-fifths (80%) of adults stated at least one of the listed incentives would encourage them to take the bus more often.

<sup>9</sup> Jersey residents aged 65 and over are eligible for a bus pass which allows free travel on Jersey’s bus services.

<sup>10</sup> The incentives are those listed in Figure 4.17: cheaper fares, more frequent buses etc.

# WELLBEING



**74%** of adults  
rated their health as either  
**good or very good**



**32%** of adults  
said they had a  
longstanding **physical** or  
**mental health condition**

**Around two thirds** of adults scored **highly or very highly** for...  
feeling **satisfied** with their life (**66%**)  
feeling their life is **worthwhile** (**68%**)  
feeling **happy** (**65%**)



**Nearly a third**  
**(32%)** of adults  
had high levels of  
**anxiety**



**A quarter (27%)** of  
adults were classed  
as **'very time poor'**



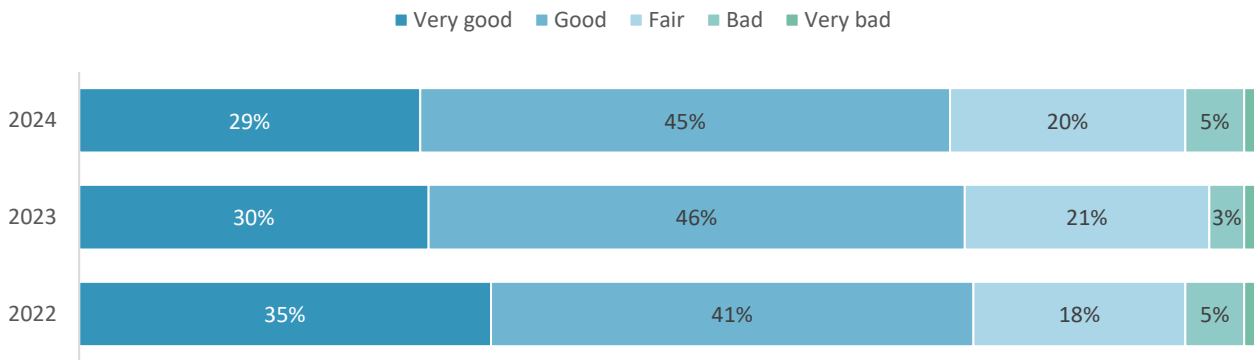
**78%** of adults have **friends or relatives**  
in Jersey that they can **count on**  
in times of need



## Chapter 5: Wellbeing

### General health

**Figure 5.1: The proportion of adults reporting very good health has been decreasing**  
Self-rated general health over time



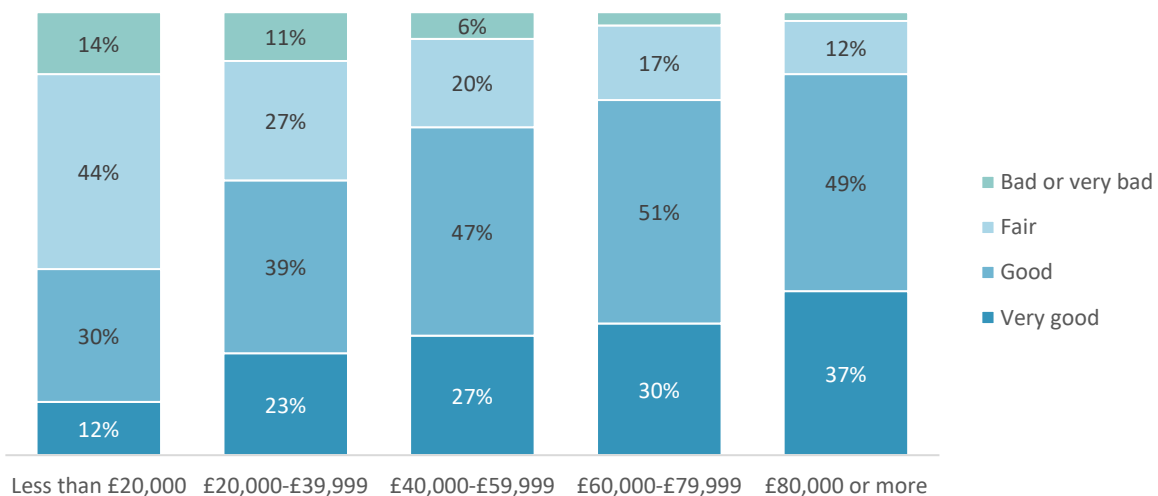
Three-quarters (74%) of adults described their health as good or very good: a similar proportion to 2022 but with fewer reporting their health to be very good.

The proportion of adults in very good health was higher for:

- men – 31% of men described their health as very good compared to 27% of women
- younger adults – 81% of 16- to 34-year-olds said they had very good or good health compared to 63% of adults aged 65 or older
- higher household incomes – 86% of those with an annual household income of £80,000 or more reported their health as good or very good compared to 42% of households earning less than £20,000 a year – see Figure 5.2

**Figure 5.2: The proportion of adults reporting good or very good health decreased with household income**

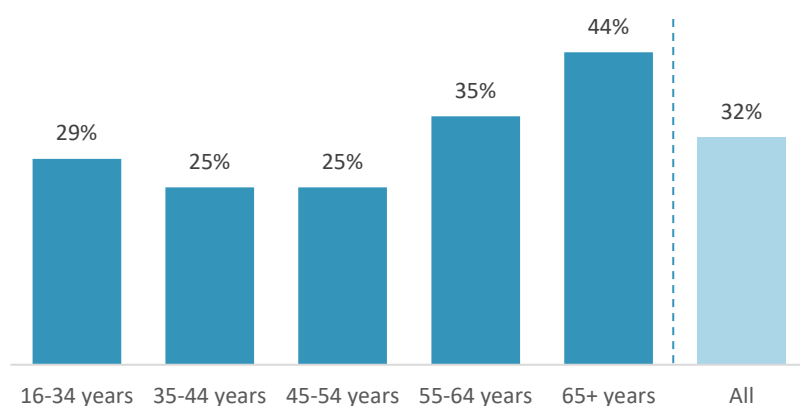
Self-rated general health, by gross household income



## Longstanding conditions

**Figure 5.3: The proportion of adults with a longstanding health condition increased with age**

Proportion of adults with a longstanding physical or mental health condition or illness, by age group

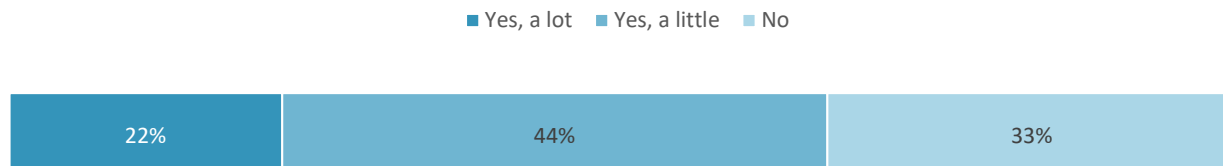


Overall, a third (32%) of adults reported having a longstanding physical or mental health condition: the same proportion as in 2023. No difference was seen between sexes.

**Figure 5.4: Two-thirds of adults with a health condition said it limited their day-to-day activities**

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

(Adults with a longstanding condition or illness)

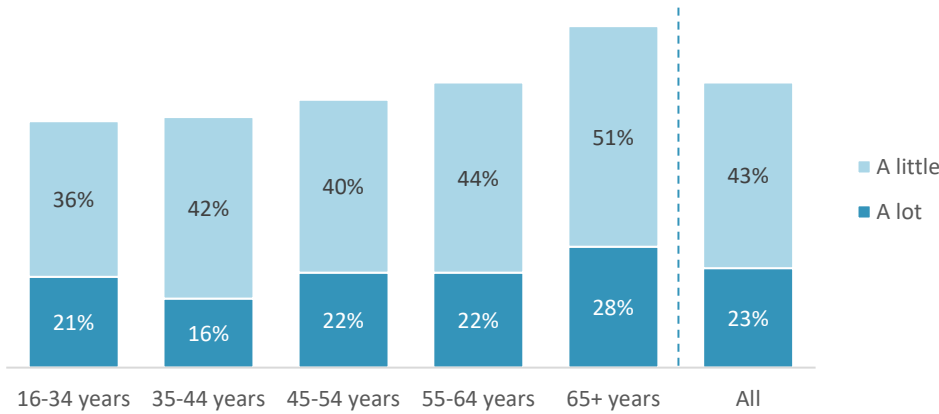


Overall, two-thirds (67%) of adults with a health condition said that it limited their day-to-day activities either a little or a lot; a similar proportion to 2023.

Day-to-day activities were more likely to be impacted for:

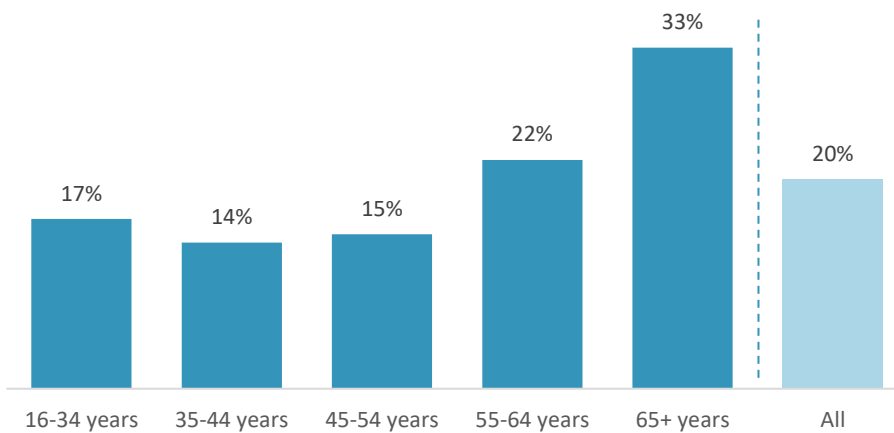
- women – 70% said their day-to-day activities were limited compared to 63% of men
- those on lower incomes – 89% of adults with a longstanding condition in households earning less than £20k said their conditions limited their activities a little or a lot, compared to 56% of those earning £80k or more
- older adults – 79% of adults aged 65 or over said their day-to-day activities were limited by their longstanding condition or illness – see Figure 5.5

**Figure 5.5: Almost two-thirds of adults with a health condition said it limited their day-to-day activities**  
 Proportion of adults that were limited in their day-to-day activities because of their condition or illness, by age group (Adults with a longstanding condition or illness)



Alternatively, we can consider the proportion of all adults who had a health condition which limited their day-to-day lives.

**Figure 5.6: A third of adults aged 65 and over had a health condition which limited their day-to-day activities**  
 Proportion of all adults who have a longstanding condition which limits their day-to-day activities, by age group



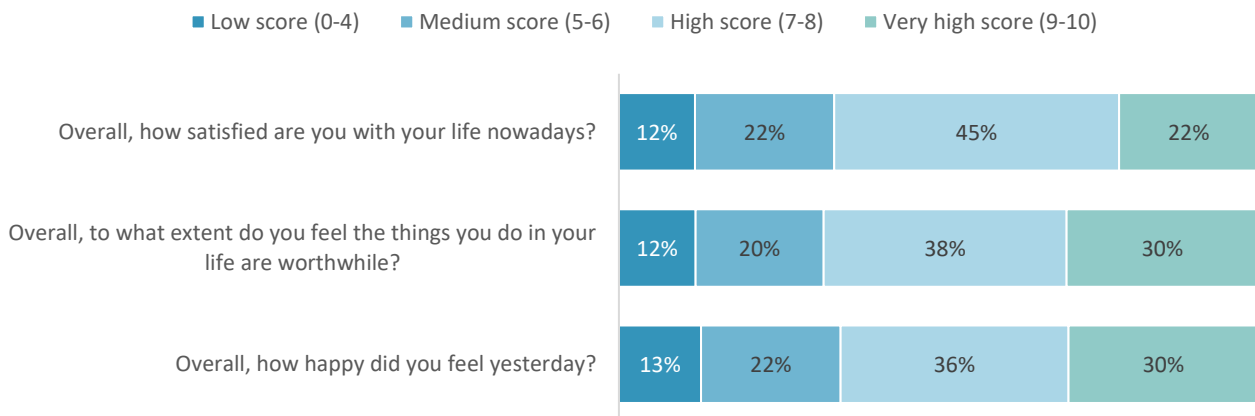
Overall, one in five (20%) adults had a longstanding condition which limited their day-to-day activities.

## Personal wellbeing

Adults were asked questions about their general wellbeing. Respondents scored themselves between 0 and 10, with 0 being 'not at all' and 10 being 'completely'. The scores have been grouped into broader categories using thresholds developed by the Office of National Statistics (ONS).

### Figure 5.7: Approximately two-thirds of adults scored 7 or more out of 10 for happiness, feeling worthwhile and life satisfaction

Scores out of 10 for wellbeing measures, where 0 is 'not at all' and 10 is 'completely'

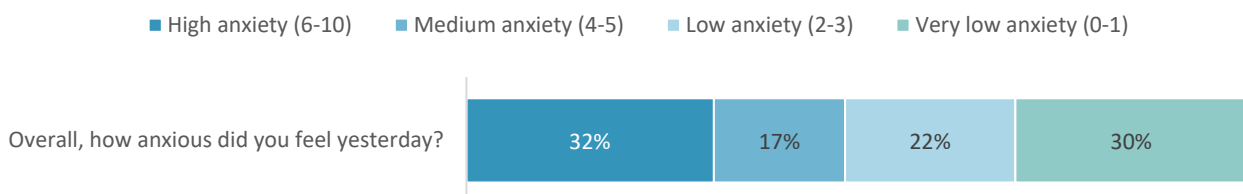


They key findings were:

- approximately two-thirds of adults had high or very high scores for satisfaction (66%), worthwhile (68%) and happiness (65%)
- a lower proportion of adults with a longstanding illness or disability (44%) had high or very high satisfaction levels compared to adults without a disability (72%)
- overall, the scores for all three wellbeing measures have remained stable since 2023

### Figure 5.8: Around a third of adults scored their anxiety as high, a greater proportion than 2023

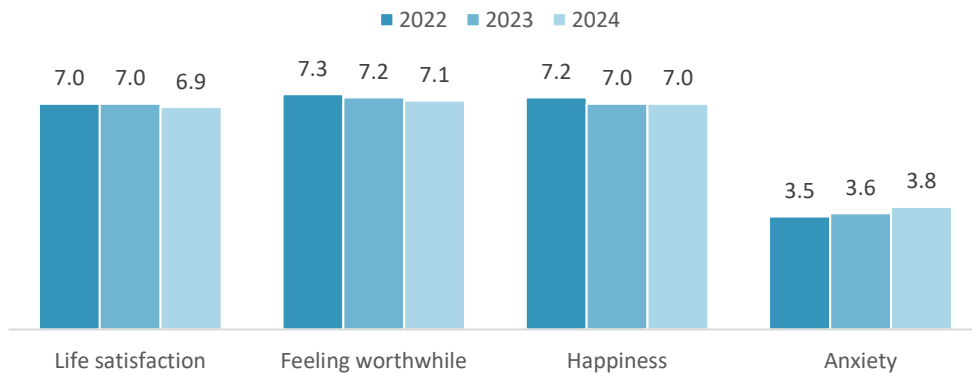
Scores out of 10 for anxiety, where 0 is 'not at all' and 10 is 'completely'



Around a third (32%) of adults scored their anxiety as high, a greater proportion than in 2023 (28%).

**Figure 5.9: Average wellbeing scores have been gradually declining since 2022**

Average (mean) scores out of 10 for wellbeing measures, 2022 to 2024



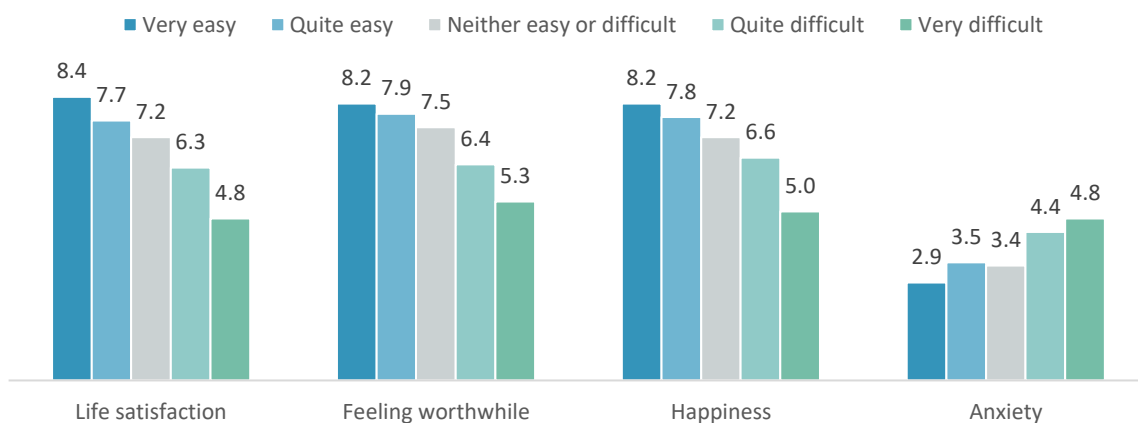
Average scores in 2024 for all four wellbeing measures were the same as those reported in the UK.<sup>11</sup>

Average anxiety scores were lower for:

- adults living in owner-occupied accommodation (3.3), compared to those living in other tenure categories (4.4 to 4.5)
- older adults – adults aged 65 years or older had an average anxiety score of 3.1 compared to adults aged 35 to 44 years who had an average of 4.8
- adults who found it easier to cope financially – adults who found it very easy to cope financially had an average anxiety score of 2.9 – see Figure 5.10

**Figure 5.10: Average wellbeing scores were lowest for adults who find it difficult to cope financially**

Average (mean) scores out of 10 for wellbeing measures, by ability to cope financially



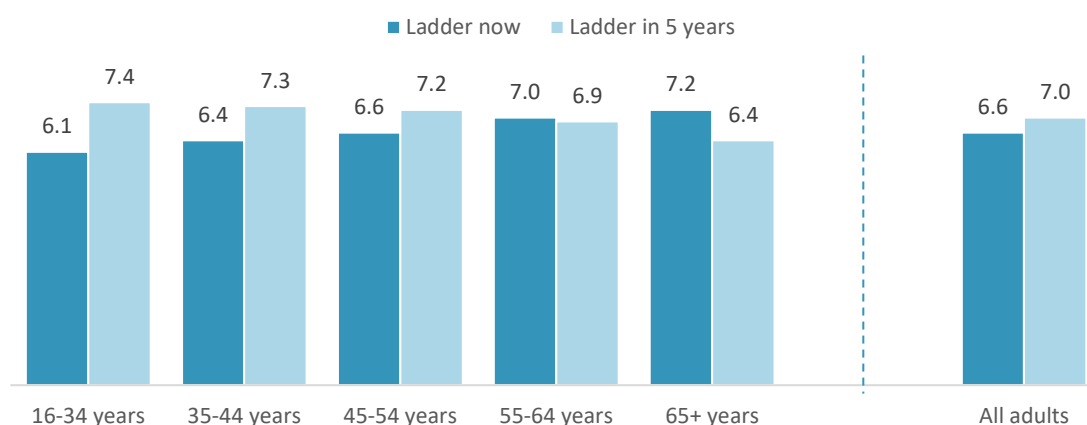
<sup>11</sup> [Public opinions and social trends, Great Britain: personal well-being and loneliness - Office for National Statistics](#) – 5 to 28 July 2024



## Overall self-assessment of life

Adults were asked to imagine a ladder, with steps numbered 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. The top of the ladder represented the best possible life for themselves and the bottom of the ladder, the worst possible life for themselves. They were asked which step of the ladder they thought they were standing on now and which step they expected to be on in approximately five years' time.

**Figure 5.11: Adults aged 65+ had the highest rating for their life currently but the lowest in 5 years' time**  
Average (mean) step of the ladder people felt they stood on now and five years in the future, by age group

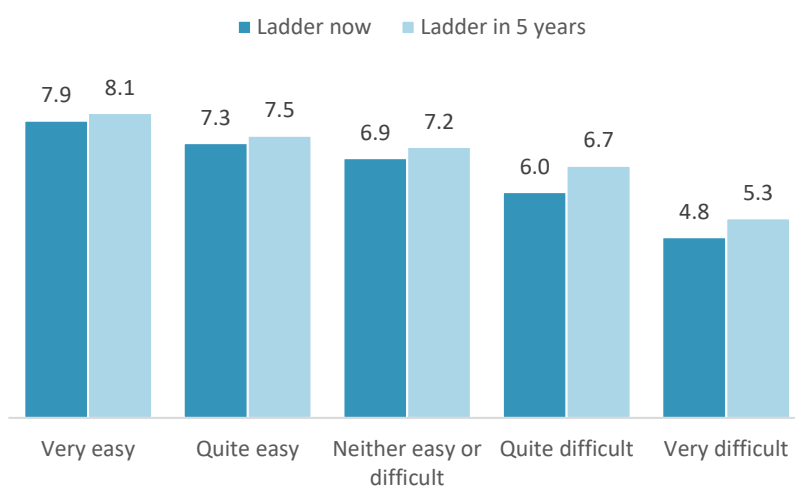


Overall, on average, people expected to be higher up the life-ladder in five years' time than where they currently stood; however, adults aged 65 years and over generally expected to be on a lower step in five years.

The greatest difference over the five years was for adults aged 16 to 34 years who expected to be an average of 1.3 steps higher in five years' time.

**Figure 5.12: Adults who found it very difficult to cope financially placed themselves the lowest on the ladder, both now and in the future**

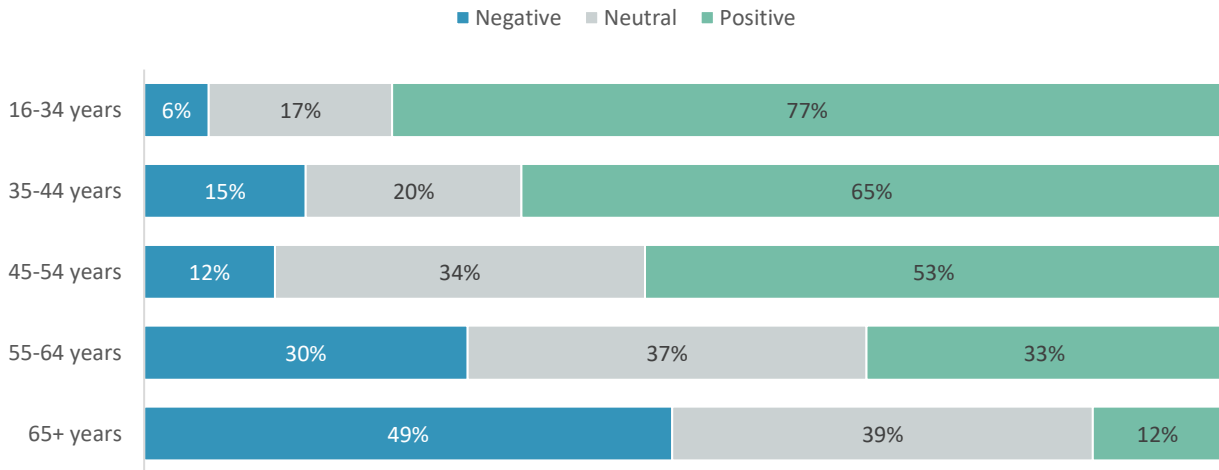
Average (mean) step of the ladder people felt they stood on now and five years in the future, by ability to cope financially



Adults who found it difficult to cope financially had the largest increase between where they stood on the life ladder now and in five years' time.

The life ladders can also be assessed by exploring what proportion of adults had a negative difference between ladder scores (i.e. expected their life to get worse); a neutral difference (i.e. expected things to stay the same) or a positive difference (i.e. expected their life to get better).

**Figure 5.13: The proportion of adults who expected their life to get better decreased with age**  
Difference in life ladder scores between now and five years’ in the future, by age group

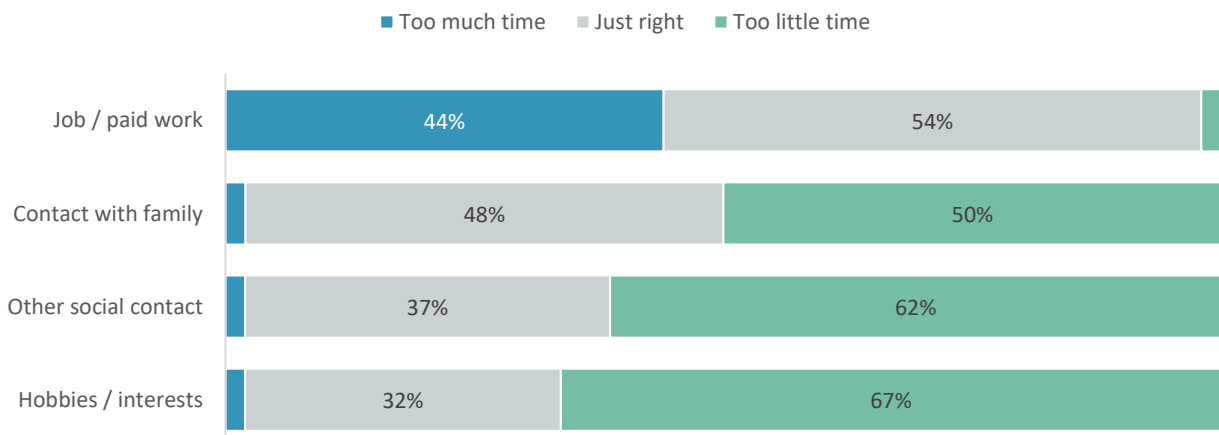


Overall, around one in five (22%) adults had a negative difference in life ladder scores (i.e. expected their life to be worse in 5 years’ time), while around half (49%) had a positive difference (i.e. expected their life to get better).

While more than three-quarters (77%) of 16- to 34-year-olds expected their life to be better in 5 years’ time, only 12% of adults aged 65 and over had a positive difference in life ladder scores.

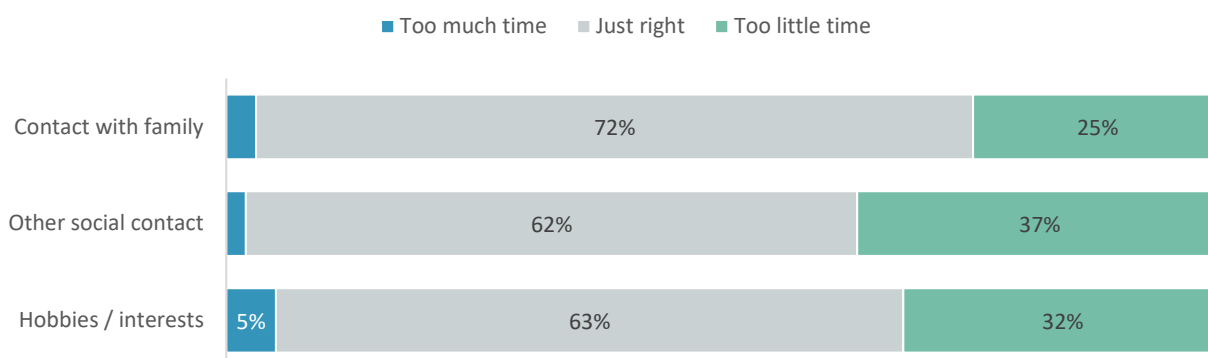
### Work-life balance

**Figure 5.14: More than two-fifths of working adults felt they spent too much time working**  
How much time working adults feel they spend in the following areas



**Figure 5.15: More than three-fifths of non-working adults felt they spent the right amount of time on hobbies, with family and with other social contact**

How much time non-working adults feel they spend in the following areas

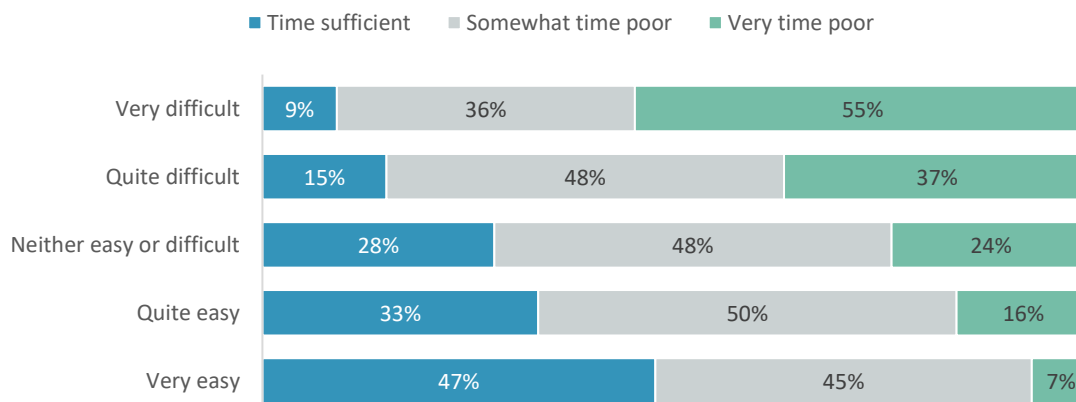


A greater proportion of non-working adults than working adults felt they spent the right amount of time on each of the three areas than working adults.

The scores given to each of the three areas (contact with family, other social contact and hobbies / interests) can be combined into a time poverty index with adults classified as ‘time sufficient’, ‘somewhat time poor’ or ‘very time poor’.<sup>12</sup>

**Figure 5.16: Adults who found it difficult to cope financially were more likely to be classified as ‘very time poor’**

Time poverty classification, by ability to cope financially



Overall, around a quarter (27%) of adults were classified as ‘very time poor’.

Adults were more likely to be classified as ‘very time poor’ if:

- they were aged 35 to 44 years – 39% of 35- to 44-year-olds were classified as ‘very time poor’ compared to 10% of adults aged 65 and above
- they had children – 36% compared to 24% of adults living in households without children
- they were working – 33% compared to 13% of non-working adults

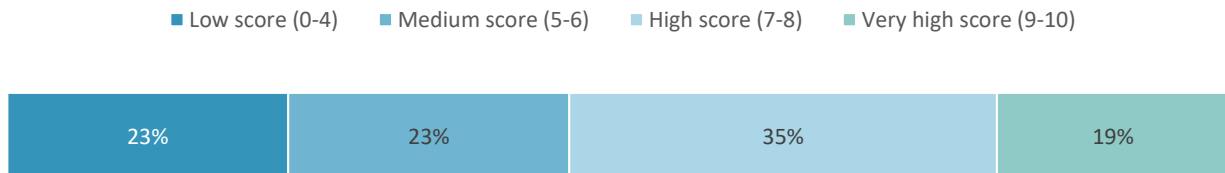
The proportion of adults classified as ‘very time poor’ increased from 19% in 2013 to 30% in 2019. After reducing to 24% in 2022 (possibly connected to an increase in working from home following the COVID-19 pandemic) the proportion then increased, though not significantly, to 27% in 2024.

<sup>12</sup> See Annex for details.

### Satisfaction with leisure time

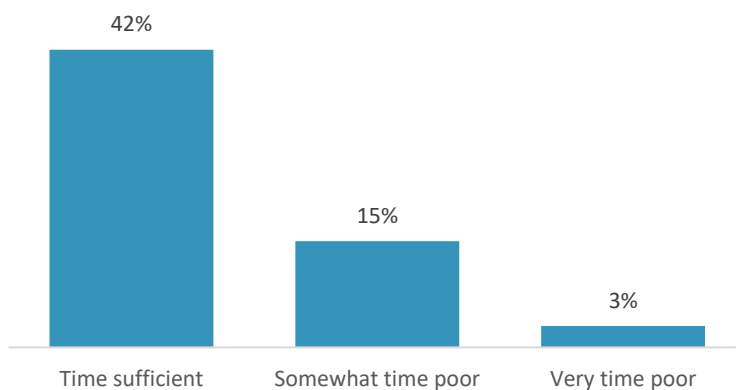
Adults were asked how satisfied they were with what they do in their leisure time. Respondents scored themselves between 0 and 10, with 0 being ‘not at all’ and 10 being ‘completely’. The scores have been grouped into broader categories using thresholds developed by the Office of National Statistics (ONS).

**Figure 5.17: Around a quarter of adults had low satisfaction with what they do in their leisure time**  
Scores out of 10 for leisure time satisfaction, where 0 is ‘not at all’ and 10 is ‘completely’



Overall, around one in five (19%) adults rated their satisfaction with their leisure time as very high.

**Figure 5.18: Two-fifths of adults classified as ‘time sufficient’ were very satisfied with their leisure time**  
Proportion of adults with very high satisfaction with their leisure time, by time poverty classification

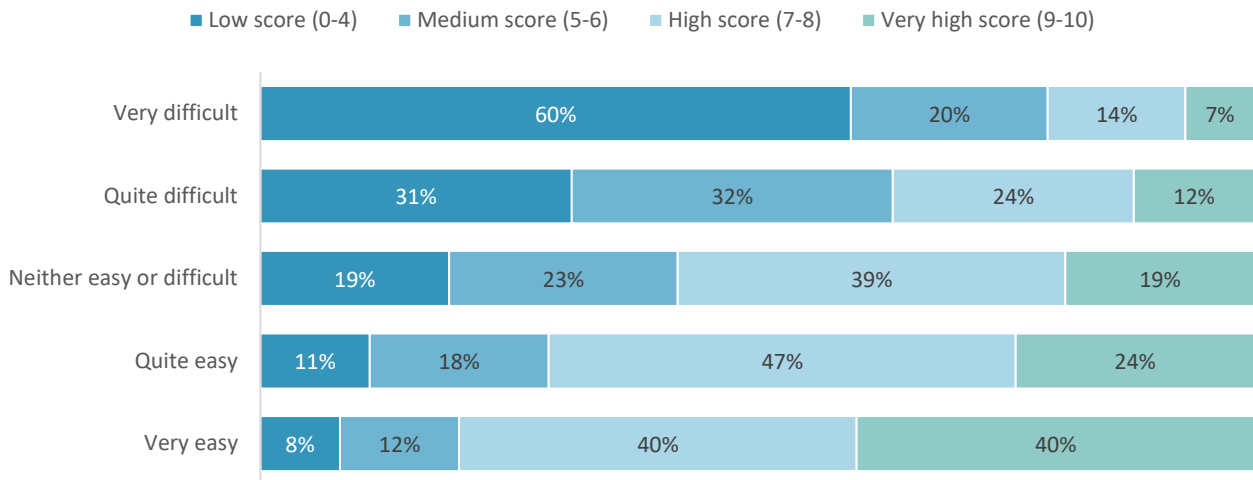


Adults were also more likely to rate their satisfaction with what they do in their leisure time as very high if:

- they were older – around a third (32%) of adults aged 65 and over had a very high satisfaction score
- they were in very good health – 29% of adults in very good health had a very high score compared to 6% of adults in bad or very bad health
- they did not have children – 21% of adults living in households without children had very high satisfaction compared to 11% of adults with children
- they found it very easy to cope financially – see Figure 5.19

**Figure 5.19: Three-fifths of adults who found it very difficult to cope financially had low satisfaction with what they do in their leisure time**

Scores out of 10 for leisure time satisfaction, by ability to cope financially



### Social connections

**Figure 5.20: A fifth of adults did not have relatives or friends in Jersey they can count on in times of need**

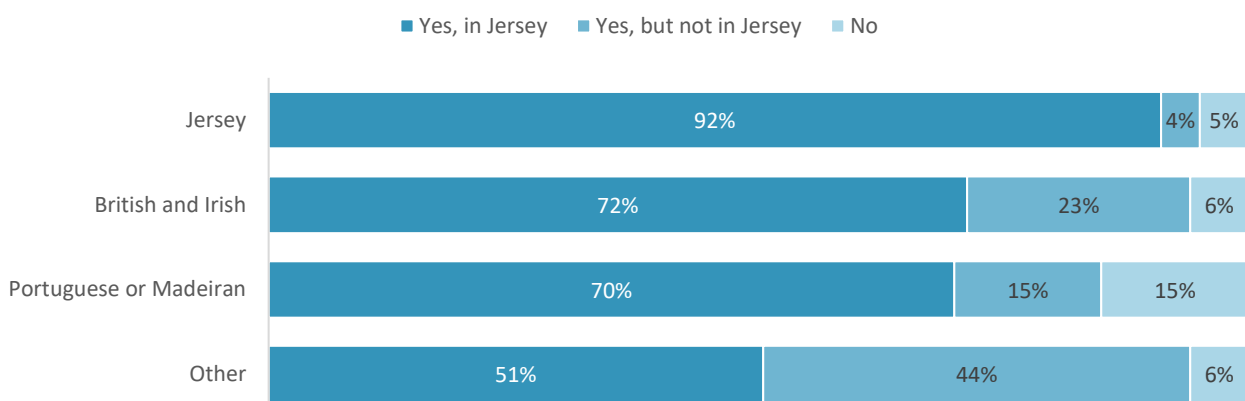
If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them?



Overall, four-fifths (78%) of adults had relatives or friends in Jersey they can count on in times of need. This is a smaller proportion than in 2022 (84%).

**Figure 5.21: Portuguese or Madeiran adults were less likely to have a relative or friend they can count on when they need them, either in or out of Jersey**

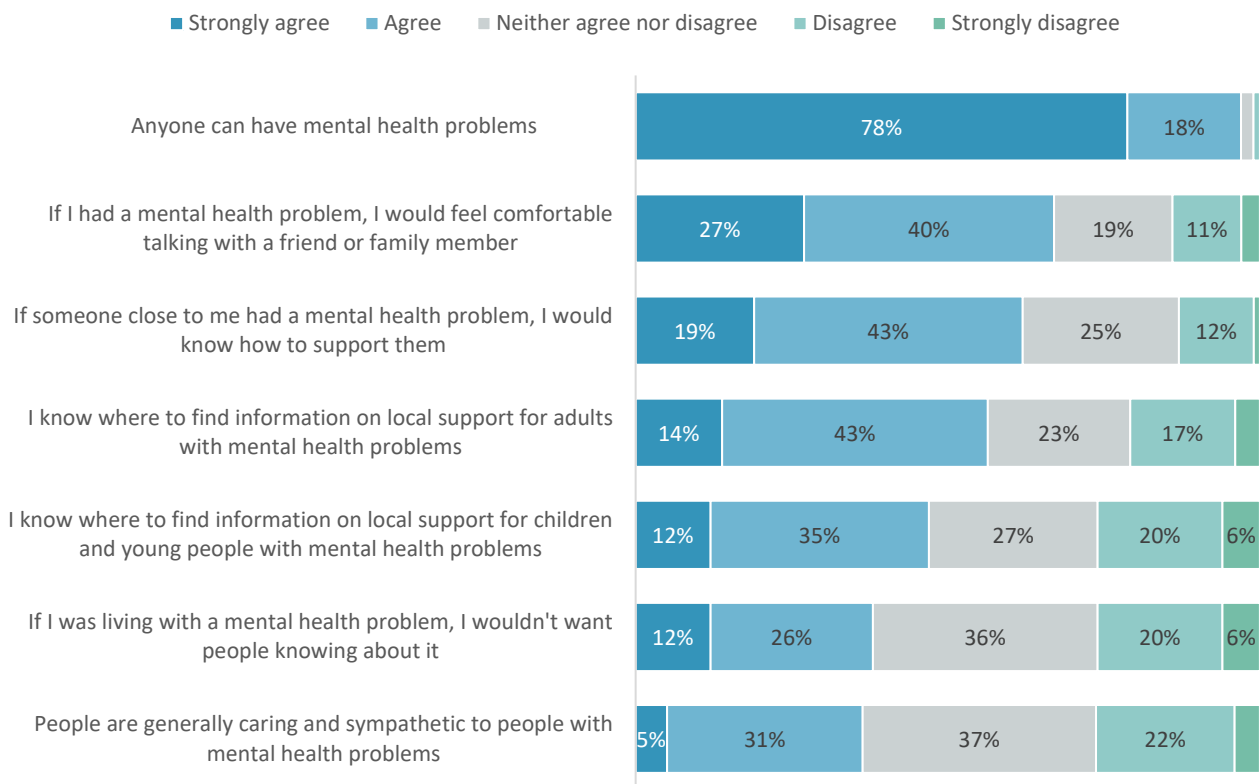
Proportion of adults with relatives or friends they can count on when they need them, by ethnicity



## Mental health

**Figure 5.21: Four-fifths of adults strongly agreed that anyone can have mental health problems**

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



The key findings were:

- almost all (96%) adults agreed or strongly agreed that anyone can have mental health problems
- three-fifths (61%) of men would feel comfortable talking with a friend or family member if they had a mental health condition, compared with 72% of women
- while 14% of adults aged 16 to 44 years strongly agreed that they wouldn't want people to know if they were living with a mental health problem, this decreased to 6% of adults aged 65 and over

**Figure 5.22: Three-fifths of adults living in households with children agreed they knew where to find support for children with mental health problems**

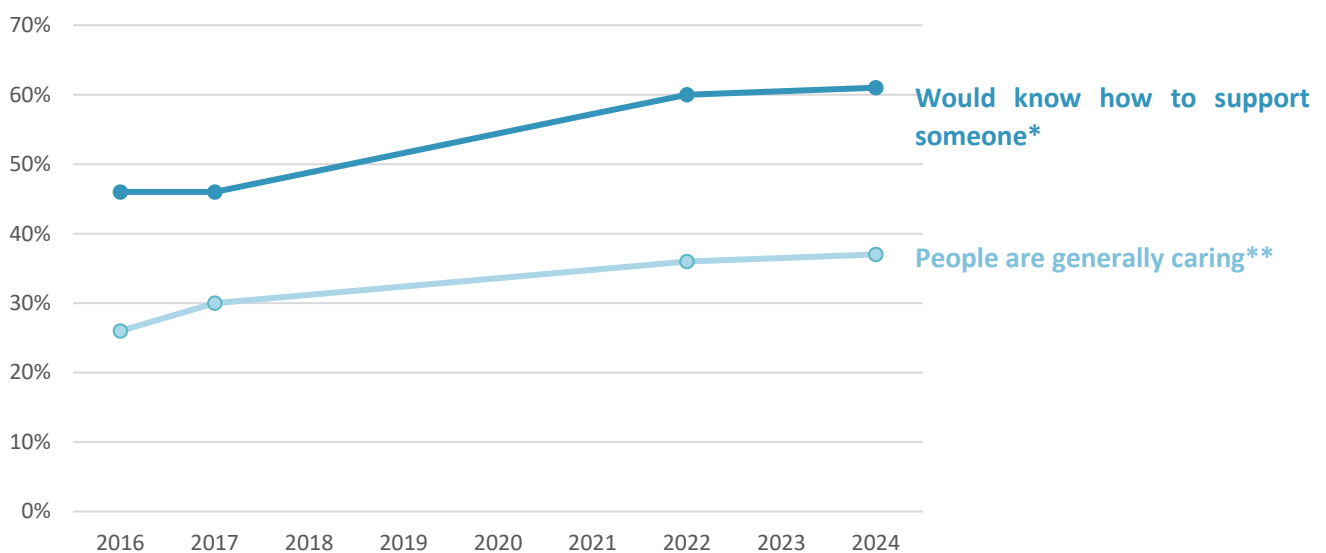
“I know where to find information on local support for children and young people with mental health problems”, adults living in households with children



The set of mental health questions was first asked in 2016. Although the proportion of adults agreeing with most statements has broadly remained similar over the last decade, two statements saw a notable increase in the proportion of adults agreeing with them.

**Figure 5.23: The proportion of adults who agreed with two statements has increased since 2016**

Proportion of adults who strongly agree or agree with each statement, over time



\*If someone I knew had a mental health problem, I would know how to support them

\*\*People are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental health problems

In 2016, fewer than half (46%) of adults agreed they would know how to support someone with a mental health problem; by 2024 this had increased to 61%.

The proportion of adults who agreed that people are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental health problems has also increased: from 26% in 2016 to 37% in 2024.

# HEALTH RELATED BEHAVIOURS

**One in seven (15%)**  
adults **never**  
**drank alcohol**



The most common place  
adults **drank alcohol** was  
**at home**



A quarter (**25%**) of drinkers were  
**drinking alcohol** at potentially  
**harmful or hazardous levels**



**13%** of adults  
were smokers



**33%** of adults  
said they used to  
smoke, but don't  
now



**51%** of  
16- to 34-year-olds  
had used  
e-cigarettes



**Two-thirds (68%)** of adults had **gambled** in  
the last 12 months...



...while **one in seven (14%)** had **never gambled**

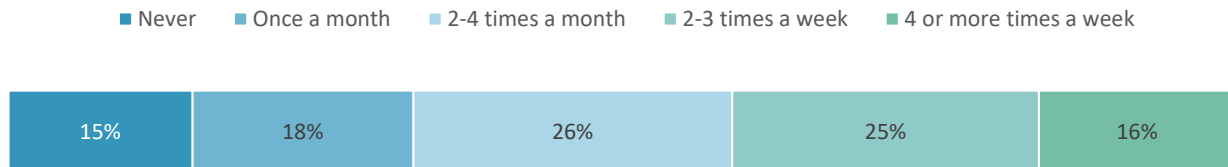


## Chapter 6: Health related behaviours

### Alcohol

**Figure 6.1: Around one in seven adults never drank alcohol**

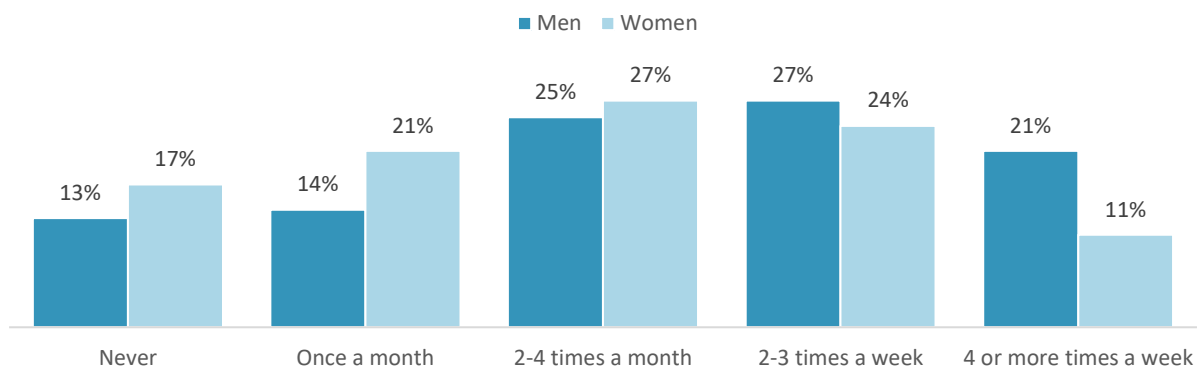
Frequency of drinking alcohol<sup>13</sup>



The frequency of drinking alcohol has not changed significantly since this question was last asked in 2022.

**Figure 6.2: The proportion of men drinking alcohol four or more times a week was higher than women**

Frequency of drinking alcohol, by sex



Around one in six (17%) women never drank alcohol compared with one in eight (13%) men.

**Table 6.1: The proportion of adults who drank alcohol four or more times a week increased with age**

Frequency of drinking alcohol, by age group (percent)

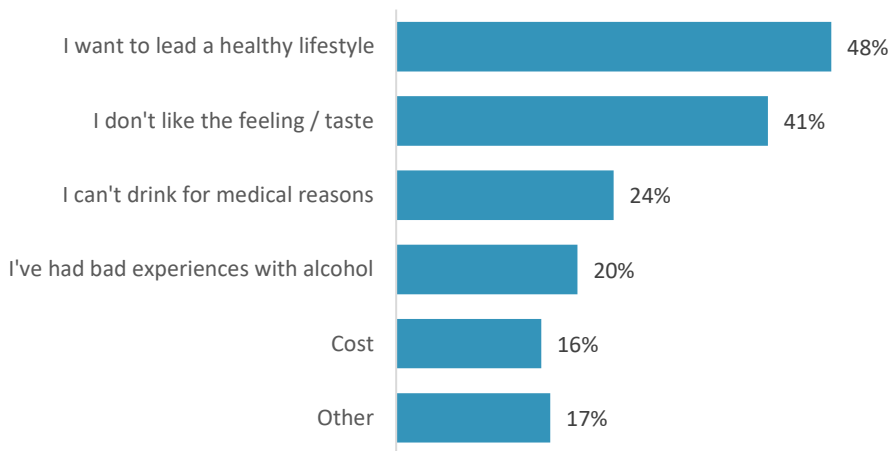
	16-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	All
Never	23	11	11	11	14	15
Once a month or less	15	23	20	17	16	18
2-4 times a month	36	30	23	24	15	26
2-3 times a week	21	20	29	28	29	25
4 or more times a week	5	15	17	20	26	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Just under one in four (23%) adults aged 16 to 34 years never drank alcohol. Adults were more likely to never drink alcohol if:

- they identified as Portuguese or Madeiran – 31% of Portuguese or Madeiran adults never drank alcohol compared to 12% of British adults
- they found it difficult to cope financially – 22% of adults who found it difficult to cope financially never drank alcohol compared with 12% of adults who found it easy

<sup>13</sup> For further information on alcohol consumption patterns, please see [Alcohol Profile 2022.pdf](#).

**Figure 6.3: The most common reason for not drinking alcohol was to lead a healthy lifestyle**  
Reasons for not drinking alcohol (Non-drinkers) (Respondents could select more than one)

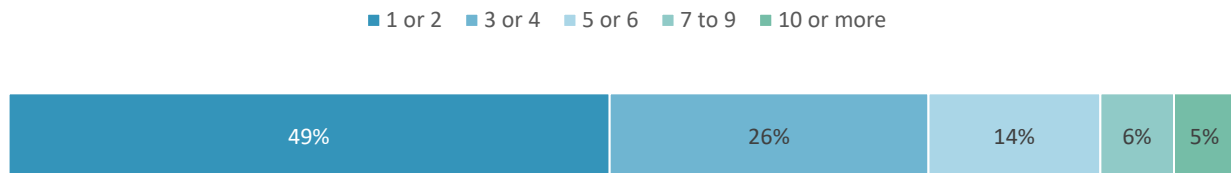


The most common reasons cited under ‘other’ were for religious observance and pregnancy or breastfeeding.

Adults who drank alcohol at least once a month were asked a series of questions on their drinking habits.

**Figure 6.4: One in twenty adults reported drinking 10 or more units of alcohol on a typical day when they were drinking, a similar proportion to 2022**

Number of units consumed on a typical day when drinking alcohol, excluding non-drinkers



**Table 6.2: The proportion of adults drinking 10 or more units on a typical day decreased with age**

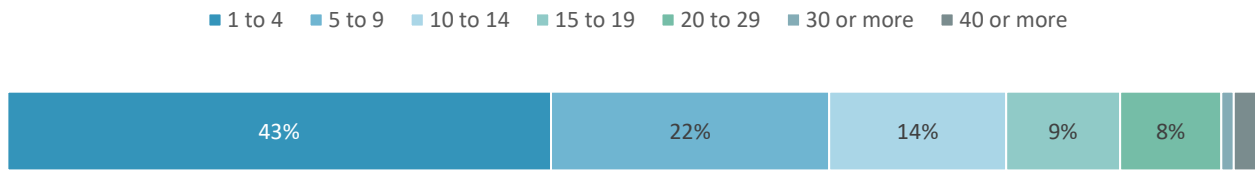
Number of units consumed on a typical day when drinking, excluding non-drinkers, by age group (percent)

	16-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	All
One or two	40	42	45	56	63	49
Three or four	18	31	34	25	25	26
Five or six	23	16	11	10	7	14
Seven to nine	10	5	4	5	4	6
10 or more	9	6	6	3	2	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

They key findings were:

- two-fifths (40%) of adults aged 16 to 34 years drank one or two units on a typical day when drinking alcohol, compared to three-fifths (63%) of adults aged 65 and over
- meanwhile, the proportion of adults who drank 10 or more units decreased with age: 1 in 10 (9%) 16- to 34-year-olds drank 10 or more units on a typical day compared to 1 in 50 (2%) adults aged 65 and over

**Figure 6.5: One in five adults reported drinking more than the recommended weekly limit of 14 units**  
 Number of units consumed in a typical week when drinking alcohol, excluding non-drinkers



One in five (20%) adults reported drinking more than the recommended weekly limit of 14 units of alcohol.

**Table 6.3: Adults aged 16 to 34 were less likely to drink more than the recommended weekly limit**  
 Number of units consumed on a typical day when drinking, excluding non-drinkers, by age group (percent)

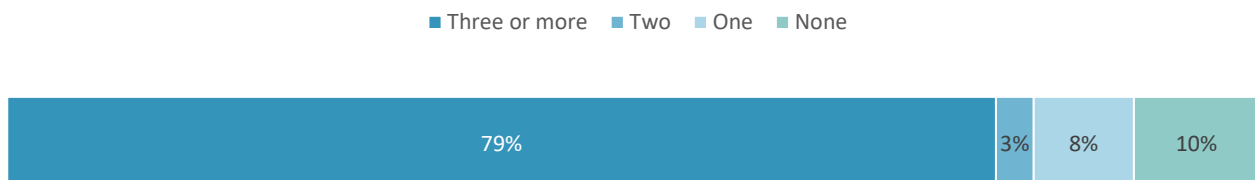
	16-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	All
1 to 4	37	43	43	47	44	43
5 to 9	28	27	21	16	20	22
10 to 14	18	8	14	16	14	14
15 to 19	10	8	9	9	8	9
20 to more	8	13	13	12	13	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>More than 14 units</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>

One in six (17%) adults aged 16 to 34 drank more than the recommended weekly limit of 14 units, compared to one in five (21% - 22%) adults in the other age categories.

Men (29%) were more likely to drink more than the recommended weekly limit than women (12%).

Current UK guidelines recommend having several alcohol-free days each week to lower the risk of harming your health.

**Figure 6.6: The majority of adults who drank alcohol had at least three alcohol-free days a week**  
 Number of alcohol-free days in a typical week, excluding non-drinkers



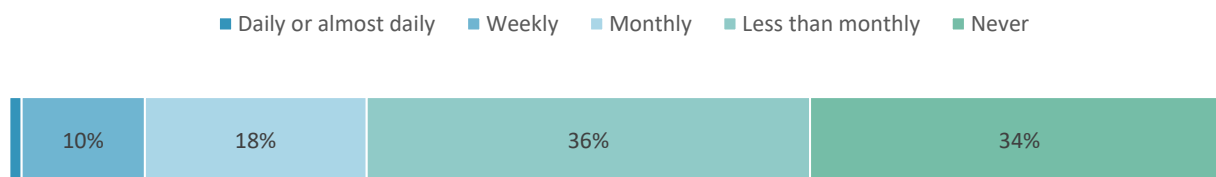
**Table 6.4: Adults who drank more than 14 units per week were less likely to have alcohol-free days**  
 Number of alcohol-free days reported in a typical week when drinking, by weekly alcohol consumption, excluding non-drinkers (percent)

Number of alcohol-free days	Weekly alcohol consumption			All
	1 to 9 units	10 to 14 units	More than 14 units	
None	4	11	30	10
One day	4	10	19	8
Two days	1	6	5	3
Three or more days	91	73	46	79
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

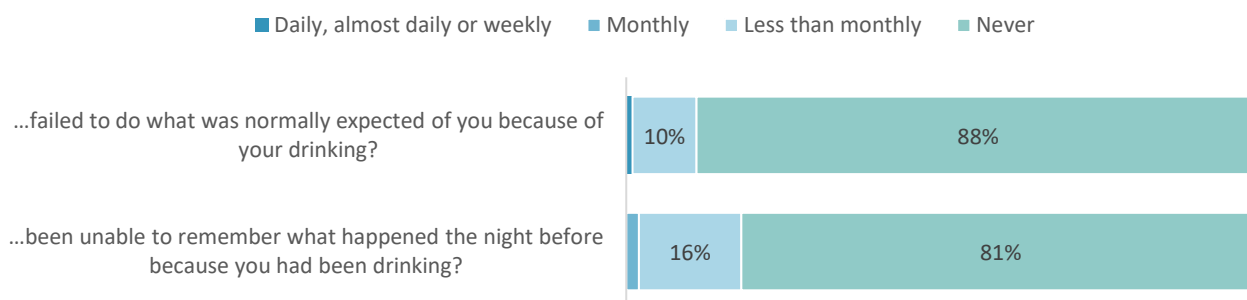
Nearly a third (30%) of adults who drank more than the recommended limit reported having no alcohol-free days; this has increased from 22% in 2022.

**Figure 6.7: One in eight adults who drank alcohol reported drinking six or more (for women) or eight or more (for men) units on a single occasion at least weekly**

How often have you had six or more units (for women), or eight or more (for men), on a single occasion in the last year?, excluding non-drinkers



**Figure 6.8: A fifth of adults had been unable to remember what happened the night before in the last year**  
 “How often in the last year have you...”, excluding non-drinkers



**Table 6.5: One in twenty adults who drank alcohol had someone express concerns about their drinking in the last year**

Has a relative, friend, doctor or other health worker been concerned about your drinking or suggested that you cut down?, excluding non-drinkers (percent)

	Weekly alcohol consumption			All
	1 to 9 units	10 to 14 units	More than 14 units	
No	95	81	76	89
Yes, but not in the last year	4	8	10	6
Yes, in the last year	1	11	14	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

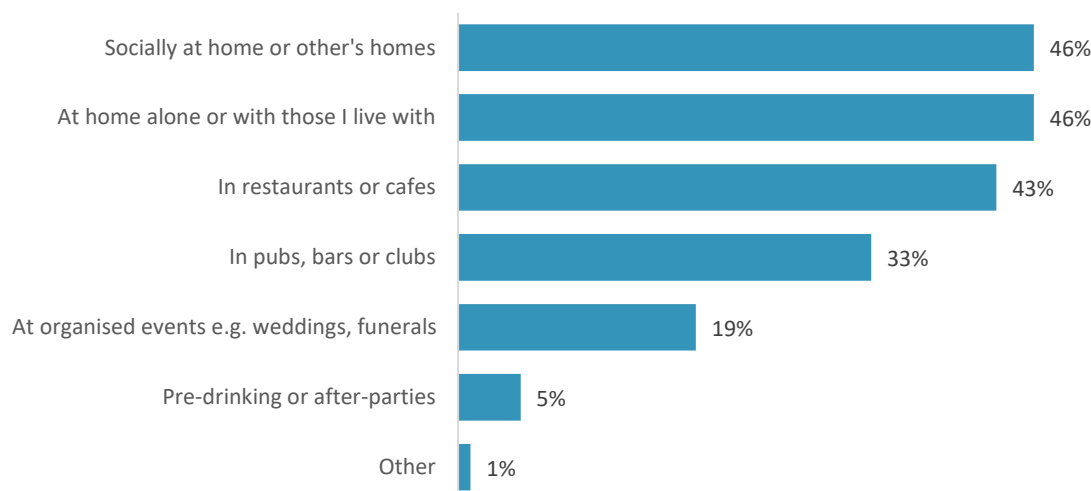
The key findings were:

- a quarter (24%) of adults who drank more than the recommended 14 units of alcohol per week said that someone had expressed concerns about their drinking at some point in time, and 14% said this had happened in the last year
- over a quarter (29%) of adults who drank 30 or more units per week reported that somebody had been concerned about their drinking in the last year

**Figure 6.9: Home was the most common place that drinkers reported drinking alcohol**

Where do you tend to drink alcohol most often?, excluding non-drinkers<sup>14</sup>

(Respondents could select up to 3 options)



Drinkers were most likely to report drinking alcohol at home (either socially or alone), with nearly half of adults (46%) selecting one or both of these options.

Adults aged 18 to 34 were most likely to drink alcohol in licensed venues (such as pubs, bars, restaurants or organised events): two-thirds (65%) of 18- to 34-year-old drinkers selected at least one of these venues, compared to 48% of adults aged 65 and over.

<sup>14</sup> Analysis for this question is presented only for adults aged 18 and older due to licensing laws preventing 16- to 17-year-olds from drinking in some establishments.

### Harmful or hazardous drinking

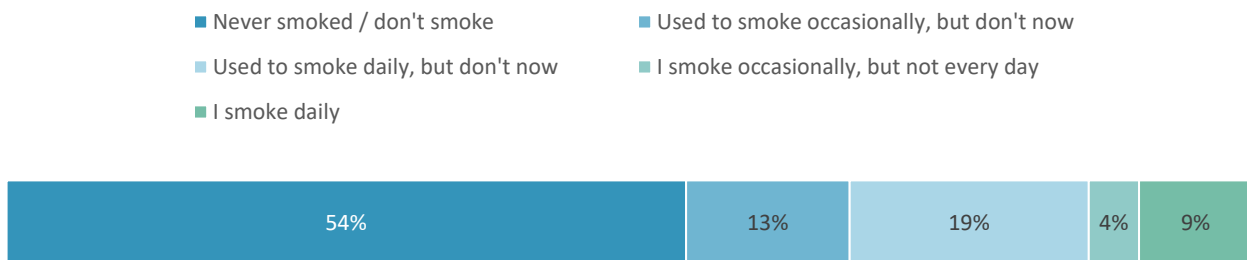
The Fast Alcohol Screening Test (FAST) is a screening tool designed to highlight potentially harmful or hazardous drinking behaviours. The score is based on the responses to four of the above questions asked in the JOLS survey (see Annex for details). A score of 3 or above indicates potentially harmful or hazardous drinking. The survey found:

- a quarter (25%) of drinkers were drinking alcohol at potentially harmful or hazardous levels (FAST score of 3 or above)
- more than a third (35%) of drinkers aged 16 to 34 years were drinking alcohol at potentially harmful or hazardous levels, compared to around one in seven (15%) drinkers aged 65 and over
- a third (33%) of men were drinking alcohol at potentially harmful or hazardous levels, compared to 17% of women
- the proportion of adults drinking alcohol at potentially hazardous levels has remained essentially unchanged since 2010

### Smoking

Figure 6.10: Just over half of adults had never smoked

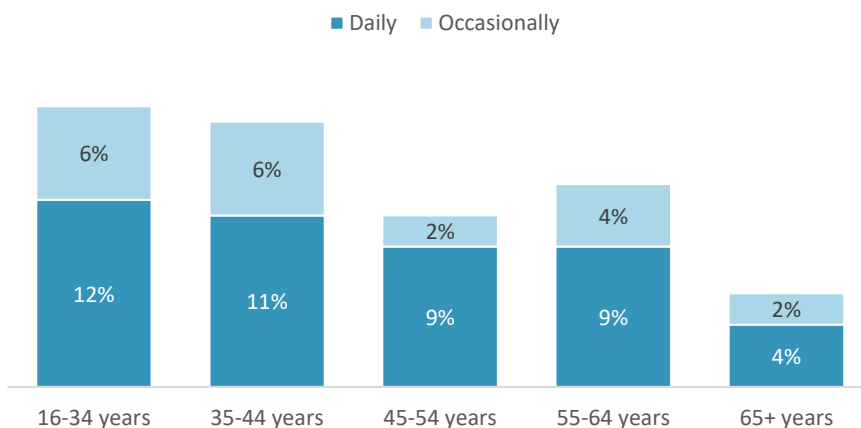
Frequency of smoking among adults



Just over half (54%) of adults had never smoked; this proportion was the same for both men and women.

Figure 6.11: The proportion of daily and occasional smokers was smallest for adults aged 65 and over

Proportion of adults who smoke occasionally or daily, by age group



**Table 6.6: The proportion of adults who had never smoked has increased over the last decade**  
Proportion of adults who smoke, by year (percent)

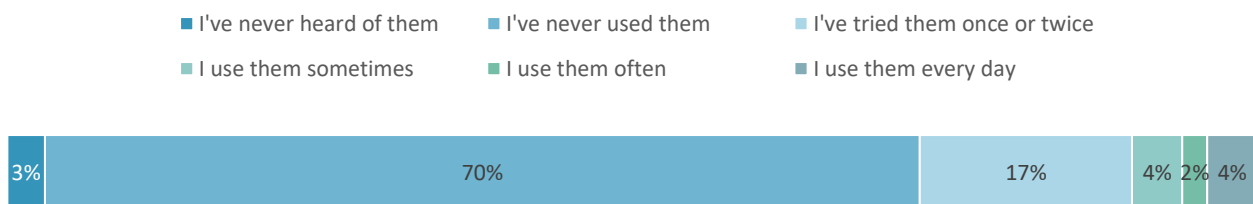
Percent of responses	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023	2024
I have never smoked / I don't smoke	48	50	47	52	53	53	53	50	52	54
I used to smoke occasionally but don't now	15	14	14	13	17	13	14	16	15	13
I used to smoke daily but don't now	19	17	20	19	15	20	15	19	19	20
I smoke occasionally but not everyday	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
I smoke daily	14	12	13	11	10	11	13	10	10	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Around one in eight (13%) adults in Jersey were smokers; a decrease since 2014 (18%).

### E-cigarettes

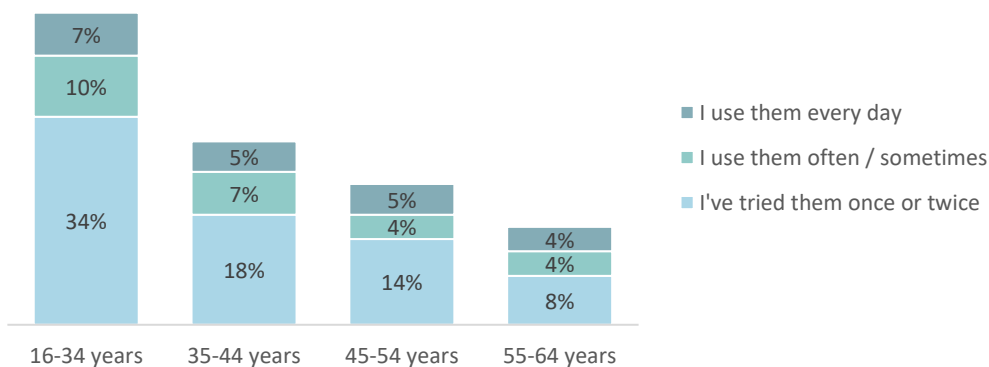
E-cigarettes, or vapes, are battery-powered vaporisers which simulate tobacco smoking by heating a liquid solution to produce nicotine and water vapour.

**Figure 6.12: More than a quarter of adults had used e-cigarettes at least once or twice**  
Frequency of e-cigarettes usage among adults



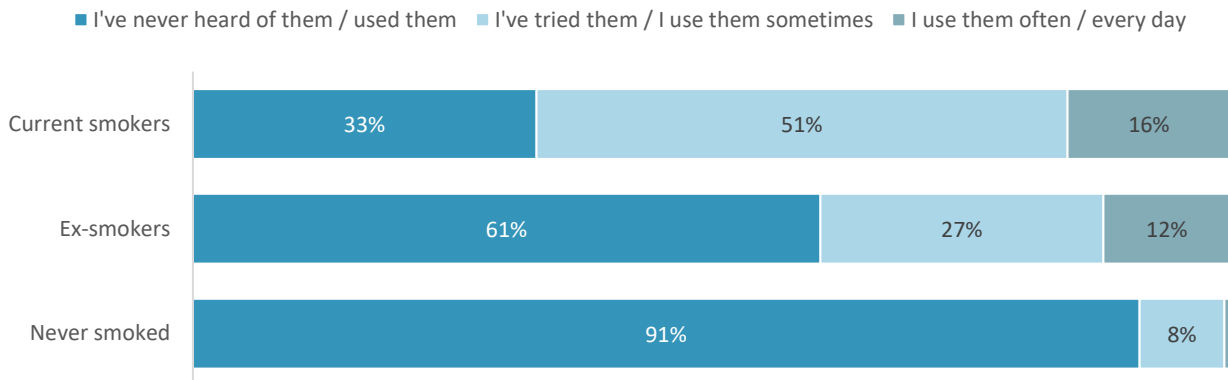
More than a quarter (26%) currently used or had tried e-cigarettes; a similar proportion to 2023.

**Figure 6.13: More than half of adults aged 16 to 34 years had used e-cigarettes at least once or twice**  
Frequency of e-cigarettes usage among adults, by age group<sup>15</sup>



<sup>15</sup> The proportion of adults aged 65 and over using e-cigarettes sometimes, often or daily was too small to be shown.

**Figure 6.14: Around a tenth of adults who had never smoked had used or tried e-cigarettes**  
 Frequency of e-cigarettes usage among adults, by smoking status



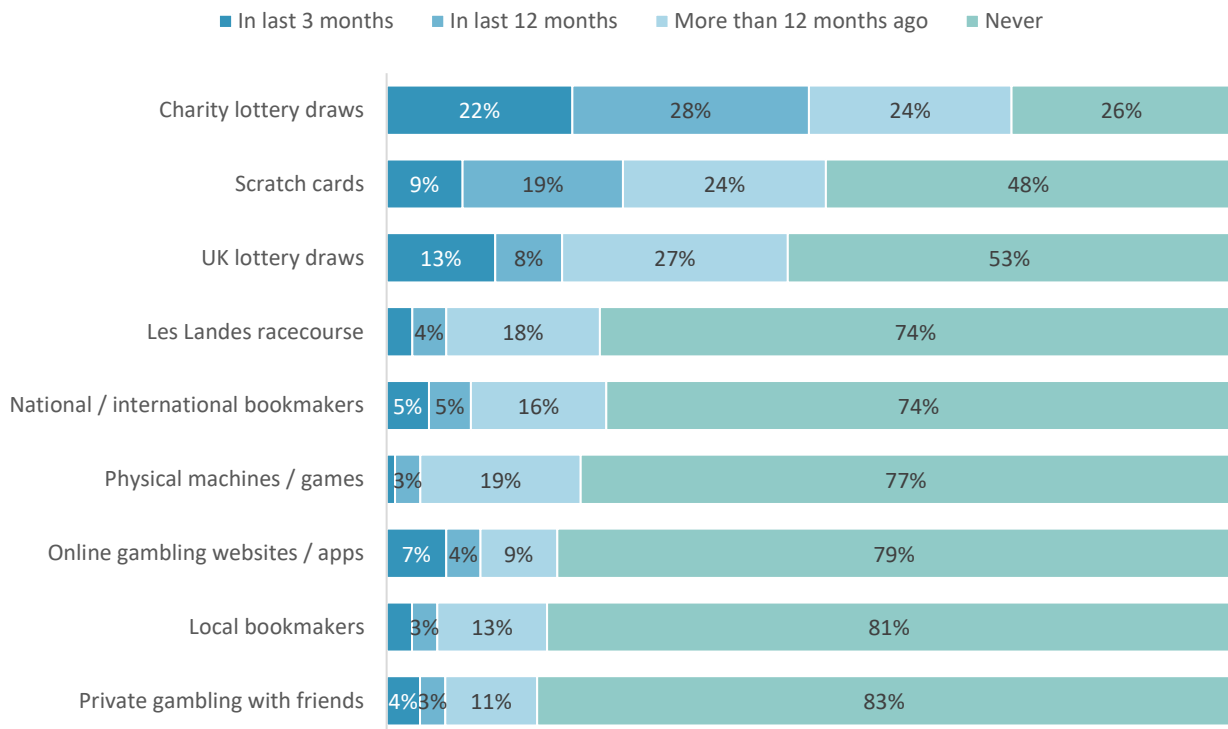
Overall, 13% of current and ex-smokers used vapes often or every day.

Around a tenth (9%) of adults who had never smoked had used or tried e-cigarettes. This proportion increased to a quarter (25%) of 16- to 34-year-olds who had never smoked.

## Gambling

**Figure 6.15: Charity lottery draws were the most common form of gambling**

How recently have you taken part in any of the following gambling activities to win money?



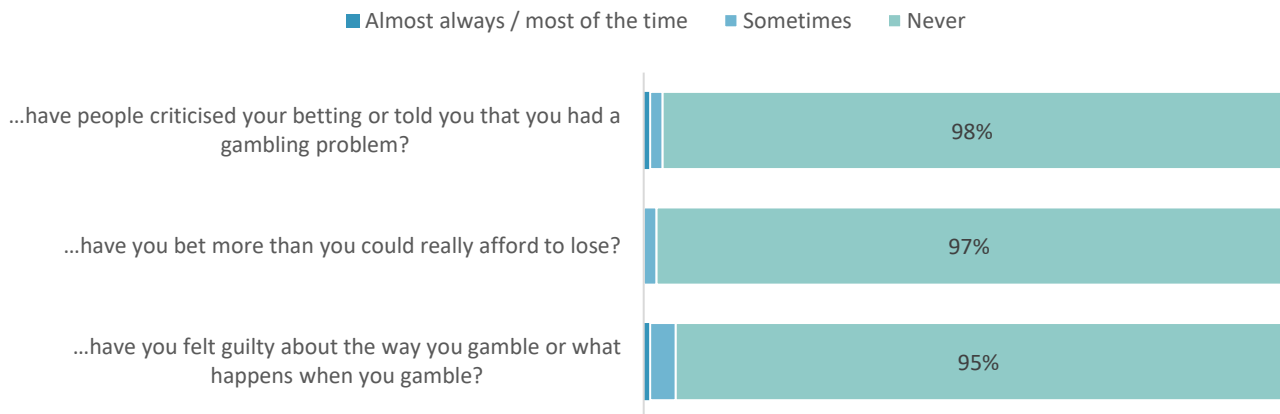
Overall, two-thirds (68%) of adults had gambled in the last 12 months. No difference was seen between sexes.

One in seven (14%) adults had never gambled.



Adults who had gambled in the last 12 months were asked a series of questions on their gambling habits.

**Figure 6.16: Around 1 in 30 adults had bet more than they could afford to lose in the last 12 months**  
 In the last months, how often... (Adults who gambled in the last 12 months)

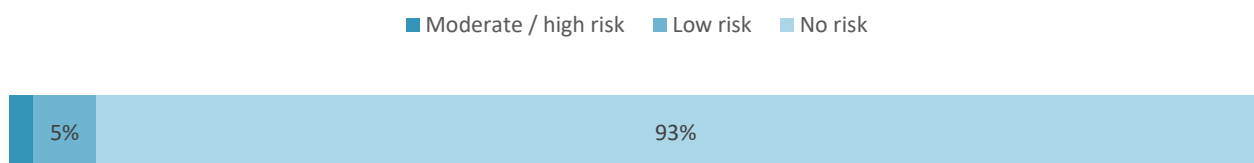


1 in 20 (5%) adults who had gambled in the last 12 months had felt guilty about the way they gamble or what happens when they gamble.

### Problem gambling

The Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI) is a screening tool designed to measure the prevalence of those experiencing problem gambling. The score is based on the responses to the three questions above (see Annex for details). A score of 1 or 2 is classified as low risk; a score of 3 to 7 is moderate risk; and a score of 8 or above indicates high risk for problem gambling.

**Figure 6.17: Around 1 in 14 adults who gambled were classified as ‘at risk’ for problem gambling**  
 Risk for problem gambling (Adults who gambled in the last 12 months)<sup>16</sup>



Overall, approximately 1 in 14 (7%) adults who gambled were classified as ‘at risk’ (low, moderate or high) for problem gambling.

Men were more likely than women to be at risk for problem gambling; 11% of men were classified as at risk compared with 3% of women.

<sup>16</sup> The proportion of adults at high risk for gambling was too small to be reported so has been combined with those at moderate risk.

# GETTING INVOLVED

60% of 16 to 34-year-olds felt the **social and recreational activities** available were **good or very good...**



...compared with **83%** of those aged 65 years or older

**56%** of adults had watched a **film at the cinema** in the last 12 months



**42%** of adults had attended a **live music event / concert** in the last 12 months



**Two-fifths (43%)** of adults had **volunteered** in the last year



**A quarter (26%)** of adults had **no knowledge** of topics debated by the **States Assembly**



**Two-thirds (67%)** of adults agreed that **Jersey** is the **right place** to build their **career and life**

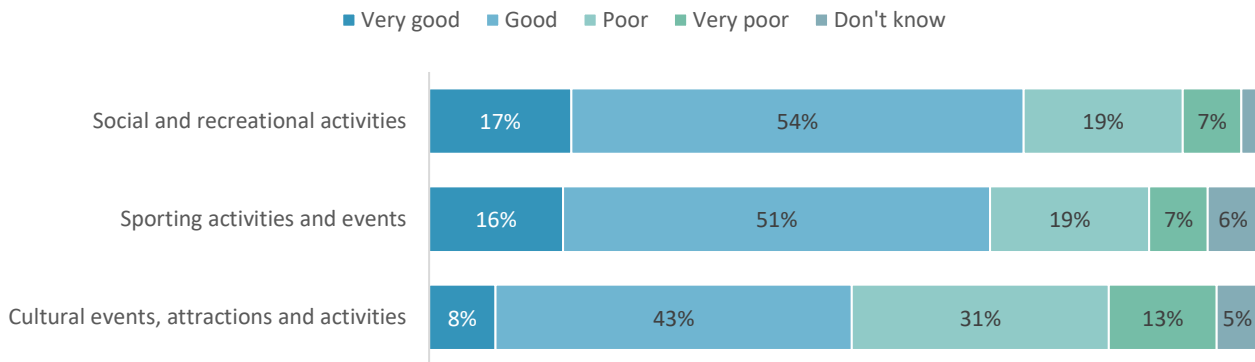


## Chapter 7: Getting involved

### Leisure activities

**Figure 7.1: Two-thirds of adults rated the range of sporting activities, and social and recreational activities in Jersey as good or very good**

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

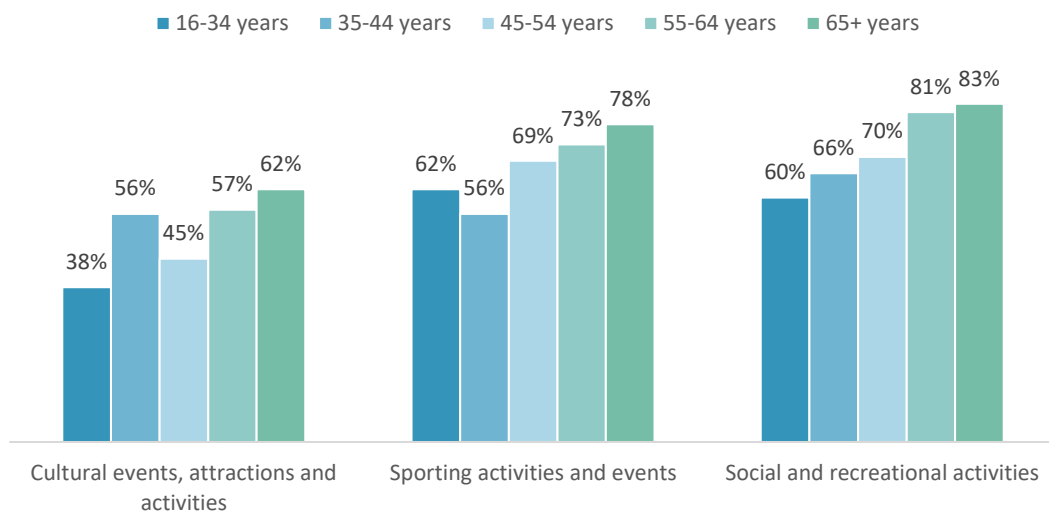


The key findings were:

- around two-thirds of adults felt the range of sporting activities and events (68%), and social and recreational activities (71%) available in Jersey were good or very good
- this decreased to just over half (51%) of adults for cultural events, attractions and activities

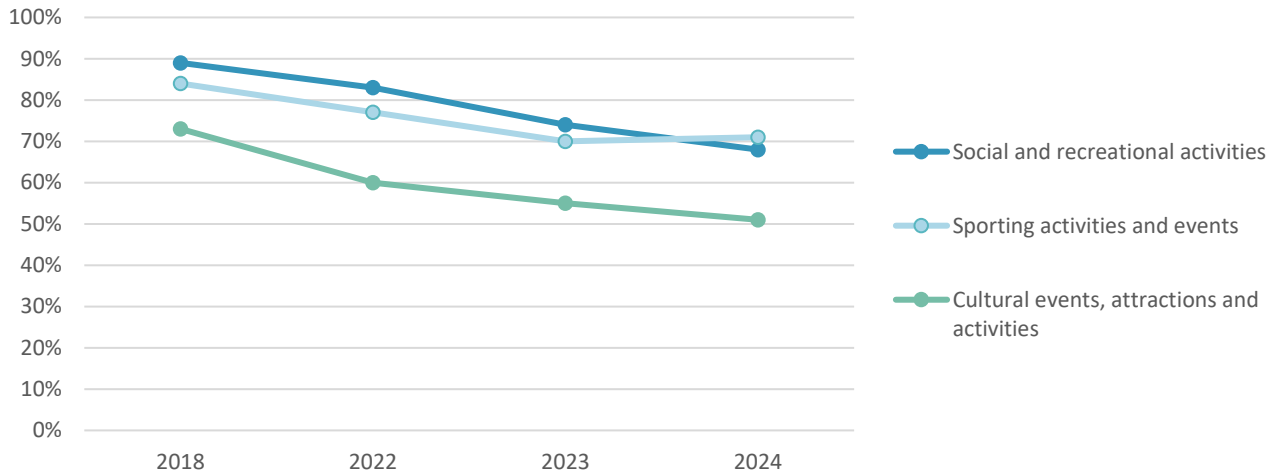
**Figure 7.2: The proportion of adults who rated the range of leisure activities available in Jersey as good or very good generally increased with age**

Proportion of adults who rated the range of leisure activities available in Jersey as good or very good, by age group



**Figure 7.3: The proportion of adults who rated the range of leisure activities available in Jersey as good or very good has decreased over time**

Proportion of adults who rated the range of leisure activities available in Jersey as good or very good, over time



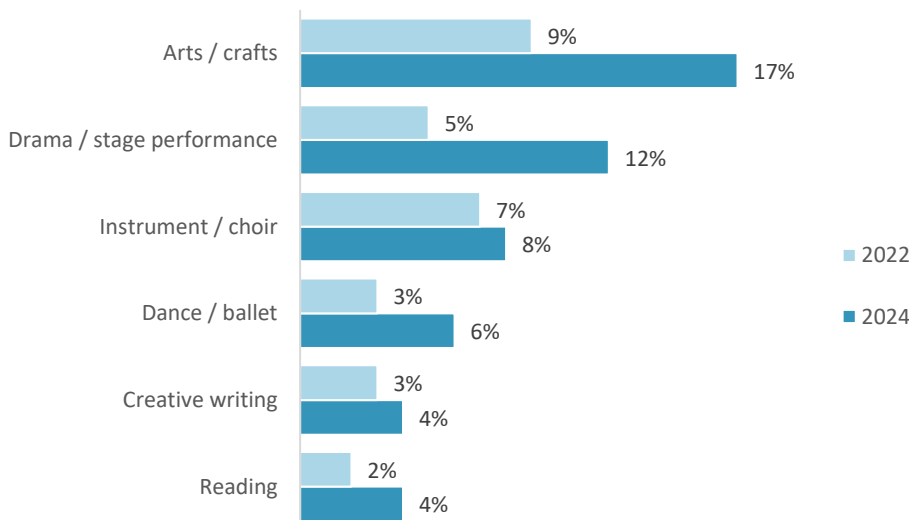
In 2018, nearly 9 out of 10 (89%) adults rated the range of social and recreational activities as very good or good; this had decreased to 7 out of 10 (68%) in 2024.

Three-quarters (73%) of adults rated the range of cultural events, attractions and activities as very good or good in 2018; this had reduced to half (51%) of adults in 2024.

### Cultural events

**Figure 7.4: The proportion of adults taking part in each cultural activity has increased since 2022**

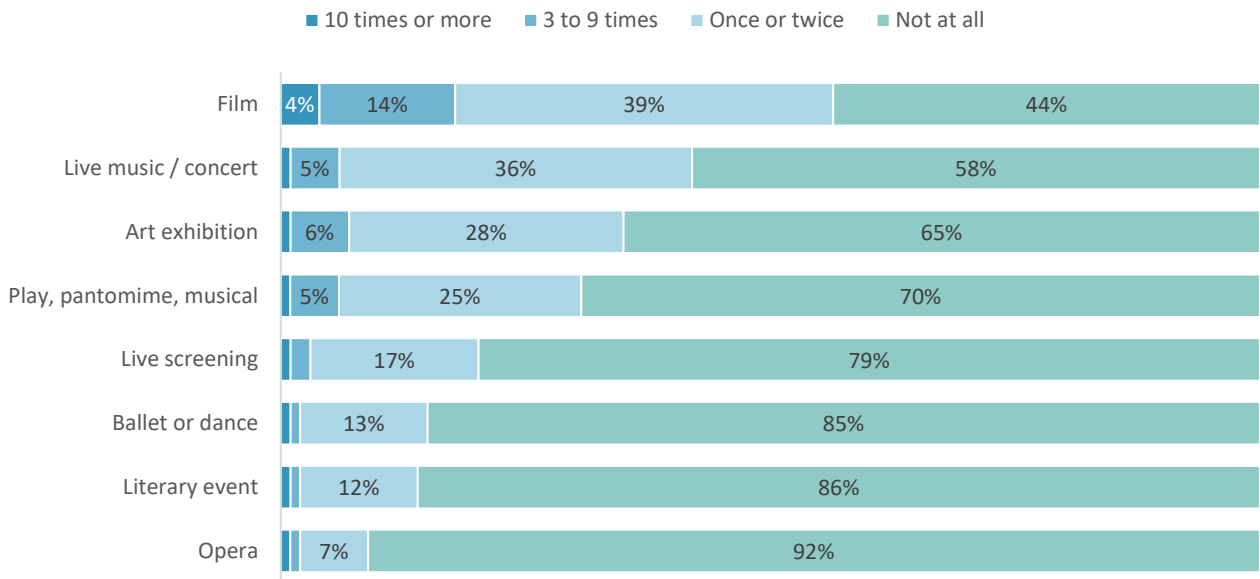
Proportion of adults that had taken part in cultural activities in Jersey in the last 12 months, 2022 and 2024



Overall, approximately a third (31%) of adults had taken part in at least one activity; an increase since 2022 when one in five (19%) had taken part in at least one. Adults in 2024 were more likely to have taken part if:

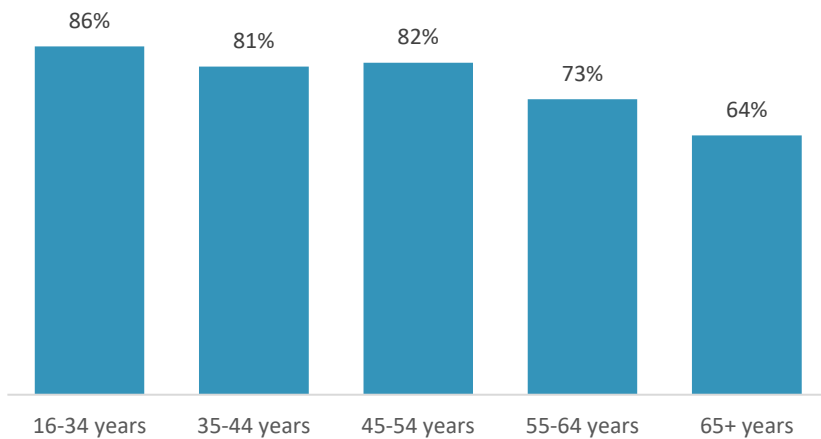
- they were a woman – 35% of women had taken part in at least one, compared to 26% of men
- they had a higher educational qualification – 39% compared to 17% of those with no qualifications

**Figure 7.5: Watching films at the cinema remained the most popular cultural event in Jersey**  
Attendance of various cultural events in Jersey in the last 12 months



Overall, three-quarters (77%) of adults had attended one or more of the listed cultural events at least once in the last 12 months; an increase on 2022 when 71% had attended at least one.

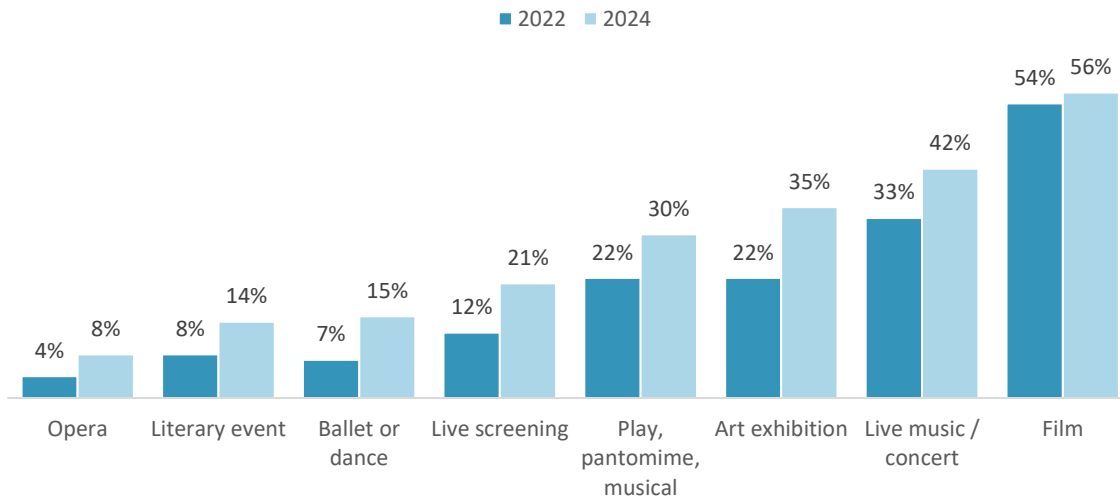
**Figure 7.6: The proportion of adults who had attended at least one cultural event decreased with age**  
Proportion of adults who attended at least one of the cultural events in the last year, by age group



Adults were also more likely to have attended at least one cultural event in the last year if:

- they had a higher educational qualification - 85% compared to 51% of adults with no formal qualifications
- they had children in the household – 82% compared to 75% of adults living in households without children
- they had a higher household income – 85% of adults with a household income of £60,000 or more had attended a cultural event compared to 59% of adults with a household income of less than £20,000

**Figure 7.7: All events saw an increase in the proportion of adults who attended them in the last year**  
Attendance of various cultural events in Jersey in the last 12 months, 2022 and 2024

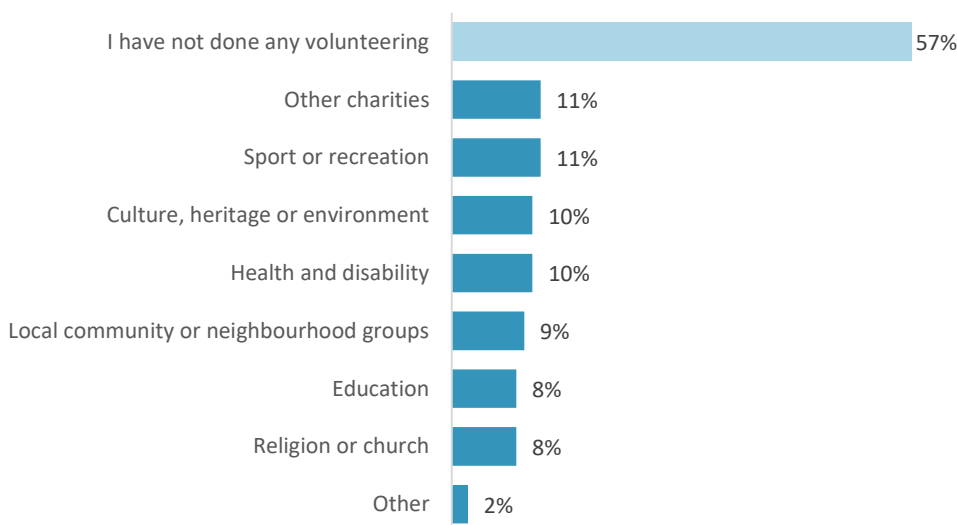


All events saw an increase in the proportion of adults who attended them in the last year, however none had returned to pre-pandemic levels. Notably, compared to 2018:

- three-quarters (74%) of adults had watched a film at the cinema in the past year in 2018; this compared to just over half (56%) of adults in 2024
- more than half (54%) of adults had attended live music / concert in the past year in 2018; this compared to 42% in 2024
- two-fifths (41%) of adults had attended a play, pantomime or musical in the past year in 2018; this compared to 30% of adults in 2024

### Civic engagement

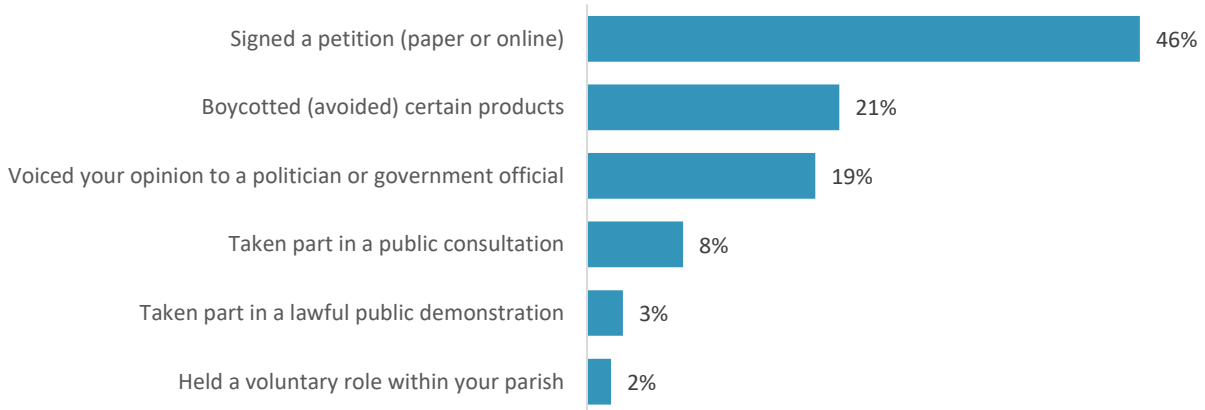
**Figure 7.8: More than two-fifths of adults had volunteered in the past year**  
Proportion of adults that have volunteered in different areas in the last 12 months  
(Respondents could select more than one)



Overall, more than two-fifths (43%) of adults had volunteered in the previous 12 months; this is an increase from 2022 when 35% of adults had volunteered, returning to similar levels from pre-pandemic (45% in 2017).

**Figure 7.9: Nearly half of adults had signed a petition in the last year**

Proportion of adults who have taken part in particular civic activities in the last 12 months  
(Respondents could select more than one)



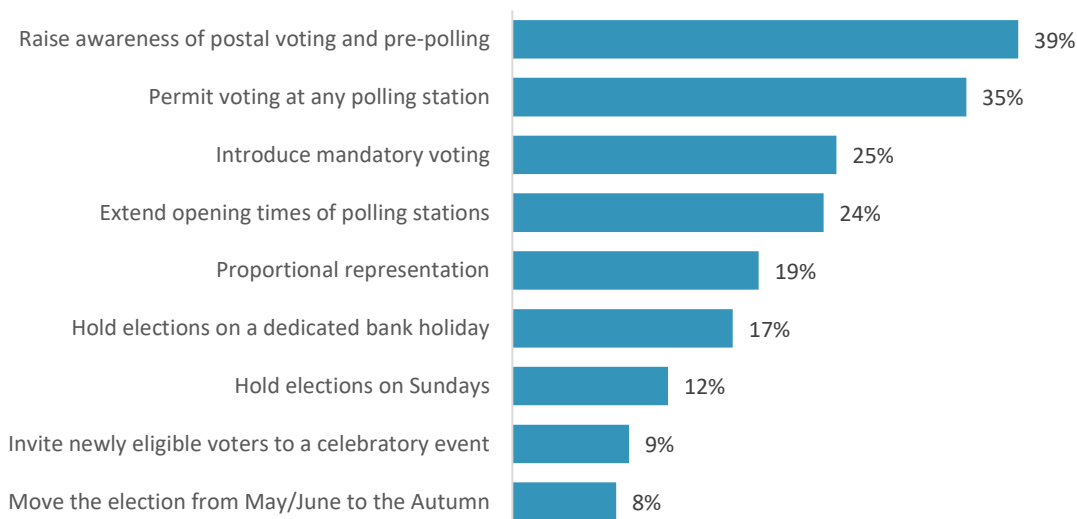
Nearly three-fifths (58%) of adults had taken part in at least one of the civic activities in the last 12 months – an increase since 2022 (50%). When including volunteering (Figure 7.8), this proportion increased to 71%.

**Voting**

Adults were given a list of suggestions to increase voter turnout and were asked to select up to three that they thought should be introduced.

**Figure 7.10: Raise awareness of postal voting and pre-polling was the most selected option to increase voter turnout**

Which of the following do you think should be introduced to increase voter turnout?  
(Respondents could select up to 3 options)

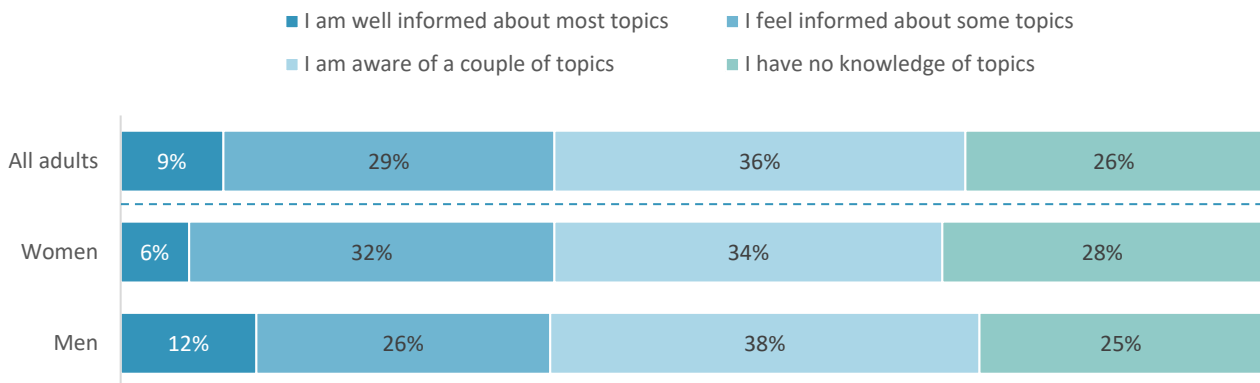


The two most popular options, selected by over a third of adults, were:

- raise awareness of postal voting and pre-polling
- permit voting at any polling station

**Figure 7.11: Men were more likely to feel well informed about debate topics than women**

To what extent do you feel informed about the topics being debated by the States Assembly over the last 12 months?



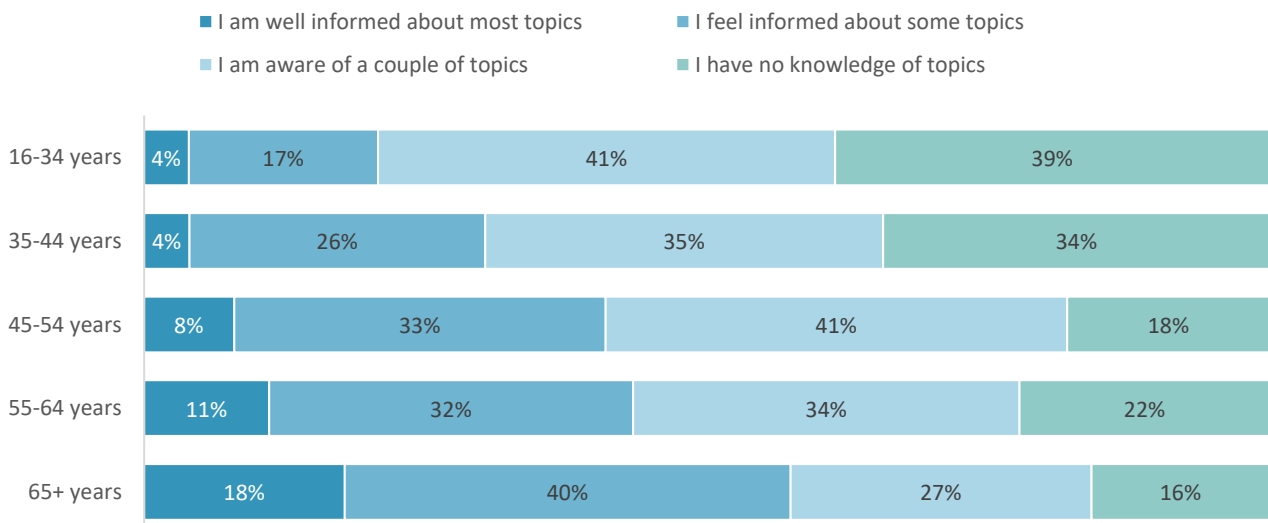
Twice the proportion of men (12%) than women (6%) felt well informed about most debate topics in the States Assembly.

Adults were more likely to say they had no knowledge of debate topics if:

- they had not lived in the island for 5 years – 39% of adults living in the island for less than 5 years said they had no knowledge compared to 25% of adults who had lived in Jersey for 5 or more years
- they identified as Portuguese or Madeiran – half (50%) of Portuguese or Madeiran adults had no knowledge compared to one in five (22%) British adults
- they had no formal educational qualifications – 39% of adults with no qualifications had no knowledge compared with 18% of adults with a higher educational qualification
- they were younger – see Figure 7.12

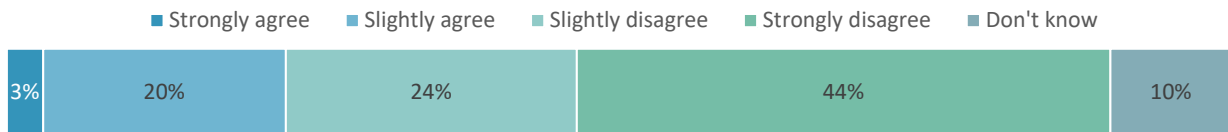
**Figure 7.12: The proportion of adults who were well informed about debate topics increased with age**

To what extent do you feel informed about the topics being debated by the States Assembly over the last 12 months, by age bracket





**Figure 7.13: Two-thirds of adults disagreed that they could influence decisions that affect Jersey**  
 How much do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions that affect Jersey?



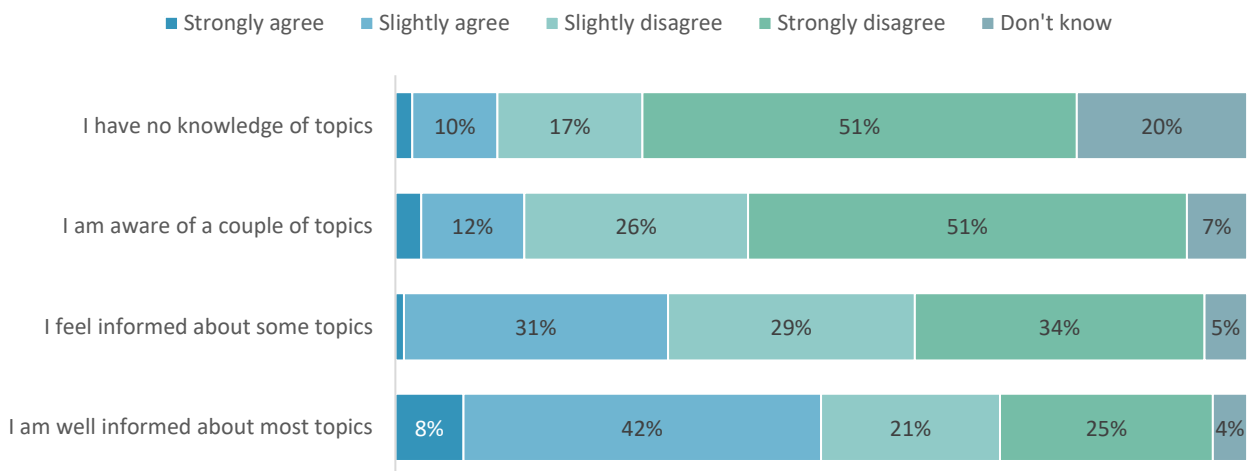
Two-thirds (67%) of adults disagreed that they could influence decisions that affect Jersey.

Adults were more likely to agree with the statement if:

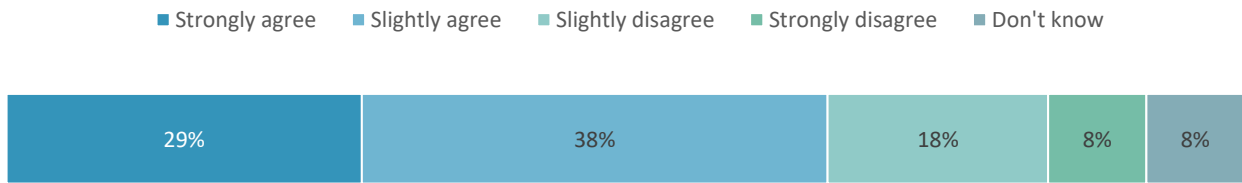
- they had higher educational qualifications – a third (32%) agreed compared to 16% of adults with no formal qualifications
- they had high trust in the States Assembly – half (51%) of adults who rated their trust in the States Assembly as 9 or above agreed they could influence decisions compared to 8% of adults who rated their trust as 2 or lower (see Chapter 8)
- they were well informed about debate topics – see Figure 7.14

**Figure 7.14: Adults who were well informed about debate topics were more likely to agree they could influence decisions that affect Jersey**

How much do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions that affect Jersey?, by how informed they were about debate topics



**Figure 7.15: Two-thirds of adults agreed that Jersey is the right place to build their career and life**  
 How much do you agree or disagree that Jersey is the right place to build your career and life?



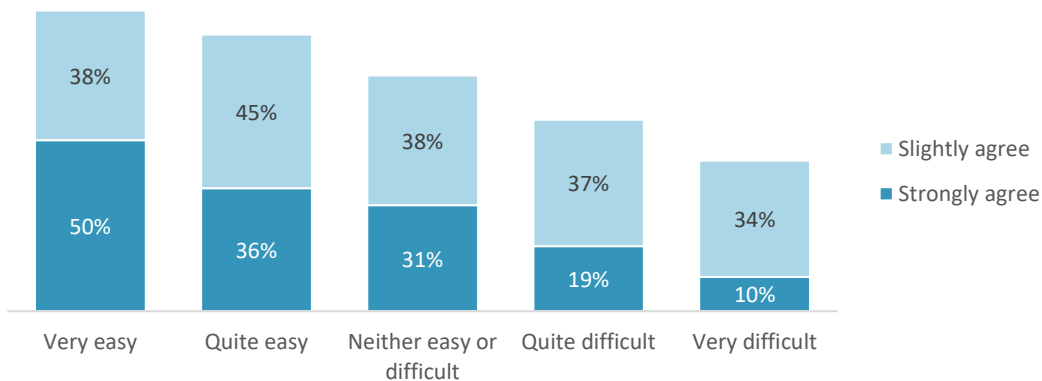
Two-thirds (67%) of adults agreed that Jersey is the right place to build their career and life; this is an increase from 2023 when 62% of adults agreed with the statement.

Adults were more likely to agree if:

- they were older – 37% of adults aged 65 and over strongly agreed compared to 22% of adults aged 16 to 34
- they lived in a detached house – 38% of adults who lived in a detached house strongly agreed compared to 17% of adults who lived in a bedsit
- they did not have a long-term illness – a third (32%) of adults without a disability agreed that Jersey was the right place for the life and career compared to a fifth (22%) of adults with a long-term disability
- they found it easy to cope financially – see Figure 7.16

**Figure 7.16: Fewer than half of adults who found it very difficult to cope financially agreed that Jersey is the right place to build their career and life**

Proportion of adults who agreed that Jersey is the right place to build their career and life, by ability to cope financially



# TRUST AND COMMUNITY

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



The **States Assembly** was the **least trusted** institution



**57%** of adults trusted the **States of Jersey Police** to take **violence against women and girls** seriously



**Men** were more likely than **women** to trust institutions to take **violence against women and girls** seriously



**90%** of adults agreed they understood the term **'safeguarding'**



**52%** of adults agreed people with **disabilities** are **treated fairly** in Jersey



A third (**35%**) of adults felt **too little** was being done to address **accessibility** in Jersey



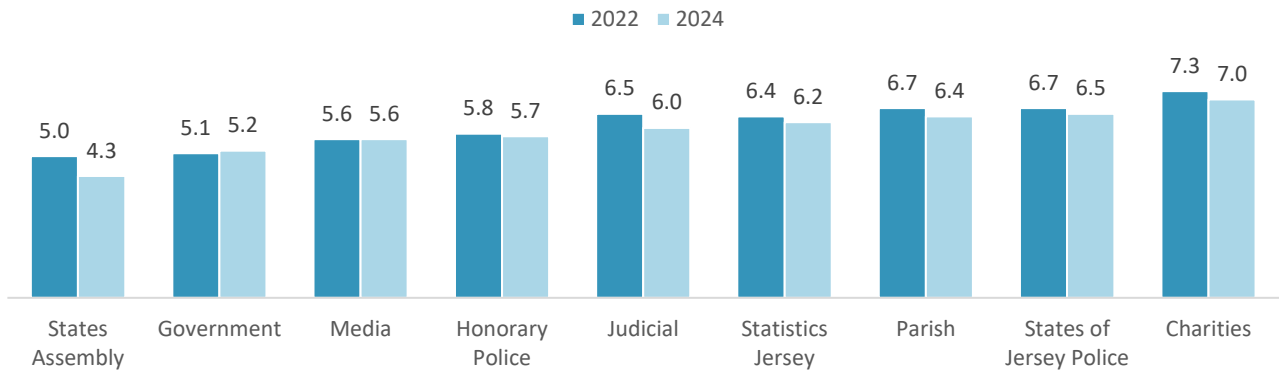
## Chapter 8: Trust and community

### Trust in institutions

A series of questions asked how much people trusted a range of civic or other community institutions. Adults were asked to rate their trust on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is ‘not at all’ and 10 is ‘completely’.

**Figure 8.1: Average trust has gone down for nearly all institutions since 2022**

Average (mean) score of how much people trust the following institutions, 2022 and 2024 (1 = do not trust at all; 10 = trust completely)

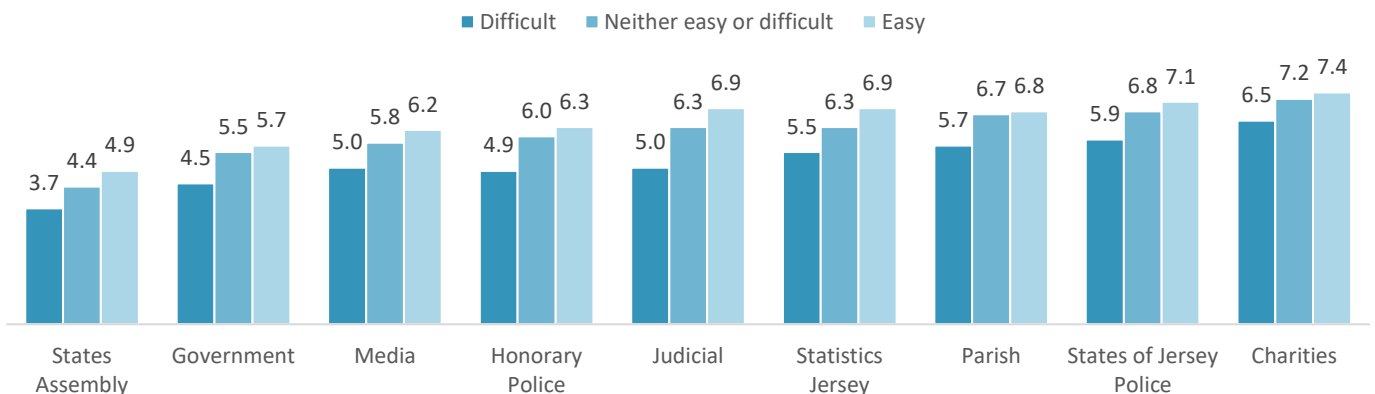


The key findings were:

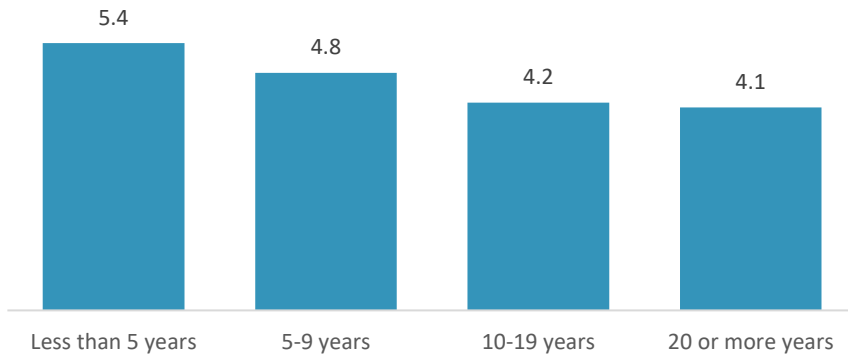
- Jersey charities were scored as the most trustworthy institution with an average rating of 7.0 out of 10.0 in 2024
- on the other hand, the States Assembly was the least trusted institution with an average rating of 4.3 in 2024
- the States Assembly saw the greatest drop in trust since the last time the question was asked in 2022; the average rating decreased from 5.0 in 2022 to 4.3 in 2024
- only Government departments saw an increase in their average trust rating since 2022, increasing from 5.1 to 5.2 although this is not statistically significant

**Figure 8.2: Adults who found it easy to cope financially had higher trust in all institutions**

Average (mean) score of how much people trust the following institutions, by ability to cope financially



**Figure 8.3: The longer adults had been resident in Jersey, the less trust they had in the States Assembly**  
Average (mean) score of how much people trust the States Assembly, by years continuous resident

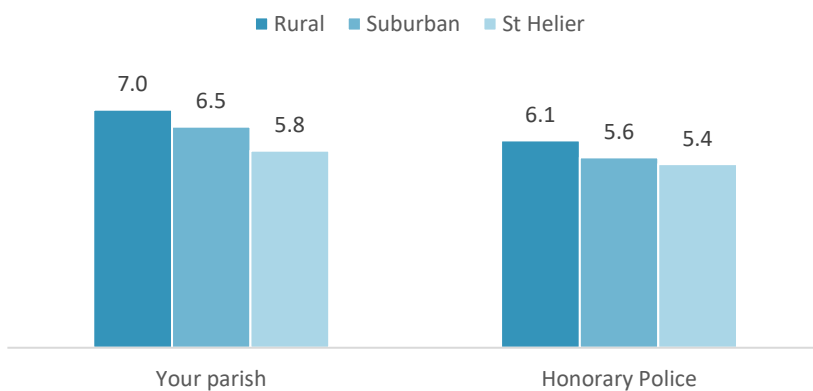


Other notable findings included:

- trust in the States Assembly decreased the longer a respondent had been resident in Jersey – adults who had lived in Jersey for less than 5 years gave an average rating of 5.4 compared to an average rating of 4.1 for adults who had lived in the island for 20 or more years
- trust in the Honorary Police increased with age – from an average score of 4.9 for adults aged 16 to 34 to a rating of 6.5 for adults aged 65 and over
- trust in the judicial system differed with tenure – adults living in non-qualified accommodation gave an average rating of 6.5, while adults living in social rental accommodation gave an average rating of 4.6

Two of the listed institutions were parish specific.

**Figure 8.4: Adults living in rural parishes had greater trust in their parish and in the Honorary Police**  
Average (mean) score of how much people trust their parish and the Honorary Police, by parish type

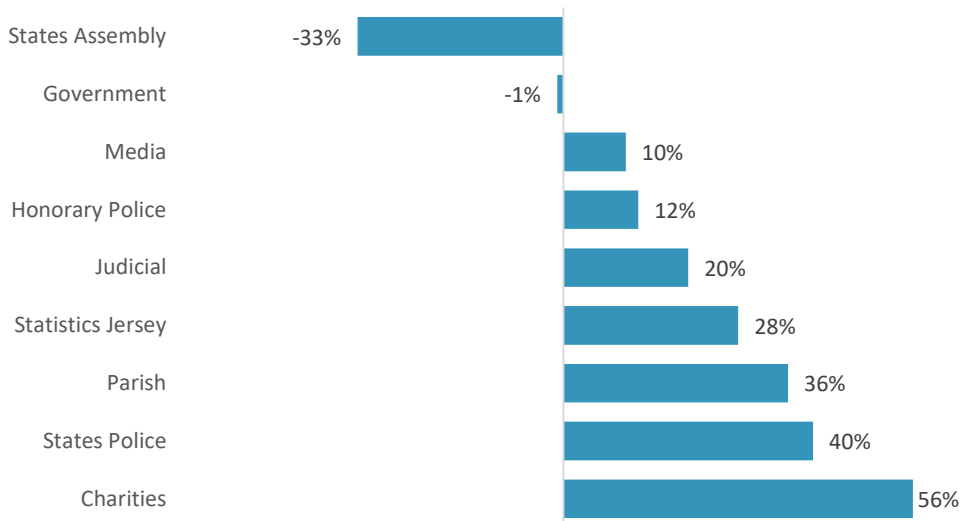


St Helier was the least trusted parish (5.8) while St John was the most trusted (7.7).

Another way trust in institutions can be explored is by looking at their net rating. This is the difference in the proportion of adults who gave a score of 7 to 10, minus the proportion of adults who gave a score of 1 to 4.

**Figure 8.5: The States Assembly and Government departments had a negative net trust rating**

Net trust rating in the following institutions  
(Proportion who scored 7-10 minus proportion who scored 1-4)

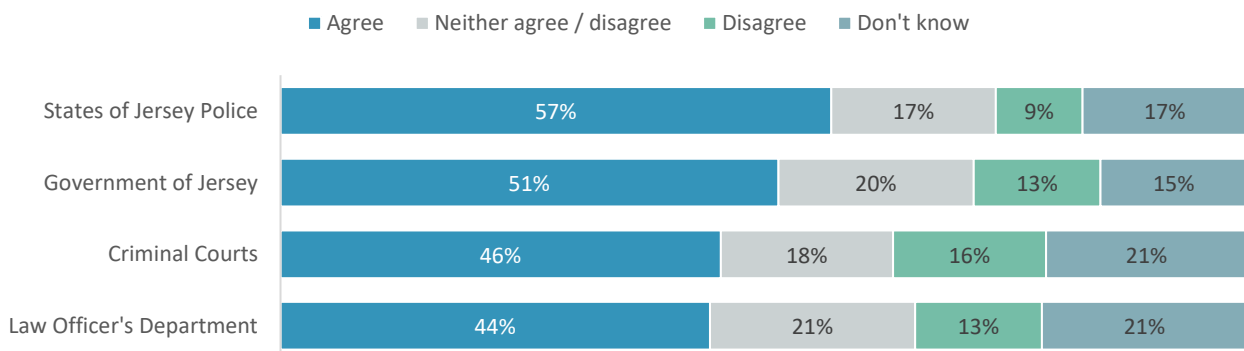


The States Assembly and Government departments were the only two institutions to have a negative net trust rating (i.e. more people gave them a low trust rating than a high trust rating).

### Violence against women and girls (VAWG)

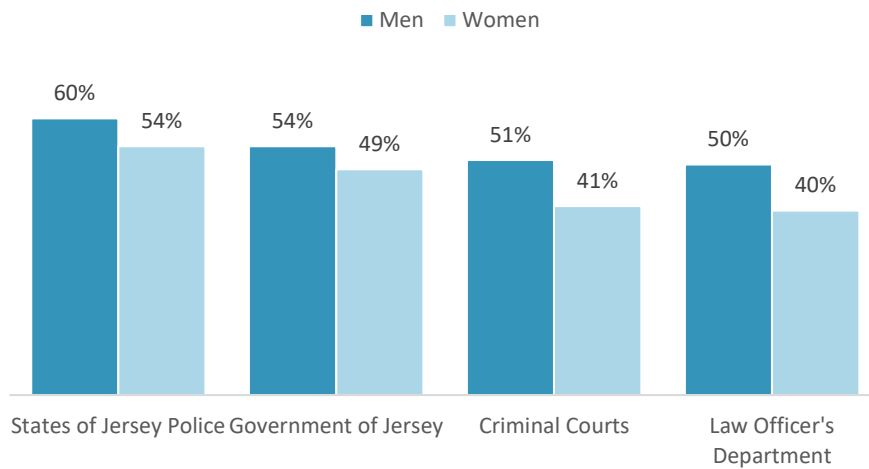
**Figure 8.6: The States of Jersey Police were the most trusted institution to take VAWG seriously**

To what extent do you agree that the following institutions take violence against women and girls seriously?



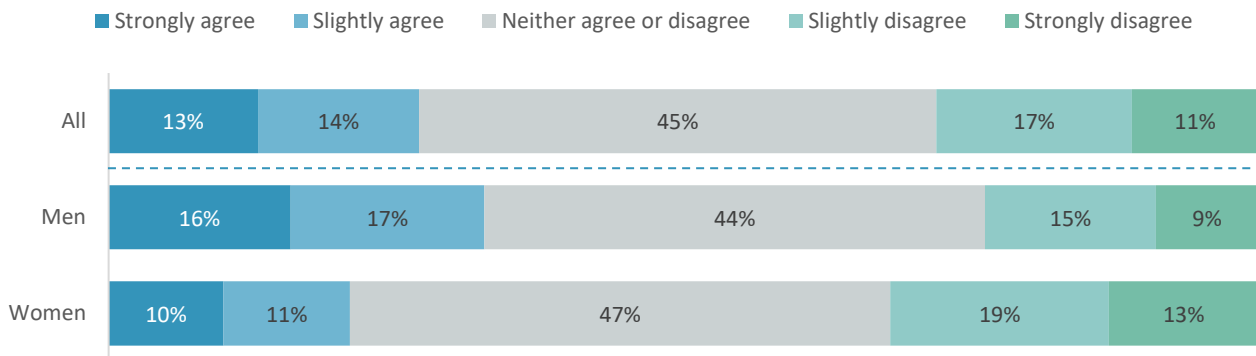
More than half of adults trusted the States of Jersey Police (57%) and the Government of Jersey (51%) to take violence against women and girls seriously.

**Figure 8.7: Men were more likely than women to trust institutions to take VAWG seriously**  
 Proportion of adults who agree that the following institutions take violence against women and girls seriously, by sex



Trust to take violence against women and girls seriously was higher for men than women for all institutions. Trust was lower for younger adults: adults aged 16 to 34 years had the lowest trust levels for all four institutions.

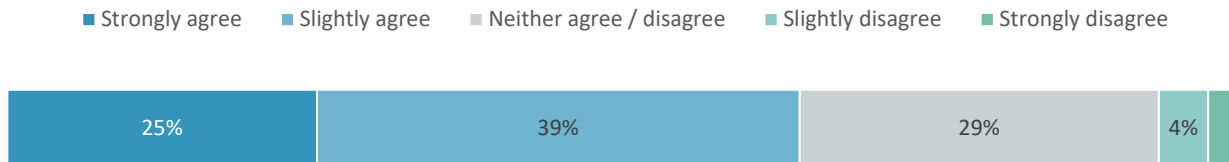
**Figure 8.8: Men were more likely to agree online forms of violence are taken as seriously as offline forms**  
 “Online forms of violence against women and girls are taken as seriously as when it happens offline”



Overall, around a quarter (27%) of adults agreed that online forms of violence are taken as seriously as offline forms.

**Figure 8.9: Nearly two-thirds of adults felt VAWG involving physical violence was taken more seriously than those not involving physical violence**

“Violence against women and girls involving physical violence is taken more seriously than those that do not involve physical violence or harm”



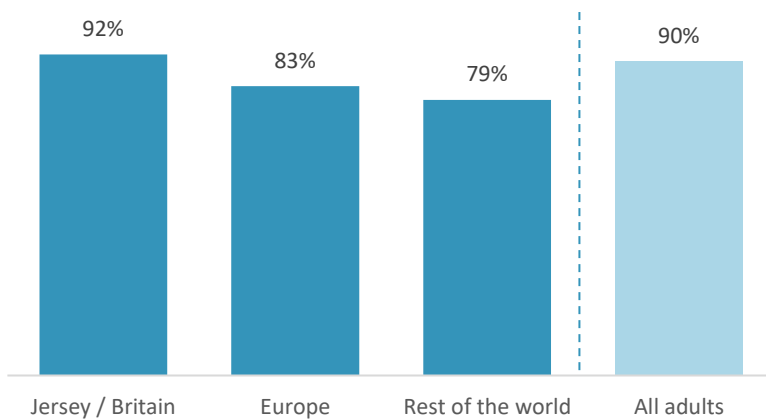
Overall, around two-thirds (64%) of adults agreed that VAWG involving physical violence is taken more seriously than those not involving physical violence.

Younger adults were more likely to agree VAWG involving physical violence is taken more seriously; but less likely to agree online forms of violence are taken as seriously as offline forms.

### Safeguarding

**Figure 8.10: Nine-tenths of adults reported that they understood the term ‘safeguarding’**

Do you understand what is meant by the term ‘safeguarding’ in relation to children and adults?, by place of birth



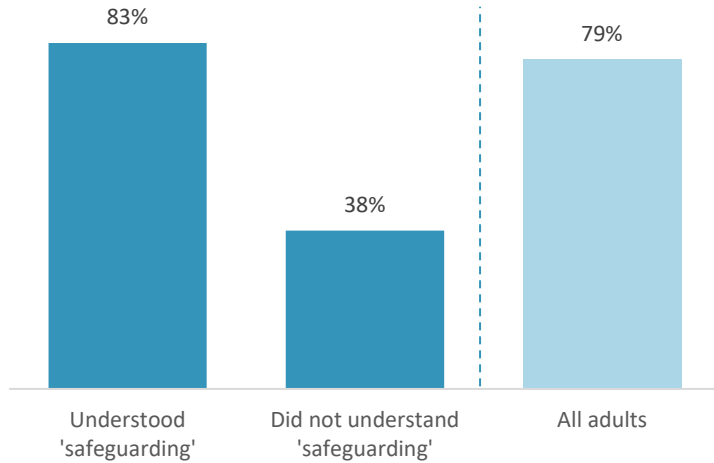
Overall, nine-tenths (90%) of adults reported that they understood what is meant by the term ‘safeguarding’. Adults were more likely to report they understood the term if:

- they lived in a household with children – 94% compared to 89% living in a household without children
- they had volunteered in the last 12 months – 95% compared to 86% of adults who hadn’t volunteered



**Figure 8.11: Adults who understood the term ‘safeguarding’ were more likely to know what to do if someone was at risk of abuse or exploitation**

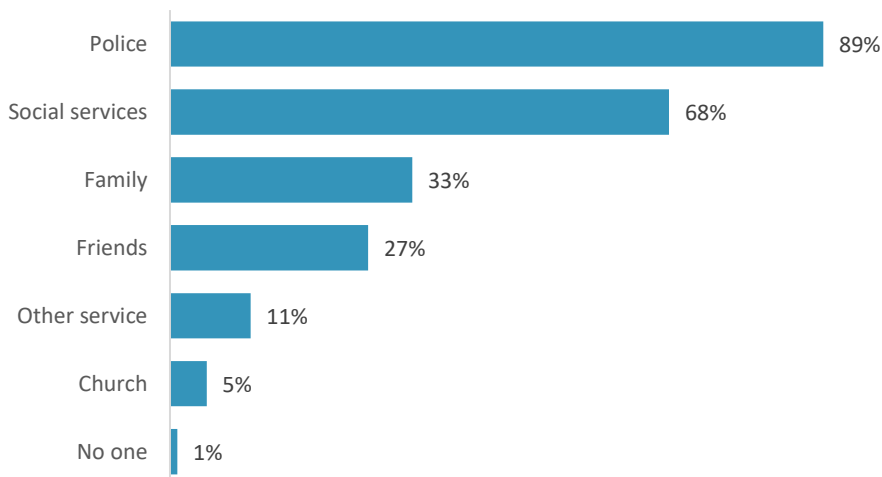
Proportion of adults who knew what to do if someone they knew was at risk of abuse or exploitation, by whether they understood the term ‘safeguarding’



Overall, four-fifths (79%) of adults would know what to do if someone they knew was at risk of abuse or exploitation; this reduced to two-fifths (38%) of adults who did not understand the term ‘safeguarding’.

**Figure 8.12: Nine-tenths of adults would tell the Police if they knew someone at risk of abuse/exploitation**

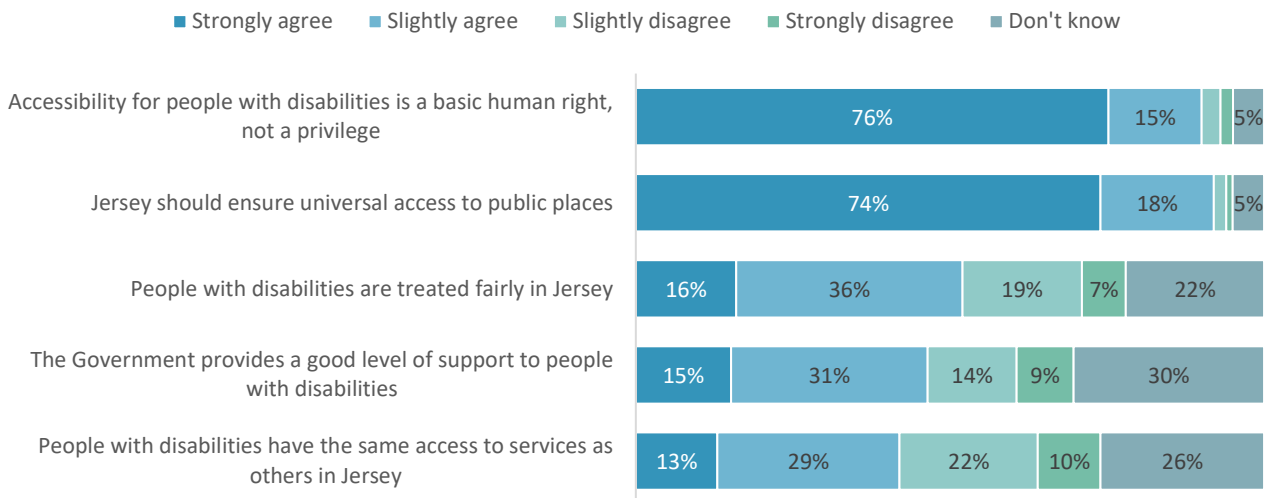
Who would you tell? (Adults who knew what to do if someone was at risk of abuse or exploitation) (Respondents could select more than one)



### Disability and inclusion

**Figure 8.13: A quarter of adults disagreed people with disabilities are treated fairly in Jersey<sup>17</sup>**

Please rate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements

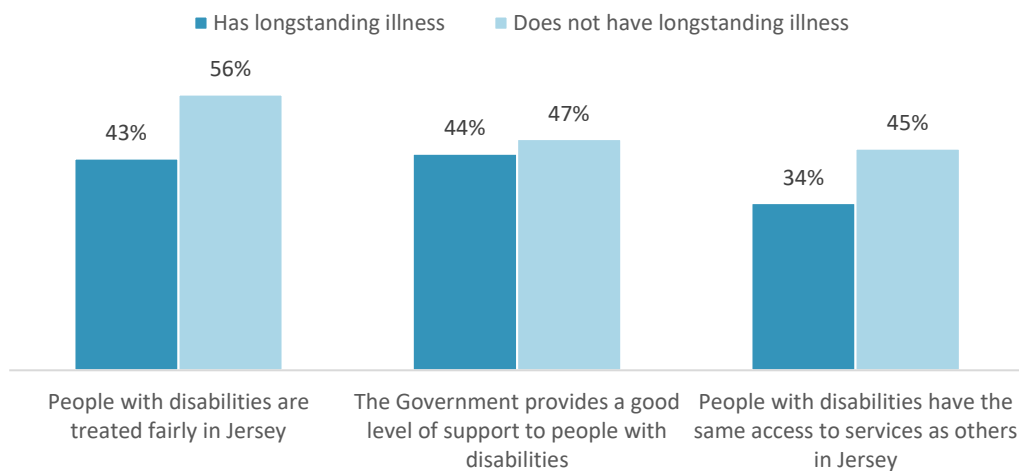


The key findings were:

- three-quarters of adults strongly agreed that accessibility for people with disabilities is a human right (76%) and that Jersey should ensure universal access to public places (74%)
- half (52%) of adults agreed people with disabilities are treated fairly in Jersey
- two-fifths (41%) of adults agreed that people with disabilities have the same access to services as others in Jersey, but a further third (33%) disagreed with the statement
- more women than men agreed with the first two statements, while more men than women agreed with the final three

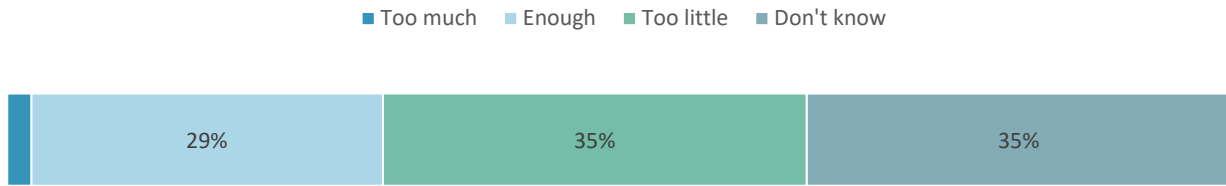
**Figure 8.14: Adults with a longstanding illness generally had a different perspective on life with a disability**

Proportion of adults who agreed with each of the statements, by whether they have a longstanding illness



<sup>17</sup> By disability we mean any physical or mental health conditions that last or are expected to last 12 months or more and reduce a person’s ability to carry out day-to-day activities.

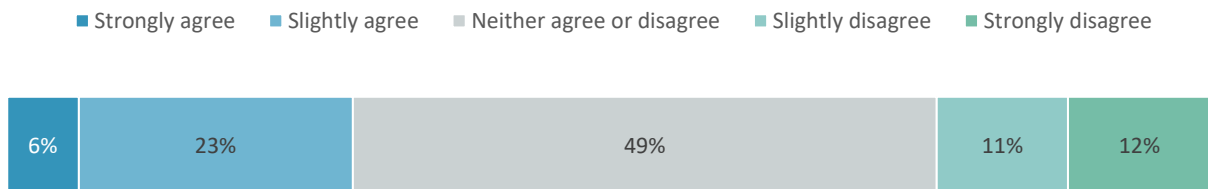
**Figure 8.15: More than a third of adults felt too little was being done to address accessibility issues in Jersey**  
Overall, how much would you say is being done to address issues of accessibility in Jersey?



More than a third (35%) of adults felt too little was being done to address issues of accessibility in Jersey; this increased to 44% of adults with a longstanding illness.

**Figure 8.16: More than a quarter of adults agreed there was a lot of prejudice towards people with disabilities in Jersey**

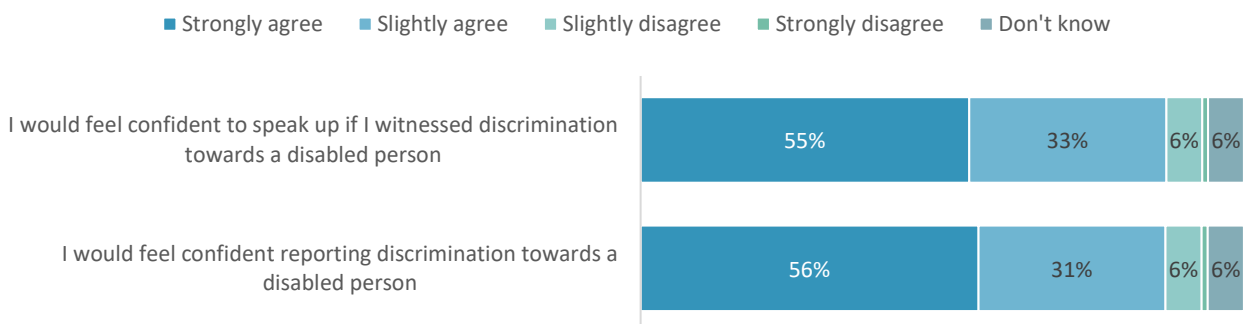
“There is a lot of prejudice towards people with disabilities in Jersey”



More than a quarter (29%) of adults agreed there was a lot of prejudice towards people with disabilities in Jersey; this increased to 38% of adults with a longstanding illness.

**Figure 8.17: Nearly nine-tenths of adults would feel confident to speak up and report discrimination towards a disabled person**

Please rate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements



# DATA PROTECTION

**17%** of adults **didn't** take any **precautions** when using **public Wi-Fi**



**24%** of adults **didn't use public Wi-Fi** at all



**Four-fifths (80%)** of adults were **concerned** about the **security** of their **personal information** when making **transactions online**



**Half (49%)** of adults **agreed companies do enough** to let them **know** about their **data collection practices**



**Three-quarters (72%)** of adults were **concerned** about the **potential implications** of **emerging technologies** such as facial recognition



## Chapter 9: Data protection

### Concerns about data security

**Figure 9.1: Four-fifths of adults were concerned about the security of their personal information when making transactions online**

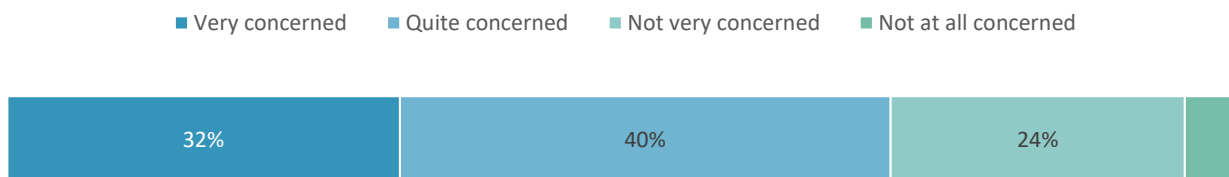
How concerned are you about the security of your personal information when making transactions online?



Overall, four-fifths (80%) of adults were very or quite concerned about the security of their personal information when making transactions online.

**Figure 9.2: Nearly three-quarters of adults were worried about the security of their personal information when using public Wi-Fi**

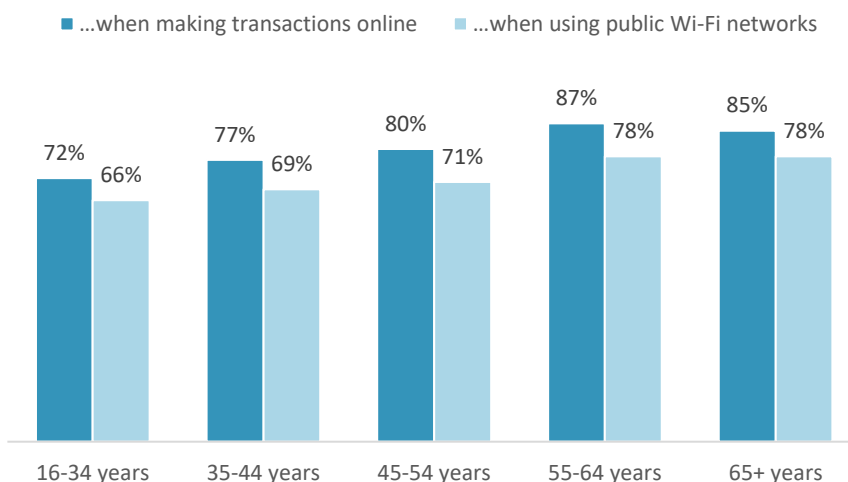
To what extent are you worried about the security of your personal information when using public Wi-Fi networks in places like cafes, airports or hotels



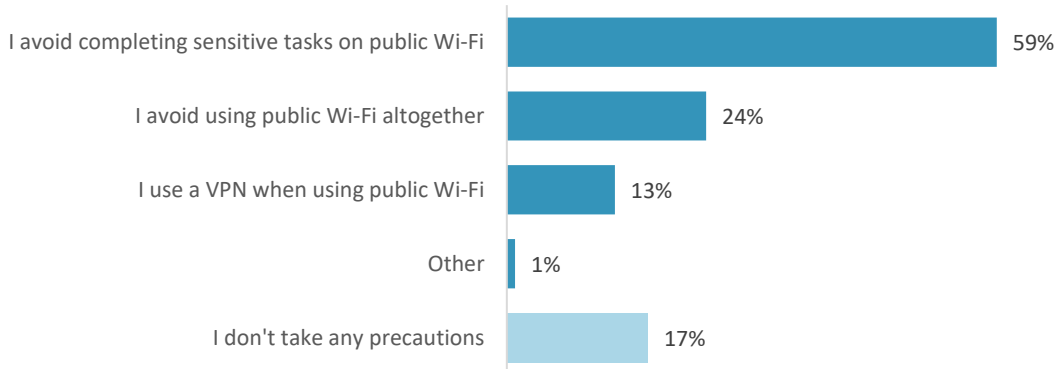
Overall, nearly three-quarters (72%) of adults were very or quite worried about the security of their personal information when using public Wi-Fi networks.

**Figure 9.3: Concern over data security generally increased with age**

Proportion of adults who were very or quite concerned/worried about the security of their personal information..., by age group



**Figure 9.4: One in six adults didn't take any precautions in relation to using public Wi-Fi networks**  
 Do you take any precautions in relation to using public Wi-Fi networks? (Respondents could select more than one)

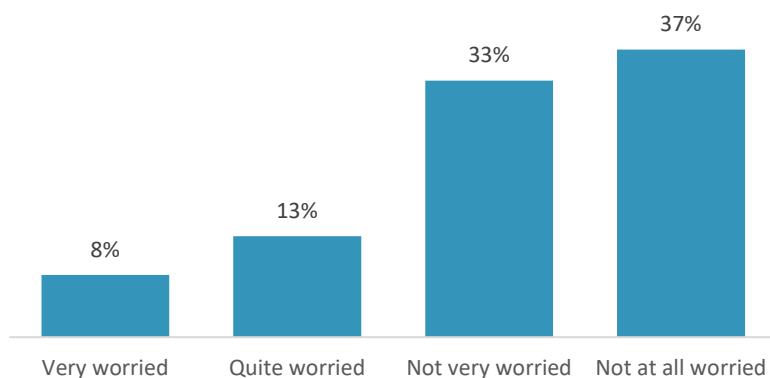


While three-fifths (59%) of adults avoided completing sensitive tasks on public Wi-Fi, one in six (17%) didn't take any precautions at all.

Adults were more likely not to take any precautions in relation to using public Wi-Fi if:

- they were younger – more than a fifth (22%) of adults aged 16 to 34 did not take any precautions compared to 12% of adults aged 65 and over
- they were less concerned about the security of their personal information – see Figure 9.5

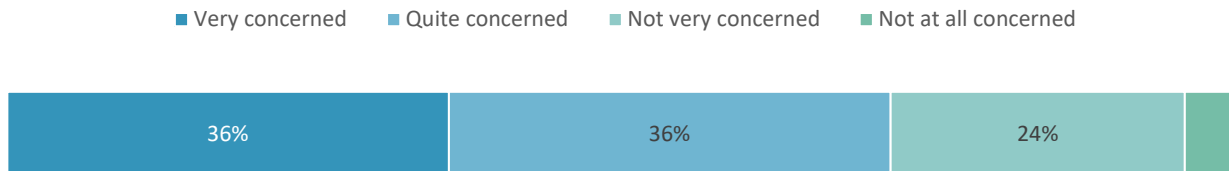
**Figure 9.5: Around 1 in 12 adults who were very worried about the security of their information did not take any precautions when using public Wi-Fi**  
 Proportion of adults who do not take any precautions when using public Wi-Fi, by concern over the security of personal information when using public Wi-Fi



Overall, less than a tenth (8%) of adults who were very worried about the security of their information took no precautions when using public Wi-Fi; this compared to more than a third (37%) of adults who were not at all worried.

### Figure 9.6: Three-quarters of adults were concerned about the implications of emerging technologies such as facial recognition

How concerned are you about the potential surveillance and privacy implications of emerging technologies such as facial recognition in public spaces?

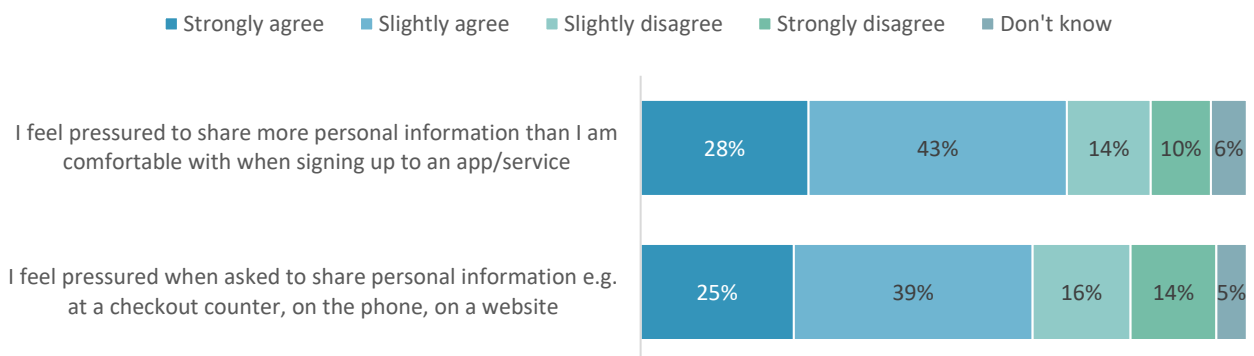


Overall, nearly three-quarters (72%) of adults were very or quite concerned about the potential implications of emerging technologies such as facial recognition.

## Data protection

### Figure 9.7: Over two-thirds of adults felt pressured to share more personal information than they were comfortable with when signing up to an app or service

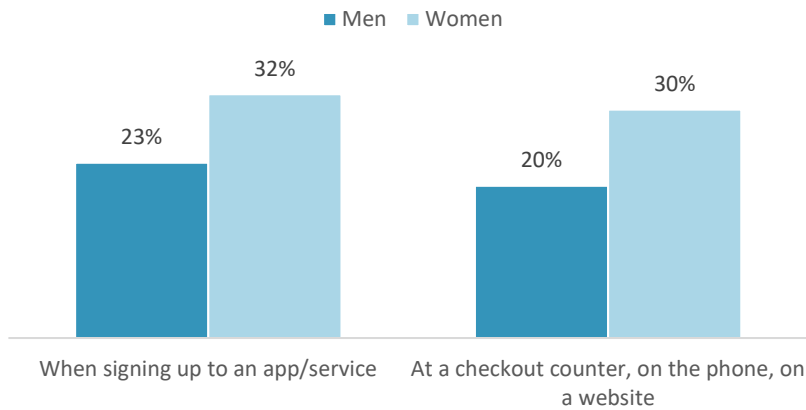
To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements?



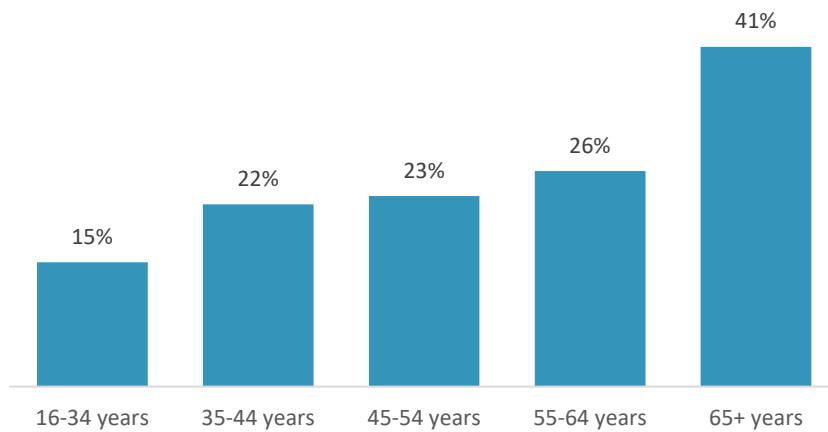
The key findings were:

- more than two-fifths (64%) of adults agreed they felt pressure to share personal information, such as at a checkout counter, on the phone or on a website
- over two-thirds (71%) of adults agreed they felt pressure to share more personal information than they were comfortable with when signing up to an app or service
- women were more likely than men to feel pressure in each circumstance – see Figure 9.8

**Figure 9.8: Women were more likely than men to feel pressure to share personal information**  
 Proportion of adults who strongly agreed they felt pressure to share personal information, by sex



**Figure 9.9: Adults aged 65 years and over were most likely to feel pressured to share personal information**  
 Proportion of adults who strongly agreed they felt pressured when asked to share personal information e.g. at a checkout counter, on the phone, on a website, by age group

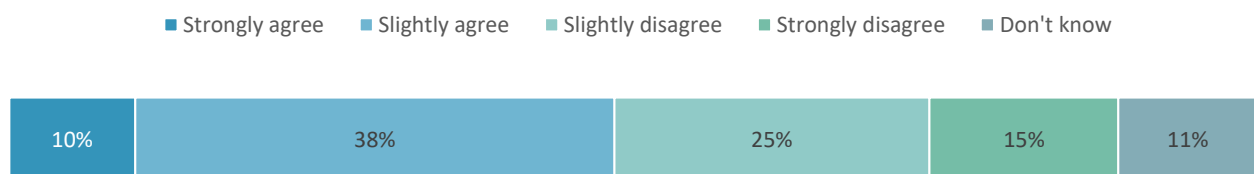


More than two-fifths (41%) of adults aged 65 and over strongly agreed that they felt pressure to share personal information.

Similar patterns were seen with the number of adults agreeing that they felt pressured to share more personal information than they were comfortable with when signing up to an app/service.

**Figure 9.10: Just under half of adults agreed companies do enough to let them know about their data collection practices**

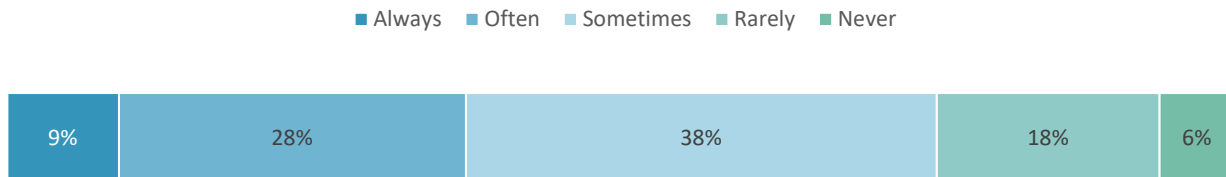
“Companies do enough to let me know about their data collection practices and privacy policies”



Overall, just under half (49%) of adults agreed that companies do enough to let them know about their data collection practices and privacy policies, while a further 40% disagreed.

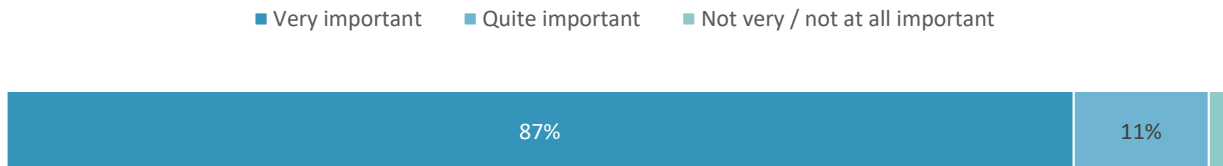


**Figure 9.11: A tenth of adults always felt compelled to share more information than they would prefer**  
 When filling out forms, how often do you feel compelled to share more personal information than you would prefer?



More than a third (38%) of adults always or often felt compelled to share more information than they would prefer when filling out forms.

**Figure 9.12: Nearly all adults felt it was important that companies had strong privacy measures**  
 How important is it to you that companies and organisations implement strong privacy measures to protect your personal information?

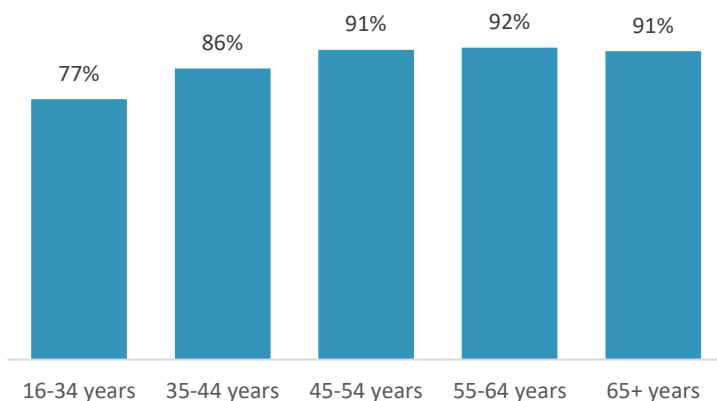


Overall, nearly all (98%) adults felt it was very or quite important that companies implement strong privacy measures to protect their personal information.

However, adults aged 16 to 34 years were less likely to feel this was very important – see Figure 9.13.

**Figure 9.13: Adults aged 16 to 34 years were less likely to feel it was very important that companies had strong privacy measures**

Proportion of adults who felt it was very important that companies implemented strong privacy measures, by age group



# DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY

**7 in 10 (71%)**  
households had a  
**landline...**



...94% had **broadband**  
...99% had a **mobile phone**

**28%** of adults were  
**aware** of the  
upcoming  
**3G and 2G**  
**switch off**



**Half (52%)** of adults said **cost** was the  
**most important** feature of a  
**broadband connection**



**86%** of adults used a **mobile app** or  
**social media** to make and receive **calls**



**£100**

**average** amount paid  
per month for **telecoms**



**16%** of households had  
**difficulty paying** for their  
**mobile phone** in the  
last 12 months



## Chapter 10: Digital connectivity

### Household connectivity

**Figure 10.1: Seven out of ten households in Jersey had a landline**

Proportion of households with a landline, broadband and mobile phone

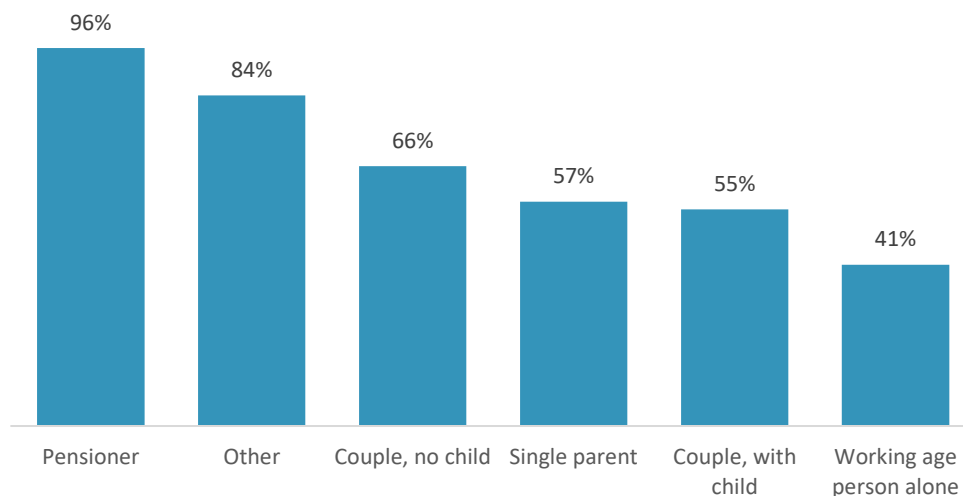


While nearly all (99%) households had a mobile phone, only seven out of ten (71%) had a landline. Since the last time the question was asked in 2019:

- the proportion of households with a landline has decreased from 83% to 71%
- the proportion of households with broadband has increased from 89% to 94%

**Figure 10.2: Nearly all pensioner households had a landline**

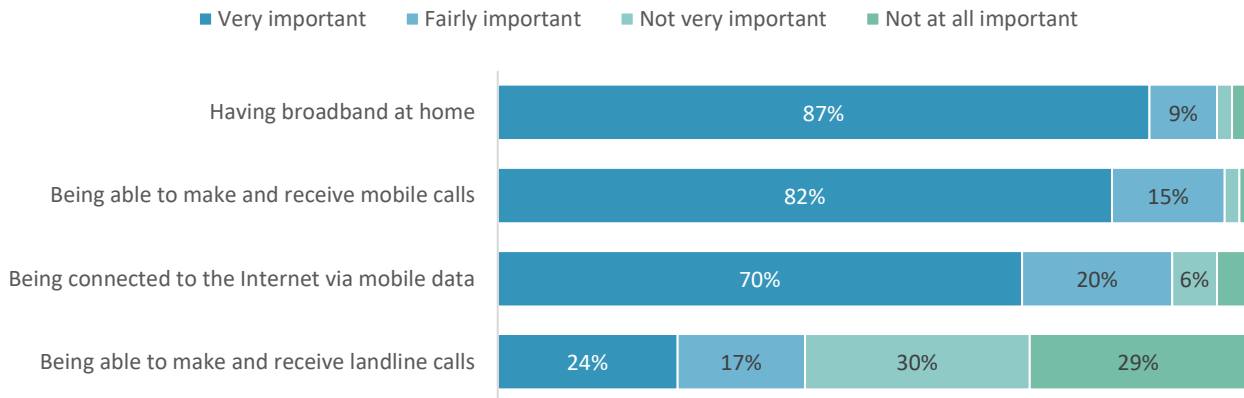
Proportion of households with a landline, by household type



The key findings were:

- while nearly all (96%) pensioner households had a landline, only two-fifths (41%) of working age people living alone had one
- owner occupiers were most likely to have both a landline (80%) and broadband (97%)
- four-fifths (83%) of households who found it very easy to cope financially had a landline, compared to three-fifths (58%) of households who found it very difficult

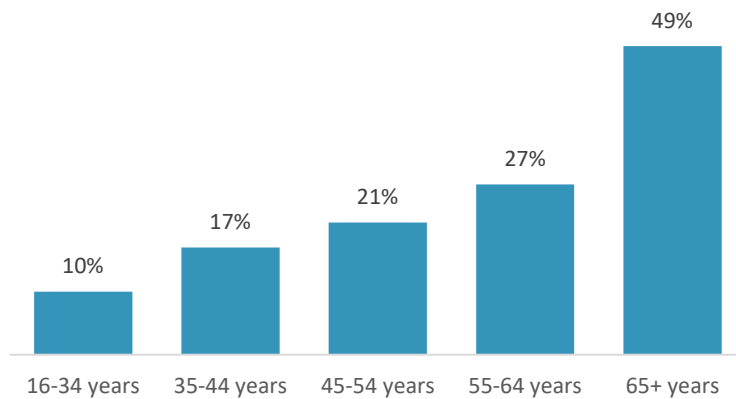
**Figure 10.3: A quarter of adults felt it was very important to be able to make and receive landline calls**  
How would you rate the importance of the following?



While nearly all adults felt it was fairly or very important to be able to make and receive mobile calls (98%) and to have broadband at home (97%), this decreased to 42% for making and receiving landline calls.

**Figure 10.4: Nearly half of adults aged 65 and over felt it was very important to be able to make and receive landline calls**

Proportion of adults who felt it was very important to be able to make and receive landline calls, by age group



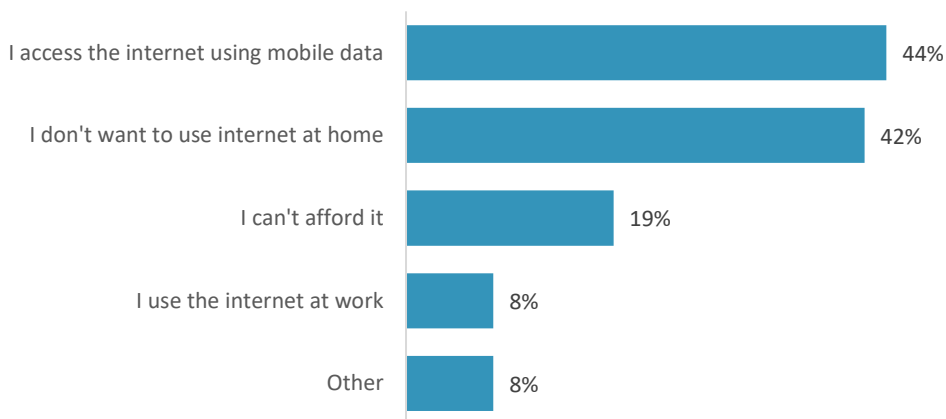
Adults aged 65 years and over were:

- more likely than other age groups to say it was very important to be able to make and receive landline calls (49%)
- less likely than other age groups to rate having broadband at home as very important (76%)
- less likely than other age groups to say being connected to the internet using mobile data was very important (51%)

## Broadband

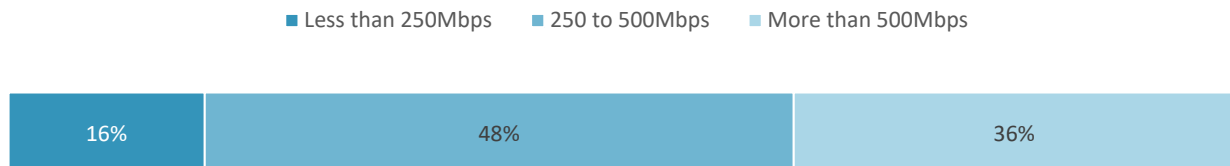
**Figure 10.5: Accessing the internet via mobile data was the most common reason for not having broadband at home**

If your household does not have a broadband internet connection at home, why not?  
(Respondents could select more than one)



**Figure 10.6: Half of households reported having a broadband download speed of 250 to 500Mbps**

If your household has a broadband internet connection, what is your broadband download speed?  
(Excludes don't know responses)<sup>18</sup>



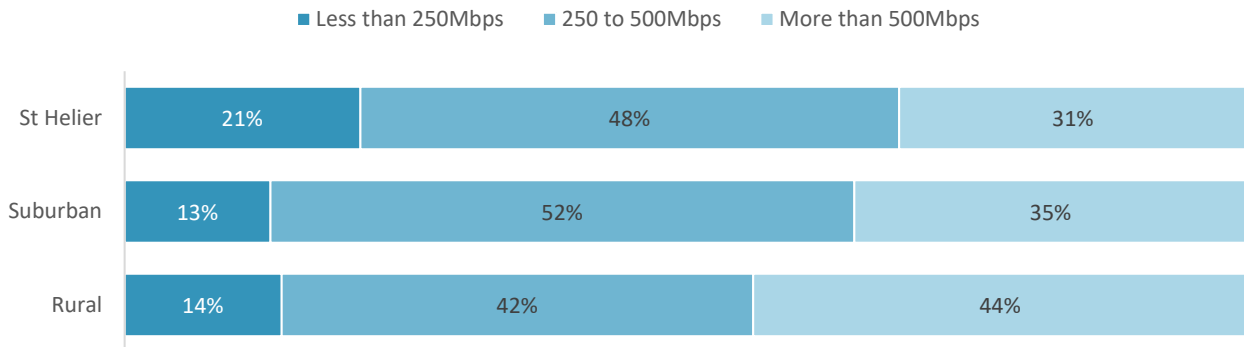
Overall, around half (48%) of households that knew their download speed reported having a broadband download speed of 250-500Mbps, with a further third (36%) having greater than 500Mbps.

Households generally reported having higher broadband download speeds if:

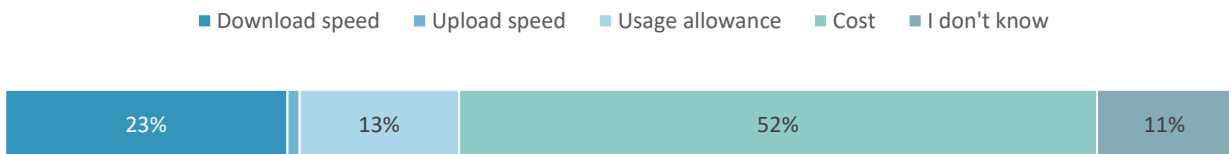
- they lived in a detached house – just under half (46%) reported having download speeds of greater than 500Mbps compared to a quarter (25%) of households living in a flat
- they found it easy to cope financially – 43% of households who found it easy to cope financially reported having download speeds of greater than 500Mbps compared to 32% of households who found it difficult
- they lived in a rural parish – see Figure 10.7

<sup>18</sup> The majority of households (64%) did not know what their broadband download speed was.

**Figure 10.7: Households living in rural parishes reported having higher broadband download speeds**  
 What is your broadband download speed?, by parish type

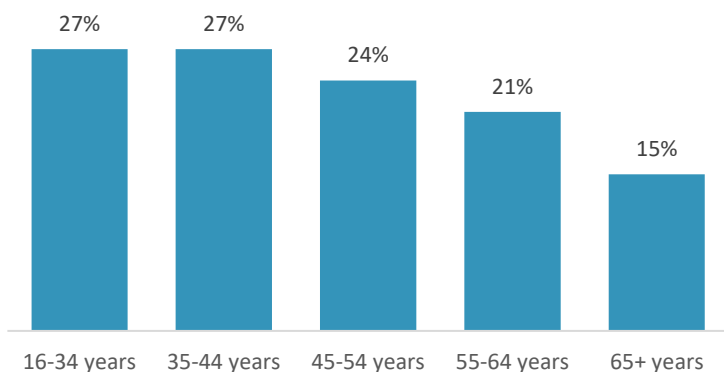


**Figure 10.8: Half of households said cost was the most important feature of a broadband connection**  
 If your household has a broadband internet connection, what is most important to you?



Just over half (52%) of adults stated cost was the most important feature of a broadband connection, while around a quarter (23%) stated download speed was most important to them.

**Figure 10.9: The importance of download speed decreased with age**  
 Proportion of adults who stated download speed was the most important feature of a broadband connection, by age group



The key findings were:

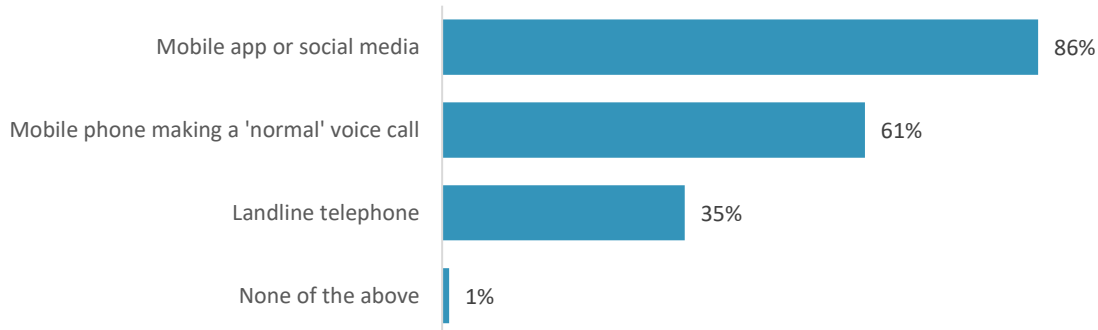
- the proportion of adults who rated download speed as the most important feature decreased with age
- men (30%) were more likely than women (17%) to rate download speed as the most important
- conversely, women (58%) were more likely than men (46%) to rate cost as the most important
- decreasing ability to cope financially correlated with a decreasing proportion of adults prioritising download speed, and an increasing proportion prioritising cost

## Devices

**Figure 10.10: Most adults primarily made and received voice calls through mobile apps or social media**

Which of these devices do you personally use to make and receive voice calls?

(Respondents could select more than one)

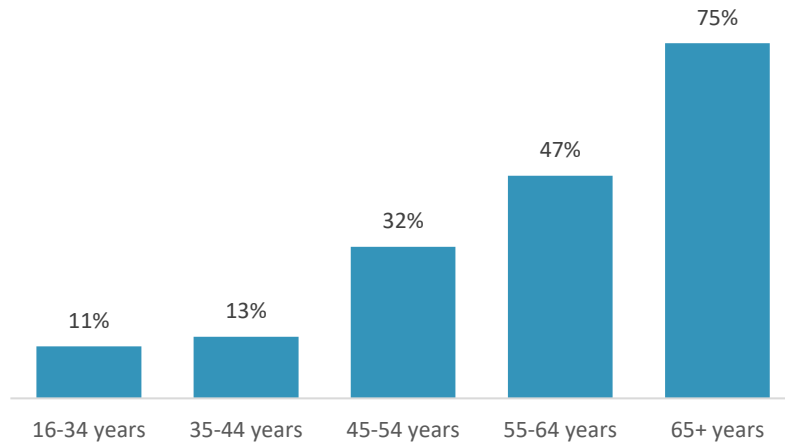


More than four-fifths (86%) of adults used a mobile app or social media to make and receive voice calls, while fewer than two-fifths (35%) used a landline.

The proportion of adults who used a landline to make and receive calls increased with age – see Figure 10.11.

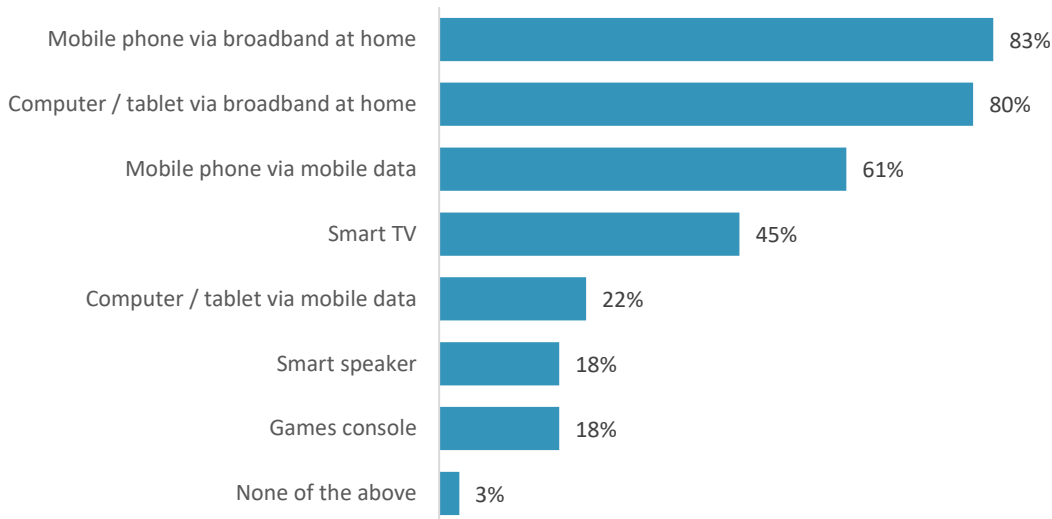
**Figure 10.11: The proportion of adults who used a landline telephone for voice calls increased with age**

Proportion of adults who make and receive voice calls using a landline telephone, by age group



**Figure 10.12: Mobile phones and computers / tablets were the most common ways of accessing the internet**

Which of these devices do you personally use for accessing the internet?  
(Respondents could select more than one)

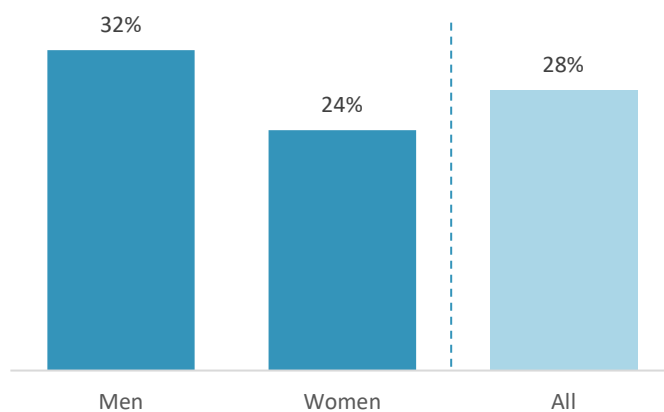


The key findings were:

- men (22%) were more likely than women (14%) to access the internet via a games console
- the proportion of adults using a games console to access the internet decreased with age from a third (35%) of adults aged 16 to 34 years to 3% of adults aged 55 and over
- more than a tenth (11%) of adults aged 65 and over used none of the devices to access the internet

**Figure 10.13: More men than women were aware of the upcoming 3G and 2G mobile network switch off**

Are you aware of the upcoming 3G and 2G mobile network switch off?, by sex<sup>19</sup>



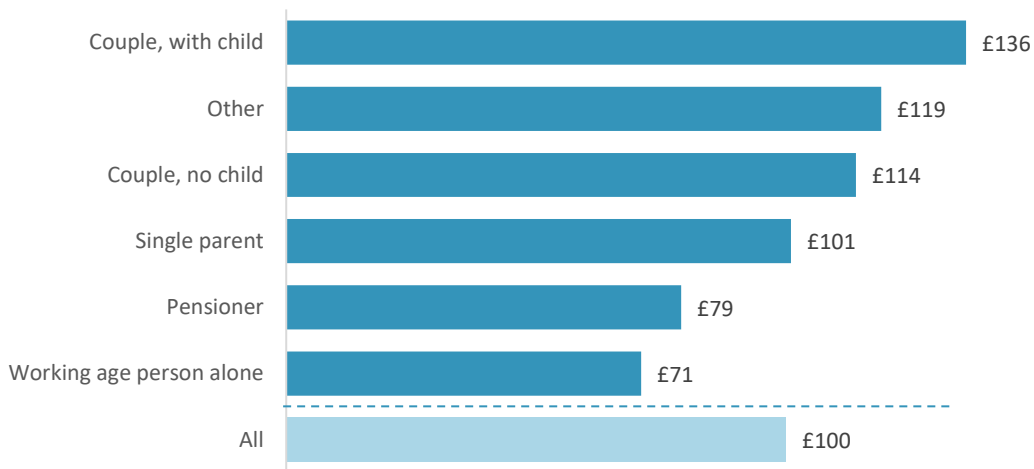
Overall, fewer than a third (28%) of adults were aware of the upcoming 3G and 2G mobile network switch off.

<sup>19</sup> Starting in 2025, the 3G and 2G network will begin to be switched off in the Channel Islands. From this point, mobile data services will only be able to be accessed with a 4G or 5G enabled device.



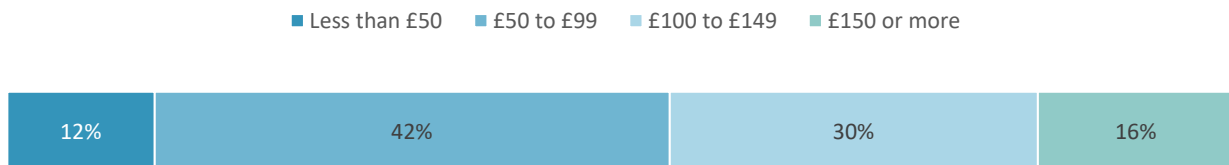
## Cost of connectivity

**Figure 10.14: Households paid an average of £100 per month for phone calls, broadband and mobile**  
Mean average monthly cost for phone calls, broadband internet and mobile phone, by household type



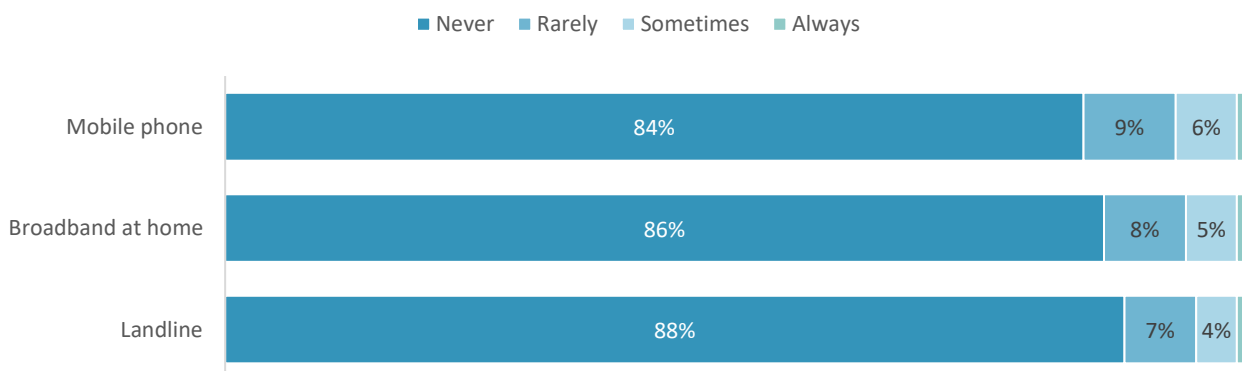
On average, couples with children had the highest monthly spend (£136) on phone calls, broadband and mobile, while working age people living alone had the lowest (£71).

**Figure 10.15: Around one in six households spent £150 or more per month on calls, broadband and mobile**  
Monthly household cost for phone calls, broadband and mobile



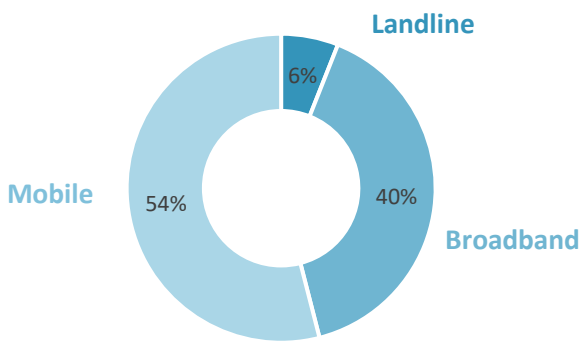
One in eight (12%) households spent less than £50 per month on calls, broadband and mobile.

**Figure 10.16: Around one in six households had difficulty paying for their mobile in the last 12 months**  
Due to a shortage of money, do you, or have you in the last 12 months had difficulty paying for your...

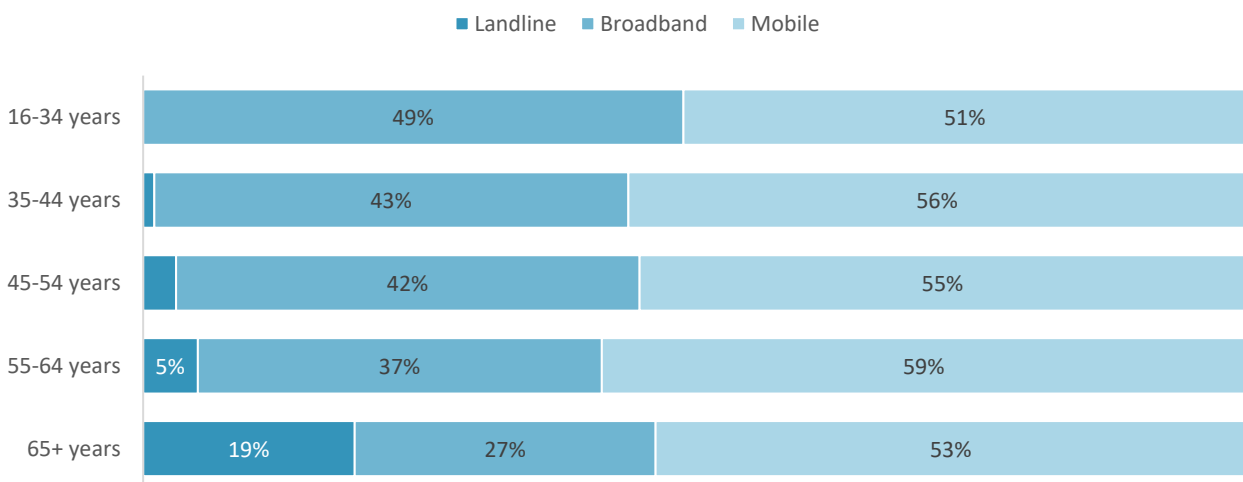


Between one in six and one in eight households had difficulty paying for their mobile phone (16%), broadband at home (14%) or landline (12%) at least sometimes in the last 12 months.

**Figure 10.17: More than half of adults would most want to keep their mobile phone**  
 If you were to have difficulty paying for services, which would you most want to keep?

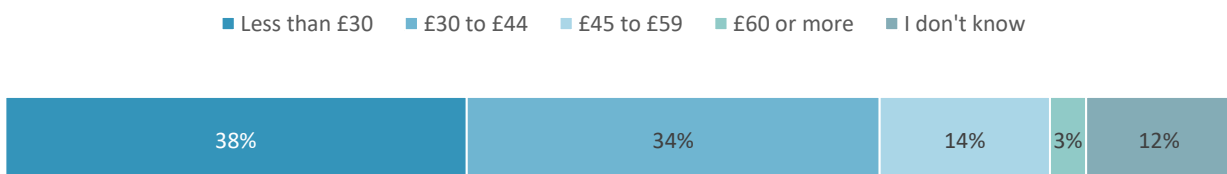


**Figure 10.18: Mobile was the preferred service to be kept for all age groups**  
 If you were to have difficulty paying for services, which would you most want to keep?, by age group



Adults aged 65 years and over were most likely to want to keep their landline (19%) compared to other age groups; however this proportion has decreased since 2019 (38%).

**Figure 10.19: Two-fifths of adults classified less than £30 as an affordable price for an internet connection**  
 What would you classify as an affordable price per month for an internet connection at home?



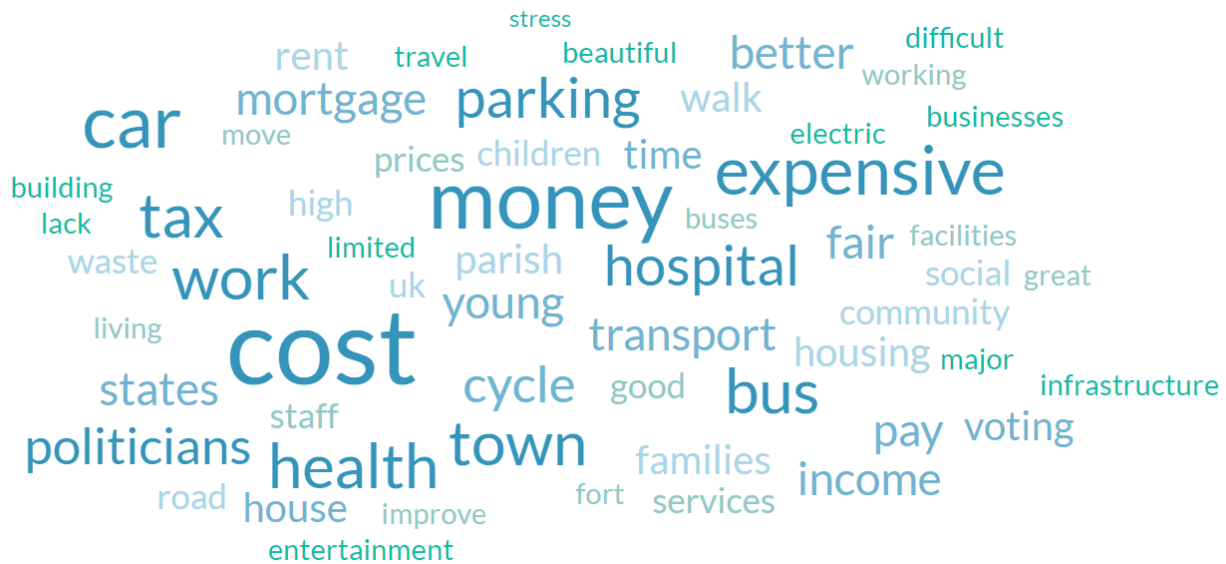
Nearly two-fifths (38%) of adults felt less than £30 per month was an affordable price for an internet connection at home.

## Annex

### Comments

All respondents were given the opportunity to provide comments in a free-text response box. The main themes are presented in the word cloud below.

Figure A1 – Word cloud of main themes from comments



- 261 respondents left a comment in the free-text response box
- 48 comments were made about the cost of living in Jersey, including the cost of housing
- 32 comments were made about ways to improve active travel and bus usage
- 27 comments cited concerns over the quality of healthcare and the new hospital
- 20 suggestions were made to improve the town centre, while 16 comments cited a lack of things to do in the Island

## Methodology

### Definitions

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

For results published by tenure:

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

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

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

### Rounding

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

### Low numbers

‘-’ signifies a blank cell

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

## Response rates and weighting

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

The overall response rate to the 2024 survey was 35%. However, the proportion of young adults who respond to surveys of this kind is often lower than the total response rate. To avoid over- or under-representation of these, and other, sub-groups of the population, the survey responses are weighted in proportion with the known whole population.

The response profile of this survey was compared against Census data from 2021 (just those aged 16 years or over and living in private households to correspond with the target population for this survey). The age profiles are shown in Table A1. As was expected, fewer younger people and more older people responded to the survey than their expected proportions in the total population. However, the table also shows that, overall, the differences are not large, with the largest weighting factor (i.e. the ratio of the proportion of that age category in the sample to that in the total population) being close to 3. The small weighting factors of Table A1 are good for a survey of this nature.

## Weighting

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

	2024 survey		2021 Census*		Implied weighting factor
	Respondents	Percent	Population	Percent	
Unspecified	31	2	-	-	1.00
16-34 years	114	9	21,798	26	2.81
35-44 years	170	14	14,630	17	1.27
45-54 years	183	15	15,794	19	1.27
55-64 years	281	23	14,704	17	0.77
65 years or over	467	37	17,816	21	0.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>1246</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>84,742</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.00</b>

\* aged 16 years or over and living in private households

Looking at response distributions for sex and tenure indicated that the responses should be weighted across the three dimensions of age, sex and tenure. This was possible using the Census 2021 population data. This resulted in, for example, women aged 16-34 years living in owner-occupied accommodation having a weight of 1.90, while men aged 65 years or over living in States, parish or housing trust rental accommodation had a weight of 0.77.

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

## Weighted responses rates

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

	Percent	
	2024 survey	Census 2021*
16-34 years	26	26
35-44 years	17	17
45-54 years	18	19
55-64 years	17	17
65 years or over	21	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\* aged 16 years or older and living in private households

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

	Percent	
	2024 survey	Census 2021*
Men	48	49
Women	52	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\* aged 16 years or older and living in private households

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

	Percent	
	2024 survey	Census 2021*
Owner-occupied	58	58
Qualified rent	23	23
Social rent	12	12
Non-qualified accommodation	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\* aged 16 years or older and living in private households

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

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

Table A5 – Parish profile of **weighted** survey response

	Percent	
Parish	2024 survey	Census 2021*
Grouville	5	5
St Brelade	11	11
St Clement	9	10
St Helier	40	35
St John	3	3
St Lawrence	6	5
St Martin	3	4
St Mary	1	2
St Ouen	3	4
St Peter	5	5
St Saviour	12	13
Trinity	4	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\* aged 16 or over and living in private households

## Fast Alcohol Screening Test (FAST)

The FAST Alcohol Screening Test comprises four questions:

- How often have you had six or more units if female, or eight or more if male, on a single occasion in the last year?
- How often in the last year have you failed to do what was normally expected of you because of your drinking?
- How often in the last year have you been unable to remember what happened the night before because you had been drinking?
- Has a relative, friend, doctor or other health-worker been concerned about your drinking or suggested that you cut down?

For each respondent a score between 0 and 4 was given for each response, the sum of which provides the FAST score (for full scoring system see the Jersey Alcohol profile report, 2023)

## Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI)

The PGSI Gambling Severity Index comprises three questions:

- In the last 12 months, how often have you bet more than you could really afford to lose?
- In the last 12 months, how often have people criticised your betting or told you that you had a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true?
- In the last 12 months, how often have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble?

For each respondent a score between 0 and 3 was given for each response, the sum of which provides the PGSI score (for full scoring system see the [UK Gambling Commission](#))

## Time Poverty

The Time Poverty classification is based on responses to the following question:

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

- Contact with family members living in this household or elsewhere
- Other social contact (not family)
- Hobbies / interests

Respondents who selected 'too little time' for all three areas were classified as 'very time poor'.

Respondents who selected 'too little time' for one or two areas were classified as 'somewhat time poor'.

Respondents who did not select 'too little time' for any of the areas were classified as 'time sufficient'.

## Confidence intervals – proportions

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

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

Under the sampling design implemented (simple random sampling without replacement)<sup>20</sup> the standard error on the estimate of a population proportion  $p$  is:

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

Where:

$n$  is the total number of respondents

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

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

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

### Adults

Using these formulae, the maximum statistical uncertainty on results in this report which refer to the whole adult population is  $\pm 2.8$  percentage points. This maximum uncertainty occurs when the survey result is 50%.

This means that for a question which gives a result of 50%, the 95% confidence interval is 47.2% to 52.8%.

**Put another way, it is 95% likely that a result published for the overall population is within  $\pm 2.8\%$  of the true population figure.**

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

- all adults:  $\pm 3\%$
- age group: between  $\pm 5\%$  (age 65+ years) and  $\pm 9\%$  (age 16-34 years)
- sex:  $\pm 4\%$  for women and  $\pm 4\%$  for men
- tenure: owner-occupiers  $\pm 3\%$ ; qualified rent  $\pm 6\%$ ; social rent  $\pm 9\%$ ;  
non-qualified accommodation  $\pm 16\%$
- parish: St Helier  $\pm 5\%$   
suburban: St Brelade, St Clement and St Saviour  $\pm 5\%$   
rural: (all other parishes)  $\pm 5\%$

again, this maximum uncertainty occurs when the survey result is 50%.

<sup>20</sup> In fact, the sampling design incorporated stratification by parish, with proportional allocation to the strata. The full estimated variance calculation under this design produces confidence intervals that are the same as those reported in this annex (derived using the simpler formalism), within the accuracy of percentage point ranges quoted to zero decimal places.



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

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

### Households

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

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

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

- all households:  $\pm 3\%$
- tenure: owner-occupiers  $\pm 3\%$ ; qualified rent  $\pm 6\%$ ; social rent  $\pm 9\%$ ;  
non-qualified accommodation  $\pm 16\%$ ; NOT owner-occupiers  $\pm 5\%$
- parish: St Helier  $\pm 5\%$ : suburban: St Brelade, St Clement and St Saviour  $\pm 5\%$ ;  
rural: (all other parishes)  $\pm 5\%$

## Confidence intervals – means

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

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

Where:

$n$  is the total number of respondents

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Means

All adults:

- contracted hours / hours worked:  $\pm 1$  hour
- job satisfaction  $\pm 0.1$
- positive wellbeing scores:  $\pm 0.1$
- anxiety wellbeing score:  $\pm 0.2$
- trust in institutions:  $\pm 0.1$

By age group:

- by age group – wellbeing scores:  $\pm 0.2$  to  $0.5$
- by age group – trust in institutions  $\pm 0.2$  to  $0.5$

By parish type

- by parish type – trust in institutions  $\pm 0.2$  to  $0.3$