

Report on the  
Jersey Annual Social Survey  
2006

States of Jersey Statistics Unit  
[www.gov.je/statistics](http://www.gov.je/statistics)

States   
of Jersey



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## Introduction

This report presents the results of the 2006 Jersey Annual Social Survey (JASS).

JASS was launched in 2005 to provide the means to collect and analyse detailed information on a wide range of social issues on an annual basis. This was an important step forward in the provision of official social statistics about Jersey as it allows everyone in the Island to have a better understanding of social issues and for policy to be made from a more informed standpoint. The success of JASS in 2005 meant that it is now an annual feature of the official statistics that are produced in Jersey and work is underway on the 2007 survey.

The survey has a set of core questions, which will be asked every year, along with a range of different topics determined by Departmental needs. The core questions cover population demographics, economic activity and household structure and are aimed at ensuring that change in key Censuses variables can be monitored annually. The topics covered in 2006 include Sunday trading, neighbourhood issues, Social Security benefits, school and public transport, health, energy and water use, recycling and quality of public services. The findings for each of these topics are reported in the individual chapters in the rest of the report.

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

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

- to provide benchmark data to measure change (for example: health status in Chapter 6; bus use in Chapter 5; and views on public services in Chapter 8);
- to provide information to assist the development of policy (for example the development of contributory benefits in Chapter 4); and
- to gauge public opinion (for example views on Sunday trading in Chapter 2).

Over 3,500 households were selected at random to complete the survey in July and August 2006. In order to cover the entire population, the household member who next celebrated their birthday and was aged 16 years or over was asked to complete the form. The response from the public was tremendous with 43% completing the forms. This means the results from the survey are representative and accurate. However, as with all sample surveys there is an element of uncertainty in looking at very small changes or differences (see Annex A). That is why in going through the report the focus is on significant findings where the results are robust, for example where differences between groups of the population are at least 10 percentage points.

JASS can only work with the help of all those who completed the forms, due to whom the survey has been a success; and the Statistics Unit wishes to thank to all the respondents.

JASS is part of the ongoing work to develop official statistics in Jersey. More information on official statistics can be found at [www.gov.je/statistics](http://www.gov.je/statistics).

Notes

## Notes

Throughout this report the following notation is used:

0 signifies a cell whose value is positive but less than 0.5%.

- signifies a blank cell.

All calculations are independently rounded and so aggregates of cell values may not necessarily sum to corresponding row or column totals or combinations of cells.

The target population for the survey is those aged 16 years or over, so where any of the terms 'adult', 'public', 'residents', 'population' or 'people' is used it refers to this age group, unless specified otherwise.

For results published by tenure "States/Parish rent" includes "housing trust rent", and "Private rent" includes "old people's/retirement home" and "sheltered/disabled accommodation".

## Some key findings

- Some indication of increased female participation in the workplace.
- Eight out of ten people want some relaxation to Sunday trading rules (half favouring restrictions, a third no restrictions, a fifth do not want any trading). The preferred restriction is a short trading day e.g. from 10 am to 4 pm.
- People living in the northern Parishes, especially St Mary, generally have the most positive view on their local neighbourhood. Residents of St Brelade typically rate their local services higher than people in other Parishes.
- Over two-fifths (46%) of people think that anti-social behaviour of young people is a problem in their neighbourhood, whilst only 18% of people think that services for children aged 12 to 17 were good locally.
- Most people agreed that the contributory insurance scheme is a very worthwhile part of Jersey life, particularly the States old age pension.
- Seven out of ten people (69%) are worried to some extent about their standard of living in retirement.
- Nearly nine in ten people (85%) think it is a good idea for the States to provide a voluntary pension scheme to allow workers to save for their retirement. Over half (52%) agree strongly. Six in ten (63%) would make contributions.
- Seven out of ten children are driven to school.
- Over half the population (55%) live within a five minute walk of a bus stop but just over a fifth (21%) of people use the bus regularly.
- Three-fifths (61%) of people are happy with the current payment system for parking.
- On a scale of one to ten, 86% of people rate their health as seven or better.
- Young males (and to a lesser degree young females) drink more alcohol per week than other age groups, but drink less often. A fifth of young males drink more than 21 units per week, but only 5% drink three or more times per week.
- In the past year 22% of people have felt guilty or regret after drinking alcohol.
- Two-fifths (43%) of households contain at least three TV's.
- A third (34%) of people aged 16 to 24 always turn appliances off stand-by compared to 70% of those aged over 75.
- At least three-quarters of people would recycle all their dry household waste if it were collected from their home, with a further 10% saying they would recycle most.





## Chapter 1 – Demographics

JASS provides a means of gathering a range of information to meet the needs of a wide variety of users and because it is a random sample the results are representative of the whole population. However, to understand differences in people's views on subjects it is necessary to collect a range of demographic information (age, gender, employment etc) about the people who are sampled. The demographic information is of course useful in its own right as it provides a means of ensuring that the sample is representative of the whole population and it also provides a means of updating key information about the Island that would have previously only been possible through periodic Censuses.

Annex A looks at the profile of the sample in relation to age, gender, Parish and housing qualifications in the context of ensuring that the sample (1,540<sup>1</sup> completed questionnaires, representing a response rate of 45%) is representative of the whole population of adults aged 16 or over. The remainder of this chapter examines some of the demographic issues that JASS now informs. Some of the demographic analysis undertaken on last year's data is repeated below, whilst new analysis is shown on employment by gender and age. Where analysis is not repeated from last year it is because, within sampling variation, there is no significant change in the results.

### Place of birth

The breakdown of people's place of birth (table 1.1) is very similar to last year's report, with over half (52%) of all respondents being born in Jersey and four out of ten people (40%) now living here after being born elsewhere in Britain. There are fewer people from Portugal/Madeira represented in the sample reflecting both slightly lower coverage of this population group and the fact that patterns of migration are changing, with more people now coming to Jersey from elsewhere within Europe.

Table 1.1 – Profile of place of birth

	JASS		2001 Census	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Jersey	793	52	31,952	45
Elsewhere Britain	609	40	30,001	42
Portugal/Madeira	66	4	4,916	7
Other European	24	2	2,181	3
Elsewhere World	45	3	2,472	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>71,522</b>	<b>100</b>

### Economic activity

#### Employment status

The profile of respondents' economic activity status (table 1.2) is very similar to last year's survey and to the 2001 Census, reflecting a fairly stable labour market. As in last year's survey the proportion of retired people is higher (it is normal to get higher response rates to this kind of survey from retired people) and homemakers lower than in the 2001 Census. The differences are well within sampling uncertainty and may just be a

<sup>1</sup> A total of 1,540 replies were received but some respondents did not answer some questions; such blanks have been excluded from the analysis and therefore not all table totals sum to 1,540.

combination of sampling and self-classification. Nevertheless, by repeating the analysis on an annual basis it will be possible to see if the decrease in the proportion of homemakers continues, which may indicate more people are returning to work after caring for children.

**Table 1.2 – Profile of employment status**

	JASS		2001 Census	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Working for an employer	914	59	41,476	58
Retired	284	19	11,674	16
Self employed, employing others	77	5	2,797	4
Homemaker	75	5	6,018	8
Self employed, not employing others	58	4	2,809	4
Unable to work due to long term sickness/disability	39	3	2,118	3
In full time education	63	4	3,115	4
Unemployed, looking for work	25	2	1,022	1
Other	2	0	493	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>71,522</b>	<b>100</b>

The overall economic activity rate for working aged adults (i.e. the proportion of females aged between 16 and 59 years and males aged between 16 and 64 years who are economically active of all people of that age) is slightly greater than the 2001 Census (table 1.3). The increase is mainly due to a rise in the female activity rate from 76% recorded in 2001, to 78% in 2005 and 80% in 2006. This increase may be due to sampling and may reflect the increase in the number of people from the local population employed during 2005 and 2006; such an increase would be consistent with increased activity rates. Future rounds of JASS will indicate the extent to which any such change is real and sustained. Overall there are more males employed than females with 71% and 65% (respectively) of each gender working, reflecting the differences in economic activity rates.

**Table 1.3 – Economic activity rates (percentages)**

	JASS 2006	JASS 2005	2001 Census
Male	88	88	87
Female	80	78	76
<b>All</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>

Table 1.4 shows that around one in ten males (9%) are continuing to work after the age of 65 and 17% of females after 60 years of age. The proportion of females working above the age of 59 has increased from 13% last year, which again may point to a general increase in female economic activity as described above.

**Table 1.4 – Percentage of people above “retirement age” who are still working**

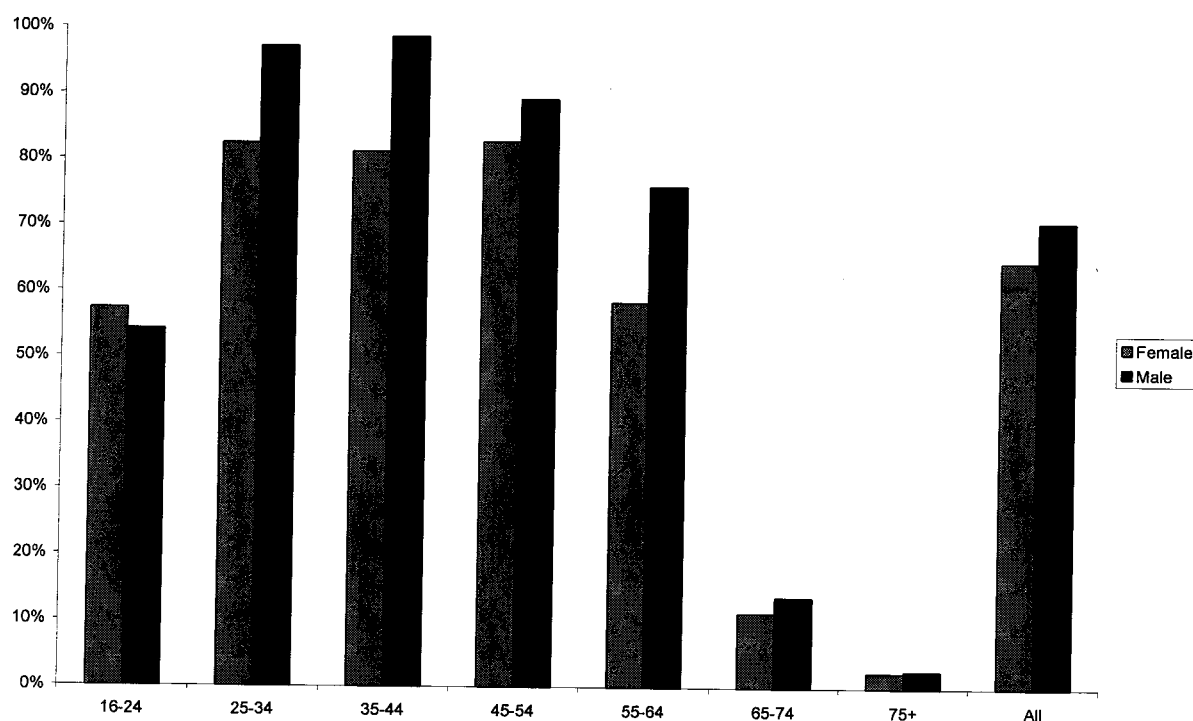
	Percentage
Males aged 65 or over	9
Females aged 60 or over	17
Females aged 65 or over	7

## Employment by age, gender and sector: 2005 and 2006 combined

A feature of sample surveys is that whilst they can produce very accurate results for overall population measures, the uncertainty around an estimate increases as smaller sub-groups of the population are studied. However, well-designed independent random samples provide a way around this in that data for two years can be combined in order to decrease the uncertainty around an estimate, at the cost of not having a specific estimate for a single year. This pooling approach has been used to provide a more accurate understanding of the age, gender and sector breakdown of the workforce. All data in this subsection, therefore, covers the two years 2005 and 2006.

As chart 1.1 shows over 97% of males aged 25 to 44 are working, as are nearly nine out of ten (89%) males aged 45 to 54, whilst just over 80% of females in these age groups are in employment. The proportion of males in work starts to fall gradually for those aged 55 to 64 (76%) and then falls sharply as males reach retirement age. Females follow a similar distribution but with 58% of those aged 55 to 64 in employment. For both genders just over half (54% males, 57% females) aged 16 to 24 are working.

Chart 1.1 – Percentage of age group in employment by gender, 2005/06



## Employment by industry

A definitive analysis of employment by industrial sector is provided in the six-monthly Labour Market report ([www.gov.je/statistics/labour+market](http://www.gov.je/statistics/labour+market)), which is compiled from company returns (indeed it is a Census of all companies and the self employed). The classification of industries used here is slightly different from that used in the Labour Market report in that everyone working in education and health (private and public sector) are grouped with the public sector to form a group called Public sector and all health and education. This sector also includes a small number of people who are working in sheltered employment. Also the utilities (electricity, gas and water) are combined with manufacturing due to the relatively low numbers of people working in these sectors and hence have a proportionally lower coverage in this survey.

