

# Jersey Children and Young **People's Survey 2024**

Analysis by Parish



## Introduction

The Jersey Children and Young People's Survey (JCYPS) 2024 Report was published by Statistics Jersey on 26 March 2025. The report is based on the survey of children in school years 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 which took place in the autumn term of 2024.

The findings of the survey provide a vital insight and profile of the key aspects of childhood and are used by different government departments to plan and commission services as well as inform policy.

In response to feedback from government stakeholders during our engagement process, this Parish-focused version of the survey findings has been produced. This aims to assist Parishes in meeting their statutory responsibilities to give 'due regard' to children's rights as they plan and deliver services in the future.

This report is based on the same Jersey Children and Young People's Survey 2024 data set.

## Survey background

The JCYPS 2024 full report<sup>1</sup> provides a summary of the results of all questions asked in the 2024 Jersey Children's and Young People's Survey with many of the results broken down to show differences between age groups, sexes, school types (i.e. fee paying and non-fee paying; primary and secondary). This report focuses on showing differences in results by Parish; responses combine both males and females, and primary and secondary aged children; these are not broken down separately.

Note that Parish refers to the parish of residence of children and young people. In many cases this may be different to the parish of the school that the child or young person attends. For example, a Year 10 pupil living in St John and attending their catchment secondary school (Grainville) in St Saviour will be counted in St John. Similarly, a Year 6 pupil living in St Martin and attending Helvetia House (fee paying) School in St Helier will be counted in St Martin. Consequently, it is not possible to make inferences about schools based on this report.

This report and analysis does not cover all questions contained in the main survey report, only those questions that were considered relevant to Parishes in relation to giving 'due regard' to children's rights in the course of their work.

## Interpreting the charts

The charts show the results for each question with results for each parish plus the Island average. In each case, the results are listed in result order. Results marked with an 's' in the y-axis are statistically significantly different to the Island average.

Significant statistical difference is a function of both the difference of a Parish's result from the average, and the sample size. Consequently, a larger parish can be statistically different from the average while a smaller parish with a greater difference in result from the average is not. See [Annex 1](#) for more information on methodology.

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<sup>1</sup> [JCYPS 2024 report.pdf](#)

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## Summary

### Demographics and Diversity

- Approximately 30% of the Island's children reside in St Helier, which also has the highest levels of ethnic and linguistic diversity; 41% of children in the parish do not speak English exclusively at home.
- The highest proportions of children living with both parents are found in the country parishes of St Mary, Trinity, and St Martin.
- Children identifying as 'Jersey' are most prevalent in St Ouen, St Mary, and St John.

### Affluence and Education

- Children in St Helier are nearly three times more likely to report that their families are 'not well off' compared to those in St Martin.
- The proportion of children attending fee-paying schools is highest in St Martin (51%) and lowest in St Helier (20%).

### Health and Wellbeing

- Children in St John and St Ouen report the highest levels of self-assessed health.
- Lower levels of fruit and vegetable consumption and reduced sleep duration are more commonly reported among children in St Helier.
- St Brelade has the highest proportion of children meeting recommended daily physical activity levels (27%).

### Screen Time and Lifestyle

- Screen use of 5+ hours per day is most frequently reported in St Helier and St Clement, where nearly half of children meet this threshold.
- The lowest levels of high screen use are recorded in St John and St Martin.

### Civic Engagement

- Volunteering is most commonly reported by children in St Ouen (53%) and least in St Helier (29%).
- Children in St Ouen are also most likely to feel they have a meaningful voice in their community.
- Confidence in the police is highest in St Ouen (78%) and lowest in St Helier (57%).

### Risk Behaviours

- No statistically significant parish-level differences were observed in regular smoking, alcohol use, or drug use.
- A higher proportion of children in St Helier and St Saviour report never having tried alcohol.

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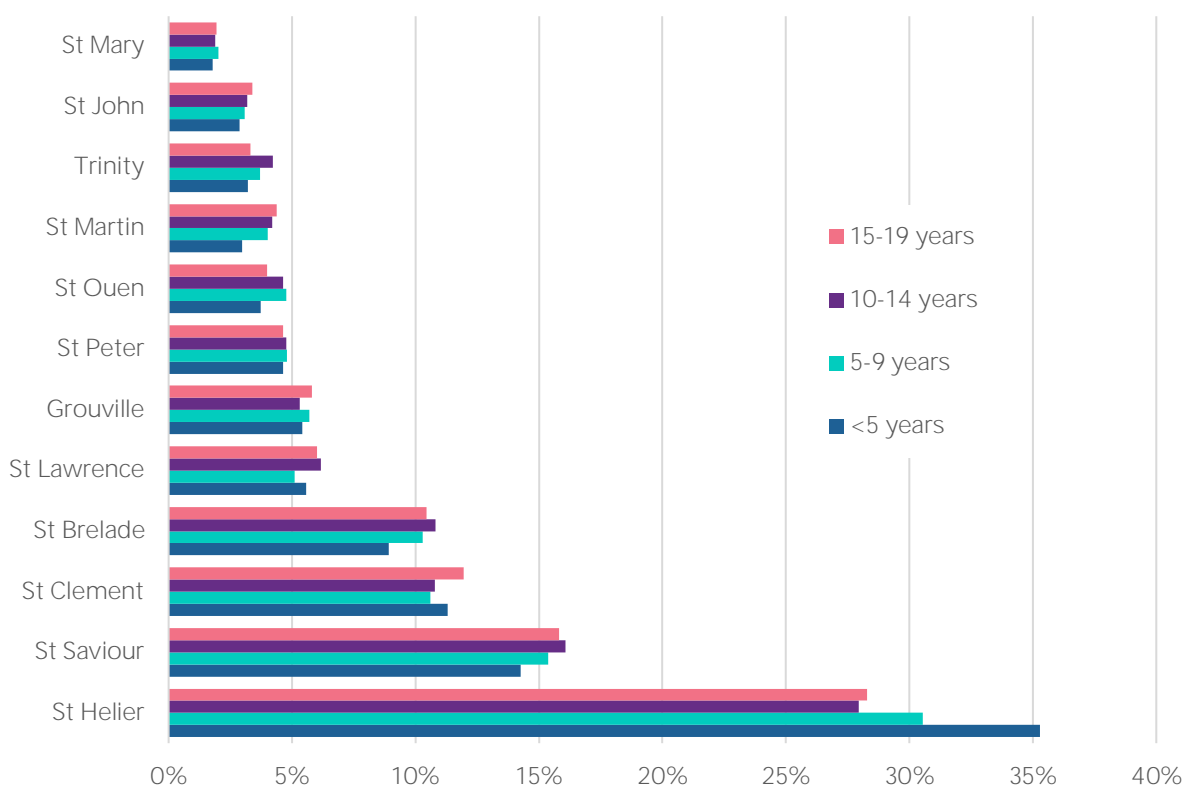
## Demography

This initial section of the report is not taken from the JCYPS 2024 but, for context, outlines the numbers of children and age structure of the parishes as recorded in the 2021 census.

The 2021 Census data shows that St Helier had the largest population of children and young people (aged 0–19), with 6,260 residents in this age group. This is followed by St Saviour, St Clement, and St Brelade. In contrast, the rural parishes of St Mary, St John, and Trinity had much smaller child populations. A detailed breakdown by age band and parish is in the Appendix (Tables A1 and A2).

Figure 1 shows the distribution of children across the twelve parishes. In 2021, over a third (35%) of Jersey's under 5s lived in St Helier, with three in ten older children living there (31% 5–9s, 28% 10–14s, and 28% 15–19s). Around 15% of children lived in St Saviour and 10% each in St Clement and St Brelade. Country parishes each had between 6% (St Lawrence and Grouville) and 2% (St Mary) of the Island's children and young people.

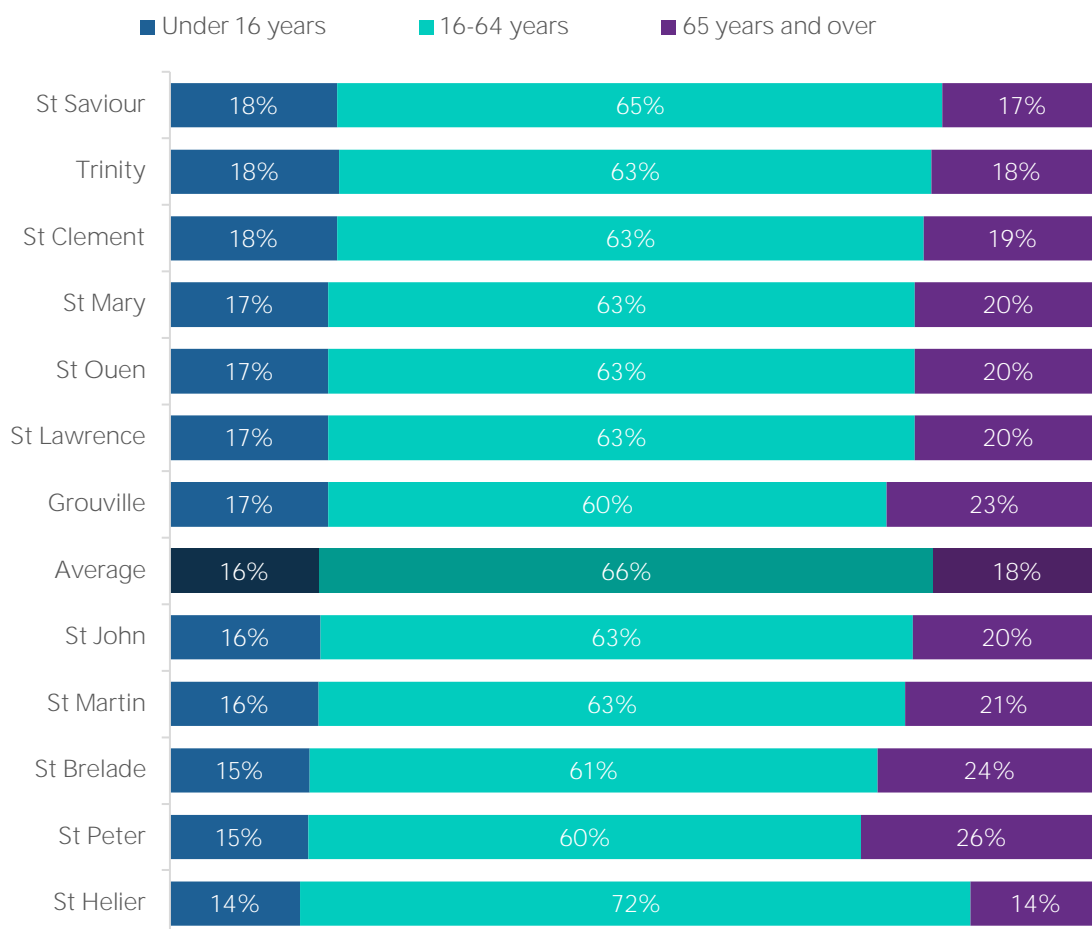
Figure 1: Around two-thirds of Jersey children live in an urban or suburban parish  
Proportion of children and young people per Parish (five-year bands<sup>2</sup>)



While St Helier had the highest number of children, it also had the lowest proportion of children relative to its total population (see figure 2); only 14% of St Helier residents were under 16. In contrast, parishes like Trinity and St Saviour had higher proportions of children (18%).

<sup>2</sup> under 5 band equates to pre-school and Reception age children; the 5 to 9 years band to lower primary school (including Year 4); 10–14 years band includes upper primary school and lower secondary school (including school years 6 and 8) and the 15–19 years band includes the top end of secondary school, sixth form and Highlands College

Figure 2: St Helier has the lowest proportion of children compared to its entire population  
Age structure per parish



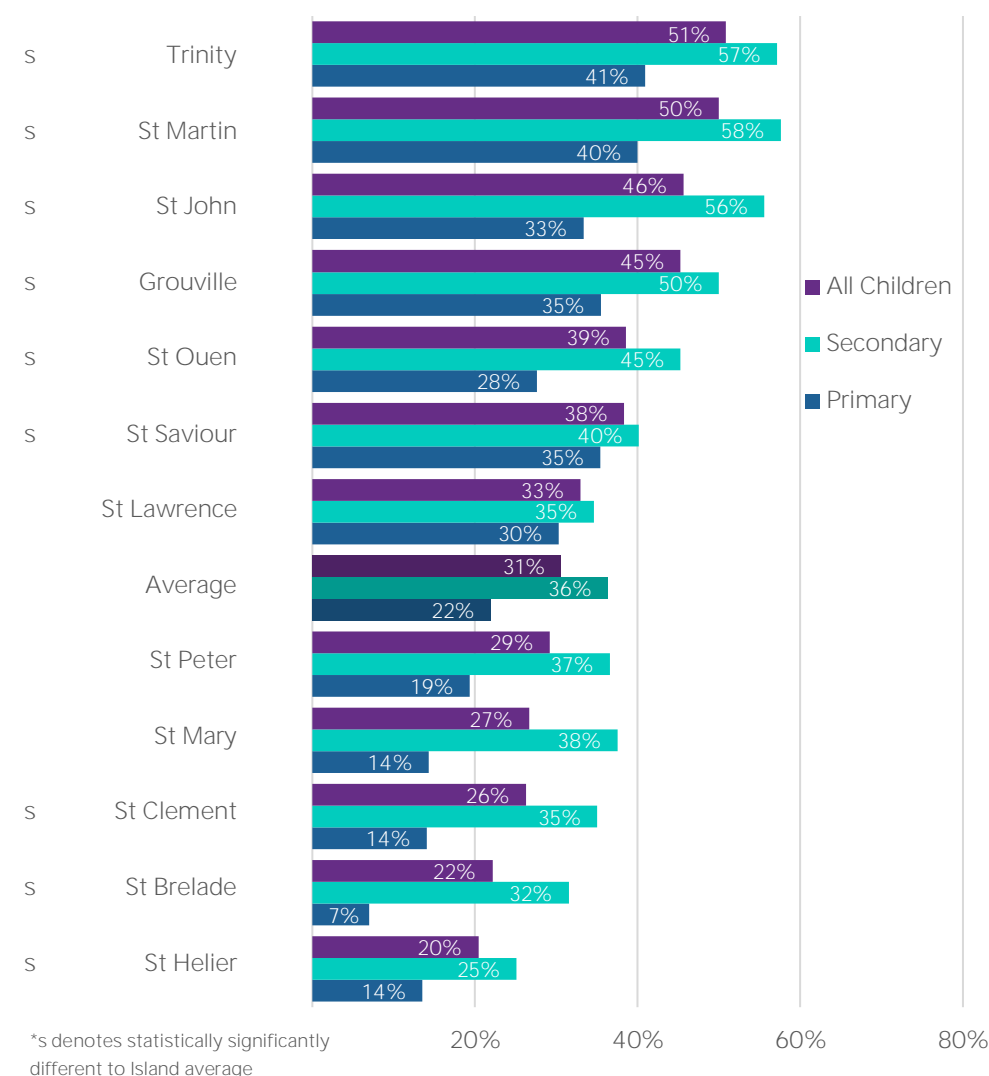
## School and families

The first section features analysis of the type of school attended by children in each parish and their family make up.

Figure 3 shows the percentage of children in each parish that attend a fee-paying school with information split by primary aged children (years 4 and 6), secondary aged children (years 8, 10 and 12) and all children together.

Figure 3: Half of all children in Trinity and St Martin attend a fee-paying school

Proportion of children attending fee-paying school



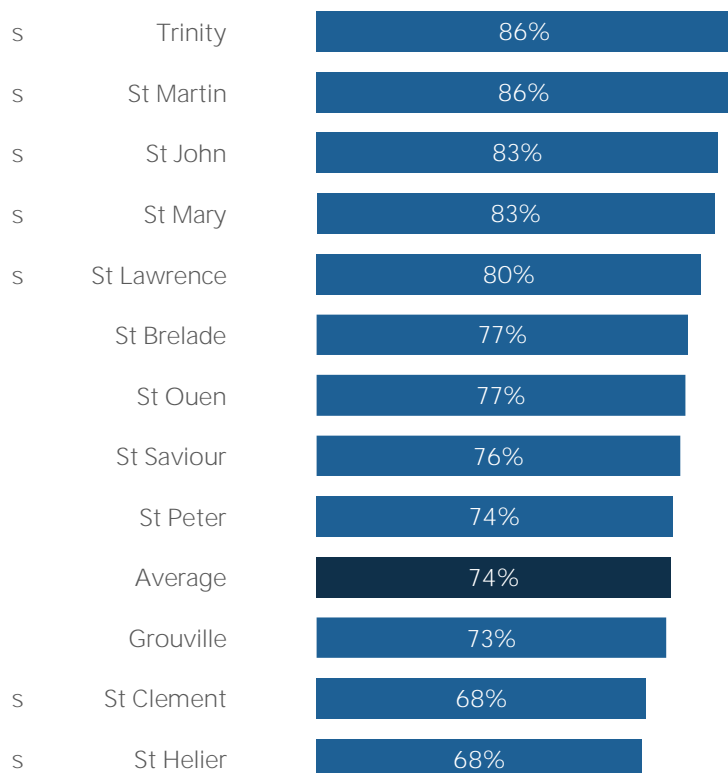
Half of children in Trinity (51%) and St Martin (50%) attend a fee-paying school compared to one in five (20%) of children in St Helier.

Considering only secondary school aged children, proportions of children attending fee-paying schools was slightly higher across all parishes, but the order of parishes remained roughly similar. Almost six in ten (58%) of children from St Martin went to a fee-paying school compared to a quarter (25%) of St Helier children.

St Brelade (7%) has the smallest proportion of primary aged children attending a fee-paying school with Trinity (41%) and St Martin (40%) again having the largest.

JCYPS asked children to describe the make-up of their family. Figure 4 shows that while over almost 9 out of every 10 children in St Martin (86%), Trinity (86%) and St Mary (85%) live with both of their parents together; this reduces to below 7 in every 10 children in St Helier (68%) and St Clement (68%).

Figure 4: Children in St Clement and St Helier least likely to live with both parents together  
Proportion of children living with both parents together



\*s denotes statistically significantly different to Island average



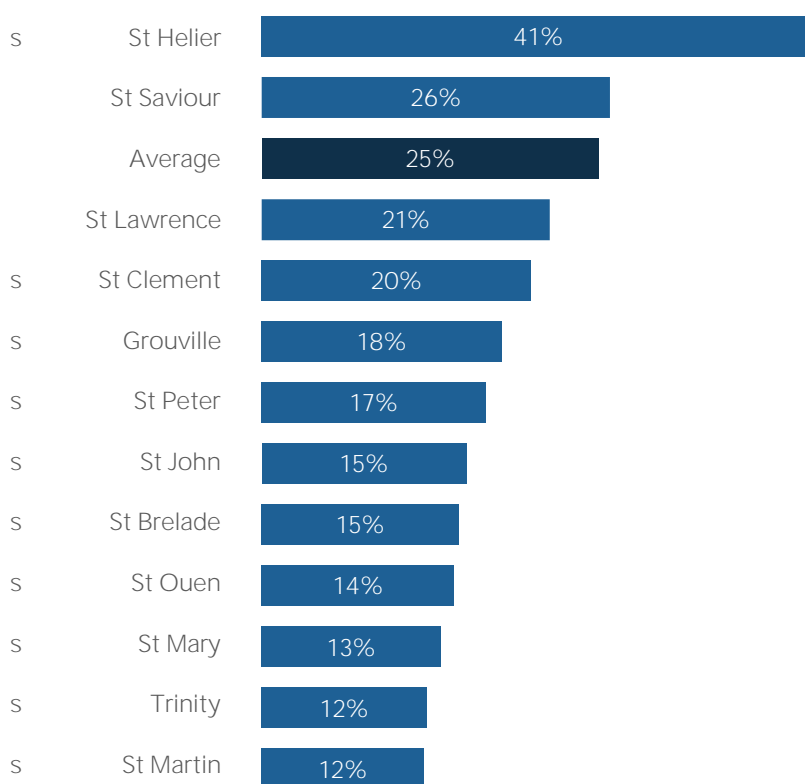
## Language and ethnicity

### Language

Children were asked if they speak English at home with a choice of three answers: 'Hardly ever / Never', 'Some of the time', 'Yes, all of the time'. Due to small numbers, the responses 'Hardly ever / never' and 'Some of the time' have been combined, resulting in two categories 'Exclusively English' and 'Not exclusively English' in Figure 5.

Figure 5: St Helier has the highest proportion of families who **don't** exclusively speak English at home

Proportion of children who don't exclusively speak English at home, by parish



\*s denotes statistically significantly different to Island average

St Helier has the highest rate (41%) of speaking 'Not exclusively English' at home: significantly above the Island average. Due to the relatively larger numbers in St Helier, this can be broken down further to 9% answering 'Hardly ever / Never', and 32% answering 'Some of the time'. This equates to approximately 200 children in St Helier that hardly ever or never speak English at home.

Conversely, the rural parishes reported the lowest rates of speaking 'Not exclusively English' at home, with most being significantly below the Island average.

Figure 6 analyses those families which do not speak 'Exclusively English' at home to categorise which other languages are spoken.

Figure 6: St Saviour has the highest percentage of Portuguese spoken at home  
Languages spoken at home other than English, by parish (children who don't exclusively speak English at home)<sup>3</sup>

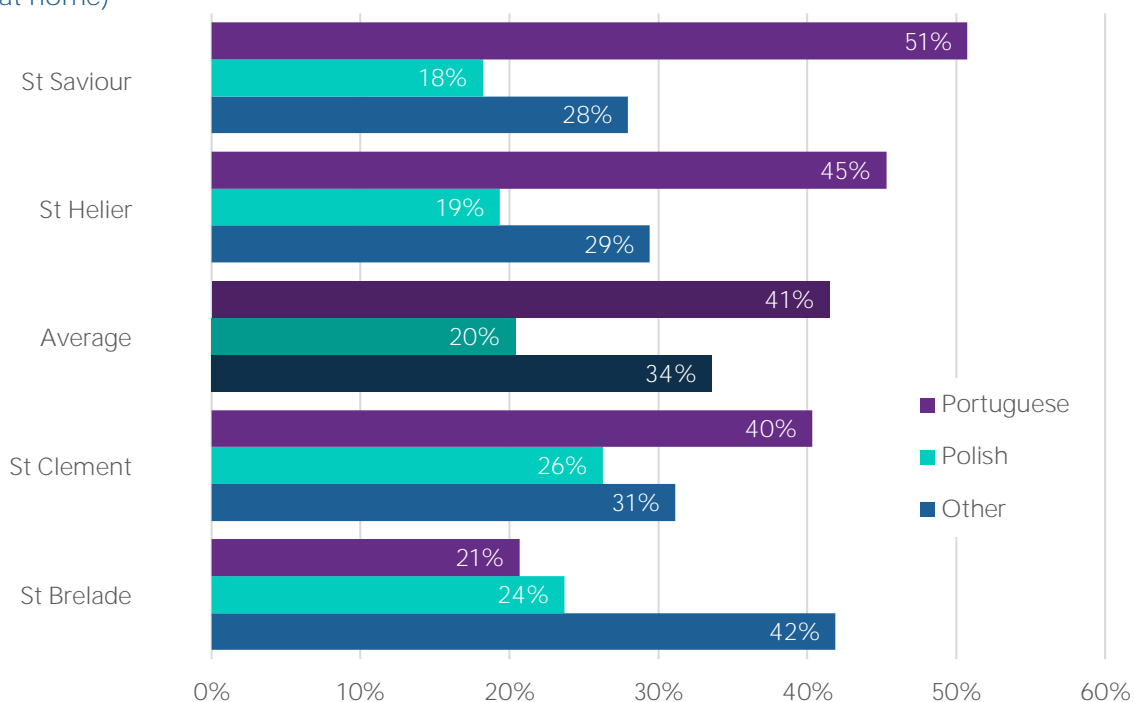


Figure 6 shows that of those households not exclusively speaking English:

- St Saviour and St Helier have the highest proportion speaking Portuguese
- St Brelade has the highest proportion speaking Other languages
- Romanian was also an available option but numbers were too small to show on the chart

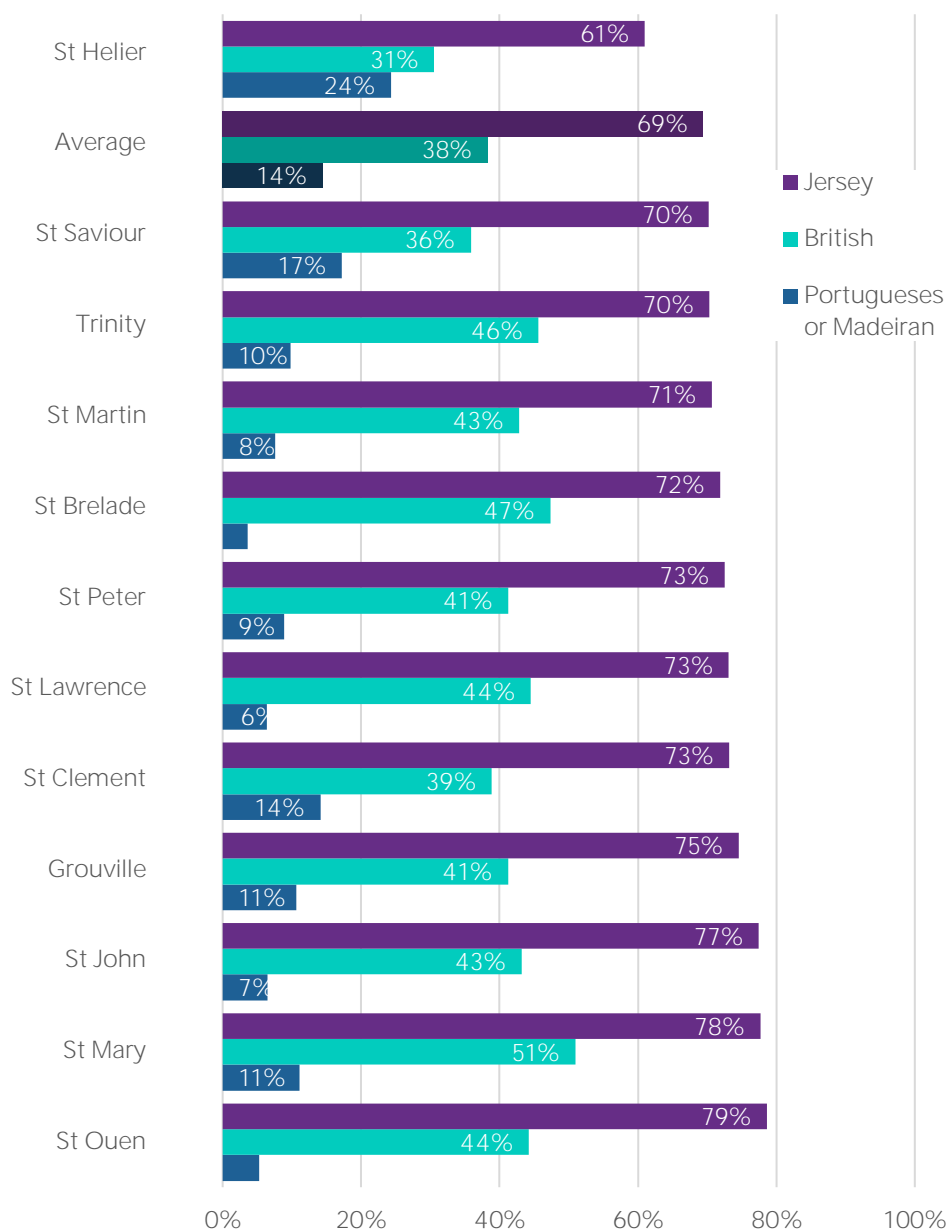
<sup>3</sup> Country parishes have not been included in this chart due to low numbers

## Ethnicity

All children were asked the ethnicities that applied to them from a list of twelve.<sup>4</sup> They could choose as many ethnicities as they considered applied to them. Figure 7 shows the proportion of children identifying as Jersey, British and Portuguese or Madeiran.

Figure 7: St Ouen has the highest percentage of children identifying as Jersey

Proportion of school children identifying as Jersey, British or Portuguese / Madeira<sup>5</sup>



St Helier (24%) and St Saviour (17%) had the highest proportion of children identifying as Portuguese or Madeiran: St Brelade (4%) and St Ouen (5%) the lowest.

<sup>4</sup> Jersey, British, Irish, French, Portuguese, Madeiran, Polish, Romanian, African, Asian, Mixed, Other

<sup>5</sup> Note that children could choose as many ethnicities as they thought applied to them – hence percentages total more than 100%

The proportion of children identifying as British was generally in the forties, although St Clement (39%), St Saviour (36%) and St Helier (31%) were lower.

The highest proportion of children identifying with an 'other' ethnicity was evidenced in Trinity (37%), compared to 20% of responses in St Lawrence. A notable contrast in the proportions identifying with the Jersey and British ethnicity categories were St Ouen and St Helier: with responses varying from 79% and 44% in St Ouen, down to 61% and 31% in St Helier.

## Home and belongings

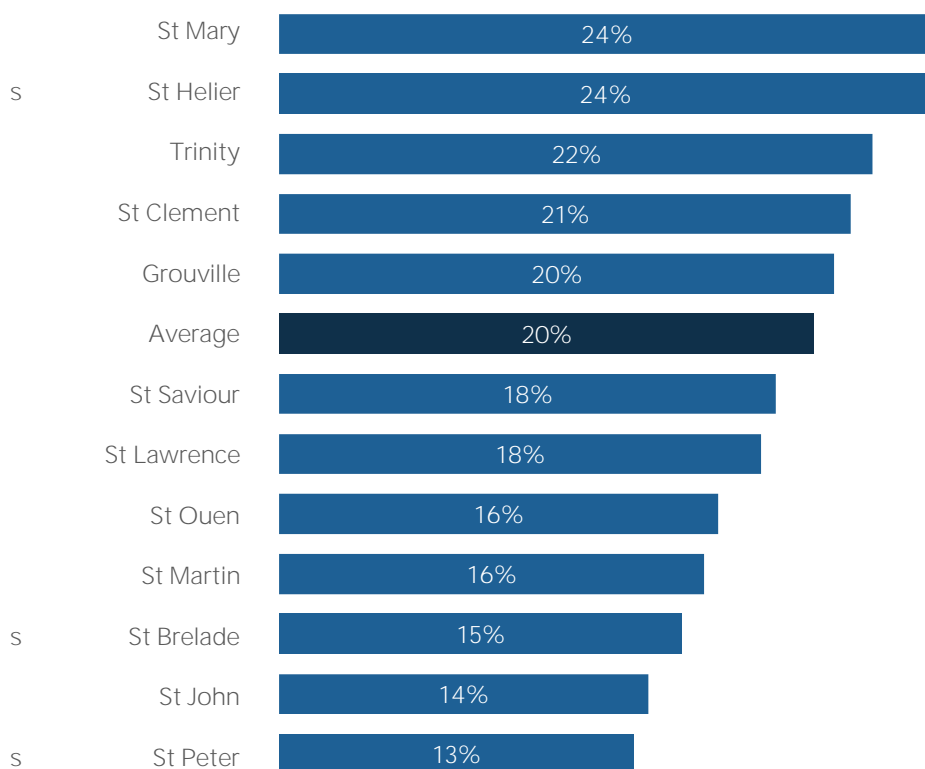
### Affluence

It is not straightforward to assess affluence in a survey of this type: children may not be aware of the family's income and outgoings in monetary terms; consequently, proxy measurements are used. JCYPS includes two proxy questions for affluence.

The first proxy method of measuring a child's family affluence asks about a set of ten items normal for a child to have and counts the number of those items that each child lacks (but would like to have)<sup>6</sup>. Figure 8 shows the proportion of children lacking two or more items.

Figure 8: St Peter have lowest percentage of children lacking 2 or more items

Percentage of children lacking 2 or more common items for children of their age (years 6 – 12)



\*s denotes statistically significantly different to Island average

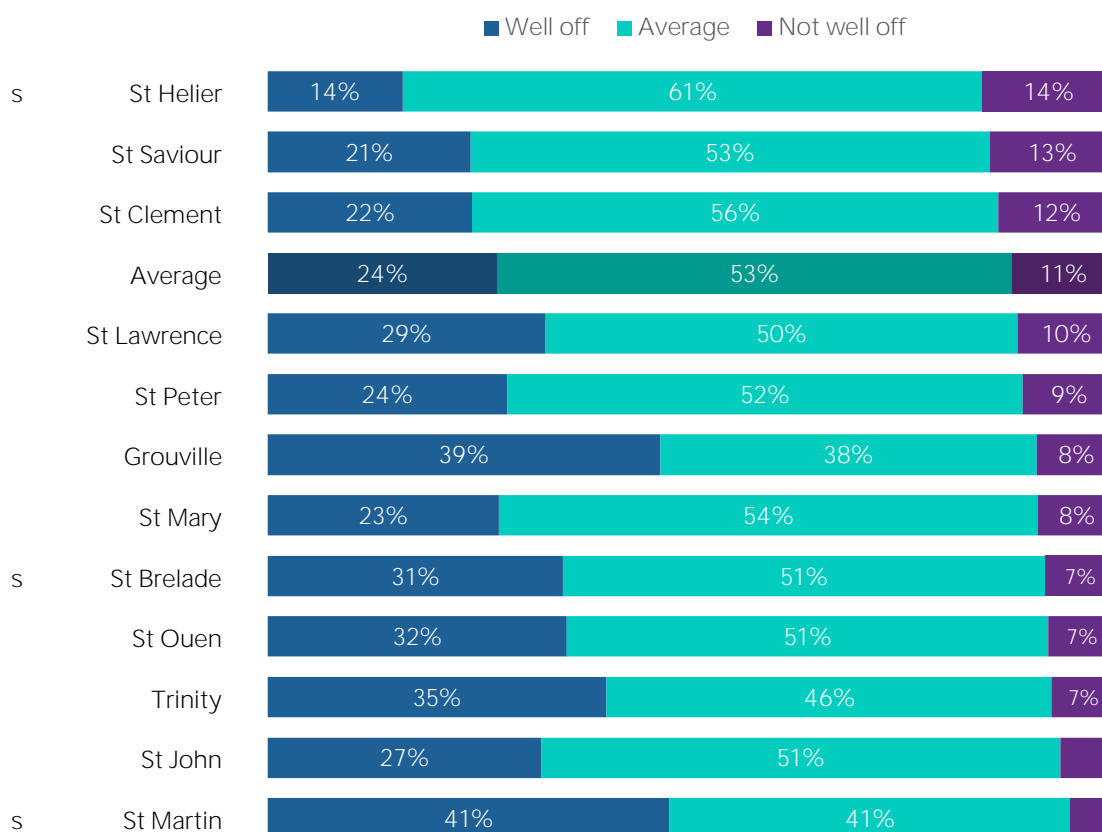
<sup>6</sup> This set of questions resulted from work carried out by the University of York and The Children's Society to understand what it means to be poor from a child's perspective

- St Mary and St Helier have the largest proportion of children lacking two or more items (24%). Although statistically, only St Helier has a significantly larger proportion than the Island average.
- children in St Peter (13%), St John (14%) and St Brellade (15%) are least likely to be lacking two or more items. However, in this case only St Peter and St Brellade are significantly below the Island average.

The second method of measuring affluence is to ask the child to describe their family's finances using a scale 'not at all well off', 'not very well off', 'average', 'well off' or 'very well off' (with an 'I don't know' option also available). Due to small numbers in some categories, the 'not at all' and 'not very' - well off responses were combined as 'not well off' in Figure 9. The 'well off' and 'very well off' responses were combined as 'well off'.

Figure 9: St Martin has the lowest proportion of 'not well off' children

Proportion of children describing their family's finances (Years 4 – 12)<sup>7</sup>



\*s denotes statistically significantly different to Island average

Figure 9 shows the results of the family finances sorted by percentage responding not very well off / not at all well off (combined as 'not well off')

- St Helier had the highest proportion of children describing their family as not very well off or not at all well off. St Saviour and St Clement also had a higher proportion than the Island average, but not significantly so.

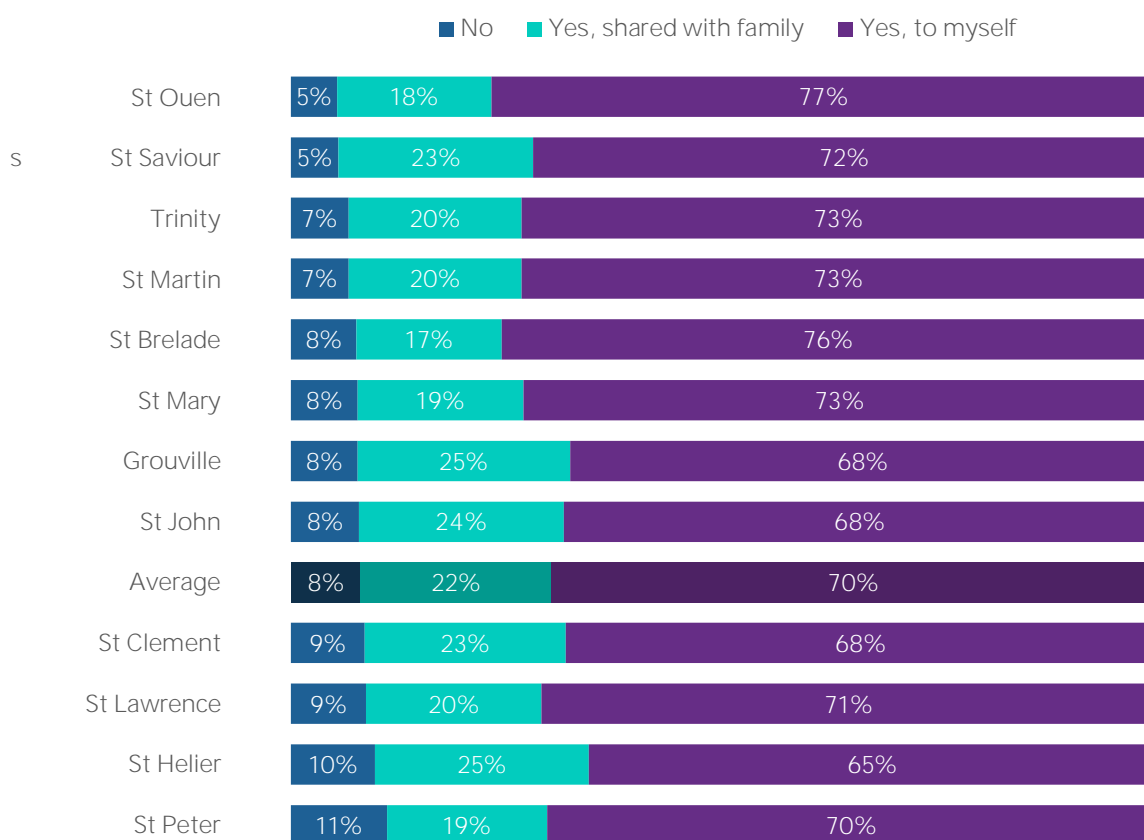
<sup>7</sup> For clarity, those answering 'don't know' are not included on the chart

- Grouville had the smallest percentage (38%) describing their family as average, and the second highest percentage (39%) describing their family as well off or very well off.

### Space for homework

Another question in the home and belongings section relates to whether children have a dedicated space at home to study / do their homework. Response options here were 'yes, a dedicated space to myself'; 'yes, I have a dedicated shared space'; and 'no'. Figure 10 shows the results sorted by the percentage answering 'no'.

Figure 10: St Helier children less likely to have dedicated space at home for homework  
Proportion of children with a dedicated space at home to do their schoolwork / homework



\*s denotes statistically significantly different to Island average

Figure 10 shows that around double the percentage of children in St Peter (11%) and St Helier (10%) have no dedicated space to complete their homework compared to St Ouen (5%) and St Saviour (5%).

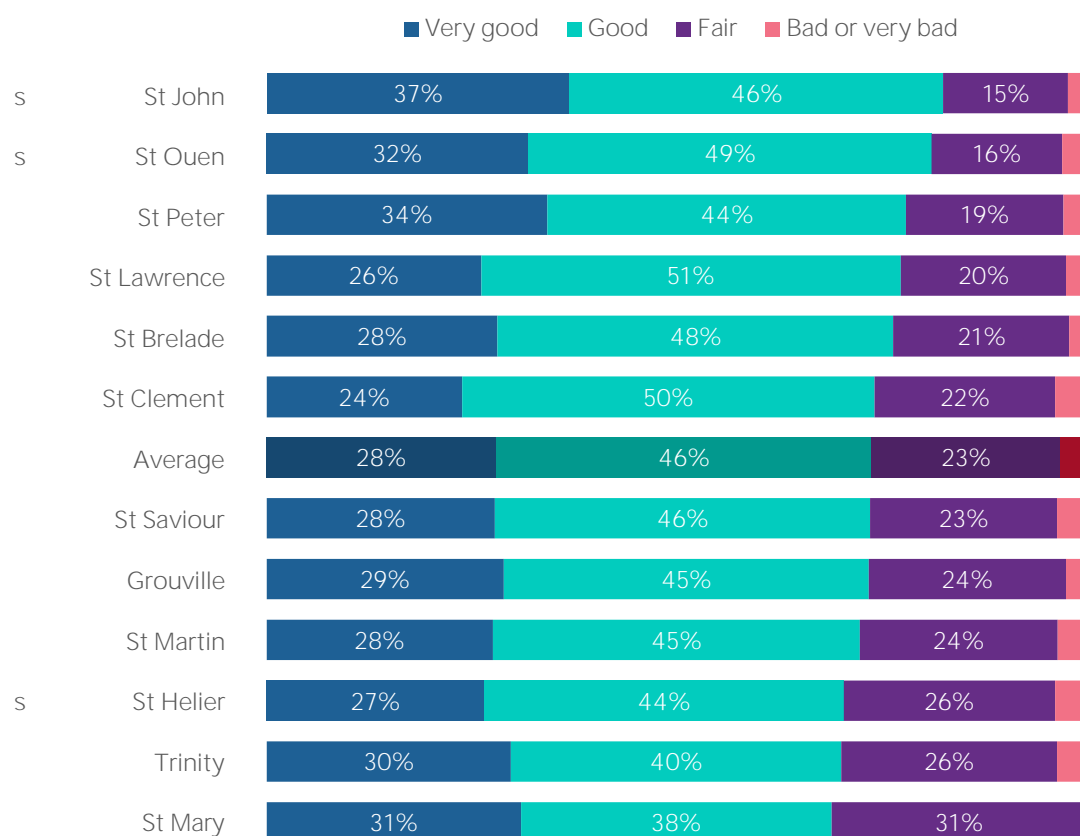
## Health

### Self-perception of health

Children in all year groups were asked to rate their own health on a scale: very good, good, average, bad, very bad.

Figure 11: Children in St John and St Ouen report the highest levels of good and very good health

Proportion of children reporting they have good or very good health



\*s denotes statistically significantly different to Island average

St John (83%) and St Ouen (81%) had the highest proportion of children reporting 'Good' or 'Very good' health; significantly above the Island average.

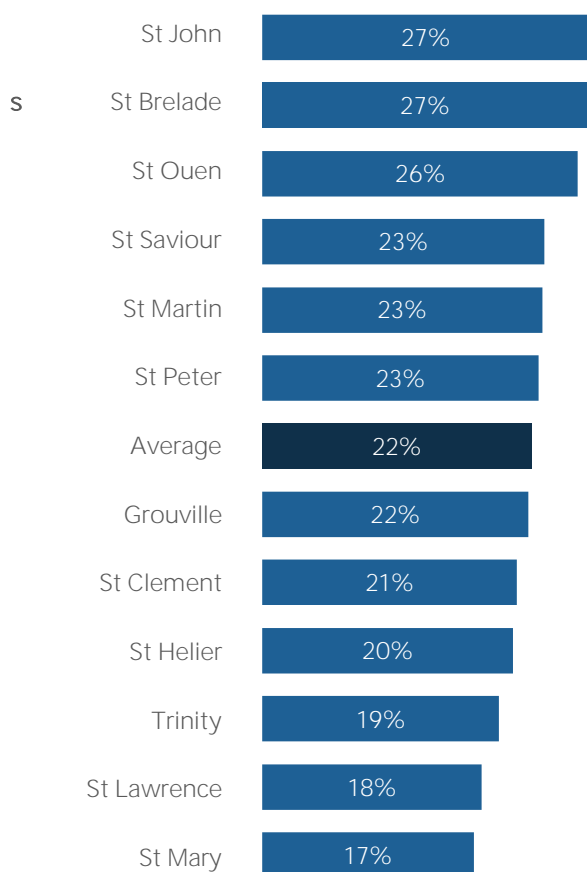
While St Mary (69%) and Trinity (70%) showed the lowest proportion of children reporting 'Good' or 'Very good' health; due to the smaller population sizes, these are not considered statistically significant. St Helier however, while also having 70% of children reporting 'Good' or 'Very good' health is significantly below the Island average of 74%.

## Physical Activity

Children in all years were asked how many days in a normal week, that they did at least an hour's physical activity. This allowed categorisation of those meeting the NHS recommendation of at least one hour of physical activity every day of the week<sup>8</sup>. Figure 12 shows the proportions of children in each parish meeting this recommendation.

Figure 12: One in four from St Ouen, St Brelade and St John meet recommended levels of physical activity (at least one hour per day, seven days per week)

Proportion of children meeting the recommended level of physical activity



\*s denotes statistically significantly different to Island average

Figure 12 shows a spread, from 17% of children in St Mary meeting the NHS physical activity recommendation, to 27% of children in St John and St Brelade. However, St Brelade was the only parish that was significantly different to (better than) the Island average.

<sup>8</sup> NHS physical activity guidelines for children and young people.

[www.nhs.uk/live-well/exercise/physical-activity-guidelines-children-and-young-people/](http://www.nhs.uk/live-well/exercise/physical-activity-guidelines-children-and-young-people/)



Figure 13a: More free time would most encourage children to do more exercise in all parishes except for St Mary

What would encourage you to do more exercise?

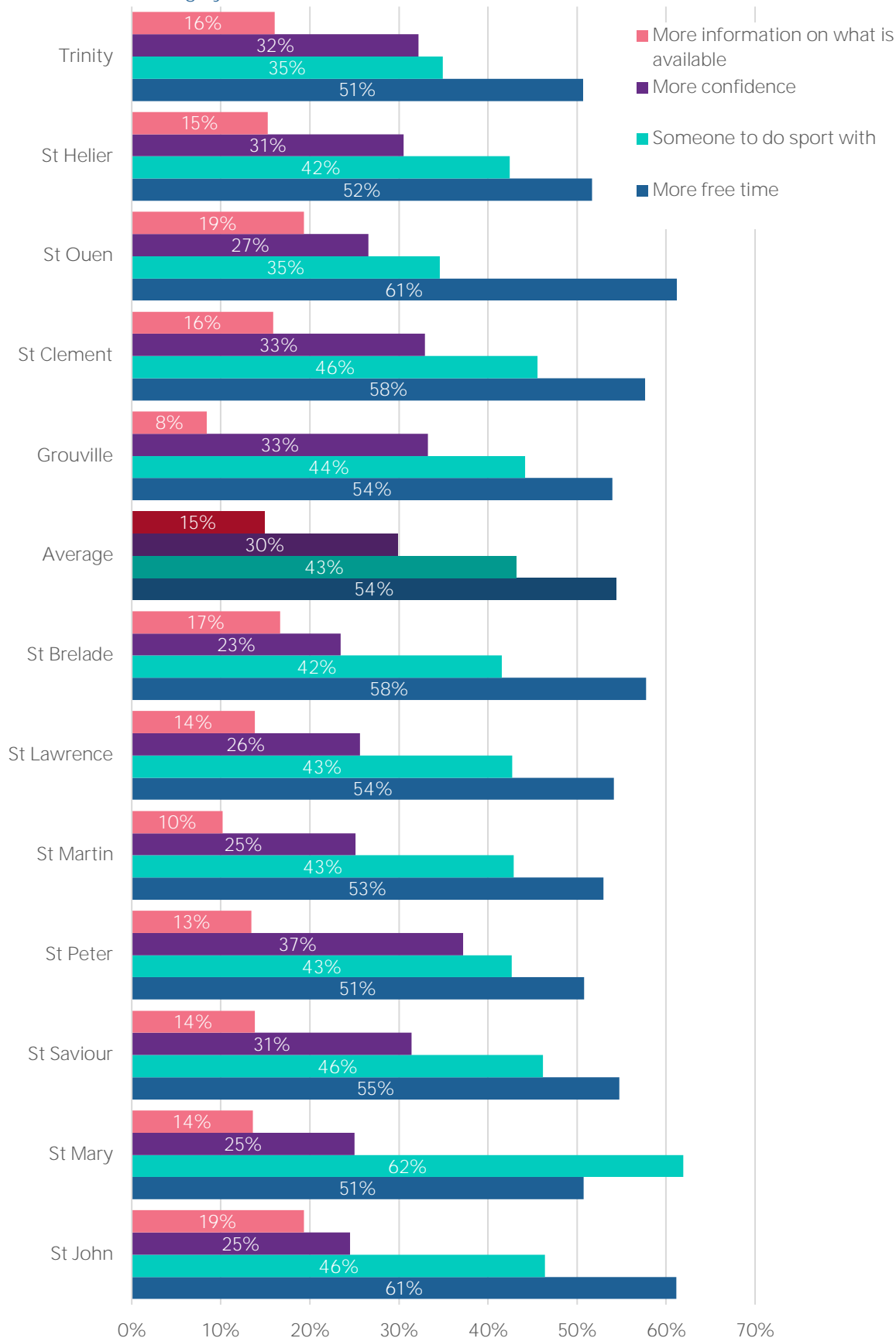
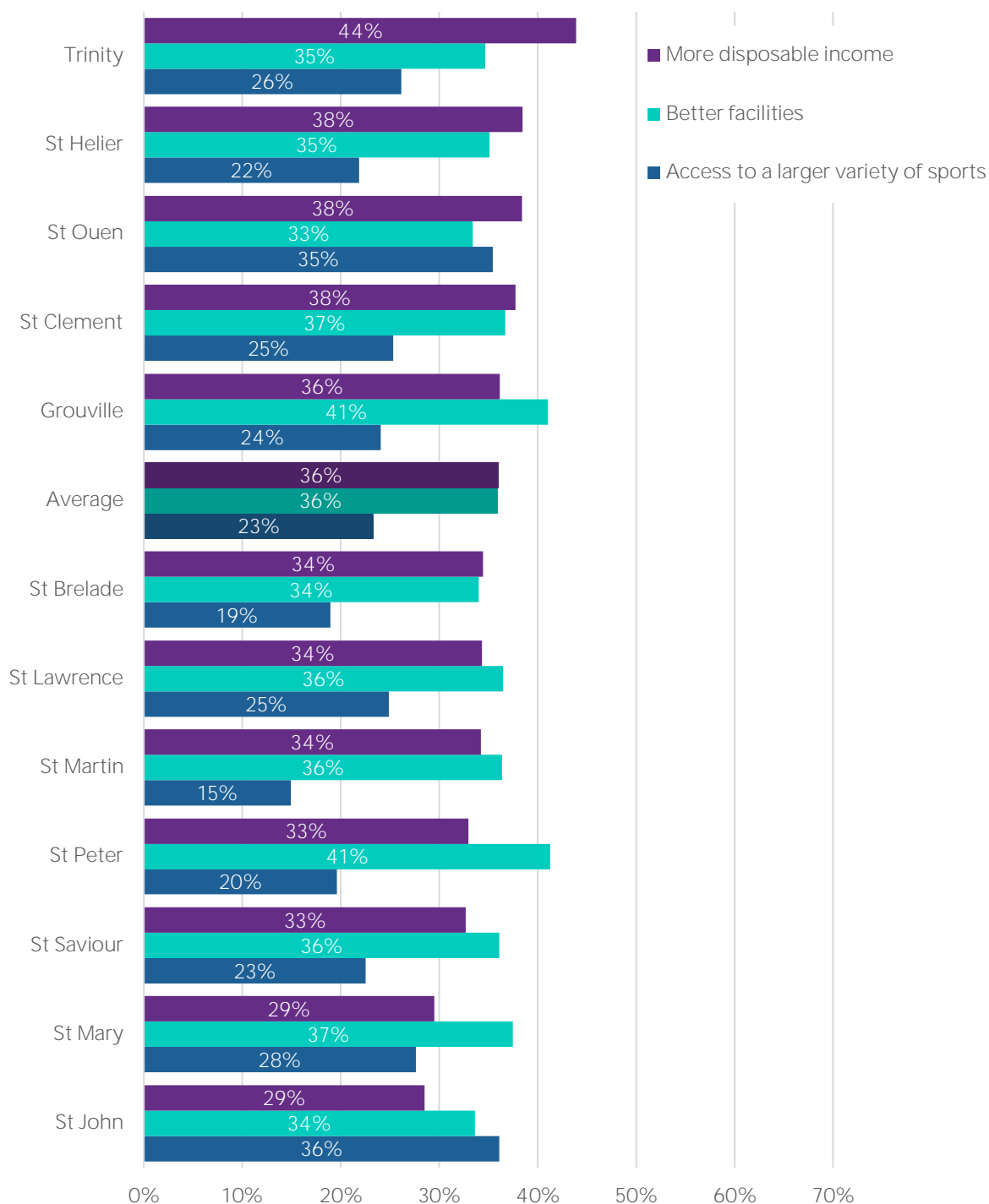


Figure 13b: St John and St Ouen appeared to lack access to better variety of sport activities  
What would encourage you to do more exercise?



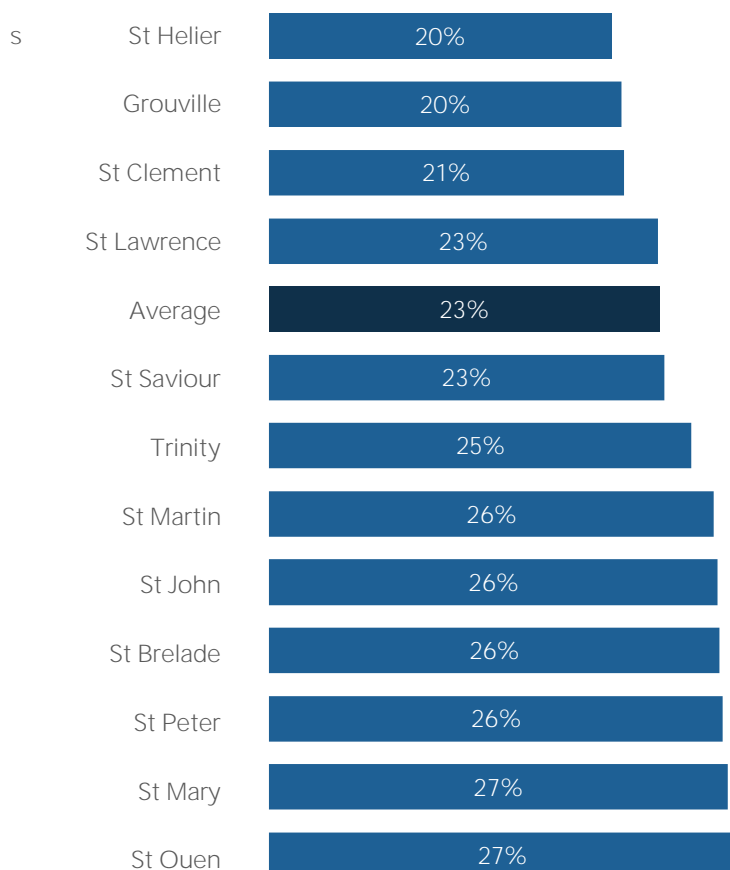
More free time and someone to do sport with were consistently the most popular things which would encourage children to do more exercise across almost all parishes.

Responses from Trinity have demonstrated the highest financial concern when it comes to accessing extra-curricular sport activities, while St Peter and Grouville would like better facilities to become available.

## Diet

Diet also plays a large role in children's health. The children and young people's survey also asked the number of portions of fruit and vegetables children (in all year groups) ate the previous day. Results were split into those who had eaten at least the recommended 5 portions, and those who had not; see Figure 14.

Figure 14: Over one in four children in St Ouen ate their five portions the previous day  
Proportion of children that ate at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables the previous day



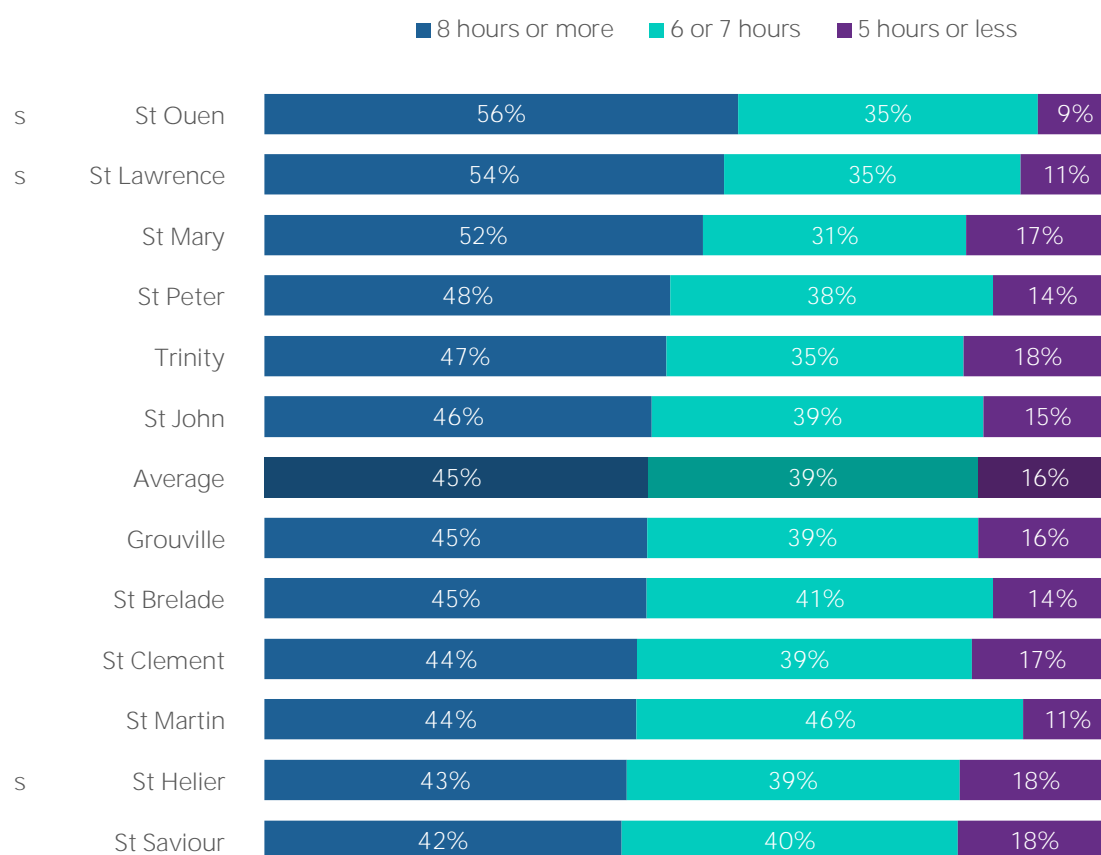
\*s denotes statistically significantly different to Island average

Across the parishes, there was a reasonably consistent proportion of children that had eaten at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables the previous day. Only St Helier was significantly below average with only one in five (20%) of children having eaten their 5-a-day the previous day.

## Sleep

Children in all year groups were asked the number of hours they had slept the previous night (with response options 'less than 3 hours', '4 or 5 hours', '6 or 7 hours', or '8 or more hours'. Due to low counts, the 'less than 3 hours' and '4 or 5 hours' options have been combined in Figure 15.

Figure 15: Children in St Lawrence and St Ouen most likely to get eight hours sleep  
Children's sleep time the previous night



\*s denotes statistically significantly different to Island average

St Saviour, St Helier and Trinity had the highest proportion of 'sleeping 5 hours or less' responses (all 18%) but of these only St Helier was statistically significant. St Ouen (9%) and St Lawrence (11%) had the lowest proportions of children 'sleeping 5 hours or less' – both significantly below the Island average.

St Ouen (56%) and St Lawrence (54%) also showed the highest proportions of children sleeping '8 hours or more', both results being significantly higher than the Island average.

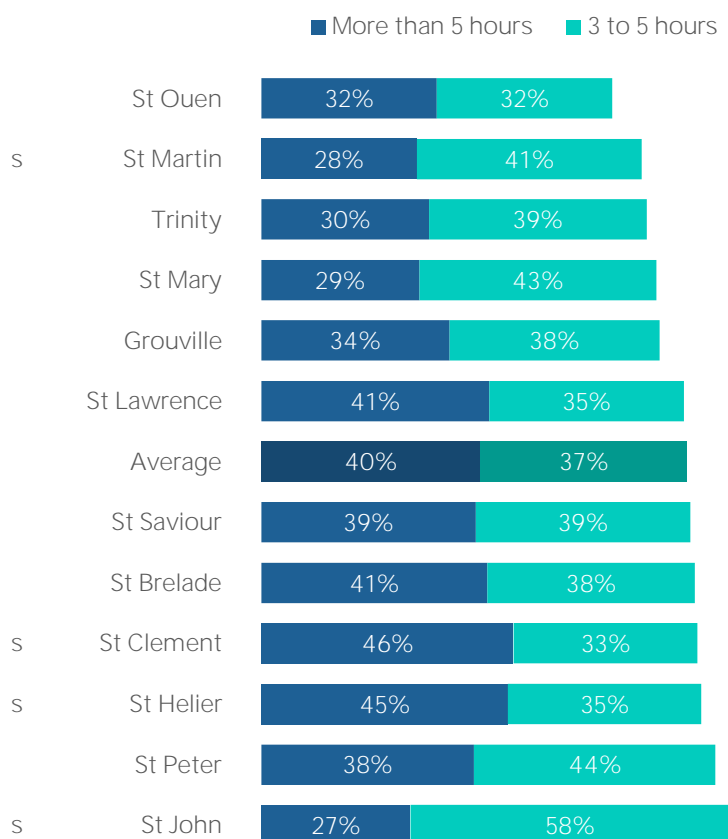
## Leisure

This set of questions focussed on the children's activities outside of school.

### Screen time

Figure 16: Around three-quarters of Jersey secondary school age children were on screens for 3 or more hours the previous day

Proportion of children that reported using screens (tv, gaming, internet) for 3 or more hours the previous day (years 8 - 12)



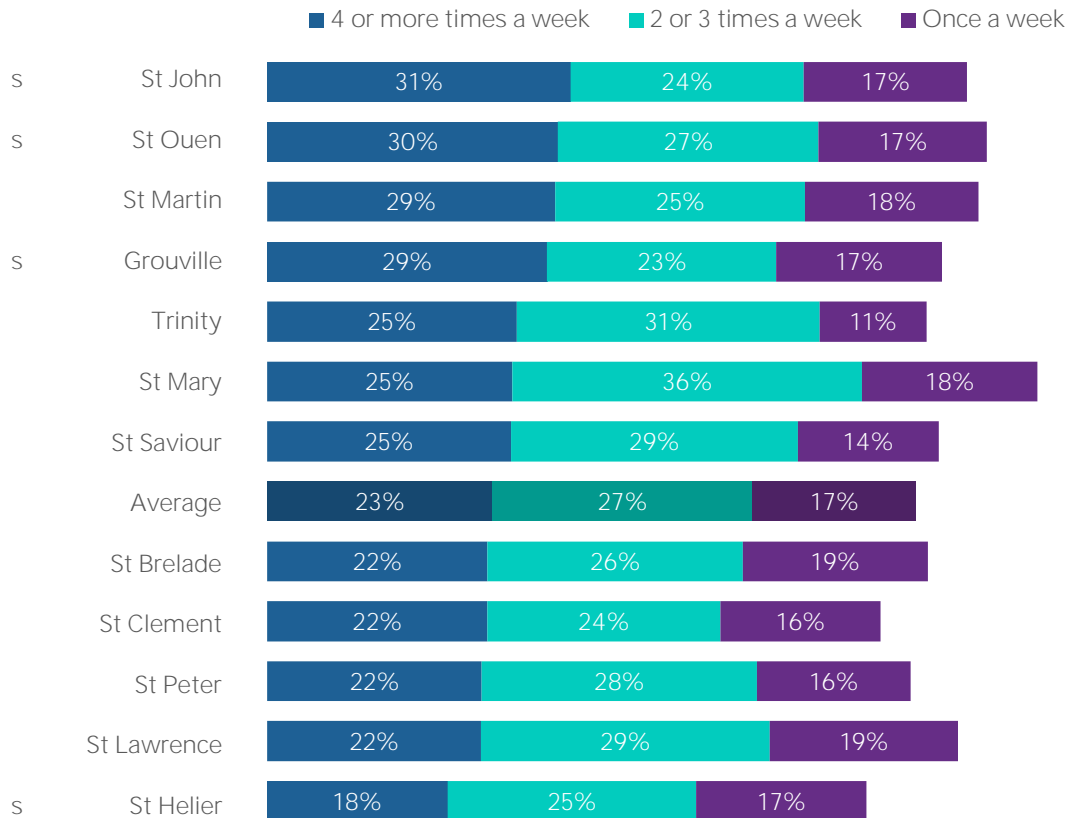
\*s denotes statistically significantly different to Island average

Figure 16 shows that

- children in St Ouen were least likely to spend 3 or more hours on screens (32%); the only parish significantly different to (lower than) the Island average
- while 85% of children in St John were on screens for 3 hours or more (the highest of all parishes), only 27% were on screens for over 5 hours (the lowest)
- children in St Clement (46%), St Helier (45%), St Brelade (41%) and St Lawrence (41%) were most likely to have spent over 5 hours on screens the previous day

Figure 17: Children in St Mary the most likely to participate in sport outside of school PE lessons (at least weekly)

Children's participation in sport outside of school PE lessons



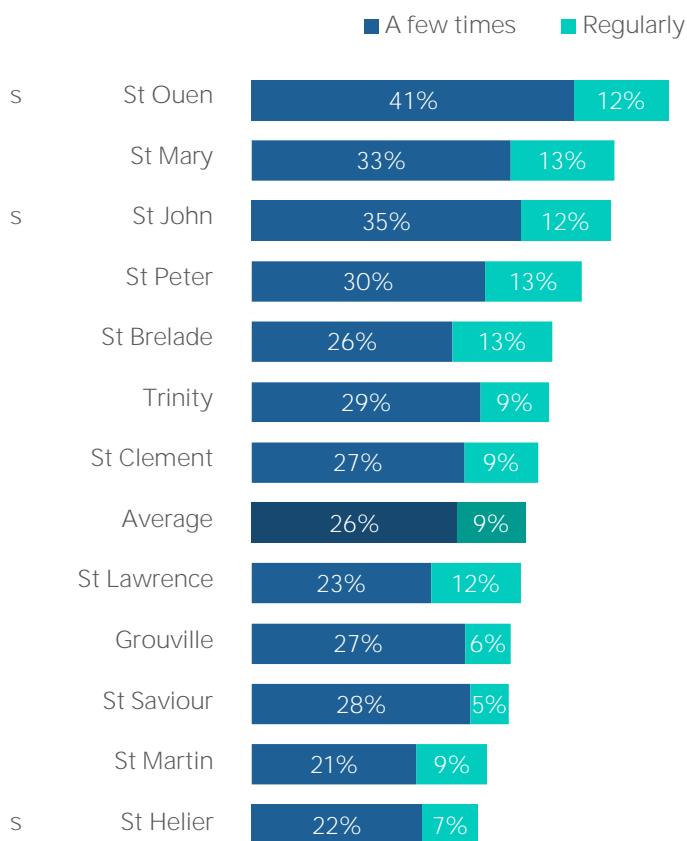
\*s denotes statistically significantly different to Island average

In St Helier, Grouville, St John and St Ouen, the volume of those who practiced some form of sport activities after school on a regular basis (4 or more times a week), was significantly different to the Island average.

While 79% of children in St Mary participate in sport at least weekly, the percentage in St Helier is 61%.

Figure 18: Children in St Ouen most likely to volunteer

In the last 12 month have you done any voluntary work for your community or local or national charities?



\*s denotes statistically significantly different to Island average

Children in St Saviour (5%) and Grouville (6%) were least likely to participate in voluntary work on a regular basis. This compares to 13% of children in St Mary, and 12% of children in St Ouen and St Brelade.

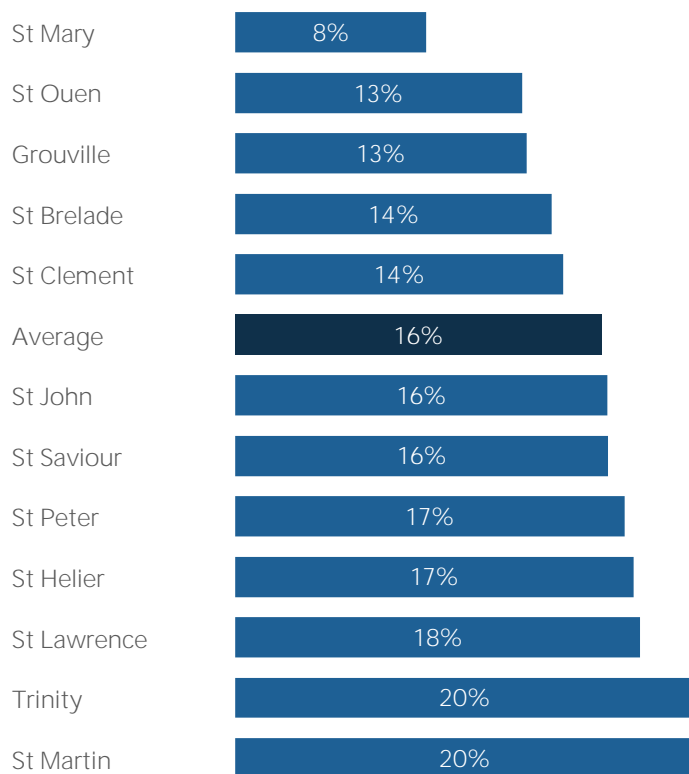
St John, St Ouen and St Helier 'a few times' or 'regularly' responses were proven to be significantly different.

## Risky behaviour

This section asks questions about children's use of tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs. Due to the nature of these questions, younger children were not included.

Figure 19: Children in St Mary least likely to have tried smoking

Proportion of children that smoke or have tried smoking (year 6 – 12)



No parishes statistically significantly different from Island average

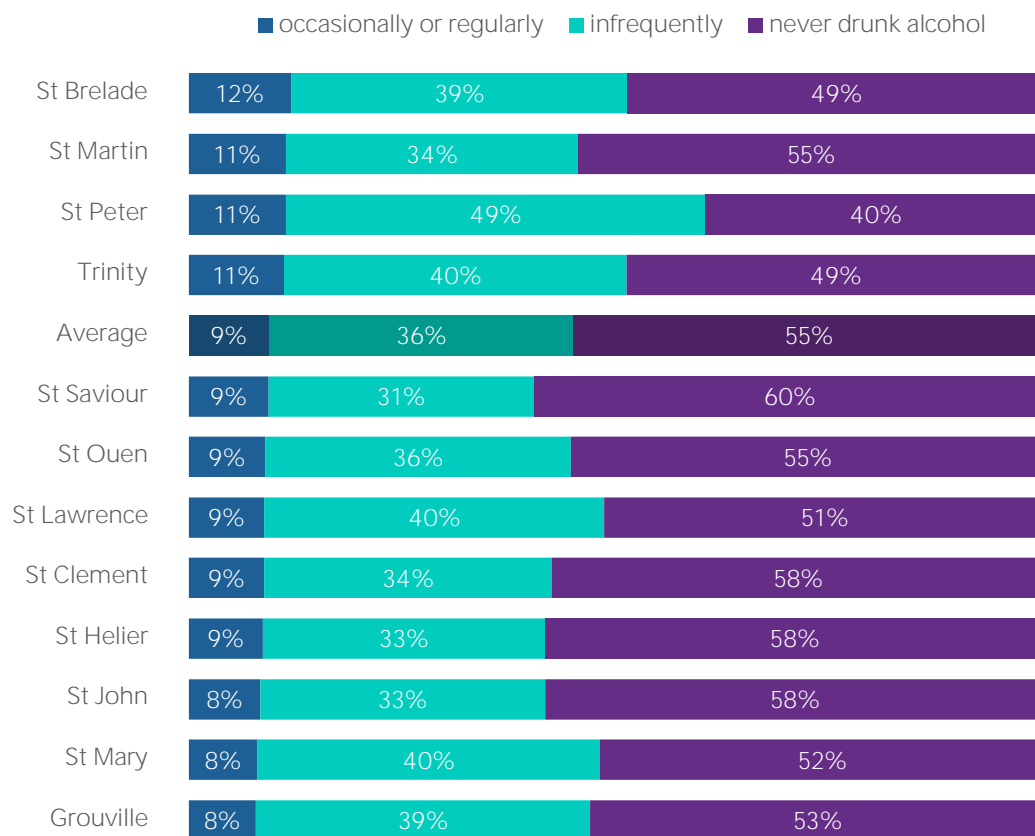
- one in 13 children in St Mary (8%) have tried smoking cigarettes; compared to
- one in 5 children in Trinity (20%) and St Martin (20%)

However, no parishes are statistically significantly different.



Figure 20: No parishes show a significantly different proportion of children drinking alcohol on an occasional or regular basis

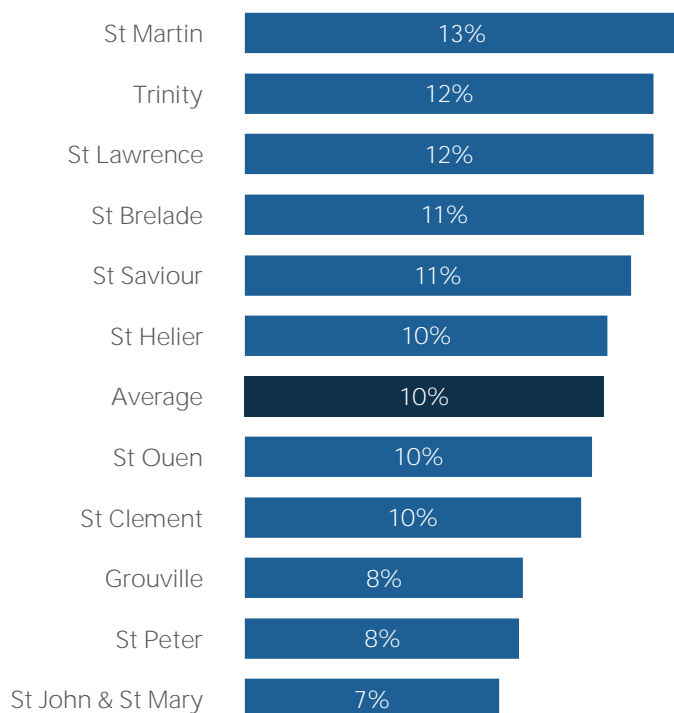
Proportion of children that drink alcohol (years 6 - 12)



No parishes statistically significantly different from Island average

In terms of drinking alcohol occasionally or regularly, no parishes are significantly different. However, if considering children that have never drunk alcohol, St Helier and St Saviour have a significantly higher proportion and St Brelade and St Peter have a significantly lower proportion.

Figure 21: Parish of residence does not significantly affect likelihood of having taken drugs  
Proportion of children that have taken drugs (years 8 – 12)



No parishes statistically significantly different from Island average

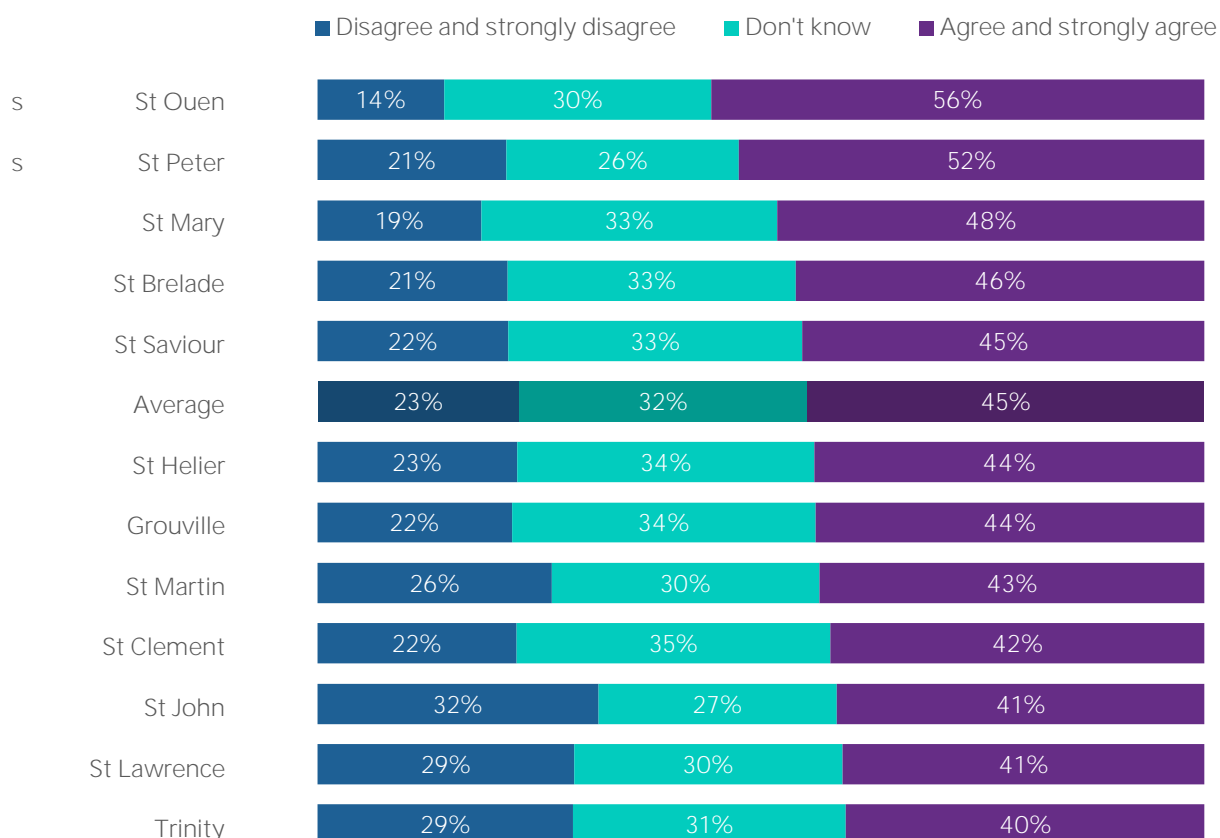
Due to small numbers, St John and St Mary have been considered together for the purpose of this analysis. The difference in proportions of children reporting that they have taken drugs is not significantly different in any parish.

## Influence and children's voice

The children and young people's survey is one method by which children and young people can be heard. This series of questions explores the extent to which children feel listened to and engaged with their communities.

Figure 22: Over half of children in St Ouen and St Peter agree that there is a clear way to give their opinions on how their community is run

There is a clear way for me to give my opinion / ideas on how my community is run  
(years 8-12)

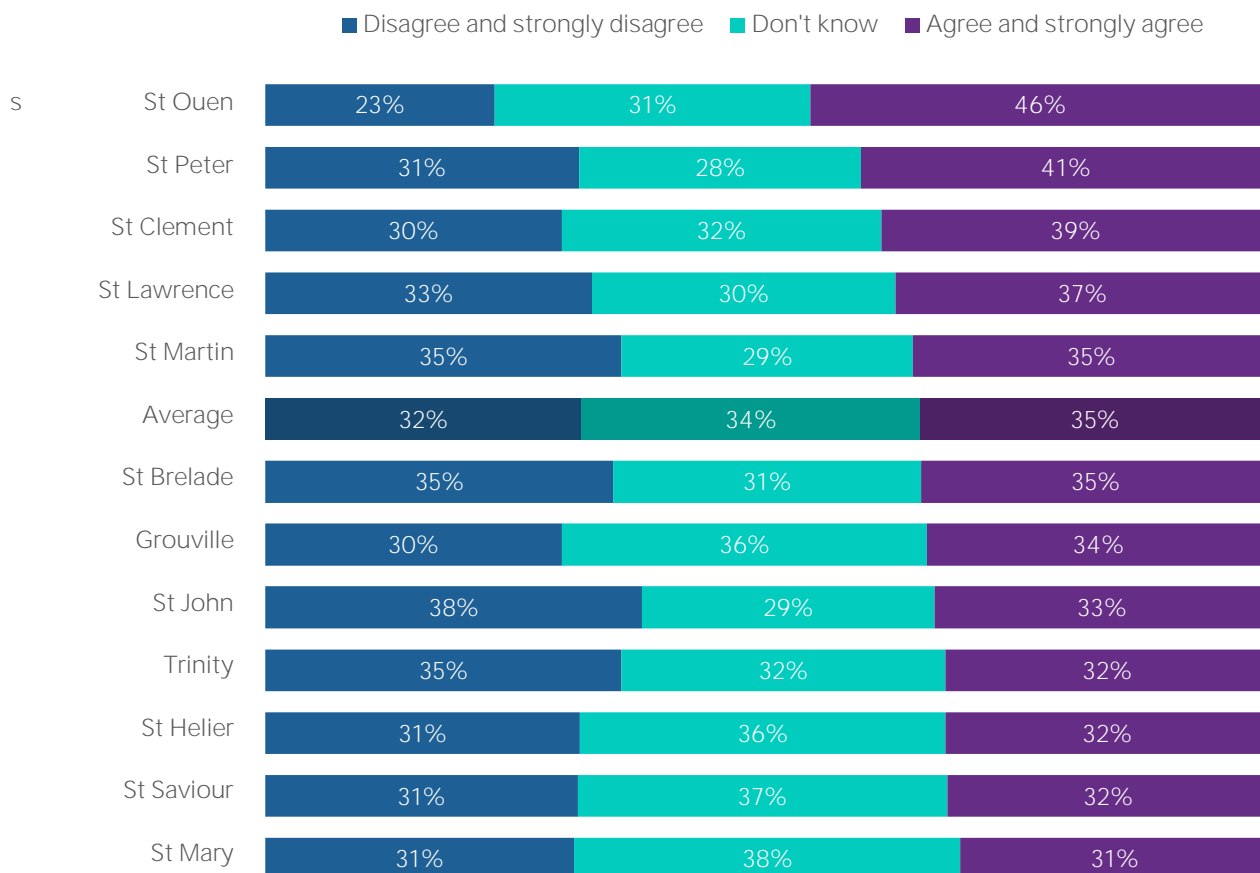


\*s denotes statistically significantly different to Island average

Children in St Ouen and St Peter were most likely to agree that there was a clear way for them to give their opinions within their community (figure 22). No other parishes differed significantly from the Island average.

Figure 23: Children in St Ouen were most confident the community would listen to their ideas

If I had ideas about changing the way things are done in my community, my community would listen to them (years 8 – 12)

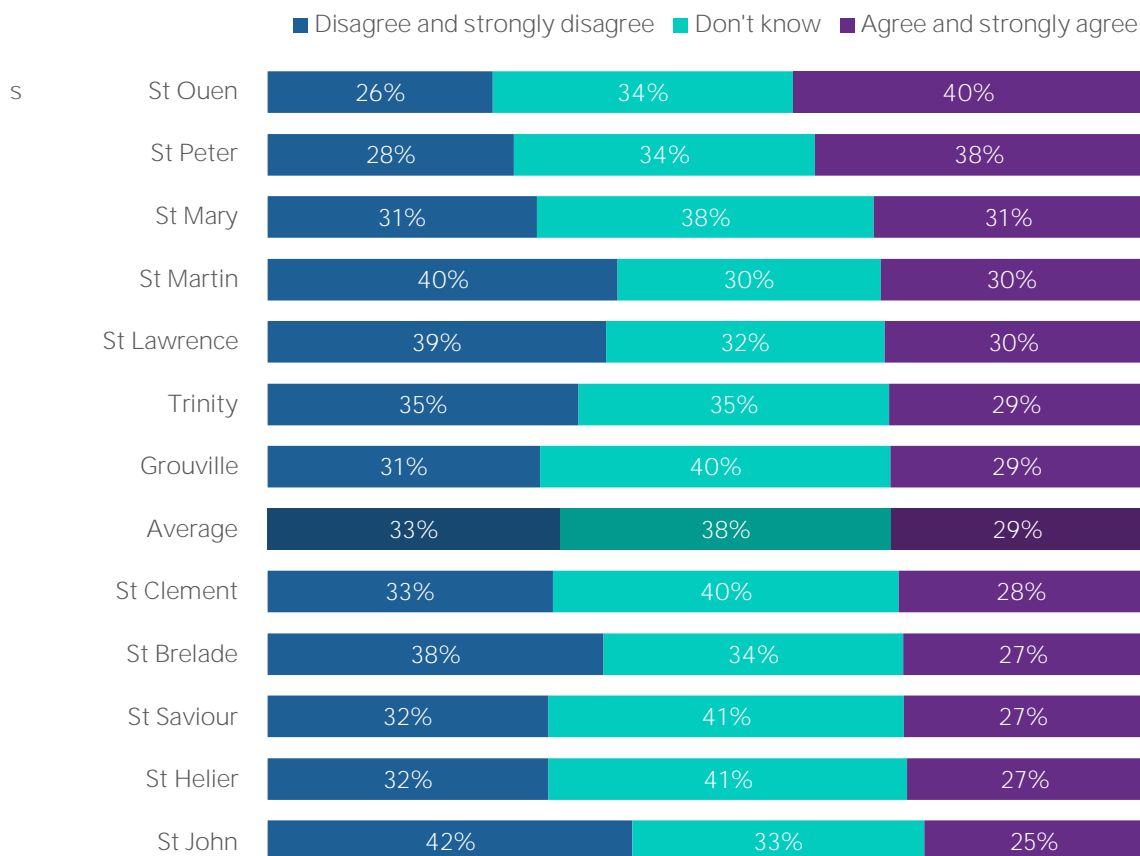


\*s denotes statistically significantly different to Island average

Almost half (46%) of children in St Ouen agreed that their community would listen to any ideas that they had. No other Parish differed significantly from the Island average of 35% (figure 23).

Figure 24: St Ouen children expressed the most confidence that their community would take actions

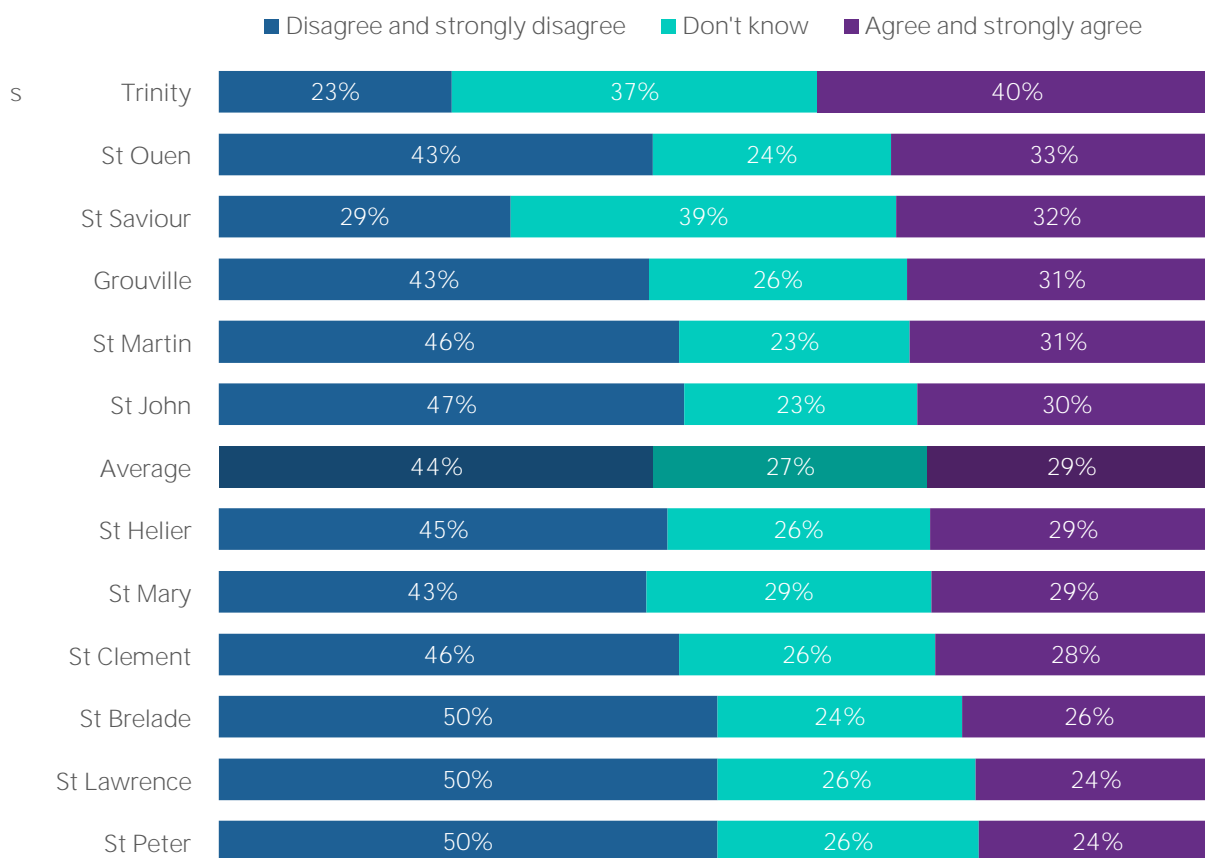
If I had ideas about changing the way things are done in my community, my community would act on them (years 8 – 12)



\*s denotes statistically significantly different to Island average

St Ouen was again the only Parish to differ significantly from the Island average with four in ten (40%) of children agreeing that their community would take action in relation to their ideas (figure 24). Response rates in the other parishes ranged from 38% in St Peter to 25% in St John but none of these were statistically, significantly different to the Island average of 29%.

Figure 25: Trinity respondents were the most eager to express their opinion  
I would like to have more of a say about the way things are done in my community

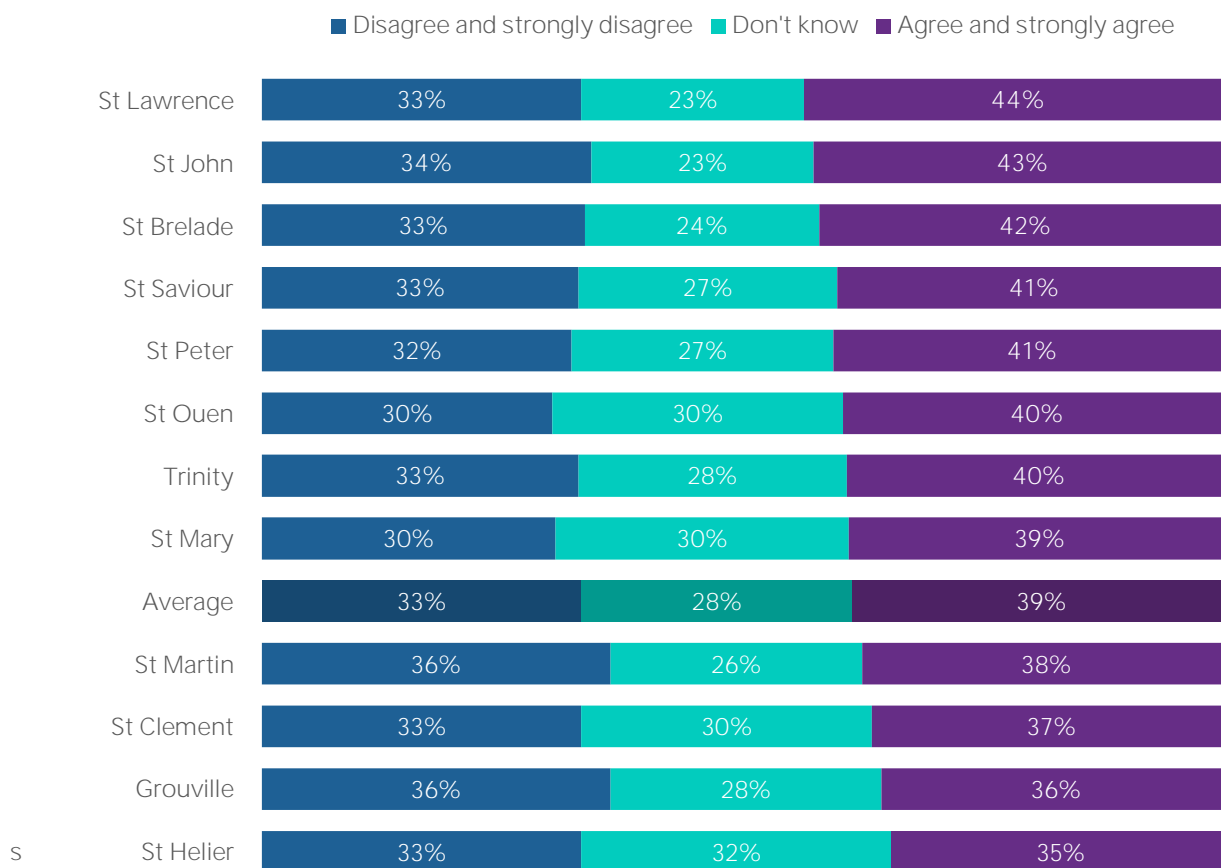


\*s denotes statistically significantly  
different to Island average

Four in ten children (40%) in Trinity agreed that they would like to have more of a say about the way things are done in their community. This was significantly higher than the Island average of 29%.

Figure 26: An even split of responses amongst most parishes, St John and St Lawrence having slightly higher 'agree and strongly agree' votes

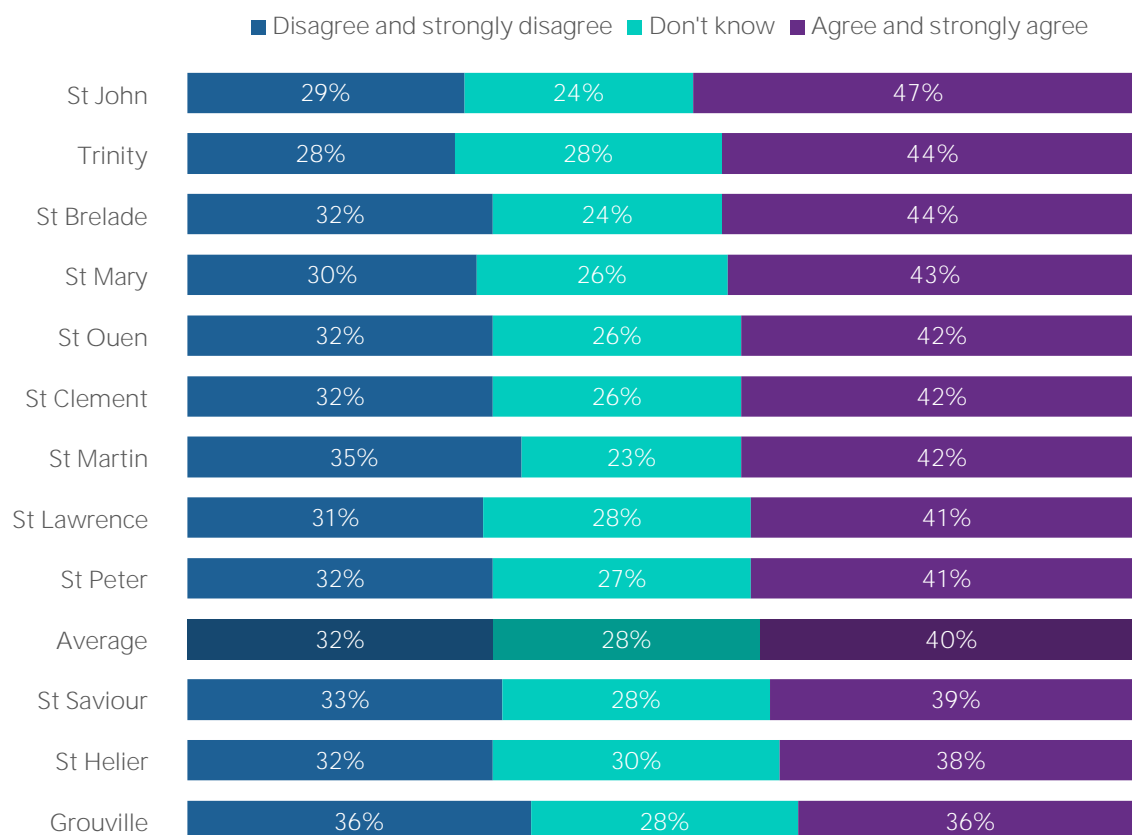
I know who makes decisions about the future of Jersey



\*s denotes statistically significantly different to Island average

St Helier had the smallest proportion of children (35%) that agreed they knew who made the decisions about the future of Jersey.

Figure 27: On average 4 out of 10 respondents knew how decisions are being made  
I know how decisions are made about the future of Jersey

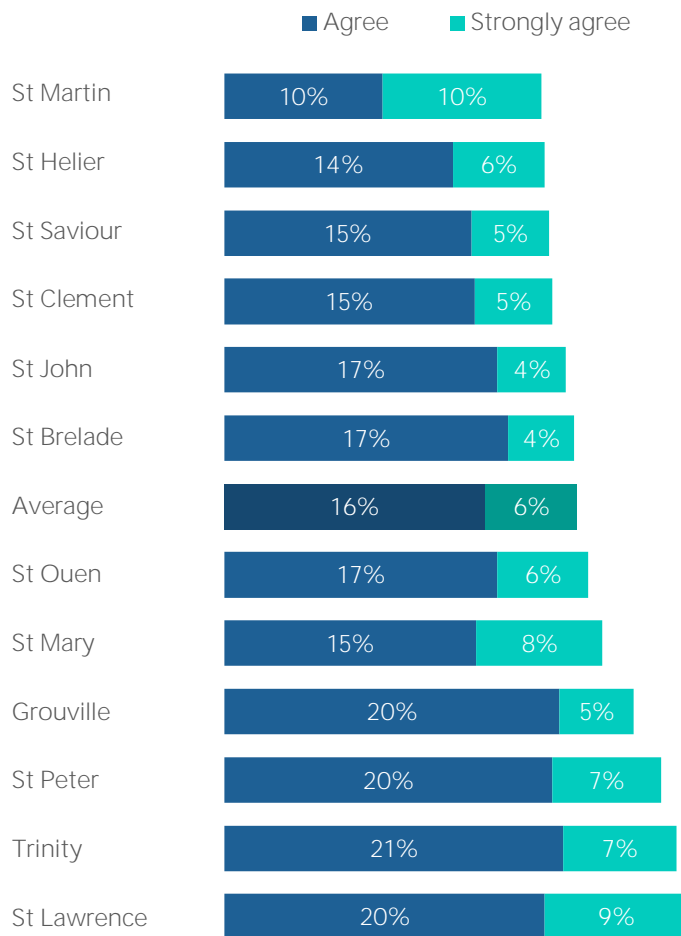


No parishes statistically significantly different from Island average

Figure 27 highlights that highest volume of 'agree and strongly agree' responses were recorded in St Brelade, Trinity and St John, with Grouville and St Helier scoring the lowest. No significant difference between parishes was identified.



Figure 28: Children in St Lawrence most likely to know their States' representatives  
I know who my elected representatives are in the States Assembly

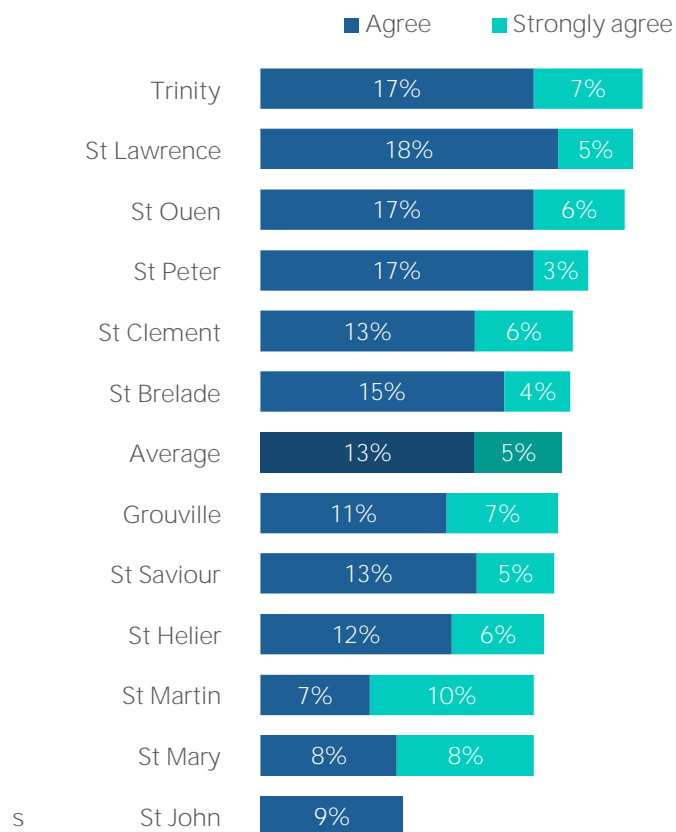


No parishes statistically significantly different from Island average

On average, fewer than one quarter (22%) of children knew who their **States' representatives** were. No Parishes had a significantly different proportion to this Island average.

Figure 29: St Lawrence and Trinity had the highest rate of 'agree and strongly agree' responses

I know how to share my views with my elected representatives in the States Assembly



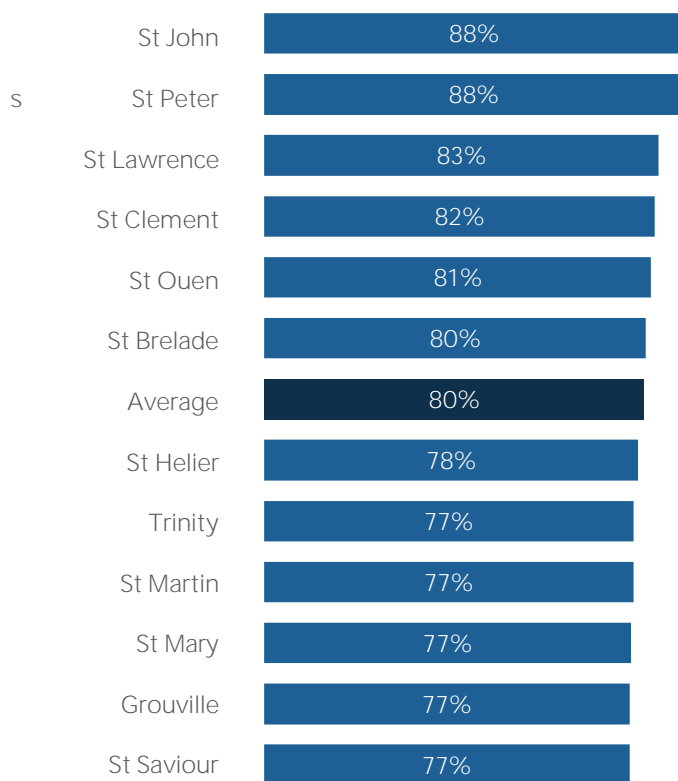
\*s denotes statistically significantly different to Island average

A significant difference was found in the St John responses of those children who agree that they would know how to share their views with the elected State Assembly's representatives, comparing to all other parishes.

## Crime and policing

The following questions relate to children's experience of crime and their perception of the police. The questions did not specifically reference the States of Jersey Police, or the Parish Honorary Police. Children in years 8 - 12 were asked these questions.

Figure 30: Secondary children from St Peter are least likely to have been a victim of crime  
Proportion of children who have not been a victim of crime in the last 12 months



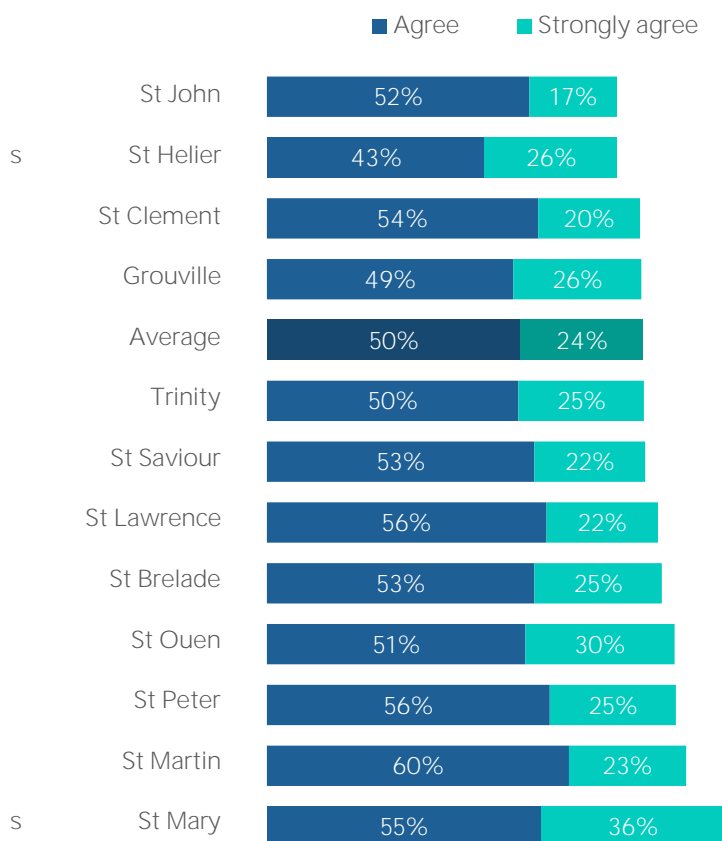
\*s denotes statistically significantly different to Island average

The proportions of children that have not been a victim of crime in the last 12 months is narrowly spread: 77% in St Saviour, to 83% in St Lawrence, around an Island average of 80%. The exceptions are St Peter and St John (both 88%) although only St Peter is statistically above the Island average.

## Police

The following questions (Figures 31, 32, 33 and 34) formed a four-question set which was asked to all children in years 8 – 12. All four questions had the same answer scale, 'Strongly agree', 'Agree', 'Disagree', 'Strongly disagree' and 'Don't know'.

Figure 31: Secondary children in St Helier less likely to agree that they can rely on the police  
The police can be relied upon when needed (agree and strongly agree)

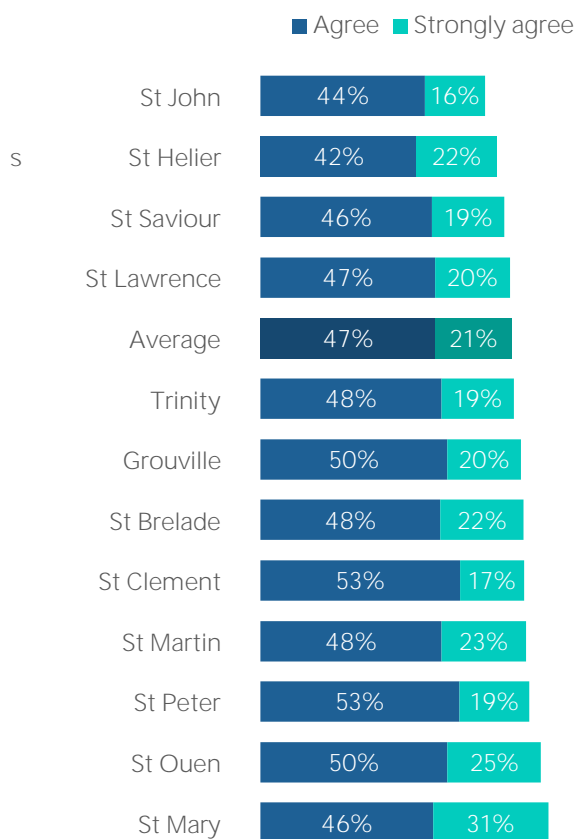


\*s denotes statistically significantly different  
to Island average

Children in St Mary were significantly more likely to agree that they can rely on the police when they are needed: 91% 'Agreed' or 'Strongly agreed'.

St John (70%) and St Helier (70%) were least likely to 'Agree' or 'Strongly agree' that they can rely on the police when needed. Of these, only St Helier was significantly below the Island average.

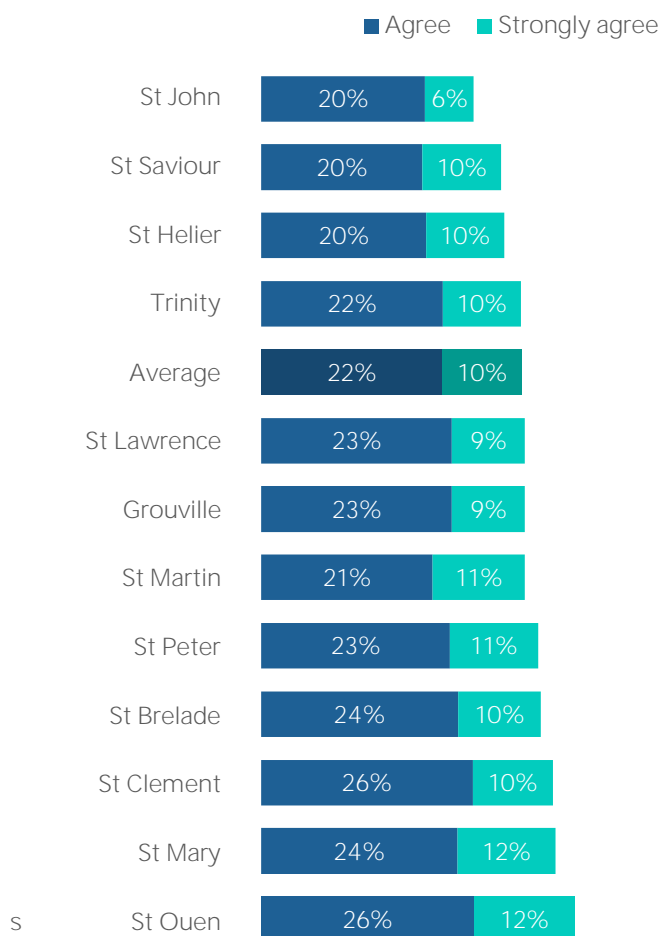
Figure 32: St Helier children least likely to agree that the police would treat them fairly  
The police would treat you fairly (agree and strongly agree)



\*s denotes statistically significantly different to Island average

Only St Helier (63%) had a proportion of children that 'Agreed' or 'Strongly agreed' which was significantly different to the Island average (67%). St John also had a low proportion (60%) but due to the size of St John's population, this was not calculated to be statistically significant.

Figure 33: St Ouen children most likely to agree that police understand local concerns  
The police understand local concerns (agree and strongly agree)

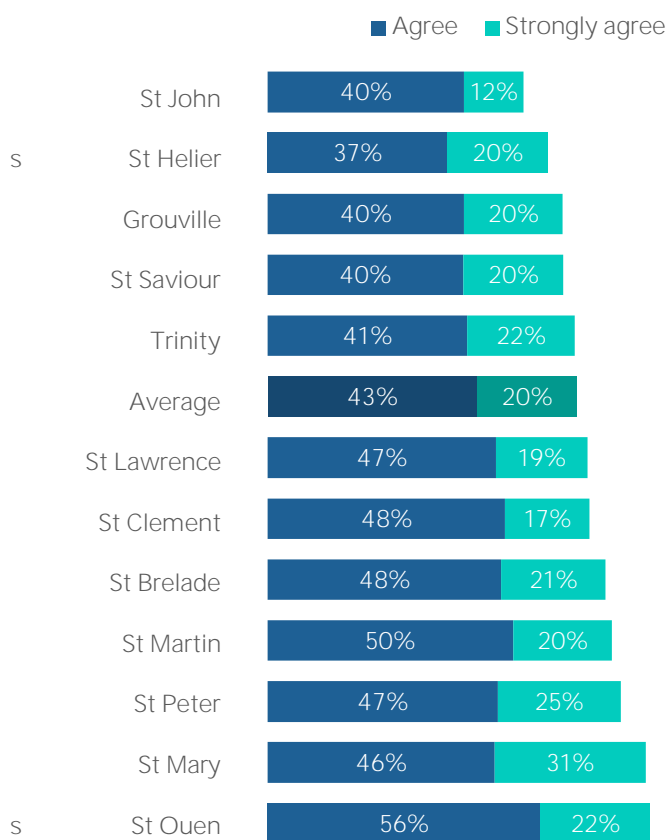


\*s denotes statistically significantly different to Island average

Only 26% of children in St John's Parish 'Agreed' or 'Strongly agreed' that the police understood local concerns. Although this was the lowest score it was not significantly different from the Island average (32%).

St Ouen had the highest proportion (38%) of children that 'Agreed' or 'Strongly agreed' that the police understood local concerns: the only parish which was significantly different to the average.

Figure 34: St Ouen has highest proportion of children who have confidence in the police  
Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police



\*s denotes statistically significantly different to Island average

This final question asking children if they had overall confidence in the police followed much the same pattern as the other police questions: St Ouen (78%) having a significantly higher proportion 'Agreeing' or 'Strongly agreeing' and St Helier (57%) having significantly lower.

Again, St John (52%) showed the lowest proportion, but due to its small population this wasn't calculated to be statistically significant.

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## Annex 1 – Methodology

The data used to produce this report is the same as used to produce the original [Jersey Children and Young People's Survey report](#) with parish of residence based on each child's response to the survey question 'Which parish do you live in?' Children are advised that if they live in more than one parish, to choose the one where they spend the most time.

As this additional analysis involves slicing the data by parish, some results are based on small counts. Consequently, we have included some additional statistical disclosure techniques to protect respondent anonymity. Also, confidence intervals (to highlight where results are statistically different) are calculated slightly differently to the main report.

### Disclosure techniques

For statistical disclosure reasons, individual counts have been rounded to the nearest three, and counts below three suppressed, prior to the calculation of percentages. This technique mitigates individual responses being exposed in the report.

### Statistical difference

Confidence intervals in this report are calculated by the Wilson Index method based on actual (rounded) counts for each set of responses (e.g. proportion agreeing 'Yes') and groupings (in this case parishes). Statistical difference is identified when confidence interval of the parish does not overlap with the confidence interval of the entire population.

This is different to the main report which calculates a 'worst case' confidence interval (assuming a proportion of 50 percent) for each grouping (e.g. total population, males, year 10 males etc) and identifies statistical difference when groups are separated by that worst case confidence interval.

For questions with more than 2 responses, the statistical difference is only calculated for 2 groups (responses are grouped into two groups and the statistical difference calculated for those groups, e.g. if available responses are strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, strongly disagree: they could be grouped into [strongly agree + agree] and [neither agree nor disagree + disagree + strongly disagree] and the statistical test applied to those groups).



## Annex 2 – Data tables

Table A1: Number of children and young people (aged 0–19 years) per Parish

	Ages 0-5	Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-19	All children (0-19)
St Helier	1,645	1,654	1,497	1,464	6,260
St Saviour	665	832	861	819	3,177
St Clement	527	574	578	619	2,298
St Brelade	416	557	579	540	2,092
St Lawrence	260	276	330	311	1,177
Grouville	253	309	285	300	1,147
St Peter	216	259	255	240	970
St Ouen	174	258	249	207	888
St Martin	139	218	225	227	809
Trinity	150	201	226	172	749
St John	134	167	171	175	647
St Mary	83	109	101	101	394
Total	4,662	5,414	5,357	5,175	20,608

Table A2: Children (0-19 years) in each parish split by proportion per age band

	Ages 0-5	Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-19
St Helier	26%	26%	24%	23%
St Saviour	21%	26%	27%	26%
St Clement	23%	25%	25%	27%
St Brelade	20%	27%	28%	26%
St Lawrence	22%	23%	28%	26%
Grouville	22%	27%	25%	26%
St Peter	22%	27%	26%	25%
St Ouen	20%	29%	28%	23%
St Martin	17%	27%	28%	28%
Trinity	20%	27%	30%	23%
St John	21%	26%	26%	27%
St Mary	21%	28%	26%	26%
Average	23%	26%	26%	25%