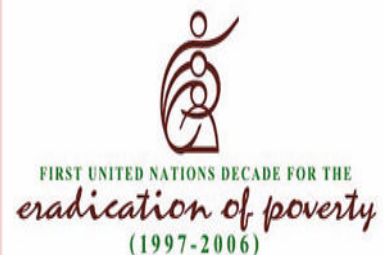


THE SURVEY OF GUERNSEY LIVING STANDARDS

Report on Phase One: The Necessities of Life

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The first phase of the *Survey of Guernsey Living Standards*, carried out by the Townsend Centre for International Poverty Research at the University of Bristol and financed by the States of Guernsey, has now been completed. The main aims of this study were to determine the standard of living of the Guernsey population at the start of the new Millennium and to see what could be done to overcome any problems of low living standards on the Island.

Phase One involved asking the Guernsey population about what they considered to be the necessities of life - which everybody should be able to afford and no one should have to do without – and questions related to possessions, social activities and services. A total of 856 respondents took part in a postal questionnaire and we are taking this opportunity to thank them all for the time and trouble they took in answering our questions.

The responses

We asked a total of 83 questions: 53 of these related to adults and 30 to children. The only question which gained 100% unanimous support was whether everyone in a household should have a bed and bedding. However, over 90% of the population in each case thought all adults in Guernsey should have enough money to be able to afford:

- to go to their family doctor and pay for prescription charges when they were ill
- to buy aids such as glasses or hearing aids
- heating to warm areas of the home if it's cold
- a refrigerator
- a damp free home
- to keep their home in a decent state of repair
- a warm waterproof coat
- two meals a day
- to replace or repair broken electrical equipment
- insurance for the contents of their home

By contrast, less than 10% of the population saw a video recorder, home computer, satellite TV, a mobile phone and a tumble dryer as necessities of life.

There were also high levels of support for adult social activities among the population with 91% considering 'visiting friends or family in hospital' as an essential activity which *everybody* should be able to afford to do. Over 80% also felt this also applied to school visits and having celebrations on special occasions. On the other hand, less than a fifth thought a monthly meal in a restaurant was essential and a fortnightly trip to the pub attracted the support of only just over one in ten.

The Guernsey population gave overwhelming support to children's items and activities. A warm, waterproof coat, new, properly fitted shoes, a bed and bedding, school uniform and celebrations on special occasions were all considered necessities by at least 90% of respondents. At the other extreme, there was little support for computers for children, particularly for playing games.

Services

In addition to material and social necessities, respondents were asked 33 questions about essential services. Concerning general services, nearly 100% unanimous support was given to hospitals, doctors, dentists, opticians and chemists, indicating the high value placed on medical services by the Guernsey population. At the other end of the scale, less than a third of respondents thought a cinema or theatre was essential and this fell to a fifth when asked about a pub.

There was wide high-level support for children's services, such as nurseries and playgroups, and also for services for the elderly. Among these, availability of a Home Help, special transport and a Meals-on-Wheels service had the support of over 89% of respondents.

Views of Islanders compared

Although the overall picture was one of widespread agreement across island society on what were the necessities of life and what were essential services, there were some differences between the views of Guernsey men and women. The most significant related to:

- a dressing gown
- savings for a 'rainy day' or retirement
- a hobby or leisure activity
- a small amount of money to spend on yourself

More men than women see these items and activities as essential with the exception of the dressing gown. Elderly women, unsurprisingly, are much more likely to view a dressing gown as a necessity than do young single men.

To see if there were differences among people of different age groups, we compared the most extreme age groups in the sample: the youngest (16-29 years of age) and the oldest (70 plus). Whilst there was some agreement on what items and activities constitute the necessities of life among different generations, there was also significant disagreement on:

- school visits (90% of the youngest compared to 61% of the oldest)
- a dressing gown (75% of the oldest compared to 19% of the youngest)

There was a greater sense of consensus when we examined the views of those people describing their ethnic origin as Guernsey and those who did not. There were only three items or activities which attracted significant disagreement:

- a deep freezer
- a car
- visits off-Island

Whereas the first two items were considered by a higher proportion of Guernsey people as essential, non-Guernsey people were more likely to view 'visits to friends and family, off-Island' as essential.

There was also consensus on the necessities of life among those who have a degree or a higher qualification and those without any educational qualifications. However, there were four items and activities which attracted wide variations in opinion:

- meat/fish or vegetarian equivalent every other day
- school visits
- a roast or its vegetarian equivalent every week
- a dressing gown

The first two items and activities had higher levels of support among the degree educated whereas the bottom two items were significantly more likely to be seen as important by those without qualifications. There is probably an age effect influencing these findings.

There was also strong consensus among different sections of the Guernsey population regarding the necessities of life for children. Perceptions about children's items and activities indicated strong support from both men and women, with only two items where there were significant differences:

- a garden to play in
- four jumpers, cardigans, sweatshirts

More women than men saw both of these items as essential and a garden to play in was also more likely to be seen as necessary by the older group. On the other hand, the non-Guernsey population considered a 'holiday away from home' and 'meat/fish or vegetarian equivalent every other day' as significantly more important than the Guernsey population. This last item was also considered as being more essential by those with a degree, although a greater proportion of those without qualifications viewed 'a bed and bedding to her/himself' and a 'garden to play in' as necessary rather than simply desirable.

As well as checking the extent to which there was consensus among the Guernsey population about adult and children's activities and items, we also examined how different sections of population viewed *services*. Both men and women were generally in close agreement on which items they regard as essential although, on the whole, many of the services were more likely to be seen as essential by women rather than by men. One significant exception to this was the pub which was seen as essential by a greater proportion of men than women (24% compared to 16%).

There was, however, less consensus among younger and older groups over essential services. Significant differences were held with respect to a 'place of worship' and 'availability of lunch clubs for the elderly' with the former being seen as essential by a higher proportion of the older group. However, they were significantly less likely than their younger peers to see lunch clubs as essential. On the other hand, the views among those describing their ethnic grouping as 'Guernsey' and those not were closer, with public pay phones and school meals being the only two items being seen as essential by a higher proportion of the 'non-Guernsey' group. The views among those with different educational qualifications were generally similar with regards to essential services.

Overall, it would appear that the Guernsey population attaches as much importance to services as to consumer goods and social activities. In fact, where respondents were able to give their views on improving the quality of life for islanders, an overwhelming majority

suggested that a free or heavily-subsidised bus service and free medical care were top priorities.

Guernsey compared with Britain

The views of the Guernsey population were compared with those of the British population surveyed one year earlier, in 1999, to assess the extent to which there might be a consensus of opinion on which items and activities constitute the necessities of life. We found that there was overwhelmingly close agreement with regard to adult necessities with a slightly higher proportion of the Guernsey population considering these as essential items which everyone should be able to afford and not go without.

At the same time, there were, however, some exceptions to this consensus of opinion. For example, a higher proportion of the Guernsey population considered 'insurance of home contents' as necessary (91% compared to 80%). On the other hand, the Guernsey population was less likely to consider a dictionary as a necessity (42% compared to 55%). There were also a number of consumer durables which the Guernsey population considered to be less essential.

This consensus was much less strong when we considered social *activities*. Although there were similar levels of support for 'visiting family or friends in hospital', 'visits to school' and 'celebrations on special occasions', the Guernsey population considered all the other activities as less essential.

There was also generally close agreement about children's items with similar levels of support for many of the food, clothing, developmental and environmental items. However, there were also differences in opinion too, with 'educational games', 'at least seven pairs of underpants' and 'meat/fish every other day', receiving less support by the Guernsey population. As with adult activities, the Guernsey population was also less inclined to view children's *activities* as necessary compared with the British with the largest differences relating to an 'off Island school trip' (50% in Guernsey compared to 74% in Britain) and a 'holiday away from home' (40% compared to 70%).

There is also close consensus about which services were considered as essential by the Guernsey and British populations. In general, the Guernsey population considered a whole range of privately and publicly run services as more essential than the British population. Medical services – including hospitals and opticians - were both more likely to be viewed as essential by the Guernsey population, as were libraries and public sports facilities. A few services were less likely to be seen as essential and these included a parish/village hall (45% in Guernsey compared to 60% in Britain) and a pub (19% compared to 30%).

Whilst the Guernsey population is less likely to consider services for children as essential, it is more likely to view those for the elderly as essential, in comparison with the British population. The most significant discrepancy in relation to children's services relates to school meals, where only one out of four people see this service as essential in Guernsey, compared to three out four people in Britain. On the other hand, there were higher levels of support from the Guernsey population in respect to all the services for the elderly. One of the more significant differences related to the availability of a Home Help service, where 92% of Guernsey people viewed this service as essential compared to only 78% of British people.

Conclusion

The general population in Guernsey holds ideas about what are the necessities of life that are more wide ranging or multi-dimensional than are ordinarily represented in expert or political assessments. As much importance is attached to some social activities and services as to some consumer goods.

People of all ages and walks of life do not restrict their interpretation of 'necessities' to the basic material needs of a subsistence diet, shelter, clothing and fuel. There are social *customs*, *obligations* and *activities* that substantial majorities of the population also identify as among the most important necessities of life. Similarly, there are a range of both public and private services, used by adults, children and the elderly, that are regarded by the overwhelming majority of islanders as essential. These services go beyond those that would be required to just maintain a residual safety net for subsistence and physical health.

The Guernsey population's perception of necessities clearly reflects the conditions and dependencies of contemporary life rather than some unchanging absolute standard of living.

Main Report

Introduction

This is a report on the first phase of the *Survey of Guernsey Living Standards* which is being carried out by the Townsend Centre for International Poverty Research at the University of Bristol and financed by the States of Guernsey. The main aims of the study are to determine the standard of living of the Guernsey population at the start of the new Millennium and to see what can be done to overcome any problems of low living standards on the Island.

Phase One of the study involved surveying the Guernsey population about *their* perceptions of the necessities of life. A total of 856 respondents took part in a postal questionnaire, following a short telephone interview to determine household characteristics. The second phase of the study, which is currently being undertaken, involves a separate and more elaborate survey of householders to determine people's actual living standards. The study is based on similar surveys, such as the *Breadline Britain* surveys of 1983 and 1990, as well as the more recent 1999 *Poverty and Social Exclusion in Britain* (PSE) (see Mack and Lansley, 1985; Gordon and Pantazis, 1997; Gordon *et al*, 2000).

The 1983 *Breadline Britain* survey provided the precedent for the research carried out in Phase One. This was the first survey carried out in Britain which sought to capture the 'standard of living' considered acceptable by society itself. Its central brief was:

"to try to discover whether there is a public consensus on what is an unacceptable standard of living for Britain in 1983 and, if there is a consensus, who, if anyone, falls below that standard. The idea underlying this is that a person is in 'poverty' when their standard of living falls below the minimum deemed necessary by current public opinion. This minimum may cover not only the basic essentials for survival such as food but also access, or otherwise, to participating in society and being able to play a social role."

The survey established: *"for the first time ever, that a majority of people see the necessities of life in Britain in the 1980's as covering a wide range of goods and activities, and that people judge a minimum standard of living on socially established criteria and not just the criteria of survival or subsistence."*

The 1983 study adopted a definition of poverty based on a standard of living unacceptable to the majority of the population. The validity of its approach rests on an assumption – that is empirically verifiable – that there are not wide variations in the definition of necessities among different groups of society. Otherwise, the definition of an unacceptable standard of living just becomes contested and the opinion of one group against another. Both the 1983 and 1990 *Breadline Britain* surveys and the subsequent 1999 PSE confirmed the validity of this assumption by showing that there was a high degree of consensus amongst different groups in their perceptions of necessities:

"The homogeneity of views shown by people both from very different personal circumstances and also holding very different political ideologies suggests that judgements are being made on the basis of a cohesive view of the kind of society we ought to live in. There is, it seems, a general cultural ethos about what is sufficient and proper." (Mack and Lansley, 1985)

One of the aims of Phase One was to find out whether a high degree of consensus exists among the Guernsey population on the necessities of life.

Standard or style of living: Concept and methodology

There is a long history of scientific investigation upon which we have drawn in deciding which items and activities to include in the first phase, going a lot further back than the 1983, 1990 and 1999 forerunner studies already described. In Seebohm Rowntree's classic study of York, poverty was measured as insufficient income "*to obtain the minimum necessities of the maintenance of merely physical efficiency*" (Rowntree, 1899). Charles Booth had also adopted a similar framework in his approach to the conditions of social and economic life, especially in his examination of "*the standard life*" when investigating the construction of a poverty line in London (Booth, 1892). For these pioneers, broad investigation of contemporary conditions of life seemed unavoidable in order to arrive at a list of needs and then deliberately restrict and interpret those needs to produce a measure of poverty acceptable to the public and to politicians.

Needs are not self-evident. They have to be fulfilled consciously and unconsciously in accordance with purposes concerned with maintaining and improving human life. It is not just social organisation or individual biology and physiology or a combination of all three, that determine needs but the style of life to which, by their behaviour and feelings, individual members of society are obliged to conform:

"There is no unitary and clear-cut national 'style of living'. Rather, there are a series of overlapping and merging community, ethnic, organisational and regional styles. By styles of living I do not mean particular things and actions in themselves, but types of consumption and customs which are expressive of social form. Thus, the influence of national government, trading systems, education, the mass media, industry and transport systems will tend towards the establishment of diffuse cultural norms.... Certain practices gradually become accepted as appropriate modes of behaviour, and even when a group performs particular rituals of religious observance or engages in particular leisure-time activity, it shares other customs with many different groups in society. What do need to be distinguished are the customs practised by different minorities and sub-groups." (Townsend, 1979)

The procedure in identifying needs becomes easier to understand.

"A national style of living has to be defined in operational terms. Many component items, including those specific to age groups, peers, and generations, and to large units, such as regional communities and ethnic groups, have to be identified and examined and the elements common to, or approved by, the majority of the population distinguished" (Townsend, 1979).

Operationalising needs is not straightforward and, ideally, the aim would be "*to cover all activities and events in order to establish standard or majority norms, conventions and customs, so that non-participation, or marginal participation, in those norms, conventions and customs could be identified*" (Townsend and Gordon, 1993). However, this would involve a huge exercise in definition, investigation and measurement on a national scale. Instead, drawing on precedents in social surveys, investigators of living standards have covered a wide range of individual and social conditions and activities, generally ignoring, on the basis of everyday observation and national statistics, the customs in which few participate.

One practice in recent research has been to adopt one of the primary meanings of 'need' - that is, 'deprivation' - and to consider its sub-categories, beginning with the distinction between material and social deprivation and then examining the sub-categories of *material* deprivation, related to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work and of *social* deprivation, related to family activities, social support and integration, recreational and educational (Townsend, 1993). The consensual investigative approaches of the 1983, 1990 and 1999 surveys extended that categorisation.

In the 1999 PSE, a series of focus groups were held to negotiate agreed lists of items, activities and facilities which all adults should have and not have to go without (Bradshaw *et al*, 1998). This led to the addition and amendment of questions asked in the 1983 and 1990 surveys. In particular, new questions of a primarily 'social' kind were added, as were questions on children. In developing our survey for Phase One, additional items and activities were included and questions modified in order to take into account the specific living conditions of Guernsey. The new questions added, for example, relate mainly to elderly person's items, which were under-represented in the British PSE.

Ranking material and social necessities

We included a total of 83 questions on necessary items and activities in Phase One. Of these, 53 related to adult necessities and 30 to children's necessities. Table 1 illustrates the percentage of respondents identifying different adult items as *necessary* in Guernsey at the start of the new Millennium. All respondents considered 'beds and bedding for everyone in the household' as being necessary and over 90% of the population in each case thought 'enough money to visit the doctor and pay for medicine', 'money to buy aids such as glasses or hearing aids', 'heating', a 'refrigerator', a 'damp free home', 'money to keep the home in a decent state of repair', a 'warm waterproof coat', 'two meals a day', 'money to replace electrical equipment' and 'insurance for the contents of the home' as items which all adults should have in Guernsey. By contrast, less than 10% of the population saw a 'video recorder', 'home computer', 'satellite TV', a 'mobile phone' and a 'tumble dryer' as necessary.

Table 1: Percentage of the population perceiving adult items as necessary

	Necessary	Not necessary but desirable
Beds and bedding for everyone in the household	100	0
Enough money to visit your family doctor and pay for medicine prescription charges when sick	97	3
Enough money to buy glasses/hearing aids or other medical aids, <i>eg</i> walking frame	97	3
Heating to warm living areas of the home if it's cold	96	4
Refrigerator	96	4
A damp-free home	95	5
Enough money to keep your home in a decent state of repair	95	5
A warm, waterproof coat	94	6
Two meals a day	92	8
Replace or repair broken electrical goods such as refrigerator	92	8
Insurance of the contents of the home	91	9
Meat or fish or vegetarian equivalent every other day	81	19
Telephone	80	20
Fresh fruit and vegetables every day	80	20
Appropriate clothes to wear for job interviews	80	20
A washing machine	76	24
Enough money to keep your home in a decent state of decoration	70	30
Two pairs of all weather shoes	68	32
Regular savings (of £10 a month) for 'rainy days' or retirement	67	33
Deep freezer/Fridge freezer	66	34
Carpets in living room and bedrooms in the home	65	35
Presents for friends or family once a year	61	39
Replace any worn out furniture	56	44
An outfit to wear for social or family occasions, such as parties	54	46
A small amount of money to spend each week on yourself, not on your family	54	46
A television	51	49
A roast joint or its vegetarian equivalent once a week	51	49
New, not second hand, clothes	46	54

A dictionary	42	58
A car	38	62
A dressing gown	34	66
Having daily newspaper	32	68
Money to pay for someone to carry out odd jobs around the house	22	78
Microwave oven	15	85
CD player	12	88
A dishwasher	11	89
A video recorder	8	92
A home computer	6	94
Satellite TV	6	94
Mobile phone	5	95
Tumble dryer	5	95

Note: Weighted data

There was also support for adult social *activities* among the population (Table 2). Ninety-one percent of the population considered ‘visiting friends or family in hospital’ as an essential activity which everybody should be able to afford and not do without, as did 83% in relation to ‘visits to school’ and 81% in the case of ‘celebrations on special occasions’. On the other hand, there was less support in the population for a monthly meal in a restaurant (18%) and ‘going to a pub once a fortnight’ (12%).

Table 2: Percentage of the population perceiving adult activities as necessary

	Necessary	Not necessary but desirable
Visiting friends or family in hospital or other institutions	91	9
Visits to school, for example, sports day, parents evening	83	17
Celebrations on special occasions, such as Christmas	81	19
Attending weddings, funerals and other such occasions	79	21
A hobby or leisure activity	62	38
Friends or family round for a meal/snack/drink	49	51
An annual weekly holiday away from home, not with relatives	38	62
Visits to friends and family, off Island	33	67
Attending church or other place of worship	26	74
An evening out once a fortnight	22	78
A meal in a restaurant/pub once a month	18	82
Going to the pub once a fortnight	12	88

Note: Weighted data

The Guernsey population gave overwhelming support to children’s items (Table 3) and activities (Table 4). Eight out of the 30 items and activities, including a ‘a warm waterproof coat’, ‘new, properly fitted, shoes’, a ‘bed and bedding’, ‘school uniform’, ‘celebrations’, scored 90% or higher. At the other extreme, there was less support for a ‘computer suitable for schoolwork’ (27%) and ‘computer games’ (10%). However, on the whole, the responses reveal a high level of support across a whole range of children’s items and activities covering food, clothing, participation and leisure, development and environment.

In the previous *Breadline Britain* surveys, as well as the subsequent PSE survey, items and activities attracting 50% or higher support from the population, a ‘democratic’ majority, were considered as socially perceived necessities for the purposes of further analysis. In Guernsey, 27 out of 41 items in the adult list (Table 1), five out of the 12 adult activities (Table 2), 21 out of 23 children’s items (Table 3) and six out of the seven children’s activities (Table 4), satisfied this criterion. These are important findings because, once they are widely reported, public friction about what are and what are not the necessities of modern life might be lessened. It also opens the way to searching investigation of the circumstances of those who lack a number of these necessities and particularly of those who identify them as necessities but do not have them and/or say they cannot afford them.

Table 3: Percentage of the population perceiving children’s items as necessary

	Necessary	Not necessary but desirable
A warm waterproof coat	99	1
New, properly fitted shoes	97	3
A bed and bedding to her/himself	97	3
All the school uniform required by the school	95	5
Fresh fruit or vegetables at least once a day	94	6
Three meals a day	92	8
Books of her/his own	90	10
Toys (<i>eg</i> dolls, play figures, teddies, etc.)	87	13
At least four jumpers, cardigans or sweatshirts	76	24
Enough bedrooms for every child over 10 of different sex	74	26
At least four pairs of trousers, leggings, jeans, or skirts/dresses	73	27
Educational games, <i>eg</i> flash cards, etc.	70	30
At least seven pairs of new underwear	70	30
Meat, fish or vegetarian equivalent at least twice a day	68	32
Some new, not second hand or handed-on clothes	68	32
A carpet in their bedroom	68	32
Leisure equipment (<i>eg</i> sports equipment)	63	37
Construction toys such as Duplo or Lego	58	42
A bike, new or second hand	57	43
A garden to play in	57	43
At least £1 per week pocket money	51	49
Computer suitable for school work	27	73
Computer games	10	90

Note: Weighted data

Table 4: Percentage of the population perceiving children’s activities as necessary

	Necessary	Not necessary but desirable
Celebrations on special occasions such as birthdays	95	5
A hobby or leisure activity	84	16
Play group at least weekly for pre-school aged children	78	22
Friends round for tea or a snack once a fortnight	54	46
Swimming at least once a month	51	49
Going on an off-island school trip, for school aged children	50	50
<hr/>		
An annual weekly holiday away from home with family	40	60

Note: Weighted data

Two problems concerned with the lists of items and activities were anticipated. Firstly, the distinction between ‘material’ and ‘social’ necessities is not always as clear as it may seem and begins to break down on close examination. For instance, a telephone is a ‘material’ good but its function as a form of communication is entirely ‘social.’ Similarly, a television can be a satisfying form of entertainment for the individual but, at the same time, is a symbol of material prosperity and social status; and it can be a valuable means of shared family custom as well of national and local information. Similar points can be made about diet and clothing. Many items in the tables are in fact multi-functional and are interpreted accordingly by the public.

Second, some items are easier to ask questions about - and verify - than others. Usually few doubts arise about material goods, such as refrigerators and telephones. The goods may be broken, unworkable or unused but rarely difficult to define and locate. However, the meaning of ‘a damp free home’ or ‘two meals a day’ may be less easy to agree. The meaning of what are usually described as ‘social’ necessities – like ‘visiting friends or family in hospital’ and ‘having friends and family round for a meal’ – can also pose problems. And there are numerous questions we *could* ask: should nursing and residential homes count as hospitals? The evidence from this survey is very strong but has to be verified and updated as society itself evolves.

Local services

In addition to material and social necessities, respondents in Phase One were also asked about essential services, as these can equally affect standard of living. They were asked a total of 33 questions on essential services: 22 related to general services; six specifically to children and a further five to the elderly. Table 5 illustrates the percentage of the population considering the 22 general services as essential. Sixteen out of the 22 services received 50% or more support, with the highest support being given to ‘hospital’ (100%), ‘doctor’ (100%), ‘dentist’ (99%), ‘optician’ (98%) and ‘chemists’ (97%), indicating the high value placed on medical services by the Guernsey population. Among the services that were considered as ‘not essential but desirable’ were a cinema or theatre (31%) and a pub (20%).

Table 5: Percentage of the population perceiving local service as essential

	Essential	Not essential but desirable
Hospital	100	0
Doctor	100	0
Dentist	99	1
Optician	98	2
Chemists	97	2
Post Office	90	9
Petrol stations	88	11
Bus services	84	15
Libraries	82	17
Public sports facilities	80	18
Community policing	80	18
Access to bank/building society	79	20
Public pay phones	65	33
Access to supermarket	64	35
Chiropodist	63	34
Evening classes	52	45
A corner shop	45	54
Museums and galleries	42	53
Places of worship	41	50
Parish Hall	36	52
A cinema or theatre	31	66
A pub	20	70

Notes: Weighted data. This analysis excludes the ‘don’t knows’.

As well as general services, respondents were also asked about children’s services (Table 6) and services for the elderly (Table 7). Again, there was wide support in relation to both groups of services. Among the highest ranked services for children were ‘facilities for children to play safely nearby’ (86%) and ‘nurseries, play groups’ (76%). In relation to services for the elderly, ‘availability of home help’, ‘special transport’ and ‘availability of Meals-on-Wheels’ had very significant levels of support, 93%, 92% and 89%, respectively.

Table 6: Percentage of the population perceiving local services for children as essential

	Essential	Not essential but desirable
Facilities for children to play safely nearby	86	13
Nurseries, play groups	76	23
Public transport school	73	25
Youth clubs	50	48
After School clubs	38	58
School meals	25	65

Notes: Weighted data. This analysis excludes the ‘don’t knows’.

Table 7: Percentage of the population perceiving local services for the elderly as essential

	Essential	Not essential but desirable
Availability of home help	93	7
Special transport	92	8
Availability of Meals-on-Wheels	89	11
Availability of day centre	66	32
Availability of lunch club	45	51

Note: Weighted data

Comparative results with Britain

This next section of the report compares the views of the Guernsey population, on the necessities of life, with the views of the British population using the *Poverty and Social Exclusion* survey which was carried out one year earlier, in 1999. The purpose of this comparative exercise is to assess the extent to which there might be a consensus of opinion, on which items and activities constitute the necessities of life, across similar countries.

Table 8 compares the views of the Guernsey and British populations on adult necessities and shows overwhelmingly close agreement among people with regards to these items. There was strong agreement in relation to those items which attracted the greatest support – such as those relating to beds and bedding, ‘money to visit the doctor and pay for medicines’, ‘money for aids’ and ‘a damp free home’. If anything, a higher proportion of the Guernsey population considered these as essential items which everyone should be able to afford and not go without.

At the same time, there were however, some exceptions to this consensus of opinion. Some items attracted significant disagreement. For example, a higher proportion of the Guernsey population considered ‘insurance of home contents’ as essential (91% compared to 80%). A possible explanation for this finding may be that the economy in Guernsey is much more closely connected to finance than it is in Britain. On the other hand, the Guernsey population was less likely to consider a dictionary as a necessity (42% compared to 55%) and this may relate to the differences in the proportions of the Guernsey and British population that have English as a first language. There are also a number of consumer durables which the Guernsey population considered to be less essential – including a ‘video’, a ‘home computer’, a ‘mobile phone’, as well as ‘tumble dryer’, where only one in 20 saw this item as essential compared to one in five of British people. This may be connected to the fact that the Guernsey population has more opportunity to dry wet clothes outside the house.

Table 8: Percentage of the Guernsey and British populations perceiving adult items as necessary

	Guernsey 2000 (n=856)	Britain 1999 (n=1534)
Beds and bedding for everyone in the household	100	96
Enough money to visit your family doctor and pay for medicine prescription charges when sick	97	91
Enough money to buy glasses/hearing aids or other aids	97	-
Heating to warm living areas of the home if it's cold	96	95
Refrigerator	96	89
A damp-free home	95	94
Enough money to keep your home in a decent state of repair	95	-
A warm, waterproof coat	94	86
Two meals a day	92	91
Replace or repair broken electrical goods such as refrigerator	92	86
Insurance of the contents of the home	91	80
Meat or fish or vegetarian equivalent every other day	81	81
Telephone	80	72
Fresh fruit and vegetables every day	80	87
Appropriate clothes to wear for job interviews	80	71
A washing machine	76	77

Enough money to keep your home in a decent state of decoration	70	83
Two pairs of all weather shoes	68	65
Regular savings (of £10 a month) for 'rainy days' or retirement	67	67
Deep freezer/Fridge freezer	66	70
Carpets in living rooms and bedrooms in the home	65	69
Presents for friends or family once a year	61	57
Replace any worn out furniture	56	56
An outfit to wear for social or family occasions, such as parties	54	52
A small amount of money to spend each week on yourself, not on your family	54	60
A television	51	57
A roast joint or its vegetarian equivalent once a week	51	57
New, not second hand, clothes	46	49
A dictionary	42	55
A car	38	39
A dressing gown	34	35
Having a daily newspaper	32	32
Money to pay for someone to carry out odd jobs around the house	22	-
Microwave oven	15	24
CD player	12	12
A dishwasher	11	7
A video recorder	8	20
A home computer	6	12
Satellite TV	6	5
Mobile phone	5	7
Tumble dryer	5	21

Note: Weighted data

The close agreement on the necessities of life between the Guernsey population and the British population is much less strong when we consider activities (Table 9). Although there are similar levels of support for 'visiting friends/family in hospital', 'visits to school' and 'celebrations on special occasions', the Guernsey population considered all the remaining activities as less essential. There were significant differences, for example, with respect to a 'holiday away from home' (38% in Guernsey compared to 56% in Britain) and an 'evening out once a fortnight' (22% in Guernsey compared to 40% in Britain). The difference in opinion over a 'holiday away from home' may be explained in terms of the Guernsey population being content to spend its holidays on the Island and cultural variations may explain the large difference in relation to an 'evening out once a fortnight'.

Table 9: Percentage of the Guernsey and British populations perceiving adult items as necessary

	Guernsey 2000 (n=856)	Britain 1999 (n=1534)
Visiting friends or family in hospital or other institutions	91	93
Visits to school, for example, sports day, parents evening	83	83
Celebrations on special occasions, such as Christmas	81	84
Attending weddings, funerals and other such occasions	79	81
A hobby or leisure activity	62	79
Friends or family round for a meal/snack/drink	49	65
A holiday away from home for one week a year, not staying	38	56

with relatives		
Visits to friends and family, off island	33	-
Attending church or other place of worship	26	43
An evening out once a fortnight	22	40
A meal in a restaurant/pub once a month	18	27
Going to the pub once a fortnight	12	21

There was generally close agreement on which of the children's items (Table 10) constitute the necessities of life among the Guernsey and British populations. For example, there were similar levels of support in relation to: food items, such as 'three meals a day'; clothes, such as a 'warm waterproof coat' and 'new, properly fitted shoes'; developmental items, such as 'books' and environmental items, such as 'a bed and bedding to her/himself'. There were differences in opinion too, with 'educational games', 'at least seven pairs of underpants' and 'meat/fish every other day', receiving less support by the Guernsey population. As with adult activities, the Guernsey population was also less inclined to view children's activities as necessary compared with the British - although it should be stressed that only one out of seven items did not achieve support from a democratic majority (Table 11). The largest discrepancies relate to 'off-Island school trip' (50% compared to 74%) and a 'holiday away from home' (40% compared to 70%). Again, these results may be attributable to the fact that the Guernsey population may be more content to holiday on the Island rather than anywhere else.

Table 10: Percentage of the Guernsey and British populations perceiving children's items as necessary

	Guernsey 2000 (n=856)	Britain 1999 (n=1534)
A warm waterproof coat	99	95
New, properly fitted shoes	97	94
A bed and bedding to her/himself	97	94
All the school uniforms required by the school	95	88
Fresh fruit or vegetables at least once a day	94	94
Three meals a day	92	91
Books of her/his own	90	90
Toys (e.g. dolls, play figures, teddies, etc.)	87	85
At least four jumpers, cardigans or sweatshirts	76	74
Enough bedrooms for every child over 10 of different sex to have his/her own bedroom	74	79
At least four pairs of trousers, leggings, jeans or skirts/dresses	73	71
Educational games e.g. flash cards, etc.	70	84
At least seven pairs of new underwear	70	84
Meat, fish or vegetarian equivalent at least twice a day	68	78
Some new, not second-hand or handed-on clothes	68	71
A carpet in their bedroom	68	68
Leisure equipment (e.g. sports equipment)	63	61
Construction toys such as Duplo or Lego	58	64
A bike, new or second hand	57	56
A garden to play in	57	69
At least £1 per week pocket money*	51	51
Computer suitable for school work	27	43
Computer games	10	18

Notes: Weighted data. *50p in PSE survey

Table 11: Percentage of the Guernsey and British populations perceiving children’s activities as necessary

	Guernsey 2000 (n=856)	Britain 1999 (n=1534)
Celebrations on special occasions such as birthdays, Christmas	95	92
A hobby or leisure activity	84	89
Play group at least once a week for pre-school aged children	78	88
Friends round for tea or a snack once a fortnight	54	59
Swimming at least once a month	51	75
Going on an off-island school trip, for school aged children	50	74
A holiday away from home at least one week a year with his/her family	40	70

Note: Weighted data

There is close agreement between the Guernsey and British populations on which services were considered as essential (Table 12). If anything, the Guernsey population considered a whole range of privately and publicly run services as more essential than the British population. Medical services – including hospitals and opticians - were both more likely to be viewed as essential by the Guernsey population, as are libraries and public sports facilities, highlighting the importance attached to these services. A few services are less likely to be seen as essential and these include ‘a parish/village hall’ (45% compared to 60%) and a ‘pub’ (19% compared to 30%).

Table 12: Percentages of the Guernsey and British population perceiving local services as essential

	Guernsey 2000 (n=856)	Britain 1999 (n=1534)
Hospital	100	95
Doctor	99	100
Dentist	99	93
Optician	98	86
Chemists	98	95
Post Office	91	94
Bus services	88	93
Petrol stations	88	80
Libraries	82	72
Community policing	81	-
Access to bank or building society	80	77
Public sports facilities (<i>eg</i> swimming pools)	78	69
Chiropodist	67	-
Public pay phones	66	-
Access to medium or large supermarket	65	62
Evening classes	55	52
Places of worship	50	47
Museums and galleries	47	29
A corner shop	47	63

Parish Hall*	45	60
A cinema or theatre	33	22
A pub	19	30

Notes: Weighted data. Analysis excludes the 'don't knows'. *Community/Village Hall in the PSE survey

Whilst the Guernsey population is more likely to consider services for children as desirable (Table 13), it is, in contrast, more likely to view services for the elderly as essential in comparison with the British population (Table 14). The most significant discrepancy in relation to children's services relates to 'school meals' where only one out of four people see this children's service as essential in Guernsey, compared to three out four people in Britain. This can probably be explained by the fact that meals at school are not generally available in Guernsey but are in British schools. On the other hand, there were higher levels of support from the Guernsey population in respect to all the services for the elderly, for which there was information on both countries. One of the more significant discrepancies related to 'availability of home help: 92% of Guernsey people compared to only 78% of British people view this service for the elderly as essential.

Table 13: Percentage of Guernsey and British populations perceiving children's local services as essential

	Guernsey 2000 (n=856)	Britain 1999 (n=1534)
Facilities for children to play safely nearby	86	89
Nurseries, playgroups, mother and toddler groups	76	89
Public transport to school	73	85
Youth clubs	50	63
After School clubs	38	46
School meals	25	74

Notes: Weighted data. This analysis excludes the 'don't knows'.

Table 14: Percentage of the Guernsey and British populations perceiving elderly people's services as essential

	Guernsey 2000 (n=856)	Britain 1999 (n=1534)
Availability of home help	92	78
Special transport	92	88
Availability Meals-on-Wheels	88	76
Availability of day centre	65	-
Availability of lunch club	43	-

Notes: Weighted data. Analysis excludes the 'don't knows'.

Checking the national consensus on necessities and essential services: Scatter Plots

The consensual approach to determining standard of living assumes that there are few differences within the population on the necessities of life. We checked to see how far this assumption held true in Guernsey by assembling information about different sub-divisions of population. There is clearly a problem in reproducing a range of statistical data. We decided to present a series of scatter plots – which are easy to assimilate – and also a detailed table in Appendix I which includes information additional to that presented here.

Activities and Items

Figure 1 compares the percentage of women who considered an adult item/activity to be a necessity (on the vertical axis) with the percentage of men (horizontal axis). If a line were to be drawn at a 45 degree angle from the bottom left to the top right of the chart, points lying on it would have equal proportions of men and women citing items and activities as necessities. Any items or activities that were to the right and above the line would be those which would be considered as necessities by more women than men, whilst those items or activities to the left and below the line would be seen as necessities by more men. If there was no agreement between women and men about the necessity of different items, then we would expect to find a random scatter of points on the graph. On the other hand, we would never expect all the points to fit exactly along a straight line as there will always be some deviations due to measurement error.

Figure 1: Perception of necessities: comparing women and men

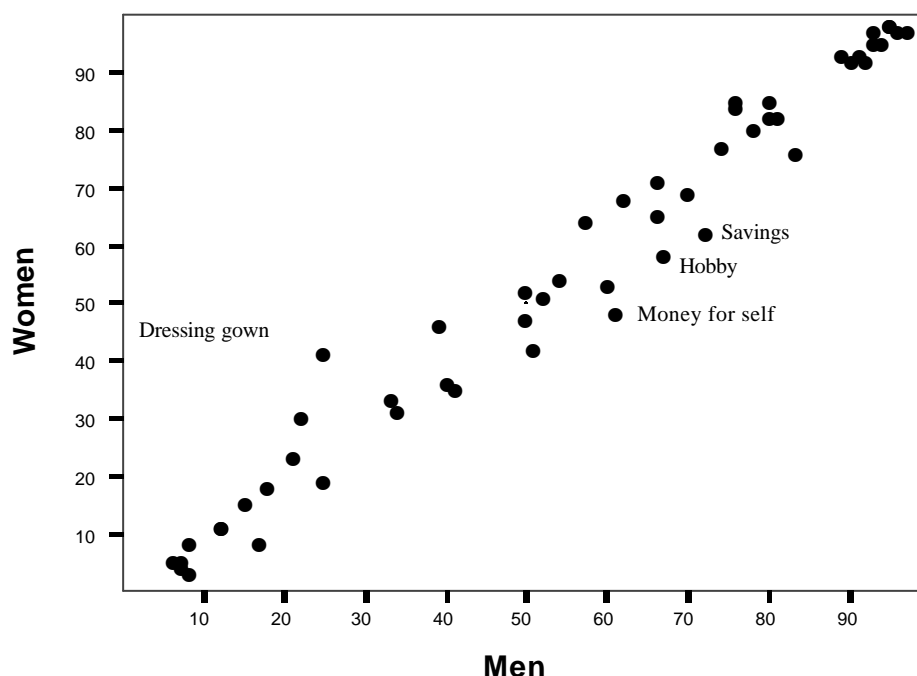


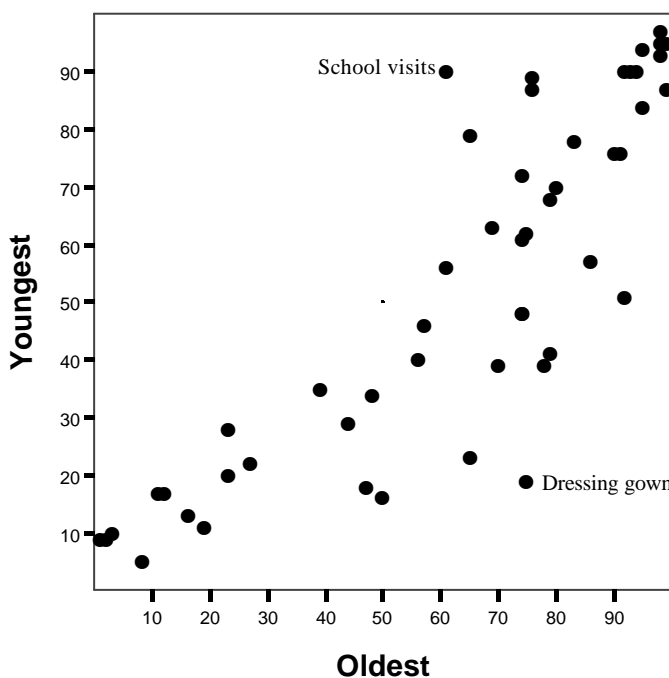
Figure 1 confirms that there were few differences in the perception of necessities between men and women but it also illustrates which items and activities attracted the most significant differences among them. These are:

- a dressing gown
- savings for a ‘rainy day’ or retirement
- a hobby or leisure activity
- a small amount of money to spend on yourself

More men than women see these items and activities as essential with the exception of a dressing gown. These results confirm findings from the earlier 1990 *Breadline Britain* and the subsequent *Poverty and Social Exclusion* surveys, as well as other British and European studies. They illustrate that, despite close agreement, there are important gender distinctions regarding what are the necessities of life (Nyman, 1996; Payne and Pantazis, 1997). Gender differences, in particular, become apparent in relation to those items and activities which might fall under the heading of ‘personal’ consumption as opposed to ‘household’ consumption (Goode *et al*, 1998). Thus, many more men than women consider items that directly satisfy their own personal use as essential – items such as a hobby and ‘money to spend on oneself’. Given that the figure illustrates that men were more likely to see ‘personal’ consumption items as essential, we know from other qualitative studies that, by contrast, women are much more likely to put their own needs second to that of their children and partners, to the extent that they may go without essential items (Goode *et al*, 1998).

We also checked for differences among people of different age groups. In order to maximise the possibility of disagreement, we took the most extreme age groups in the sample: the youngest (16-29 years of age) and compared them with the oldest (70 plus).

Figure 2: Perceptions of necessities: Comparing the younger and older groups



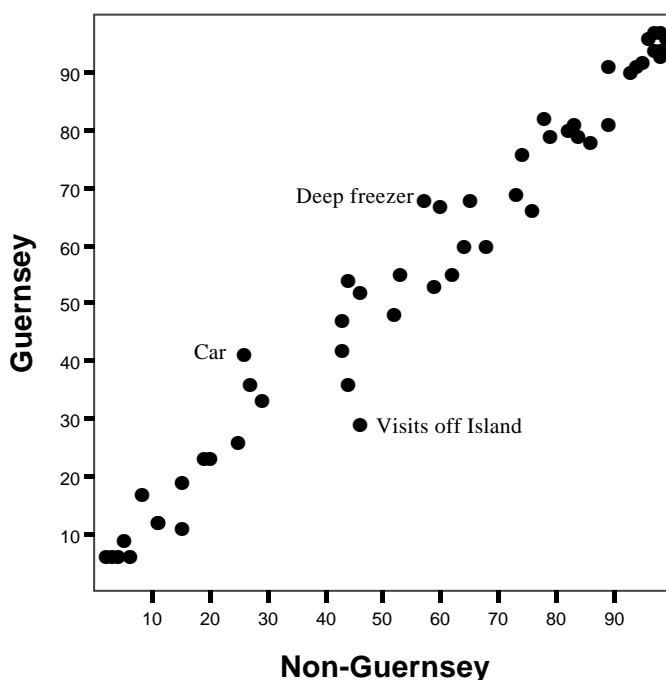
Although there is more scatter than in the previous figure, Figure 2 shows some agreement on what items and activities constitute the necessities of life among different generations. However, two items attracted significant disagreement:

- school visits
- a dressing gown

A greater proportion of younger people saw school visits as important (90% compared to 61%), while a dressing gown was much more likely to be seen as an essential item by the older group (75% compared to 19%). Whilst attitudes towards fashion may explain some of the difference with regard to why there is greater support among the older population for a dressing gown, the fact that older people feel the cold more may also be important. The higher support given to school visits by those under 30 years of age may be an indication of their current child care commitments.

There is a greater sense of consensus when we examine the views of those people describing their ethnic origin as Guernsey and those who did not (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Perceptions of necessities: Comparing the Guernsey group and non-Guernsey group



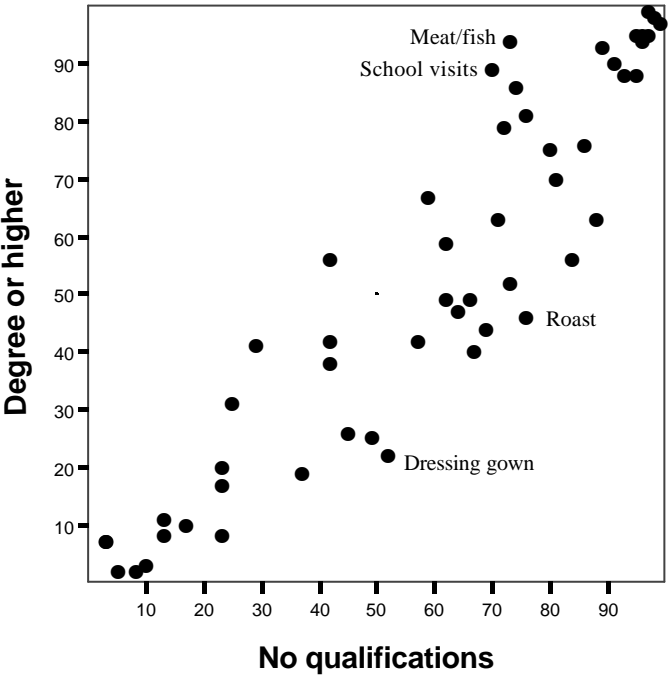
There were only three items or activities which attracted significant disagreement:

- a deep freezer
- a car
- visits off-Island

Whereas the first two items were considered by a higher proportion of Guernsey people as essential (68% compared to 57% and 41% compared to 26%, respectively), non-Guernsey people were more likely to view ‘visits to friends and family, off-Island’ as essential (46% compared to 29%). It may be the case that non-Guernsey people see the two items as less important because they are less likely to possess these first two items, particularly if they are only temporarily resident in Guernsey. On the other hand, for non-Guernsey people, being able to afford visits off-Island, presumably to visit friends and family, is more important.

Figure 4 shows to what extent there was a consensus on the necessities of life among those who have a degree or a higher qualification and those without any educational qualifications.

Figure 4: Perceptions of adult necessities: Comparing those with a degree and those without qualifications



There is close agreement although there are four items and activities which attracted wide variations in opinion:

- meat/fish or vegetarian equivalent every other day
- school visits
- a roast or its vegetarian equivalent every week
- a dressing gown

The first two items and activities have higher levels of support among the degree-educated whereas the bottom two items were significantly more likely to be seen as important by those without qualifications. There is probably an age effect influencing these findings. In other

words, the higher proportion of elderly people in the category with no qualifications may explain why a weekly roast and a dressing gown were both more likely to be viewed as essential by those lacking educational qualifications (69% compared to 44% and 52% compared to 22%). It is also quite reasonable to assume that those with greater educational qualifications would take more of an interest in activities relating to education - such as school visits. It may also be likely that the degree-educated respondents are more informed about healthy diets, which would help explain why they were more likely to see this food item as essential.

The next four figures (5, 6, 7 and 8) illustrate the degree of consensus among different sections of the population in relation to *children's* activities and items. All figures show that there is strong agreement among different sections of the Guernsey population regarding the necessities of life for children.

Figure 5 shows that children's items and activities evince strong support from both men and women, with only two items where there are significant differences:

- a garden to play in
- four jumpers, cardigans, sweatshirts

More women than men saw both of these items as essential: (61% compared to 53% and 80% compared to 72%). A 'garden to play in' was also more likely to be seen as necessary by the older group (Figure 6) (73% compared to 50%). On the other hand, the non-Guernsey population considered a 'holiday away from home' (47% compared to 38%) and 'meat/fish or vegetarian equivalent every other day' (79% compared to 65%) as significantly more important than the Guernsey population (Figure 7). This last item was also considered as being more essential by those with a degree, although a greater proportion of those without qualifications viewed 'a bed and bedding to her/himself' and a 'garden to play in' as necessary rather than simply desirable (Figure 8).

Figure 5: Perceptions of children’s necessities: comparing women and men

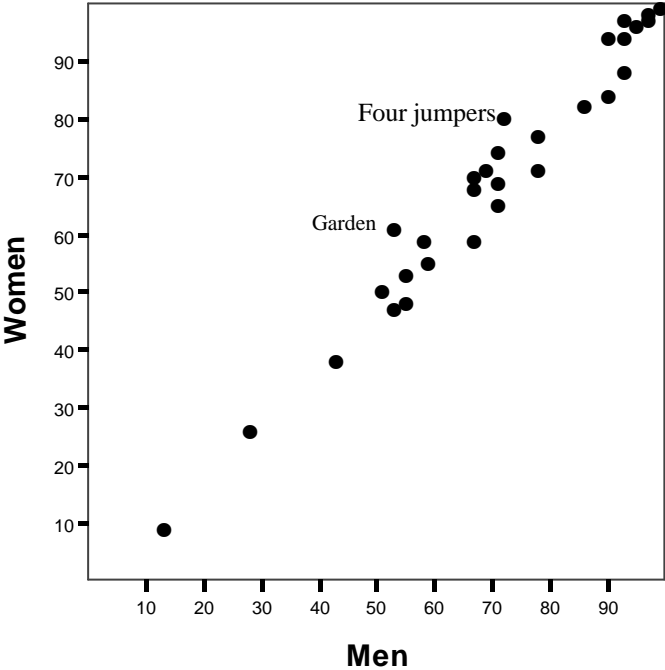


Figure 6: Perceptions of children’s necessities: the younger and older groups

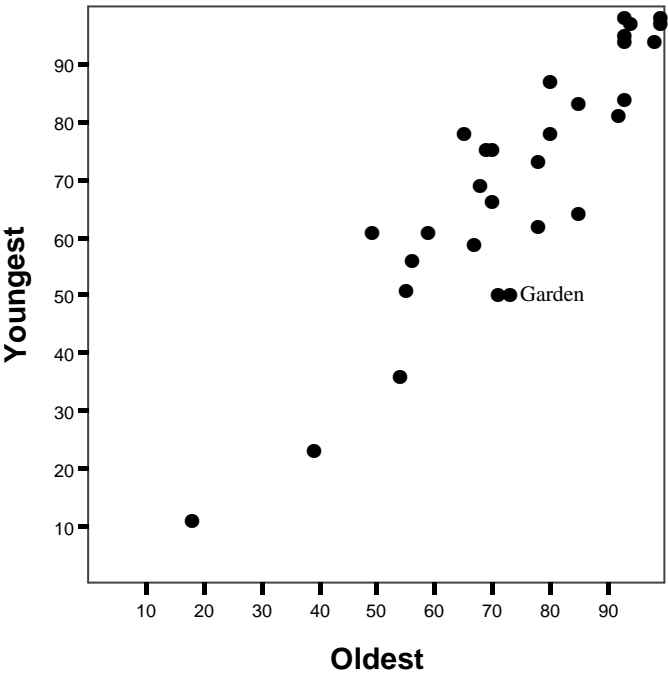


Figure 7: Perceptions of children’s necessities: comparing the Guernsey group and the non-Guernsey group

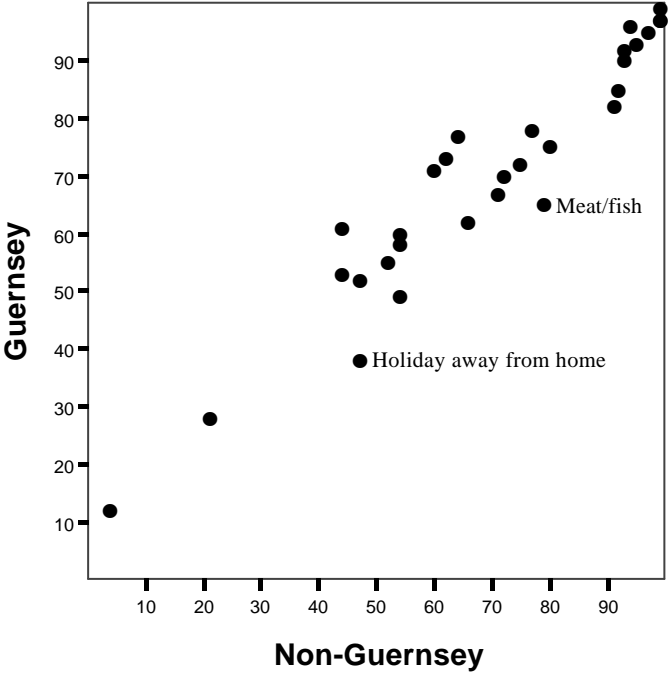
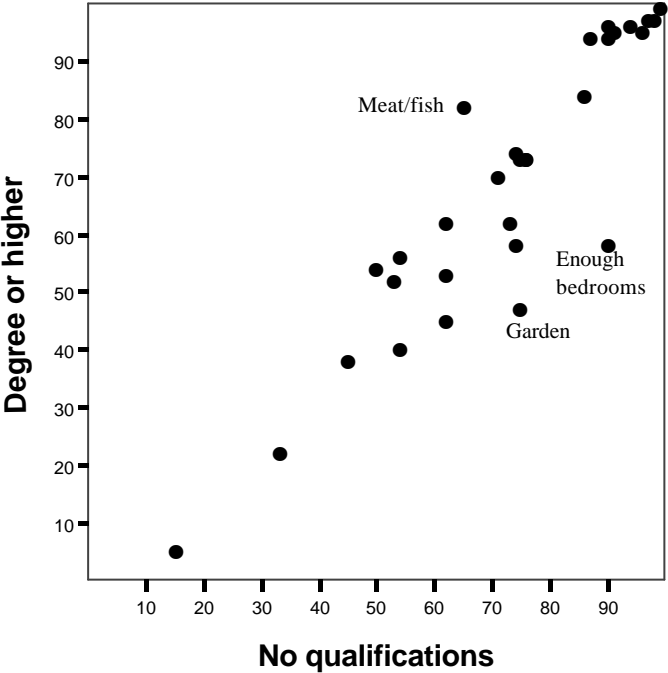


Figure 8: Perceptions of children’s necessities: comparing those with a degree and those with no qualifications



Services

As well checking the extent to which there is a consensus among the Guernsey population about adult and children’s activities and items, we also examined how different sections of population viewed services. The final four figures (9, 10, 11 and 12) illustrate the extent of agreement among groups in Guernsey society concerning a range of privately and publicly run services – including a number of services specifically for children and the elderly.

Figure 9 shows that men and women are generally in close agreement on which items they regard as essential, although, on the whole, many of the services were more likely to be seen as such by women rather than by men. One significant exception to this was the pub which is seen as essential by a slightly higher proportion of men (24% compared to 16%). This finding may relate to the fact that men may frequent pubs more often than women.

Figure 9: Perceptions of necessities: comparing women and men

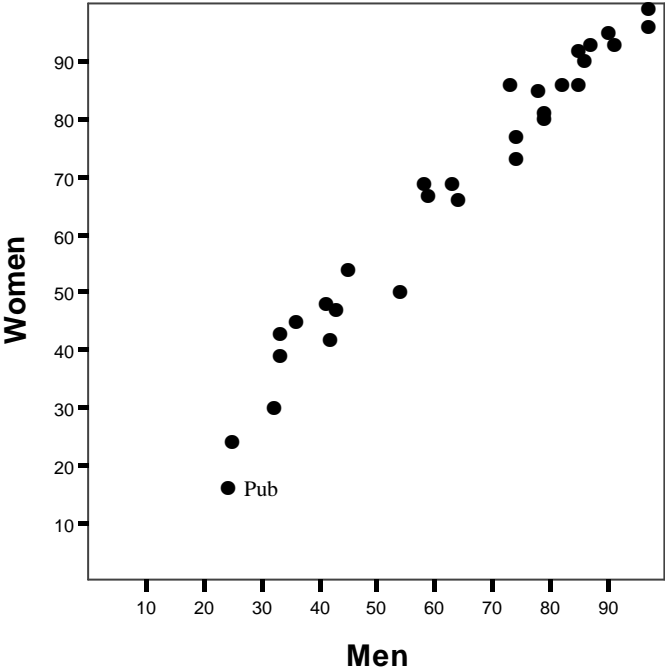


Figure 10 illustrates a wider scatter, indicating less consensus among younger and older groups over essential services. Significant differences were held with respect to a ‘place of worship’ and ‘availability of lunch clubs for the elderly’. Whereas a higher proportion of the older group saw a ‘place of worship as essential’ (58% compared to 28%), they were significantly less likely than their younger peers to see ‘lunch clubs’ as essential (59% compared to 30%). On the other hand, the views among those describing their ethnic grouping as Guernsey and those not were closer (Figure 11). ‘Public pay phones’ and ‘school meals’ were the only two items that attracted significant differences in support, with both being seen as essential by the non-Guernsey group (74% compared to 62%; and 34% compared to 22%). Finally, Figure 12 again confirms that the views among those with different educational qualifications are generally similar with regard to the necessities of life.

Figure 10: Perceptions of necessities: comparing younger and older groups

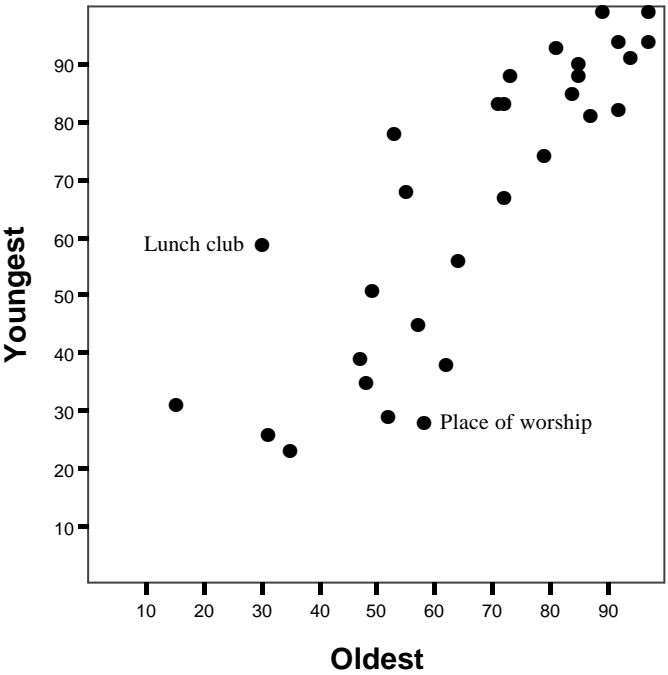


Figure 11: Perceptions of necessities: comparing the Guernsey and non-Guernsey group

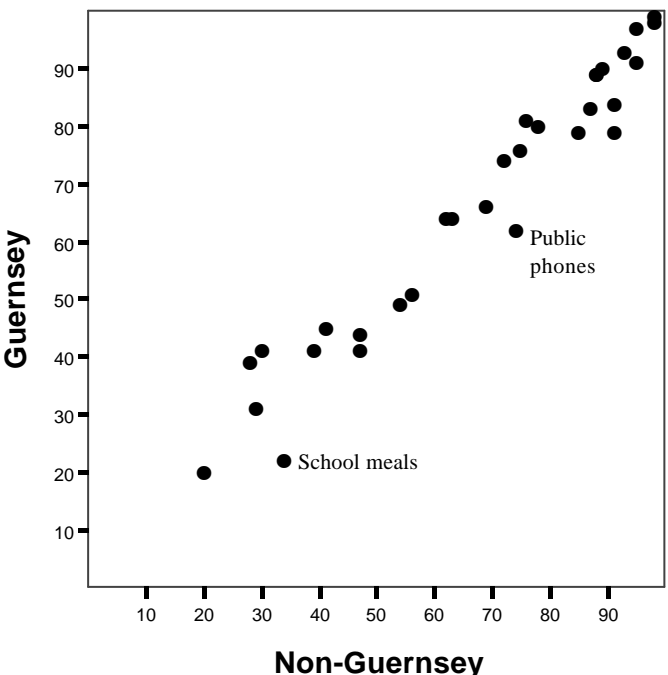
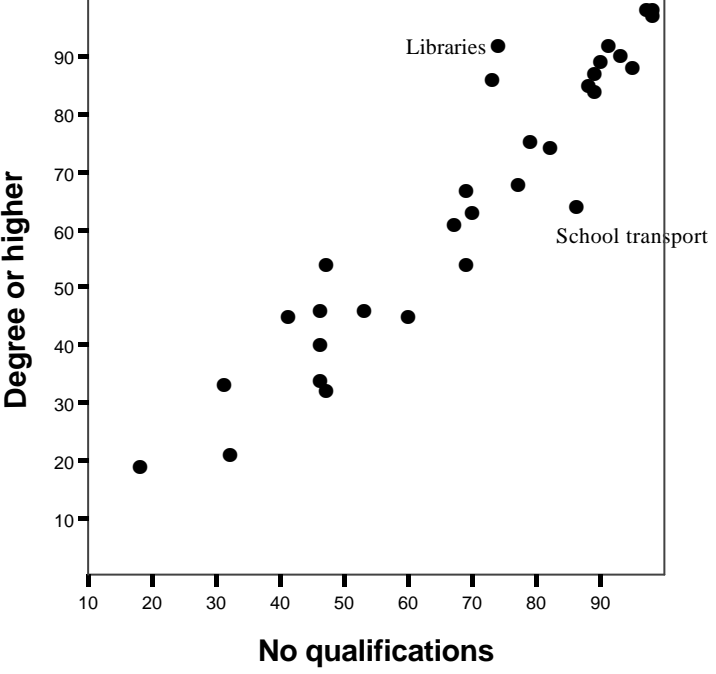


Figure 12: Perceptions of necessities: comparing those with degrees and those without qualifications



Conclusion

1. **The general population in Guernsey holds ideas about the necessities of life that are more wide ranging, or multi-dimensional, than are ordinarily represented in expert or political assessments.** As much importance is attached to some social activities as to some consumer goods.

People of all ages and walks of life do not restrict their interpretation of 'necessities' to the basic material needs of a subsistence diet, shelter, clothing and fuel. There are social *customs*, *obligations* and *activities* that substantial majorities of the population also identify as among the most important necessities of life. Among the *customs* are 'celebrations on special occasions' (81% in the case of adult celebrations and 95% in the case of children's celebrations) and 'attending weddings, funerals' (79%). There are 'presents at least once a year for family and friends' (61%). There are regular events to do with food, like a 'weekly joint or the vegetarian equivalent' (51%) and having children's 'friends round for tea' (54%), which extend our ideas of dietary needs far beyond the provision of minimal calories required of physiological efficiency. The expression of clothing needs extend ideas about basic cover to include a 'warm, waterproof coat' (94% for adults and 99% for children) and 'two pairs of all-weather shoes' (68%).

Among obligations and activities described as necessary are not just those which seem on the face of it to satisfy individual physiological survival and individual occupation - like a hobby or leisure activity (62% for adults and 84% for children). They include joint activities with friends and within families, such as being able to afford to visit friends and family in hospital (91%).

2. **What is also striking is the strength of public acknowledgement that a range of social activities, roles and relationships take their place among the 'necessities' of life.** The questions on social activities were designed to build on the relative few that had been asked in the pioneering British surveys in 1983 and 1990 surveys which were greatly enhanced by the 1999 *Poverty and Social Exclusion* survey. Substantial majorities of the population represented in the survey were found to believe that visiting family and friends, especially when they are in hospital, paying visits to the children's schools, for example on sports days and attending weddings and funerals, compose a necessary part of everyday life.

The degree of consensus found between people of different age and gender and among different ethnic groups, was surprisingly strong. There is little doubt that perceptions of necessities related to both individual circumstances at the time of asking and also to the changes in privation and prosperity that individuals may have experienced in the past. Nonetheless, many more people than might have been expected reflect a sensitive awareness of developments that have taken place in living standards. There is greater consensus about Island living standards although there are, of course, some important differences between sections of the population. More men than women considered certain 'personal' consumption items as essential and the elderly were much more likely to view a 'dressing gown' as important.

3. **The third striking conclusion is that the public's perception of necessities reflects the conditions and dependencies of contemporary life - whether these are created by what is available in the market or by developments in social structure and interaction.** They are relative to contemporary conditions. The evidence for this conclusion comes primarily from the comparative analysis of the successive British surveys of 1983, 1990 and 1999 (Gordon *et al*, 2000). One example of the way in which perceptions become updated is easy to understand. Technology and mass production throw up examples as the years pass. Telephone ownership has spread and the percentage of the population finding a telephone a necessity of life has grown. Although still far from becoming a majority, the proportions of the population finding a car, a video recorder and a home computer necessities, have also grown. Such examples are, of course, individual examples of economic growth - and the familiar technological cycle from invention to prototype to mass production to scrap yard.

Another change is in social customs and exchange. The survey found increases in the percentages of the population who name 'celebrations on special occasions', a 'hobby or a leisure activity', among 'necessities' of life. More wide-ranging communication may also have brought an increase in the number of social activities perceived by people to be necessary.

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Appendix I: Statistical Tables

Table A.1: Comparing men and women: % perceiving item as necessary

	Men (n=406)	Women (n=450)
Beds and bedding for everyone in the household	100	100
Enough money to visit your family doctor and pay for medicine prescription charges when sick	97	97
Enough money to buy glasses/hearing aids or other medical aids, e.g., walking frame	96	97
Heating to warm living areas of the home if it's cold	95	98
Refrigerator	95	98
A damp-free home	94	95
A warm, waterproof coat	93	95
Enough money to keep your home in a decent state of repair	93	97
Two meals a day	92	92
Replace or repair broken electrical goods such as refrigerator or washing machine	91	93
Insurance of the contents of the home	89	93
Appropriate clothes to wear for job interviews	83	76
Meat or fish or vegetarian equivalent every other day	80	82
Telephone	76	85
Fresh fruit and vegetables every day	76	84
A washing machine	74	77
Regular savings (of £10 a month) for 'rainy days' or retirement	72	62
Enough money to keep your home in a decent state of decoration	70	69
Two pairs of all weather shoes	66	71
Deep freezer/Fridge freezer	66	65
Carpets in living rooms and bedrooms in the home	62	68
A small amount of money to spend each week on yourself, not on your family	61	48
Replace any worn out furniture	60	53
Presents for friends or family once a year	57	64
An outfit to wear for social or family occasions, such as parties and weddings	54	54
A television	52	51
New, not second hand, clothes	51	42
A roast joint or it's vegetarian equivalent once a week	50	52
A car	40	36
A dictionary	39	46
Having a daily newspaper	34	31
A dressing gown	25	41
Money to pay someone to carry out odd jobs around the house, e.g. window cleaning, gardening	21	23
Microwave oven	15	15
A dishwasher	12	11
CD player	12	11
A video recorder	8	8
Access to the Internet	8	3
A home computer	7	5
Mobile phone	7	4
Satellite TV	6	5

Note: Weighted data

Table A2: Comparing marital groups: % pe rceiving item as necessary

	Married (n=684)	Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed (n=130)	Single (never married) (n=42)
Beds and bedding for everyone in the household	100	98	100
Heating to warm living areas of the home if it's cold	97	94	100
Enough money to visit your family doctor and pay for medicine prescription charges when sick	97	98	100
Refrigerator	96	95	97
Enough money to keep your home in a decent state of repair	96	90	100
Enough money to buy glasses/hearing aids or other aids	96	98	100
A damp-free home	95	94	97
A warm, waterproof coat	94	91	100
Two meals a day	93	85	88
Replace or repair broken electrical goods	93	88	92
Insurance of the contents of the home	92	85	87
Meat or fish or vegetarian equivalent every other day	83	73	74
Appropriate clothes to wear for job interviews	81	68	89
Telephone	80	78	87
Fresh fruit and vegetables every day	80	80	87
A washing machine	77	72	64
Two pairs of all weather shoes	68	70	76
Enough money to keep your home in a decent state of decoration	68	70	90
Regular savings (of £10 a month) for 'rainy days' or retirement	67	64	78
Deep freezer/Fridge freezer	66	66	53
Carpets in living rooms and bedrooms in the home	65	68	67
Presents for friends or family once a year	62	51	69
An outfit to wear for social or family occasions, e.g. parties	57	38	60
Replace any worn out furniture	57	48	75
A small amount of money to spend each week on yourself, not on your family	53	53	81
A roast joint or vegetarian equivalent once a week	51	52	50
A television	50	52	70
New, not second hand, clothes	47	39	48
A dictionary	43	37	53
A car	40	29	30
A dressing gown	32	41	46
Having a daily newspaper	31	39	31
Money to pay someone to carry out odd jobs around the house, e.g. window cleaning, gardening	18	39	38
Microwave oven	15	17	16
A dishwasher	12	7	15
CD player	12	13	10
A video recorder	7	13	11
A home computer	6	4	6
Tumble dryer	6	3	2
Satellite TV	6	3	2
Access to the Internet	5	4	5
Mobile phone			

Note: Weighted data

Table A3: Comparing housing tenure groups: % pe rceiving item as necessary

	Owner occupier (n=746)	Private renter (n=41)	States Renter (n=60)
Beds and bedding for everyone in the household	100	100	100
Enough money to visit your family doctor and pay for medicine prescription charges when sick	97	100	98
Heating to warm living areas of the home if it's cold	96	95	99
Refrigerator	96	100	98
Enough money to buy glasses/hearing aids or other aids or other medical aids, e.g. walking frame	96	100	98
A warm, waterproof coat	95	91	82
Enough money to keep your home in a decent state of repair	95	88	96
A damp-free home	94	98	97
Two meals a day	92	96	87
Insurance of the contents of the home	92	90	75
Replace or repair broken electrical goods such as refrigerator or washing machine	92	88	94
Meat or fish or vegetarian equivalent every other day	83	83	52
Telephone	81	90	66
Fresh fruit and vegetables every day	81	75	72
Appropriate clothes to wear for job interviews	81	77	72
A washing machine	76	69	81
Enough money to keep your home in a decent state of decoration	68	73	87
Two pairs of all weather shoes	67	75	80
Regular savings (of £10 a month) for 'rainy days' or retirement	66	88	63
Carpets in living rooms and bedrooms in the home	65	67	72
Deep freezer, Fridge freezer	65	66	80
Presents for friends or family once a year	61	64	56
Replace any worn out furniture	56	61	53
An outfit to wear for social or family occasions, such as parties and weddings	55	44	53
A small amount of money to spend each week on yourself, not on your family	54	62	55
A television	50	60	61
A roast joint or it's vegetarian equivalent once a week	49	47	73
New, not second hand, clothes	46	55	35
A dictionary	42	47	38
A car	39	48	29
A dressing gown	31	49	56
Having a daily newspaper	31	40	35
Money to pay someone to carry out odd jobs around the house, e.g. window cleaning, gardening	21	42	22
Microwave oven	15	20	19
A dishwasher	12	4	7
CD player	11	12	26
A video recorder	7	19	14
A home computer	6	11	3
Access to the Internet	6		3
Satellite TV	6	2	7
Mobile phone	5	2	7

Note: Weighted data

Table A4: Comparing ethnic groups: % perceiving item as necessary

	Guernsey (n=668)	Other (n=188)
Beds and bedding for everyone in the household	100	100
Enough money to visit your family doctor and pay for medicine prescription charges when sick	97	98
Enough money to buy glasses/hearing aids or other medical aids, e.g., walking frame	97	97
Heating to warm living areas of the home if it's cold	96	99
Refrigerator	96	96
A damp-free home	94	97
Enough money to keep your home in a decent state of repair	94	98
A warm, waterproof coat	93	98
Replace or repair broken electrical goods such as refrigerator or washing machine	92	95
Two meals a day	91	94
Insurance of the contents of the home	91	89
Meat or fish or vegetarian equivalent every other day	81	83
Fresh fruit and vegetables every day	80	82
Telephone	79	84
Appropriate clothes to wear for job interviews	78	86
A washing machine	76	74
Enough money to keep your home in a decent state of decoration	69	73
Regular savings (of £10 a month) for 'rainy days' or retirement	68	65
Deep freezer/Fridge freezer	68	57
Carpets in living rooms and bedrooms in the home	67	60
Two pairs of all weather shoes	66	76
Presents for friends or family once a year	60	64
An outfit to wear for social or family occasions, such as parties and weddings	55	53
Replace any worn out furniture	55	62
A television	54	44
A small amount of money to spend each week on yourself, not on your family	53	59
A roast joint or it's vegetarian equivalent once a week	52	46
New, not second hand, clothes	47	43
A dictionary	42	43
A car	41	26
A dressing gown	36	27
Having a daily newspaper	33	29
Money to pay someone to carry out odd jobs around the house, e.g. window cleaning, gardening	23	20
Microwave oven	17	8
A dishwasher	12	11
CD player	12	11
A video recorder	9	5
A home computer	6	6
Mobile phone	6	2
Access to the Internet	6	4
Satellite TV	6	3

Note: Weighted data

Table A5: Comparing age groups: % perceiving item as necessary

	16-29 (n=205)	30-39 (n=162)	40-49 (n=155)	50-59 (n=118)	60-69 (n=97)	70+ (n=119)
Beds and bedding for everyone	100	100	99	99	100	99
Refrigerator	97	98	95	92	95	98
Enough money to visit your family doctor and pay for medicine prescription charges when sick	95	99	96	98	98	99
Enough money to buy glasses/hearing aids	95	98	96	98	97	98
Enough money to keep your home in a decent state of repair	94	95	96	96	97	95
A damp-free home	93	94	93	96	98	98
Heating to warm living areas if it's cold	92	95	97	99	100	100
Two meals a day	90	92	87	93	98	94
Replace or repair broken electrical goods	90	94	92	91	95	93
A warm, waterproof coat	87	94	94	98	97	99
Insurance of the contents of the home	84	91	91	95	96	95
Appropriate clothes to wear for job interviews	79	83	84	83	77	65
Fresh fruit and vegetables every day	78	82	78	83	80	83
Meat/fish/vegetarian equivalent every 2 nd day	76	77	75	90	87	90
Telephone	76	78	79	79	85	91
Deep freezer/Fridge freezer	72	67	55	57	69	74
Carpets in living rooms and bedrooms	70	63	61	61	55	80
A washing machine	68	77	77	72	87	79
Presents for friends or family once a year	63	57	60	51	65	69
Regular savings (of £10 a month) for 'rainy days' or retirement	62	67	59	68	81	75
Enough money to keep your home in a decent state of decoration	57	55	70	81	87	86
An outfit to wear for social/family occasions	56	48	49	53	62	61
Two pairs of all weather shoes	51	58	67	77	85	92
Replace any worn out furniture	48	43	59	62	66	74
A small amount of money to spend each week on yourself, not on your family	48	51	48	53	62	74
A weekly roast joint/vegetarian equivalent	41	40	43	50	70	79
A dictionary	40	41	41	38	42	56
New, not second hand, clothes	39	34	43	48	58	70
A television	39	46	47	52	62	78
A car	29	40	37	37	51	44
Having a daily newspaper	23	24	21	30	46	65
Microwave oven	20	12	9	14	15	23
A dressing gown	19	24	25	37	43	75
CD player	17	11	9	6	11	12
Money to pay someone to carry out odd jobs around the house	16	17	15	14	32	50
A video recorder	13	3	6	7	4	16
A dishwasher	11	12	9	9	9	19
Mobile phone	10	4	5	4	1	3
A home computer	9	11	3	4		2
Access to the Internet	9	9	2	4	1	1
Satellite TV	5	5	6	4	7	8

Note: Weighted data

Table A6: Comparing people with different educational qualifications: % perceiving item as necessary

	None (n=230)	GCSE or O levels (n=126)	A Levels or higher, below degree (n=239)	Degree or higher (n=198)
Heating to warm living areas of the home if it's cold	99	91	96	97
Beds and bedding for everyone in the household	99	100	99	100
Enough money to buy glasses/hearing aids or other aids	98	95	96	98
A warm, waterproof coat	97	89	93	95
Enough money to visit your family doctor and pay for medicine prescription charges when sick	97	94	99	99
Refrigerator	96	97	98	94
A damp-free home	96	92	95	95
Enough money to keep your home in a decent state of repair	95	96	98	95
Replace or repair broken electrical goods e.g. refrigerator	95	93	93	88
Insurance of the contents of the home	93	83	95	88
Two meals a day	89	91	93	93
A washing machine	88	73	74	63
Telephone	86	81	77	76
Enough money to keep your home in a decent state of decoration	84	59	73	56
Two pairs of all weather shoes	81	55	60	70
Deep freezer/Fridge freezer	76	64	70	46
Fresh fruit and vegetables every day	74	79	81	86
Meat or fish or vegetarian equivalent every other day	73	81	78	94
Carpets in living rooms and bedrooms in the home	73	71	65	52
Appropriate clothes to wear for job interviews	72	82	85	79
Regular savings (of £10 a month) for 'rainy days'/retirement	71	61	69	63
A roast joint or it's vegetarian equivalent once a week	69	45	40	44
A television	67	39	49	40
Replace any worn out furniture	66	60	50	49
An outfit to wear to social or family occasions	64	52	54	47
Presents for friends or family once a year	62	65	58	59
A small amount of money to spend each week on yourself, not on your family	62	59	49	49
New, not second hand, clothes	57	40	42	42
A dressing gown	52	28	23	22
A car	49	38	36	25
Having a daily newspaper	45	23	25	26
A dictionary	42	38	45	42
Money to pay someone to carry out odd jobs	37	13	11	19
Microwave oven	23	17	12	8
CD player	17	9	10	10
A dishwasher	13	6	13	8
A video recorder	10	7	7	3
Satellite TV	8	6	4	2
Mobile phone	5	9	6	2
A home computer	3	6	7	7
Access to the Internet	3	3	6	7

Note: Weighted data

Table A7: Comparing men and women: % perceiving activity as necessary

	Men (n=406)	Women (n=450)
Visiting friends or family in hospital or other institutions	90	92
Celebrations on special occasions, such as Christmas	81	82
Visits to school, for example, sports day, parents evening	80	85
Attending weddings/funerals and other such occasions	78	80
A hobby or leisure activity	67	58
Friends or family round for a meal/snack/drink for a meal/snack/drink	50	47
A holiday away from home for one week a year, not staying with relatives	41	35
Visits to friends and family, off island	33	33
An evening out once a fortnight	25	19
Attending church or other place of worship	22	30
A meal in restaurant/pub once a month	18	18
Going to the pub once a fortnight	17	8

Note: Weighted data

Table A8: Comparing marital groups: % perceiving activity as necessary

	Married (n=684)	Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed (n=130)	Single (n=42)
Visiting friends or family in hospital or other institutions	92	86	92
Visits to school, for example, sports day, parents evening	84	75	82
Celebrations on special occasions, such as Christmas	83	71	87
Attending weddings, funerals and other such occasions	82	60	89
A hobby or leisure activity	62	61	67
Friends or family round for a meal/snack/drink	49	46	56
A holiday away from home for one week a year, not staying with relatives	39	30	44
Visits to friends and family, off island	32	35	42
Attending church or other place of worship	27	22	16
An evening out once a fortnight	21	23	36
A meal in restaurant/pub once a month	17	23	27
Going to the pub once a fortnight	12	11	16

Note: Weighted data

Table A9: Comparing tenure groups: % perceiving activity as necessary

	Owner occupier (n=764)	Private renter (n=41)	States Renter (n=60)
Visiting friends or family in hospital or other institutions	92	87	84
Visits to school, for example, sports day, parents evening	85	78	62
Celebrations on special occasions, such as Christmas	81	77	80
Attend weddings, funerals and other such occasions	80	79	74
A hobby or leisure activity	63	63	46
Friends or family round for a meal/snack/drink	50	53	29
A holiday away from home for one week a year, not staying with relatives	38	47	32
Visits to friends and family, off island	33	39	32
Attending church or other place of worship	26	29	15
An evening out once a fortnight	23	24	14
A meal in restaurant/pub once a month	19	25	12
Going to the pub once a fortnight	12	22	12

Note: Weighted data**Table A10: Comparing ethnic groups: % perceiving activity as necessary**

	Guernsey (n=668)	Other (n=188)
Visiting friends or family in hospital or other institutions	90	93
Celebrations on special occasions, such as Christmas	82	78
Visits to school, for example, sports day, parents evening	81	89
Attend weddings, funerals and other such occasions	79	79
A hobby or leisure activity	60	68
Friends or family round for a meal/snack/drink	48	52
A holiday away from home for one week a year, not staying with relatives	36	44
Visits to friends and family, off island	29	46
Attending church or other place of worship	26	25
An evening out once a fortnight	23	19
A meal in restaurant/pub once a month	19	15
Going to the pub once a fortnight	11	15

Note: Weighted data

Table A11: Comparing age groups: % perceiving activity as necessary

	16-29 (n=205)	30-39 (n=162)	40-49 (n=155)	50-59 (n=118)	60-69 (n=97)	70+ (n=119)
Visiting friends or family in hospital or other institutions	90	90	90	91	92	92
Visits to school, for example, sports day, parents evening	90	87	93	79	67	61
Celebrations on special occasions, such as Christmas	89	82	86	73	73	76
Attend weddings, funerals and other such occasions	87	74	78	76	85	76
A hobby or leisure activity	61	51	60	61	73	74
Friends or family round for a meal/snack/drink	46	47	51	42	55	57
Visits to friends and family, off island	35	28	35	31	30	39
A holiday away from home for one week a year, not staying with relatives	34	31	38	37	45	48
An evening out once a fortnight	28	18	22	16	19	23
A meal in restaurant/pub once a month	22	15	16	14	17	27
Attending church or other place of worship	18	22	21	29	28	47
Going to the pub once a fortnight	17	12	14	8	4	11

Note: Weighted data**Table A12: Comparing people with different educational qualifications: % perceiving activity as necessary**

	None (n=230)	GCSE or O levels (n=126)	A Levels or higher, below degree (n=239)	Degree or higher (n=198)
Visiting friends or family in hospital or other institutions	91	91	93	90
Attend weddings, funerals and other occasions	80	84	82	75
Celebrations on special occasions	76	85	85	81
Visits to school, for example, sports day, parents evening	70	84	91	89
A hobby or leisure activity	59	67	56	67
A holiday away from home for one week a year, not staying with relatives	42	33	36	38
Friends or family round for a meal/snack/drink	42	50	48	56
Visits to friends and family, off island	29	39	29	41
Attending church or other place of worship	25	21	25	31
An evening out once a fortnight	23	20	23	20
A meal in restaurant/pub once a month	23	13	18	17
Going to the pub once a fortnight	13	13	11	11

Note: Weighted data

Table A13: Comparing men and women: % perceiving children's items and activities as necessary

	MEN (n=406)	Women (n=450)
Item		
A warm waterproof coat	99	99
New properly fitted shoes	97	98
A bed and bedding to her/himself	97	97
Books of her/his own	93	88
All the school uniform required by the school	93	97
Fresh fruit or vegetables at least once a day	93	94
Three meals a day	90	94
Toys (e.g. dolls, play figures, teddies, etc.)	90	84
Enough bedrooms for every child over 10 of different sex to have his/her own bedroom	78	71
At least four jumpers, cardigans or sweatshirts	72	80
At least seven pairs of new underwear	71	69
At least four pairs of trousers, leggings, jeans, jogging bottoms or skirts/dresses	71	74
Some new, not second-hand or handed-on clothes	71	65
Educational games e.g. flash cards, etc.	69	71
Leisure equipment (e.g. sports equipment)	67	59
Meat, fish or vegetarian equivalent at least twice a day	67	68
A carpet in their bedroom	67	70
A bike new or second hand	59	55
Construction toys such as Duplo or Lego	58	59
At least £1 per week pocket money	55	48
A garden to play in	53	61
Computer suitable for school work	28	26
Computer games	13	9
Activity		
Celebrations on special occasions such as birthdays, Christmas other religious festival	95	96
A hobby or leisure activity	86	82
Play group at least once a week for pre-school aged children	78	77
Friends round for tea or a snack once a fortnight	55	53
Going on an off-island school trip, for school aged children	53	47
Swimming at least once a month	51	50
A holiday away from home at least one week a year with his/her family	43	38

Note: Weighted data

Table A14: Comparing marital groups: % perceiving children's items and activities as necessary

	Married (n=684)	Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed (n=130)	Single (never married) (n=42)
Item			
A warm waterproof coat	99	98	100
New properly fitted shoes	98	96	100
A bed and bedding to her/himself	97	98	100
All the school uniform required by the school	95	95	98
Fresh fruit or vegetables at least once a day	94	94	94
Three meals a day	93	87	94
Books of her/his own	91	85	96
Toys (e.g. dolls, play figures, teddies, etc.)	87	84	88
At least four jumpers, cardigans or sweatshirts	75	80	83
Enough bedrooms for every child over 10 of different sex to have his/her own bedroom	74	80	55
Educational games e.g. flash cards, etc.	72	61	62
At least four pairs of trousers, leggings, jeans, jogging bottoms or skirts/dresses	72	75	80
At least seven pairs of new underwear	70	72	72
Meat, fish or vegetarian equivalent at least twice a day	68	68	55
Some new, not second-hand or handed-on clothes	68	67	76
A carpet in their bedroom	68	74	58
Leisure equipment (e.g. sports equipment)	62	63	76
Construction toys such as Duplo or Lego	61	47	51
A bike new or second hand	59	44	66
A garden to play in	58	60	38
At least £1 per week pocket money	52	46	57
Computer suitable for school work	27	30	19
Computer games	11	11	2
Activity			
Celebrations on special occasions such as birthdays, Christmas	96	91	97
A hobby or leisure activity	85	85	73
Play group at least once a week for pre-school aged children	79	74	77
Friends round for tea/snack fortnightly	54	51	64
Swimming at least once a month	50	60	33
Going on an off-island school trip, for school aged children	49	51	58
A holiday away from home at least one week a year with his/her family	41	35	51

Note: Weighted data

Table A15: Comparing tenure groups: % perceiving children's items and activities as necessary

	Owner occupier (n=746)	Private renter (n=41)	States renter (n=60)
Item			
A bed and bedding to her/himself	100	95	96
A warm waterproof coat	99	100	99
New, properly fitted shoes	97	100	99
All the school uniform required by the school	95	98	91
Fresh fruit or vegetables at least once a day	94	89	92
Three meals a day	93	86	82
Books of her/his own	90	93	87
Toys (e.g. dolls, play figures, teddies, etc.)	87	93	81
At least four jumpers, cardigans or sweatshirts	75	80	92
Enough bedrooms for every child over 10 of different sex to have his/her own bedroom	74	70	85
At least four pairs of trousers, leggings, jeans, jogging bottoms or skirts/dresses	71	80	86
Educational games e.g. flash cards, etc.	69	68	81
At least seven pairs of new underwear	68	89	84
Meat, fish or vegetarian equivalent at least twice a day	67	70	75
Some new, not second-hand or handed-on clothes	67	76	68
A carpet in their bedroom	67	71	83
Leisure equipment (e.g. sports equipment)	65	48	57
Construction toys such as Duplo or Lego	59	61	60
A bike, new or second hand	57	55	57
A garden to play in	55	65	76
At least £1 per week pocket money	50	55	66
Computer suitable for school work	27	31	28
Computer games	10	12	15
Activity			
Celebrations on special occasions such as birthdays, Christmas other religious festival	95	95	96
A hobby or leisure activity	84	92	88
Play group at least once a wee for pre-school aged children	77	79	79
Friends round for tea or a snack once a fortnight	53	69	62
Swimming at least once a month	49	46	65
Going on an off-island school trip, for school aged children	49	67	63
A holiday away from home at least one week a year with his/her family	40	50	44

Note: Weighted data

Table A16: Comparing ethnic groups: % perceiving children's items and activities as necessary

	GUERNSEY (n=668)	Other (n=188)
Item		
A warm waterproof coat	99	99
New, properly fitted shoes	97	99
A bed and bedding to her/himself	97	99
All the school uniform required by the school	96	94
Fresh fruit or vegetables at least once a day	93	95
Three meals a day	92	93
Books of her/his own	90	93
Toys (e.g. dolls, play figures, teddies, etc.)	85	92
Enough bedrooms for every child over 10 of different sex to have his/her own bedroom	77	64
At least four jumpers, cardigans or sweatshirts	75	80
Educational games e.g. flash cards, etc.	73	62
At least four pairs of trousers, leggings, jeans, jogging bottoms or skirts/dresses	72	75
A carpet in their bedroom	71	60
At least seven pairs of new underwear	70	72
Some new, not second-hand or handed-on clothes	67	71
Meat, fish or vegetarian equivalent at least twice a day	65	79
Leisure equipment (e.g. sports equipment)	62	66
A garden to play in	61	44
Construction toys such as Duplo or Lego	60	54
A bike, new or second hand	58	54
At least £1 per week pocket money	53	44
Computer suitable for school work	28	21
Computer games	12	4
Activity		
Celebrations on special occasions such as birthdays, Christmas other religious festival	95	97
A hobby or leisure activity	82	91
Play group at least once a week for pre-school aged children	78	77
Friends round for tea or a snack once a fortnight	55	52
Swimming at least once a month	52	47
Going on an off-island school trip, for school aged children	49	54
A holiday away from home at least one week a year with his/her family	38	47

Note: Weighted data

Table A17: Comparing age groups: % perceiving children's items and activities as necessary

	16-29 (n=205)	30-39 (n=162)	40-49 (n=155)	50-59 (n=118)	60-69 (n=97)	70+ (n=119)
Item						
A warm waterproof coat	98	100	98	99	99	99
A bed and bedding to her/himself	98	98	98	97	98	93
New, properly fitted shoes	97	98	96	99	97	99
All the school uniform required by the school	95	99	90	97	96	93
Three meals a day	94	90	90	91	94	93
Fresh fruit or vegetables at least once a day	94	90	90	97	96	98
Books of her/his own	84	93	86	94	97	93
Toys (e.g. dolls, play figures, teddies, etc.)	83	90	86	92	86	85
At least seven pairs of new underwear	78	80	62	67	57	65
At least four jumpers, cardigans or sweatshirts	78	78	70	78	73	80
At least four pairs of trousers, leggings, jeans, jogging bottoms or skirts/dresses	75	80	65	74	69	69
A carpet in their bedroom	75	74	65	66	52	70
Meat, fish or vegetarian equivalent at least twice a day	73	63	56	74	65	78
Educational games e.g. flash cards, etc.	69	79	72	64	65	68
Leisure equipment (e.g. sports equipment)	66	56	62	59	68	70
Enough bedrooms for every child over 10 of different sex to have his/her own bedroom	64	70	73	78	89	85
Some new, not second-hand or handed-on clothes	62	57	70	73	79	78
A bike, new or second hand	61	58	51	56	54	59
Construction toys such as Duplo or Lego	59	62	57	49	57	67
At least £1 per week pocket money	56	44	50	47	57	56
A garden to play in	50	48	56	57	73	73
Computer suitable for school work	23	26	22	26	32	39
Computer games	11	7	8	10	11	18
Activity						
Celebrations on special occasions such as birthdays, Christmas other religious festival	97	98	95	93	91	94
Play group at least once a week for pre-school aged children	87	76	75	69	75	80
A hobby or leisure activity	81	73	85	88	96	92
Friends round for tea or a snack once a fortnight	61	52	54	52	50	49
Going on an off-island school trip, for school aged children	51	46	42	57	50	55
Swimming at least once a month	50	39	43	49	66	71
A holiday away from home at least one week a year with his/her family	36	34	41	42	43	54

Note: Weighted data

Table A18: Comparing people with different educational qualifications: % perceiving children's items and activities as necessary

	None (n=230)	GCSE or O levels (n=126)	A Levels or higher, below degree (n=239)	Degree or higher (n=198)
Item				
A warm waterproof coat	99	97	100	99
New, properly fitted shoes	98	93	99	97
A bed and bedding to her/himself	97	96	99	97
All the school uniform required by the school	96	94	96	95
Books of her/his own	91	87	86	95
Three meals a day	90	93	91	94
Enough bedrooms for every child over 10 of different sex to have his/her own bedroom	90	72	75	58
Fresh fruit or vegetables at least once a day	90	91	95	96
Toys (e.g. dolls, play figures, teddies, etc.)	87	85	83	94
Educational games e.g. flash cards, etc.	76	71	65	73
At least four jumpers, cardigans or sweatshirts	75	74	83	73
A garden to play in	75	59	45	47
At least four pairs of trousers, leggings, jeans, jogging bottoms or skirts/dresses	74	63	78	74
A carpet in their bedroom	74	80	68	58
Some new, not second-hand or handed-on clothes	73	72	66	62
At least seven pairs of new underwear	71	67	73	70
Meat, fish or vegetarian equivalent at least twice a day	65	58	64	82
Leisure equipment (e.g. sports equipment)	62	68	60	62
Construction toys such as Duplo or Lego	62	58	58	53
A bike, new or second hand	54	57	57	56
At least £1 per week per week pocket money	54	50	59	40
Computer suitable for school work	33	29	23	22
Computer games	15	15	7	5
Activity				
Celebrations on special occasions such as birthdays, Christmas other religious festival	94	97	95	96
A hobby or leisure activity	86	84	80	84
Play group at least once a week for pre-school aged children	76	81	80	73
Swimming at least once a month	62	48	43	45
Going on an off-island school trip, for school aged children	53	46	45	52
Friends round for tea or a snack once a fortnight	50	59	55	54
A holiday away from home at least one week a year with his/her family	45	42	36	38

Note: Weighted data

Table A19: Comparing men and women: % perceiving local services as essential

	Men (n=406)	Women (n=450)
Hospital	100	100
Doctor	99	100
Dentist	97	100
Optician	97	99
Post Office	87	93
Public sports facilities (e.g. swimming pools)	79	81
Libraries	78	85
Community policing	73	86
Chiropodist	59	67
Evening classes	54	50
Museums and galleries	42	42
Parish Hall	33	39
Children's services		
Facilities for children to play safely nearby	85	86
Public transport to school	74	73
Nurseries, playgroups, mother and toddler groups	74	77
Youth clubs	45	54
After School clubs	33	43
School meals	25	24
Elderly services		
Special transport for those with mobility problems	91	93
Availability of home help	90	95
Availability of Meals on Wheels	85	92
Availability of day centre	63	69
Availability of lunch club	43	47
Other services		
Chemists	97	96
Petrol stations	86	90
Bus services	82	86
Access to bank or building society	79	80
Public pay phones	64	66
Access to medium or large supermarket	58	69
A corner shop	41	48
Places of worship	36	45
A cinema or theatre	32	30
A pub	24	16

Note: Weighted data

Table A20: Comparing marital groups: % perceiving local services as essential

	Married* (n=684)	Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed (n=130)	SINGLE (never married) (n=42)
Hospital	100	99	100
Doctor	100	97	100
Dentist	99	95	95
Optician	99	94	95
Post Office	90	90	94
Libraries	82	76	97
Public sports facilities (e.g. swimming pools)	81	73	91
Community policing	80	81	65
Chiropodist	63	66	56
Evening classes	52	48	62
Museums and galleries	40	45	66
Parish Hall	35	44	31
Children's services			
Facilities for children to play safely nearby	86	88	81
Nurseries, playgroups, mother and toddler groups	79	63	57
Public transport to school	74	77	46
Youth clubs	51	48	47
After School clubs	38	41	39
School meals	24	26	40
Elderly services			
Availability of home help	93	87	100
Special transport for those with mobility problems	91	92	100
Availability of Meals on Wheels	89	87	94
Availability of day centre	68	60	59
Availability of lunch club	46	41	40
Other services			
Chemists	97	96	100
Petrol stations	88	85	100
Bus services	84	84	83
Access to bank or building society	80	74	91
Public pay phones	66	56	75
Access to medium or large supermarket	63	67	57
A corner shop	45	44	47
Places of worship	41	37	52
A cinema or theatre	31	28	36
A pub	21	14	14

Notes: Weighted data. *includes cohabiting couples

Table A21: Comparing tenure groups: % perceiving local services as essential

	Owner Occupier (n=746)	Private renter (n=41)	States Renter (n=60)
Hospital	100	100	99
Doctor	100	97	99
Dentist	99	97	95
Optician	98	96	97
Post Office	90	82	93
Libraries	82	84	72
Community policing	81	67	72
Public sports facilities (e.g. swimming pools)	80	82	74
Chiropodist	63	42	79
Evening classes	53	48	42
Museums and galleries	43	48	34
Parish Hall	36	40	41
Children's services			
Facilities for children to play safely nearby	85	94	92
Nurseries, playgroups, mother and toddler groups	75	76	85
Public transport school	71	85	85
Youth clubs	50	64	50
After School clubs	38	50	41
School meals	23	54	37
Elderly services			
Availability of home help	93	88	93
Special transport for those with mobility problems	91	93	97
Availability of Meals on Wheels	89	89	80
Availability of day centre	66	63	68
Availability of lunch club	45	44	50
Other services			
Chemists	97	97	99
Petrol stations	90	91	86
Bus services	84	81	85
Access to bank or building society	80	82	71
Public pay phones	65	51	68
Access to medium or large supermarket	63	70	80
A corner shop	42	58	57
Places of worship	41	39	37
A cinema or theatre	30	34	40
A pub	21	9	20

Note: Weighted data

Table A22: Comparing age groups: % perceiving local services as essential

	16-29 (n=205)	30-39 (n=162)	40-49 (n=155)	50-59 (n=118)	60-69 (n=97)	70+ (n=119)
Hospital	100	100	100	100	100	98
Doctor	100	99	99	100	100	99
Dentist	100	98	98	100	99	97
Optician	99	97	99	100	97	97
Post Office	91	87	89	87	92	94
Public sports facilities (e.g. swimming pools)	88	82	80	72	78	73
Community policing	85	75	78	75	81	84
Libraries	83	84	89	85	74	71
Chiropodist	56	67	59	72	68	64
Evening classes	51	44	55	58	56	49
Museums and galleries	35	31	49	48	48	48
Parish Hall	29	27	36	38	48	52
Children's services						
Facilities for children to play safely nearby	90	86	89	76	83	85
Nurseries, playgroups, mother and toddler groups	83	73	77	74	67	72
Public transport school	74	70	66	75	81	79
After School clubs	39	38	32	37	40	47
Youth clubs	38	56	44	55	57	62
School meals	23	19	20	31	30	35
Elderly services						
Availability of home help	99	93	89	91	92	89
Special transport for those with mobility problems	94	88	91	92	94	92
Availability of Meals on Wheels	93	90	87	88	90	81
Availability of day centre	78	68	65	67	56	53
Availability of lunch club	59	47	42	43	33	30
Other services						
Chemists	94	99	96	97	99	97
Petrol stations	88	92	88	86	92	85
Bus services	82	77	82	89	87	92
Access to bank or building society	81	80	73	75	81	87
Public pay phones	68	63	68	65	65	55
Access to medium or large supermarket	67	66	55	58	65	72
A corner shop	45	41	35	44	51	57
A pub	31	21	17	13	12	15
Places of worship	28	29	46	50	48	58
A cinema or theatre	26	33	36	31	29	31

Note: Weighted data

Table A23: Comparing people with different educational qualifications: % perceiving local services as essential

	None (n=230)	GCSE or O levels (n=126)	A Levels or higher, below degree (n=239)	Degree or higher (n=198)
Hospital	100	100	100	100
Doctor	100	100	99	99
Dentist	98	100	99	98
Optician	98	100	99	97
Post Office	93	88	89	90
Community policing	82	78	82	74
Libraries	74	77	85	92
Public sports facilities (e.g. swimming pools)	73	84	79	86
Chiropodist	70	56	59	63
Evening classes	47	49	54	54
Parish Hall	46	24	31	34
Museums and galleries	41	40	38	45
Children's services				
Facilities for children to play safely nearby	89	87	88	84
Public transport school	86	74	69	64
Nurseries, playgroups, mother and toddler groups	77	77	80	68
Youth clubs	60	41	49	45
After School clubs	47	28	42	32
School meals	32	23	20	21
Elderly services				
Special transport for those with mobility problems	95	90	93	88
Availability of home help	91	94	95	92
Availability of Meals on Wheels	90	86	89	89
Availability of day centre	67	67	68	61
Availability of lunch club	46	46	50	40
Other services				
Chemists	97	93	97	98
Bus services	89	78	76	87
Petrol stations	88	86	93	85
Access to bank or building society	79	70	85	75
Access to medium or large supermarket	69	56	68	54
Public pay phones	69	61	61	67
A corner shop	53	36	36	46
Places of worship	46	41	30	46
A cinema or theatre	31	33	26	33
A pub	18	25	19	19

Note: Weighted data

Table A24: Comparing ethnic groups: % perceiving local services as essential

	Guernsey (n=668)	Other (n=188)
Hospital	100	99
Doctor	100	99
Dentist	99	98
Optician	98	98
Post Office	90	89
Community policing	81	76
Libraries	79	91
Public sports facilities (e.g. swimming pools)	79	85
Chiropodist	64	62
Evening classes	51	56
Museums and galleries	41	47
Parish Hall	39	28
Children's services		
Facilities for children to play safely nearby	84	91
Nurseries, playgroups, mother and toddler groups	76	75
Public transport school	74	72
Youth clubs	49	54
After School clubs	41	30
School meals	22	34
Elderly services		
Availability of home help	93	93
Special transport for those with mobility problems	91	95
Availability of Meals on Wheels	89	88
Availability of day centre	66	69
Availability of lunch club	44	47
Other services		
Chemists	97	95
Petrol stations	89	88
Bus services	83	87
Access to bank or building society	80	78
Access to medium or large supermarket	64	63
Public pay phones	62	74
A corner shop	45	41
Places of worship	41	39
A cinema or theatre	31	29
A pub	20	20

Note: Weighted data