

Guernsey Community Monitoring Report

Findings part 2: phase three of exit from lockdown

Issue date 4th June 2020

This second Guernsey Community Monitoring Report contains the findings of the longitudinal study up to the end of phase three of the exit from lockdown. It focuses on the employed and self-employed. Participants included those from the Islands of Guernsey, Alderney and Sark.



States of Guernsey
Data and Analysis

1.1 Introduction

This is the second Guernsey Community Monitoring Report. It contains information on the work status of the employed and self-employed members of the community up to the end of phase three of the exit from lockdown. The Guernsey Community Monitoring Tool was launched on 27th March 2020; two days after strict measures to slow the spread of the coronavirus were put into action across the Bailiwick of Guernsey (the media release issued to announce this on 24th March is available here gov.gg/covid19newmeasures). The Monitoring Tool was intended to give Islanders another channel via which they could request support or information during the “lockdown” and to give the States of Guernsey the ability to collect data in the form of a longitudinal study, which could be used to inform coronavirus related services and strategies.

Participation was voluntary but encouraged via media releases and briefings. There was an initial registration form to be completed and then (for anyone that registered before 13th April 2020 and consented) 14 consecutive days of being prompted to respond to the broad question, “how are you feeling today?” via an online form. The last of those prompts was sent on the 26th April, two days after the Bailiwick had moved into phase two of exit from lockdown. From 17th April onwards a weekly form asking people to report coronavirus-like symptoms was introduced to follow on after they had completed the 14 daily forms. This was intended to help monitor levels of symptoms within the community to inform decision making.

Participants were given the opportunity to request support or information via each online form. These requests were responded to:

- Via the issuing of information by email to groups of participants seeking the same information
- Via updates to the website or media releases and briefings to make the information available to the whole population
- Via calls or emails from helpline staff to individuals requesting specific information or support via the free text fields

The weekly prompts to self-check for coronavirus-like symptoms will continue into phase four of the exit from lockdown. On 26th May, participants that registered during the first fortnight of strict lockdown and said they were employed or self-employed (and had provided consent to being contacted again and not subsequently unsubscribed) were asked to provide an update on their ability to work. The information provided is used in this report. The same questions will be repeated in July. Further short forms will be issued in the interim.

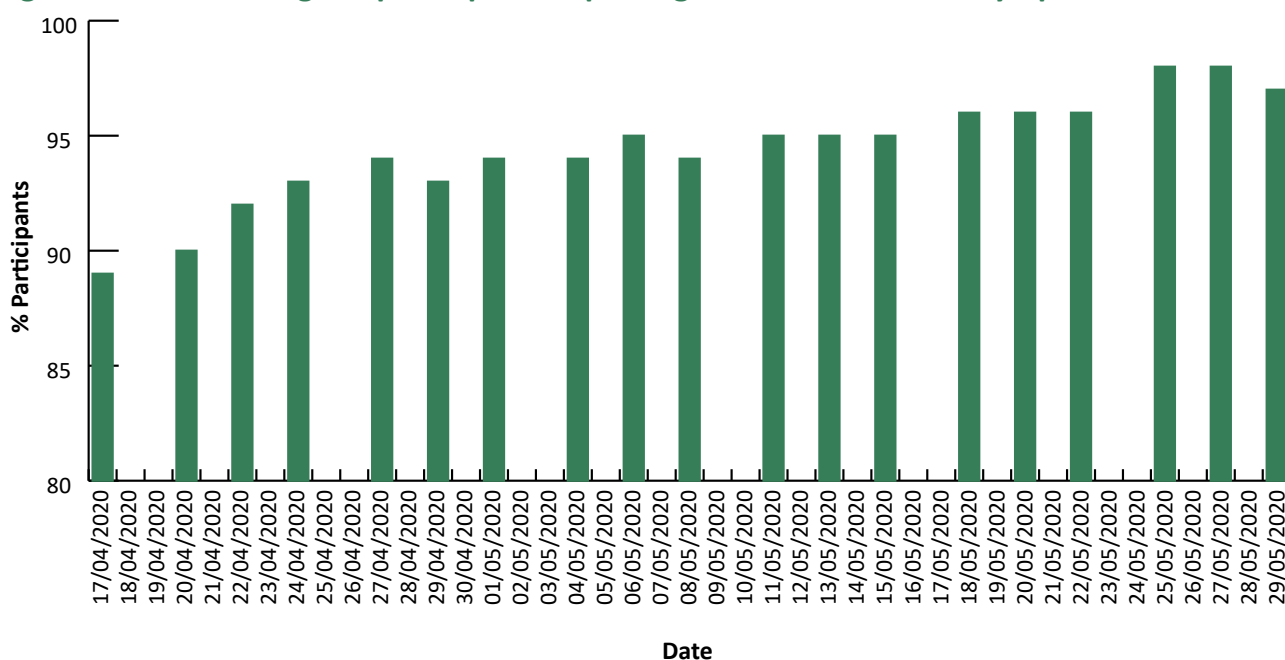
Members of the community can join this initiative at any time, via the online form that can be found on covid19.gov.gg/together/monitoring. They can submit information on behalf of others (as long as they have their consent and an email account to use for each) and can unsubscribe at any time. The Fair Processing Notice that explains how the personal data people provide via this tool is processed, is available here gov.gg/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=124234.

All the data presented in this report is sourced from the Community Monitoring Tool unless otherwise stated.

1.2 Headlines

- 5,534 members of the community (over 8% of the Bailiwick population) have registered to participate in the Community Monitoring initiative so far (the majority of them between 1st and 3rd April 2020). Participants included those from all Guernsey parishes, Alderney and Sark. 21% of participants were aged 65 or over, which matches the demographic profile of the Bailiwick.
- The percentage of respondents reporting no coronavirus-like symptoms steadily increased from 89% on 17th April to 97% on 29th May (as shown in [Figure 1.2.1](#)).
- 75% of employed respondents said they were able to work fully during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown (compared with 58% of the same participants at the point of registration).
- During the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown, 87% of employed respondents were receiving the same (or a higher) rate of pay than normal, 12% were receiving a lower rate than normal and 1% were receiving no pay.
- 38% of self-employed participants said they were able to work fully during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown (compared with 23% of the same participants at the point of registration).
- During the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown, 47% of self-employed participants were drawing the same (or a higher) wage than normal, 38% were drawing a lower wage than normal and 15% were drawing nothing.

Figure 1.2.1 Percentage of participants reporting no coronavirus-like symptoms



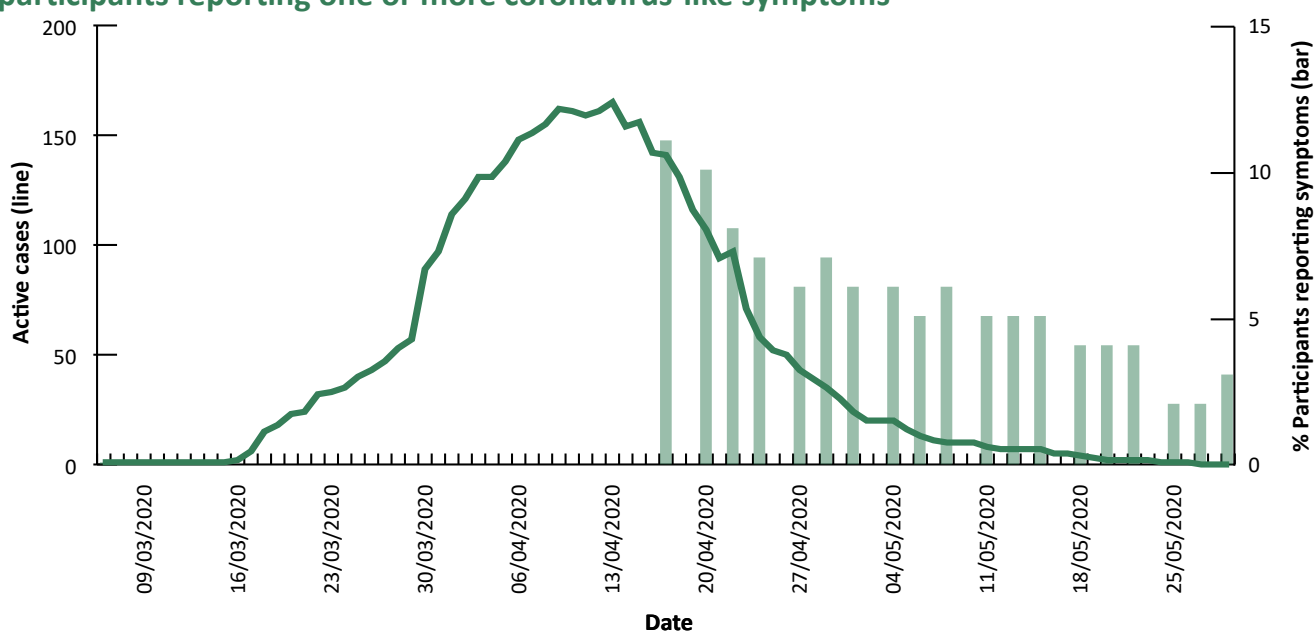
2.1 Weekly monitoring - coronavirus-like symptoms in the community

Participants began completing weekly self-checks for coronavirus-like symptoms on 17th April, four days after the number of active cases in the Bailiwick began to decrease from the peak of 165 on 13th April (shown in [Figure 2.1.1](#)). Each week, participants were asked (on a Monday, Wednesday or Friday) to check if they had recently developed any of the following symptoms:

- muscle ache (fatigue, exhaustion)
- headache (sinus pain, pain around eyes)
- loss of smell/taste
- sore throat
- fever (high temperature, rigors, chills, can't get warm)
- shortness of breath, chest tightness
- a continuous new cough

If participants indicated that they had any of these symptoms, they were provided with information on self-isolation and the contact details for the helpline should they wish to seek any further advice. From 13th May onwards they were also invited to book in for a free COVID-19 test. More detail is provided overleaf on the coronavirus-like symptoms that were reported. It should be noted that some participants attributed their symptoms to hayfever and asthma for example (and these have not been excluded from the figures).

Figure 2.1.1 Active cases of coronavirus in Bailiwick of Guernsey and percentage of participants reporting one or more coronavirus-like symptoms



Source: Public Health and Community Monitoring Tool

2.1 Weekly monitoring - coronavirus-like symptoms in the community

Figure 2.1.2 Percentage of participants reporting muscle ache (fatigue, exhaustion)

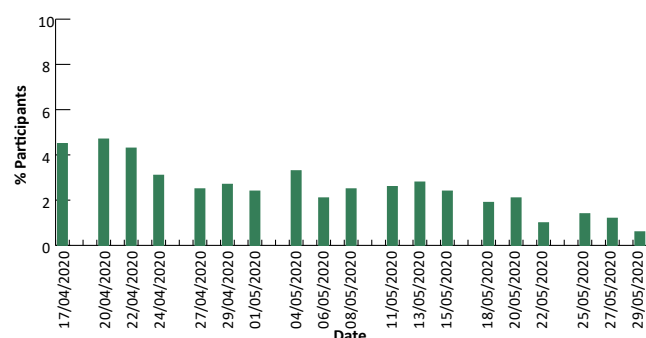


Figure 2.1.3 Percentage of participants reporting shortness of breath, chest tightness

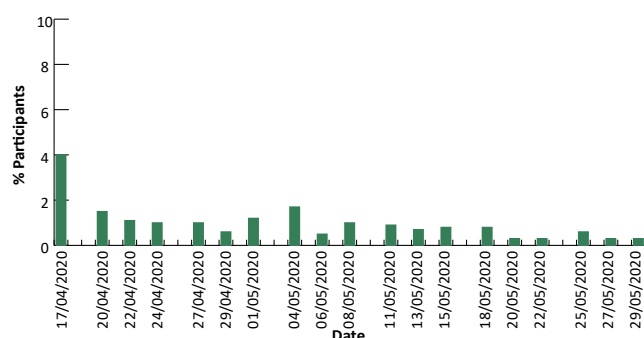


Figure 2.1.4 Percentage of participants reporting loss of smell/taste

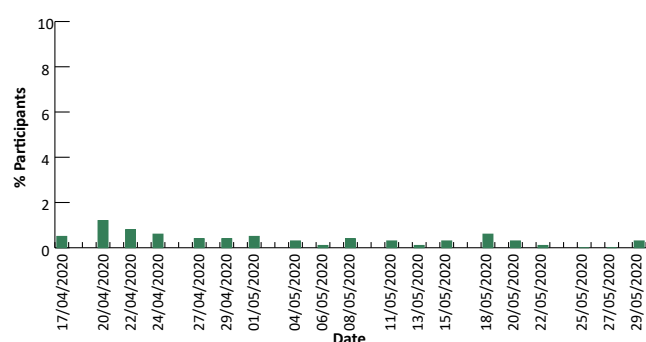


Figure 2.1.5 Percentage of participants reporting sore throat

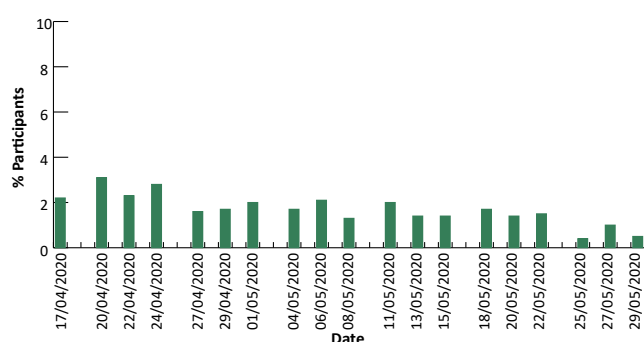


Figure 2.1.6 Percentage of participants reporting fever (high temperature, rigors, chills, can't get warm)

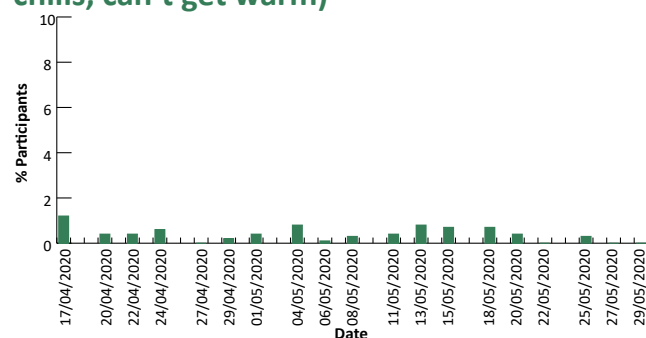


Figure 2.1.7 Percentage of participants reporting headache (sinus pain, pain around eyes)

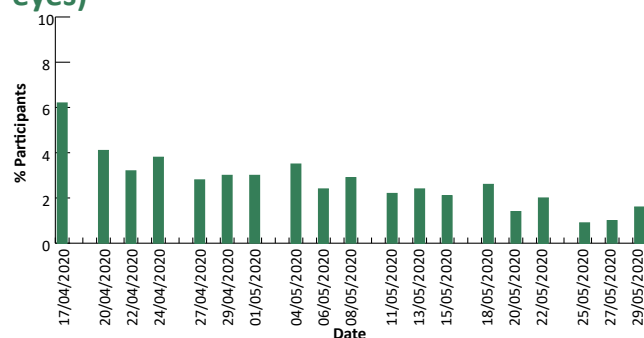
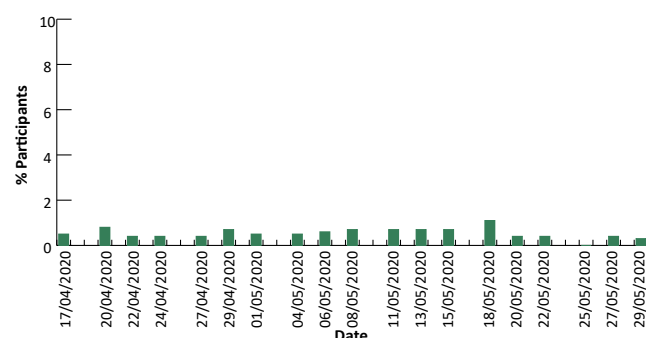


Figure 2.1.8 Percentage of participants reporting a continuous new cough



As shown in **Figure 2.1.2** through to **Figure 2.1.8**, low proportions of respondents reported having developed these symptoms. Figures have been stable or decreasing between 17th April and 29th May 2020.

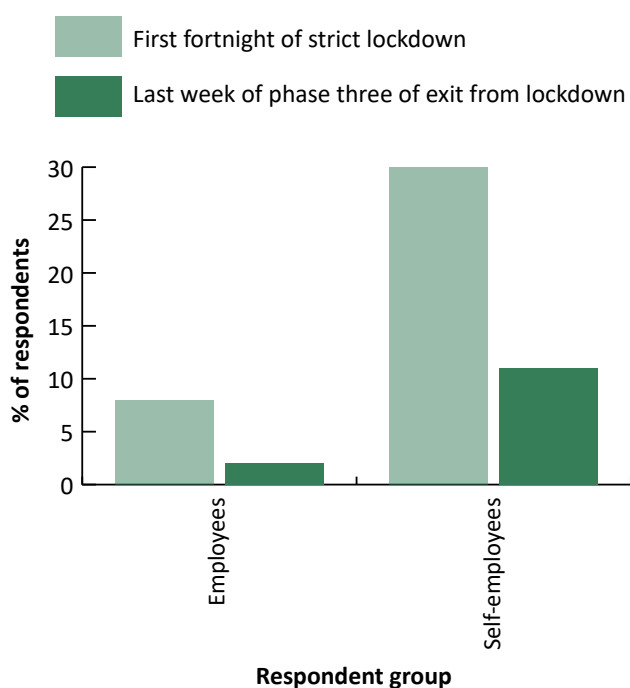
Headaches and muscle aches were reported more often than any of the other symptoms.

3.1 Employed and self-employed - requests for information and support

Table 3.1.1 Percentage of respondents requesting information or support during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown

	No. responses received	No. requesting support or information	Percentage requesting information or support
Employed	1,219	21	2
Self-employed	190	21	11
Total	1,409	42	3

Figure 3.1.1 Percentage of respondents requesting information or support



The Community Monitoring Tool was launched on 27th March 2020, two days after the Bailiwick went into strict lockdown. Participants could request support or information at the point of registration and when submitting any subsequent forms. The large majority of participants registered between 1st and 3rd April 2020.

8% of employed and 30% of self-employed participants requested support or information at the time of registration. Further details of these requests are provided in [Section 4.1](#) of the first Community Monitoring Report, which was published on 22nd May 2020.

On 26th May, participants that registered during the first fortnight of strict lockdown and said they were employed or self-employed (and had provided consent to being contacted again and not subsequently unsubscribed) were asked to provide an update on their ability to work and were given another opportunity to request support or information. From those 2,826 participants, 1,409 responses were received before the end of phase three of the exit from lockdown (midnight on 29th May); a 50% response rate.

1,219 responses were received from employees (4% of the employed workforce). 190 responses were received from self-employed (6% of the self-employed workforce of the Bailiwick). This gives confidence intervals of 1% and 3.5% in the responses for employees and self-employed respectively (based on a confidence level of 95%).

As shown in [Table 3.1.1](#), 2% of the employed and 11% of the self-employed respondents requested support or information (between 26th and 29th May).

The most commonly requested topic was financial support for businesses; a quarter of requests related to this.

3.2 Employed and self-employed respondents - ability to work

Table 3.2.1 Percentage of employed and self-employed respondents able to work

	Yes, fully	Yes, but only partially	No, not at all
Employed	75	16	9
Self-employed	38	40	22

Figure 3.2.1 Percentage of employed and self-employed respondents able to continue work

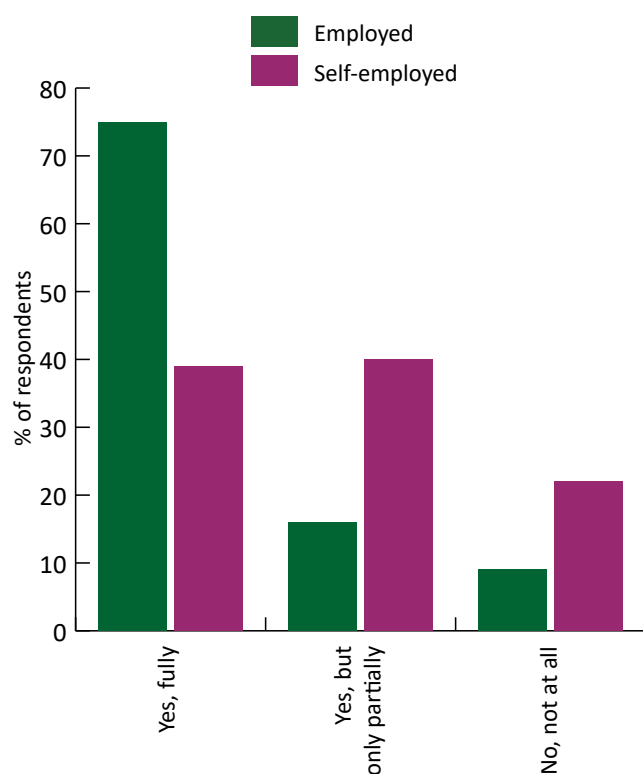


Table 3.2.1 and Figure 3.2.1 show the responses of the employed and self-employed participants to a question regarding their ability to work during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

As shown, there was a distinct difference in the responses of the employed compared with the self-employed. 91% of the employed were able to work fully or partially, compared with 78% of the self-employed.

These differences are likely to be due to the different types of activities that tend to be undertaken by the employed members of the workforce compared with the self-employed members. Further information on employment and self-employment by economic sector is available in the [Quarterly Population, Employment and Earnings Bulletin](https://gov.gg/population) on gov.gg/population.

Further information on each of the six groups identified on this page is provided in [sections 4 to 11](#) of this report.

3.3 Employed and self-employed respondents - rate of pay

Table 3.3.1 Percentage of employed and self-employed respondents being paid or drawing a wage

	The same rate or more than before	A lower rate than before	Not being paid or drawing a wage
Employed	87	12	1
Self-employed	47	38	15

Figure 3.3.1 Percentage of employed and self-employed respondents being paid or drawing a wage

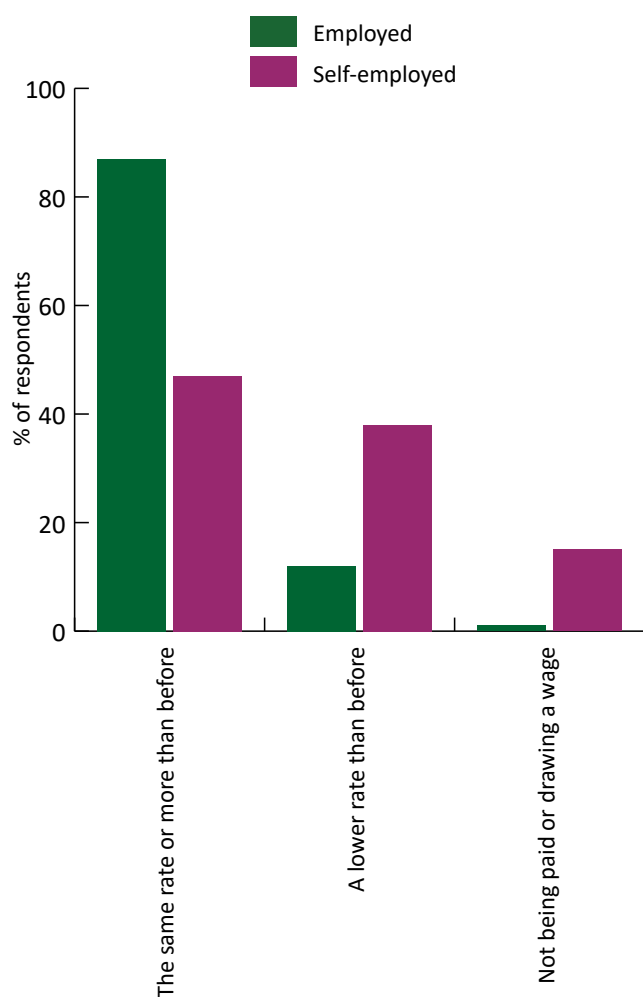


Table 3.3.1 and Figure 3.3.1 show the responses of the employed and self-employed participants to a question regarding whether they were still being paid by their employer or drawing a wage from their business during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

As shown, there was a distinct difference in the responses of the employed compared with the self-employed. 87% of the employed respondents were earning at the same rate or more than before, compared with 47% of the self-employed respondents.

12% of the employed respondents were earning at a lower rate than before, compared with 38% of the self-employed.

1% of employed respondents were not earning anything, compared with 15% of self-employed respondents.

These figures broadly correlate with those in Section 3.2. However, further information on the rates of pay for the people in each of the six groups identified on this page is provided in sections 4 to 11 of this report.

4.1 Employed respondents - change in ability to work since strict lockdown

Table 4.1.1 Percentage of employed respondents able to work

	Yes, fully	Yes, but only partially	No, not at all
First fortnight of strict lockdown	58	24	18
Last week of phase three of exit from lockdown	75	16	9

Figure 4.1.1 Percentage of employed respondents able to work

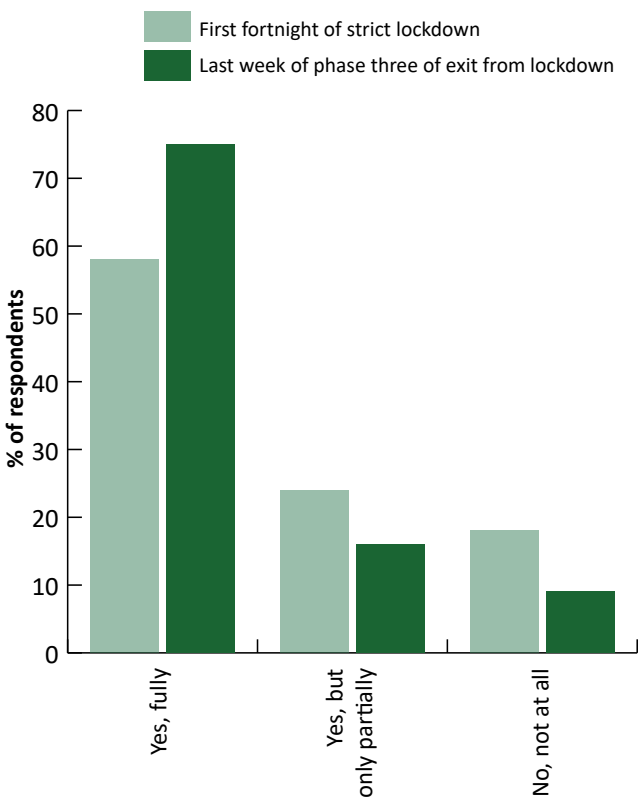


Table 4.1.1 and Figure 4.1.1 show the responses of the employed respondents to a question regarding their ability to work, which was asked at the time of registration and again during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown. The numbers presented for the earlier snapshot only include those that provided an update at the later point in time i.e. the differences between the two snapshots are not due to changes in who responded, but to changes in respondents’ circumstances.

As shown, there was an increase between the two snapshots in the proportion of employed respondents that said they could work fully; from 58% to 75%. There were corresponding decreases in both the portion of employed respondents that said they could only work partially and the portion that said they could not work at all (from 24% to 16% and from 18% to 9% respectively).

During strict lockdown, only critical workers were allowed to go to their places of work; employees in non-critical roles would only have been able to work if they could work at home and without contact with people from other households. As the phases of lockdown have progressed, more activities have been allowed, more employees have been able to return to their usual places of work and employers have enabled more employees to work (or work more fully) “remotely” i.e. from their home.

Further analysis of the responses of employed respondents that could work fully, partially and could not work at all are provided in sections 5 to 7 of this report.

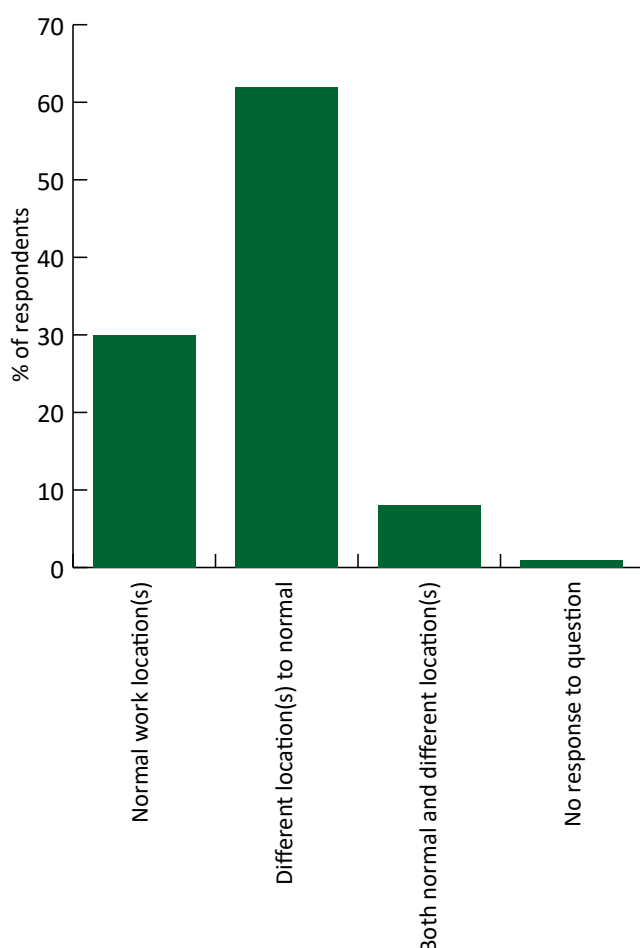
The equivalent information for respondents that were self-employed is provided in Section 8.

5.1 Employed respondents who were able to work fully - work location

Table 5.1.1 Work location of employed respondents who were able to work fully

	% respondents
Normal work location(s)	30
Different location(s) to normal	62
Both normal and different location(s)	8
No response to question	1
Total	100

Figure 5.1.1 Work location of employed respondents who were able to work fully



Section 5 relates to employed respondents that were able to work fully during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

Table 5.1.1 and Figure 5.1.1 show the responses of this group of respondents to a question regarding where they were working from. This question was not asked at the point of registration, but will be repeated in July 2020.

The largest portion of this group of respondents (62%) said they were working from a different location or locations to normal. 30% said they were working from their normal location(s) and 8% said they were working from both their normal and different locations.

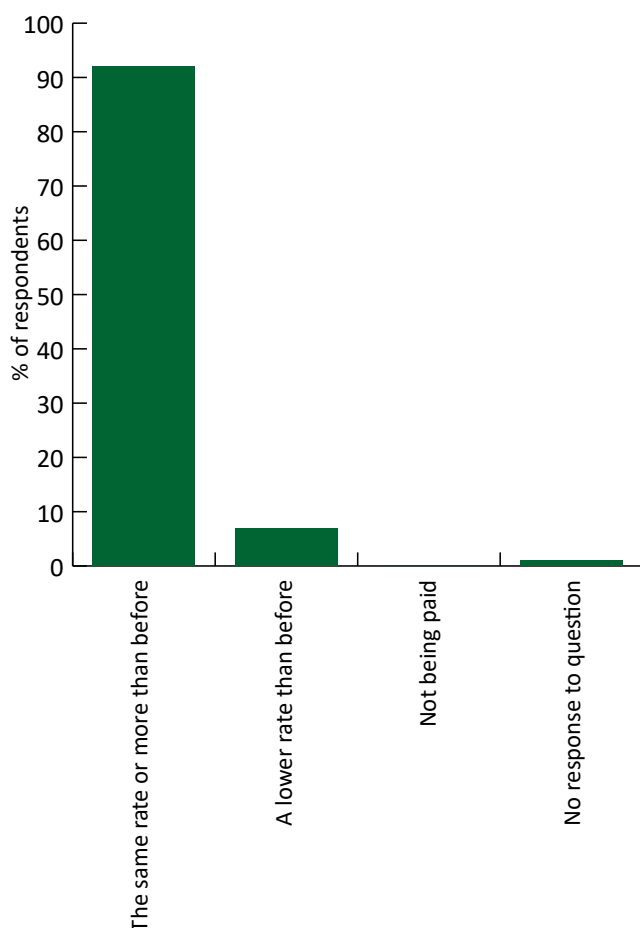
This contrasts with the profile of the respondents that were self-employed and able to work fully, provided in **Section 9**. These differences are likely to be due to the different types of activities that tend to be undertaken by the employed members of the workforce compared with the self-employed members. Further information on employment and self-employment by economic sector is available in the **Quarterly Population, Employment and Earnings Bulletin** on gov.gg/population.

5.2 Employed respondents who were able to work fully - rate of pay

Table 5.2.1 Rate of pay of employed respondents who were able to work fully

	% respondents
The same rate or more than before	92
A lower rate than before	7
Not being paid	0
No response to question	1
Total	100

Figure 5.2.1 Rate of pay of employed respondents who were able to work fully



Section 5 relates to employed respondents that were able to work fully during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

Table 5.2.1 and Figure 5.2.1 show the responses of this group of respondents to a question regarding whether they were being paid at the same rate as before lockdown. This question was not asked at the point of registration, but will be repeated in July 2020.

92% of this group of respondents said they were receiving the same rates of pay or more than before. 7% said they were receiving a lower rate of pay than before lockdown, but none said they were not being paid at all. 1% did not respond to this question.

Section 5.3 overleaf provides analysis of the impact on the number of hours worked by this group of respondents.

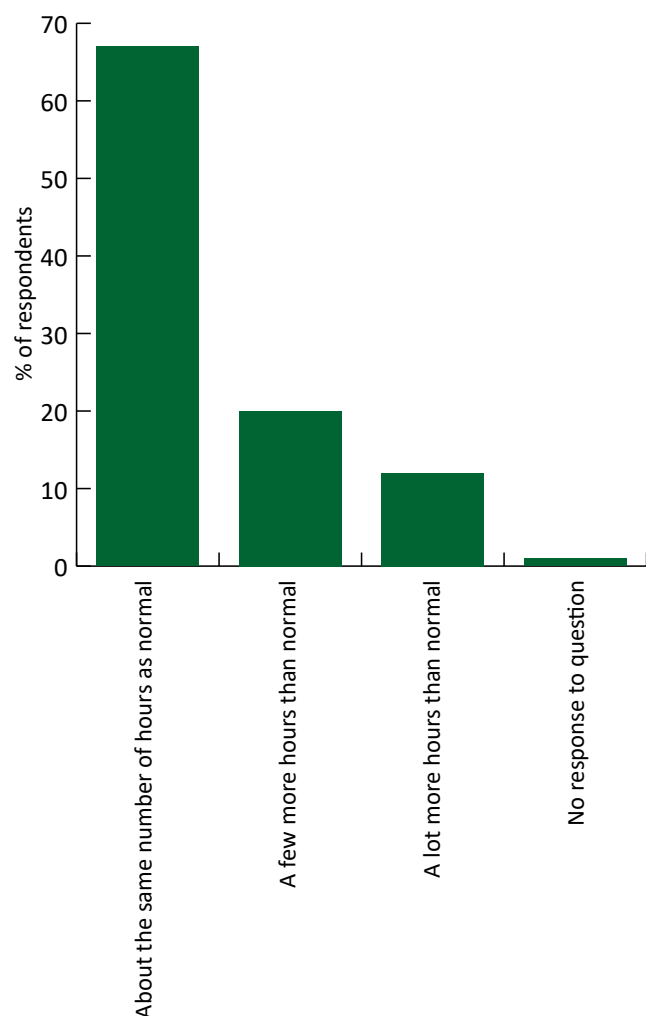
The equivalent information for respondents that were self-employed and able to work fully is provided in **Section 9**.

5.3 Employed respondents who were able to work fully - work hours

Table 5.3.1 Work hours of employed respondents who were able to work fully

	% respondents
About the same number of hours as normal	67
A few more hours than normal	20
A lot more hours than normal	12
No response to question	1
Total	100

Figure 5.3.1 Work hours of employed respondents who were able to work fully



Section 5 relates to employed respondents that were able to work fully during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

Table 5.3.1 and Figure 5.3.1 show the responses of this group of respondents to a question regarding whether they were working the same number of hours as before lockdown. This question was not asked at the point of registration, but will be repeated in July 2020.

As shown, 67% of this group of respondents said they were working about the same number of hours as normal. 20% said they were working a few more hours than normal and 12% said they were working a lot more hours than normal. 1% did not respond to this question.

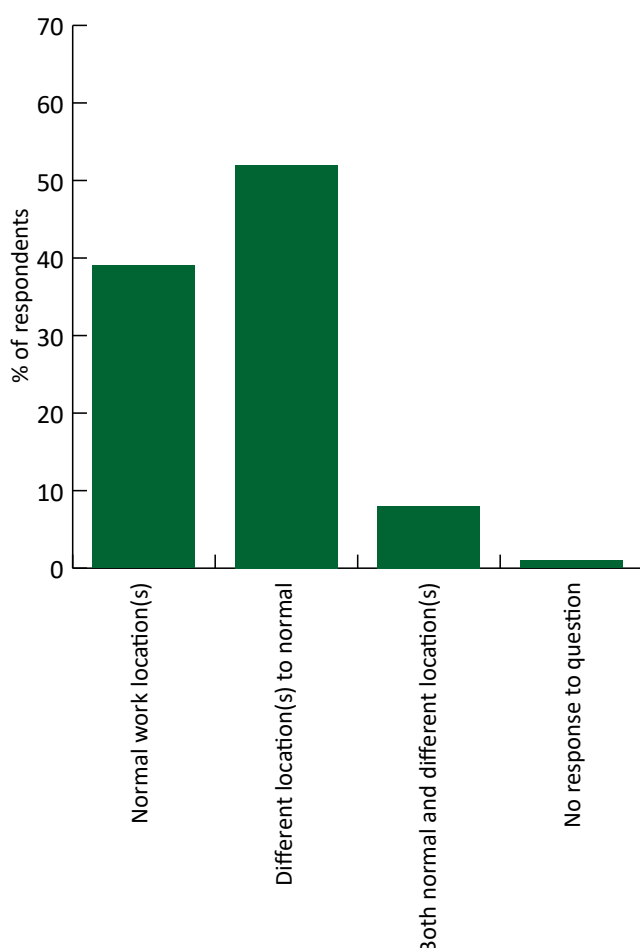
The equivalent information for respondents that were self-employed and able to work fully is provided in **Section 9**.

6.1 Employed respondents who were able to work partially - work location

Table 6.1.1 Work location of employed respondents who were able to work partially

	% respondents
Normal work location(s)	39
Different location(s) to normal	52
Both normal and different location(s)	8
No response to question	1
Total	100

Figure 6.1.1 Work location of employed respondents who were able to work partially



Section 6 relates to employed respondents that were able to work partially during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

Table 6.1.1 and **Figure 6.1.1** show the responses of this group of respondents to a question regarding where they were working from. This question was not asked at the point of registration, but will be repeated in July 2020.

The largest portion of this group of respondents (52%) said they were working from a different location or locations to normal. 39% said they were working from their normal location(s) and 8% said they were working from both their normal and different locations.

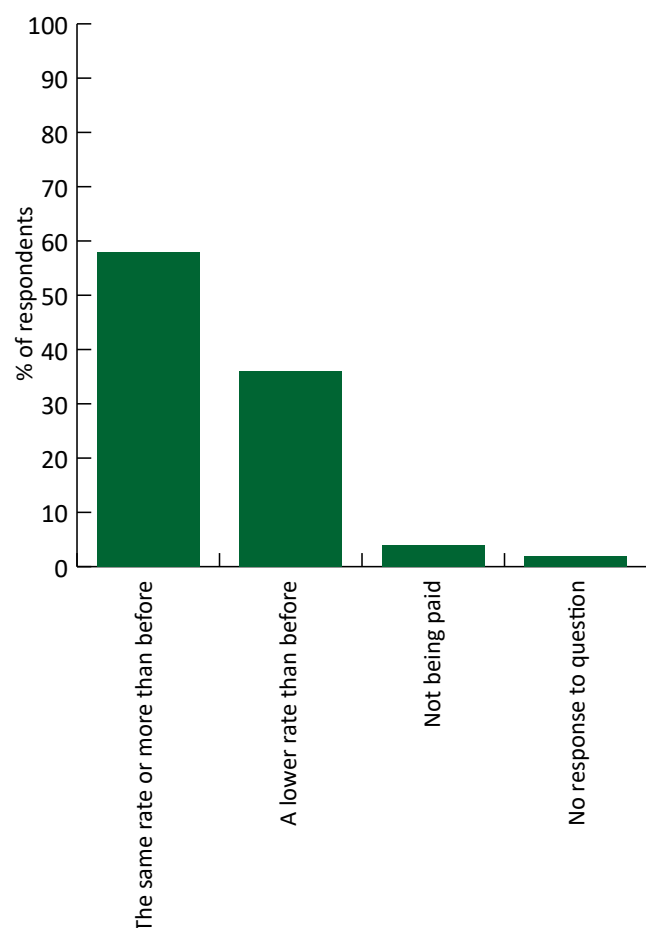
This contrasts with the profile of the respondents that were self-employed and able to work partially, provided in **Section 10**. These differences are likely to be due to the different types of activities that tend to be undertaken by the employed members of the workforce compared with the self-employed members. Further information on employment and self-employment by economic sector is available in the **Quarterly Population, Employment and Earnings Bulletin** on gov.gg/population.

6.2 Employed respondents who were able to work partially - rate of pay

Table 6.2.1 Rate of pay of employed respondents who were able to work partially

	% respondents
The same rate or more than before	58
A lower rate than before	36
Not being paid	4
No response to question	2
Total	0

Figure 6.2.1 Rate of pay of employed respondents who were able to work partially



Section 6 relates to employed respondents that were able to work partially during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

Table 6.2.1 and Figure 6.2.1 show the responses of this group of respondents to a question regarding whether they were being paid at the same rate as before lockdown. This question was not asked at the point of registration, but will be repeated in July 2020.

58% of this group of respondents said they were receiving the same rates of pay or more than before. 36% said they were receiving a lower rate of pay than before and 4% said they were not being paid at all. 2% did not respond to this question.

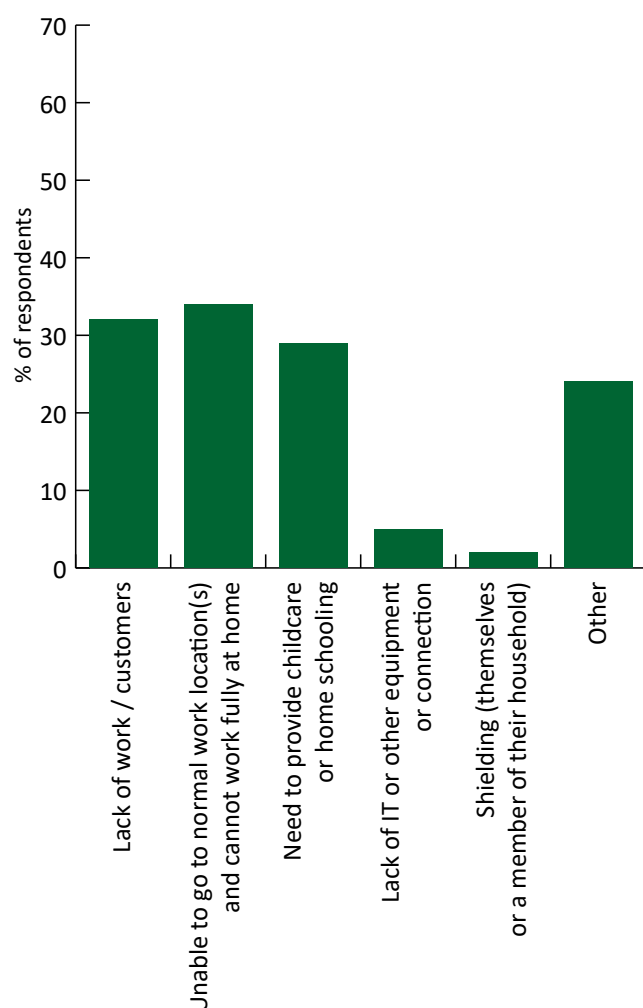
The equivalent information for respondents that were self-employed and able to work partially is provided in **Section 10**.

6.3 Employed respondents who were able to work partially - reasons

Table 6.3.1 Reasons why employed respondents were unable to work fully

	% respondents
Lack of work / customers	32
Unable to go to normal work location(s) and cannot work fully at home	34
Need to provide childcare or home schooling	29
Lack of IT or other equipment or connection	5
Shielding (themselves or a member of their household)	2
Other	24

Figure 6.3.1 Reasons why employed respondents were unable to work fully



Section 6 relates to employed respondents that were able to work partially during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

Table 6.3.1 and Figure 6.3.1 show the responses of this group of respondents to a question regarding what was preventing them from working fully. They could select as many of the options as they wished and provide extra details in a free text box. This question was not asked at the point of registration, but will be repeated in July 2020.

As shown, 34% were prevented from working fully because they could not go to their normal work location(s) and could not work fully at home. 32% said they had a lack of work or customers and 29% said they needed to provide childcare or home schooling. 24% said there were other reasons that prevented them from working fully. These included:

- Places of work being closed or limiting numbers of staff allowed at any one time (so some were working in shifts).
- The nature of some elements of the work meant that it was not allowed.
- People that had multiple jobs and had lost or reduced one.
- People on 0hrs contracts getting less work than normal and others being asked to work reduced hours.
- People being unwell.

Some respondents indicated that they would be able to work fully in phase four and/or when schools are re-opened.

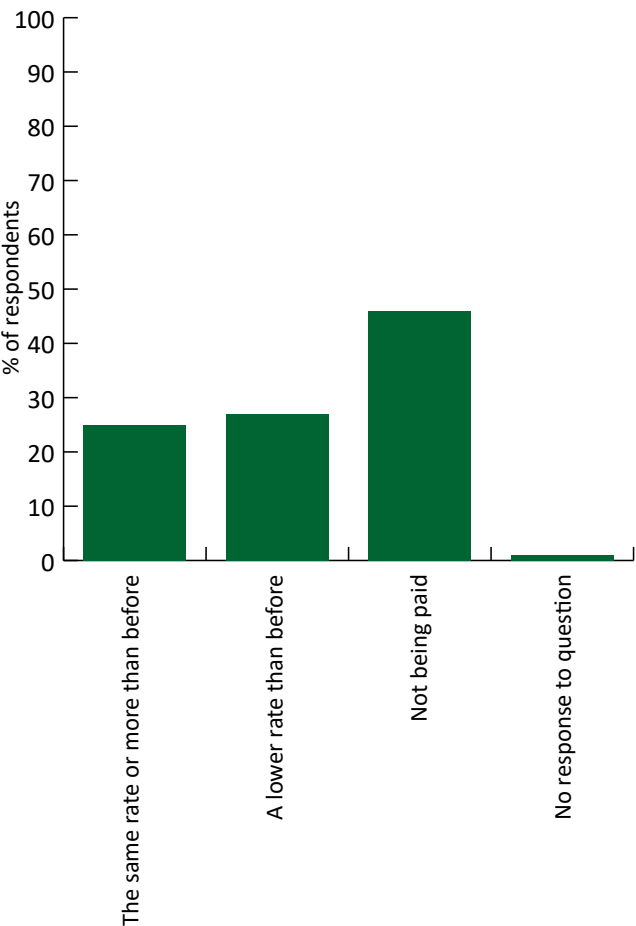
The equivalent information for respondents that were self-employed and able to work partially is provided in **Section 10**.

7.1 Employed respondents who were unable to work - rate of pay

Table 7.1.1 Rate of pay of employed respondents who were unable to work

	% respondents
The same rate or more than before	25
A lower rate than before	27
Not being paid	46
No response to question	1
Total	100

Figure 7.1.1 Rate of pay of employed respondents who were unable to work



Section 7 relates to employed (or previously/ usually employed) respondents that were unable to work at all during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

Table 7.1.1 and Figure 7.1.1 show the responses of this group of respondents to a question regarding whether they were being paid at the same rate as before lockdown. This question was not asked at the point of registration, but will be repeated in July 2020.

46% of this group of respondents said they were not being paid. 27% said they were receiving a lower rate of pay than before and 25% said they were receiving the same or a higher rate of pay than before. 1% did not respond to this question.

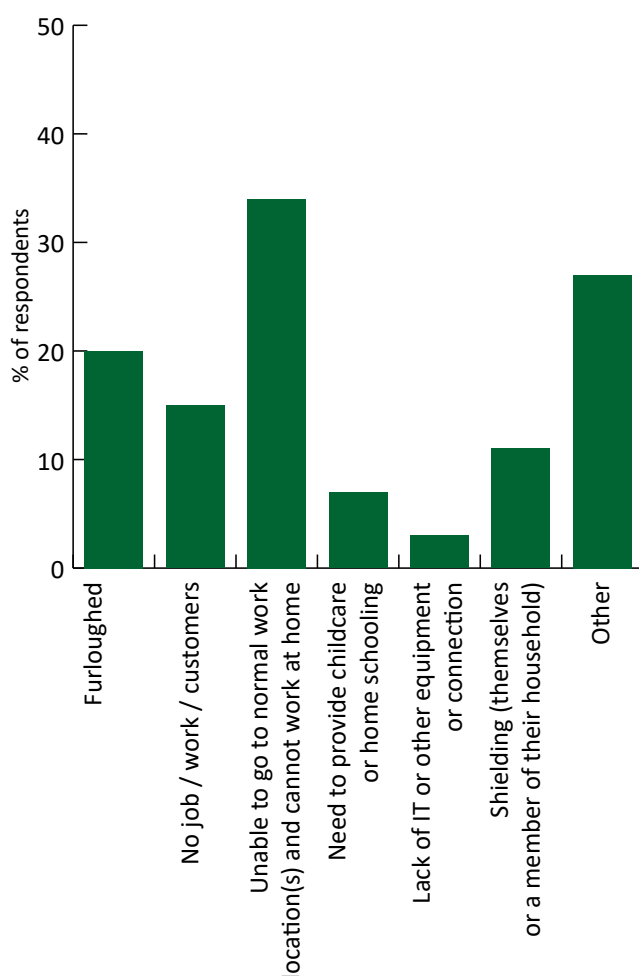
The equivalent information for respondents that were self-employed and unable to work is provided in **Section 11**.

7.2 Employed respondents who were unable to work - reasons

Table 7.2.1 Reasons why employed respondents were unable to work fully

	% respondents
Furloughed (employment contract continues, but not working)	20
No job / work / customers	15
Unable to go to normal work location(s) and cannot work at home	34
Need to provide childcare or home schooling	7
Lack of IT or other equipment or connection	3
Shielding (themselves or a member of their household)	11
Other	27

Figure 7.2.1 Reasons why employed respondents were unable to work fully



Section 7 relates to employed (or previously/ usually employed) respondents that were unable to work at all during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

Table 7.2.1 and Figure 7.2.1 show the responses of this group of respondents to a question regarding what was preventing them from working. They could select as many of the options as they wished and provide extra details in a free text box. This question was not asked at the point of registration, but will be repeated in July 2020.

As shown, 34% were prevented from working because they could not go to their normal work location(s) and could not work at home. 20% said they had been furloughed and 15% said they no longer had a job, work or customers. 27% said there were other reasons that prevented them from working. These included:

- The nature of the work meant that it was not allowed e.g. pilots and care / support workers.
- People that had been made redundant or handed in their notice prior to lockdown and were unable to find or start new jobs.
- People on 0hrs contracts getting no work.
- People signed off with sickness or stress.
- People awaiting IT equipment to enable them to work from home.

Some respondents indicated that they would be able to begin work again in phase four and/or when schools are re-opened.

The equivalent information for respondents that were self-employed and unable to work is provided in **Section 11**.

8.1 Self-employed respondents - change in ability to work since strict lockdown

Table 8.1.1 Percentage of self-employed respondents able to work

	Yes, fully	Yes, but only partially	No, not at all
First fortnight of strict lockdown	23	31	45
Last week of phase three of exit from lockdown	38	40	22

Figure 8.1.1 Percentage of self-employed respondents able to work

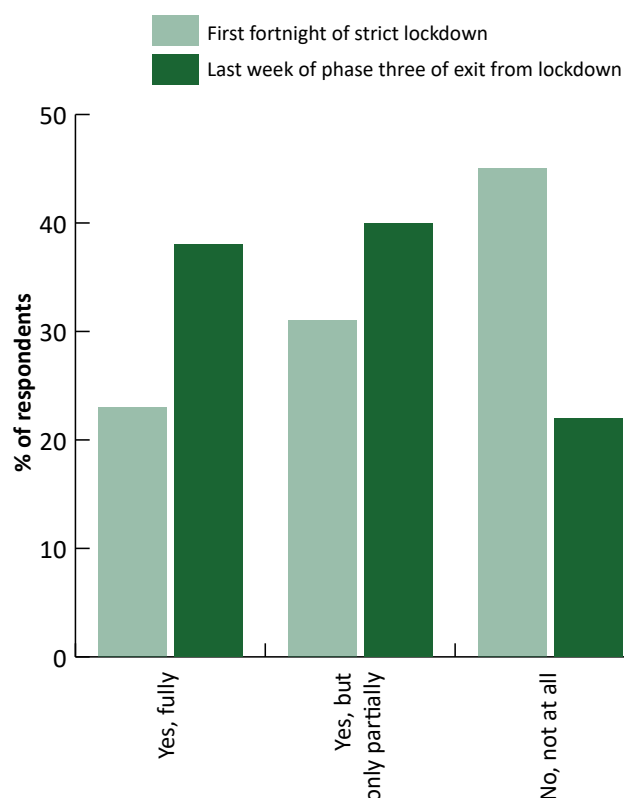


Table 8.1.1 and **Figure 8.1.1** show the responses of the self-employed respondents to a question regarding their ability to work, which was asked at the time of registration and again during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown. The numbers presented for the earlier snapshot only include those that provided an update at the later point in time i.e. the differences between the two snapshots are not due to changes in who responded, but to changes in respondents' circumstances.

As shown, there was an increase between the two snapshots in the proportion of self-employed respondents that said they could work fully; from 23% to 38%. There was also an increase in the portion of self-employed respondents that said they could work partially (from 31% to 40%). There was a corresponding decrease in the portion that said they could not work at all (from 45% to 22%).

During strict lockdown, only critical workers were allowed to go to their places of work; self-employees in non-critical roles would only have been able to work if they could work at home and without contact with people from other households. As the phases of lockdown have progressed, more activities have been allowed, more people have been able to return to their usual places of work or have adjusted their ways of working to enable goods to be ordered and delivered / collected or have provided services "remotely" i.e. digitally from their home.

Further analysis of the responses of self-employed respondents that could work fully, partially and could not work at all are provided in [sections 9 to 11](#) of this report.

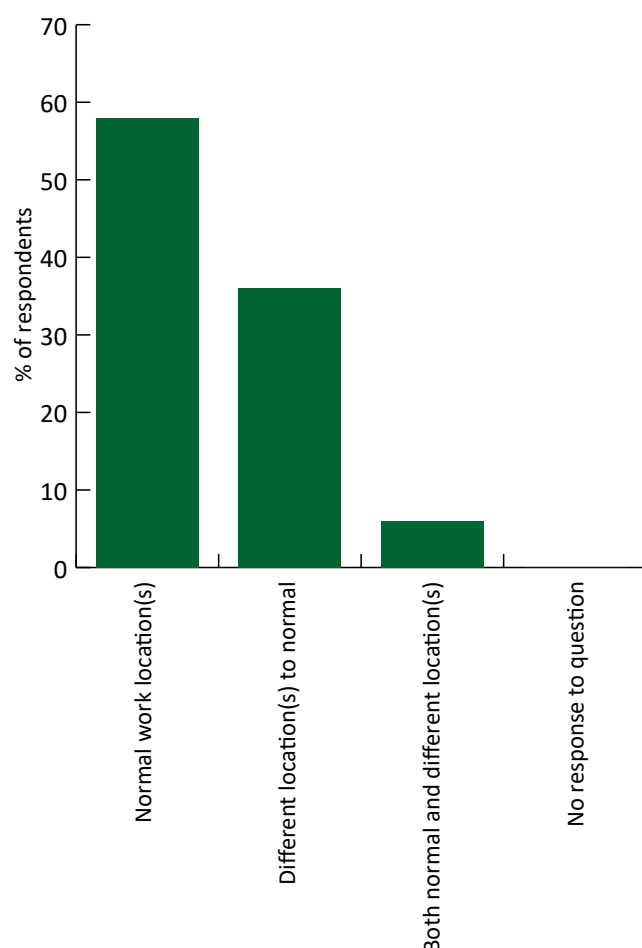
The equivalent information for respondents that were employed is provided in [Section 4](#).

9.1 Self-employed respondents who were able to work fully - work location

Table 9.1.1 Work location of self-employed respondents who were able to work fully

	% respondents
Normal work location(s)	57
Different location(s) to normal	38
Both normal and different location(s)	6
No response to question	0
Total	100

Figure 9.1.1 Work location of self-employed respondents who were able to work fully



Section 9 relates to self-employed respondents that were able to work fully during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

Table 9.1.1 and **Figure 9.1.1** show the responses of this group of respondents to a question regarding where they were working from. This question was not asked at the point of registration, but will be repeated in July 2020.

The largest portion of this group of respondents (57%) said they were working from their normal location(s). 38% said they were working from a different location or locations to normal and 6% said they were working from both their normal and different locations.

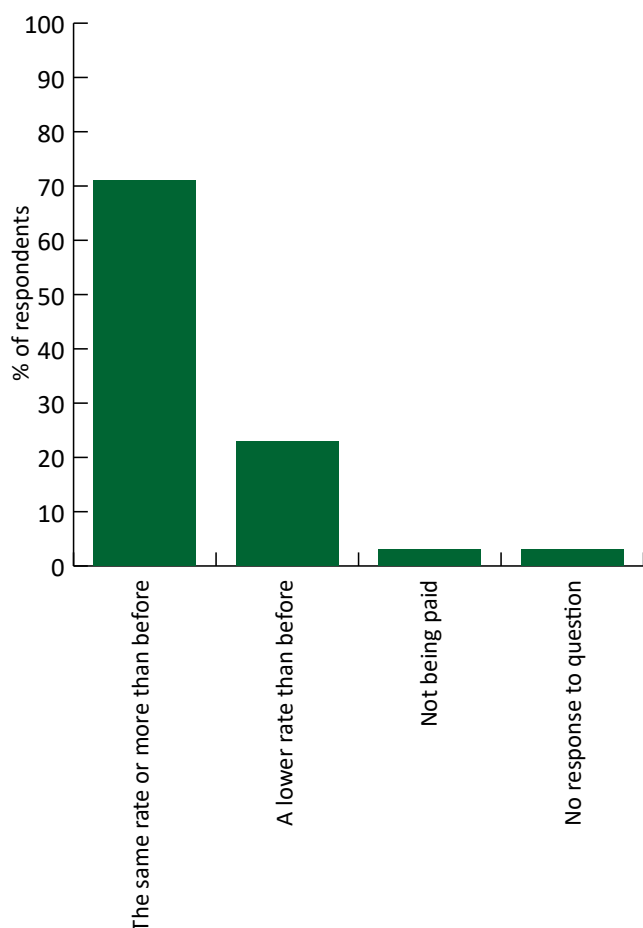
This contrasts with the profile of the respondents that were employed and able to work fully, provided in **Section 5**. These differences are likely to be due to the different types of activities that tend to be undertaken by the employed members of the workforce compared with the self-employed members. Further information on employment and self-employment by economic sector is available in the **Quarterly Population, Employment and Earnings Bulletin** on gov.gg/population.

9.2 Self-employed respondents who were able to work fully - rate of pay

Table 9.2.1 Rate of pay of self-employed respondents who were able to work fully

	% respondents
The same rate or more than before	72
A lower rate than before	22
Not being paid	3
No response to question	3
Total	100

Figure 9.2.1 Rate of pay of self-employed respondents who were able to work fully



Section 9 relates to self-employed respondents that were able to work fully during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

Table 9.2.1 and Figure 9.2.1 show the responses of this group of respondents to a question regarding whether they were being paid at the same rate as before lockdown. This question was not asked at the point of registration, but will be repeated in July 2020.

72% of this group of respondents said they were drawing the same wage from their business or more than before. 22% said they were drawing a lower rate than before and 3% said they were drawing no wage at all. 3% did not respond to this question.

Section 9.3 overleaf provides analysis of the impact to the number of hours worked by this group of respondents.

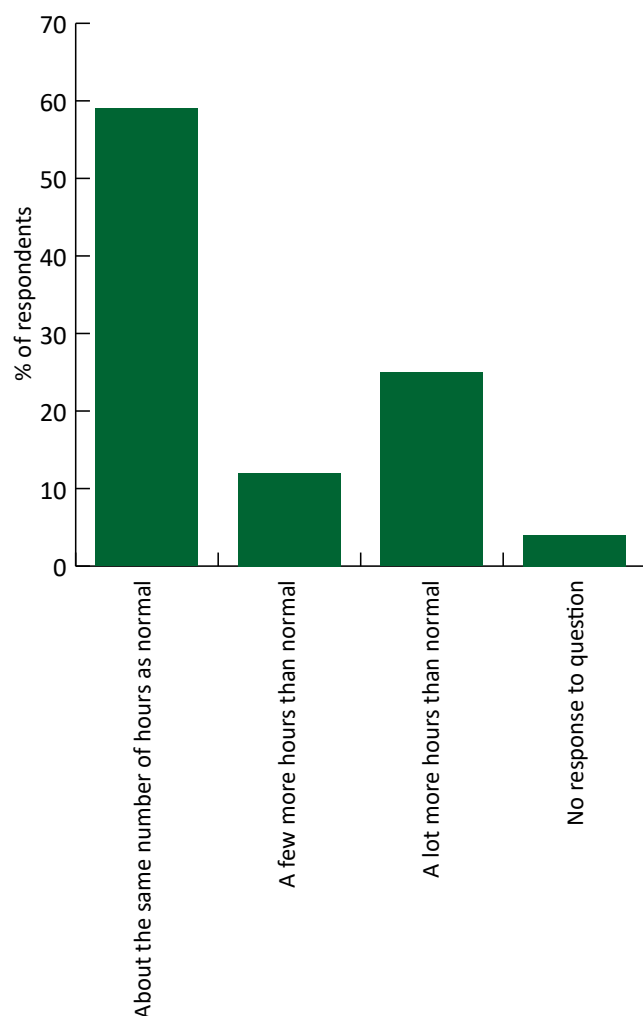
The equivalent information for respondents that were employed and able to work fully is provided in **Section 5**.

9.3 Self-employed respondents who were able to work fully - work hours

Table 9.3.1 Work hours of self-employed respondents who were able to work fully

	% respondents
About the same number of hours as normal	60
A few more hours than normal	11
A lot more hours than normal	25
No response to question	4
Total	100

Figure 9.3.1 Work hours of self-employed respondents who were able to work fully



Section 9 relates to self-employed respondents that were able to work fully during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

Table 9.3.1 and Figure 9.3.1 show the responses of this group of respondents to a question regarding whether they were working the same number of hours as before lockdown. This question was not asked at the point of registration, but will be repeated in July 2020.

As shown, 60% of this group of respondents said they were working about the same number of hours as normal. 11% said they were working a few more hours than normal and 25% said they were working a lot more hours than normal. 4% did not respond to this question.

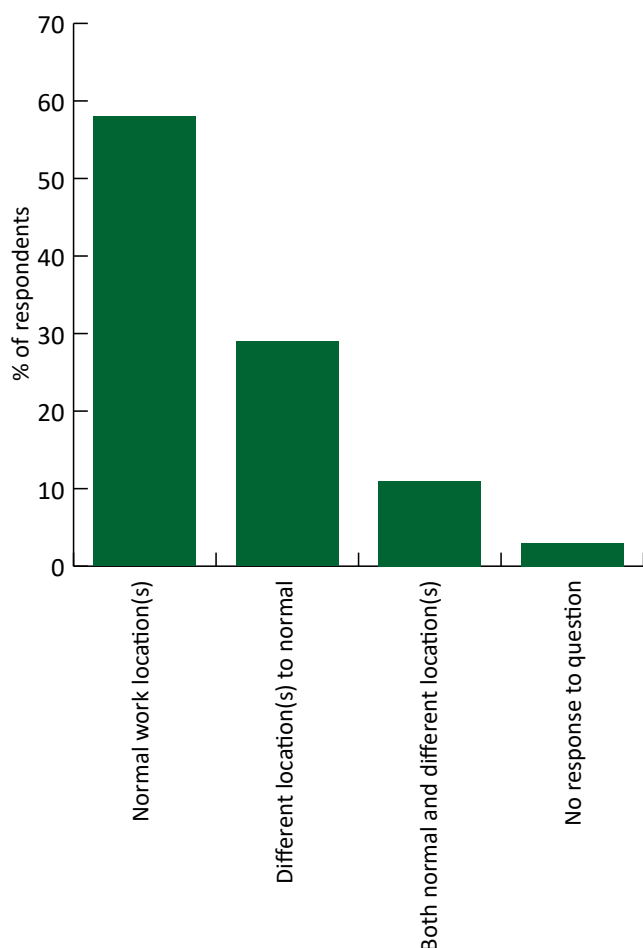
The equivalent information for respondents that were employed and able to work fully is provided in **Section 5**.

10.1 Self-employed respondents who were able to work partially - work location

Table 10.1.1 Work location of self-employed respondents who were able to work partially

	% respondents
Normal work location(s)	57
Different location(s) to normal	28
Both normal and different location(s)	12
No response to question	3
Total	100

Figure 10.1.1 Work location of self-employed respondents who were able to work partially



Section 10 relates to self-employed respondents that were able to work partially during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

Table 10.1.1 and **Figure 10.1.1** show the responses of this group of respondents to a question regarding where they were working from. This question was not asked at the point of registration, but will be repeated in July 2020.

The largest portion of this group of respondents (57%) said they were working from their normal location(s). 28% said they were working from a different location or locations to normal and 12% said they were working from both their normal and different locations.

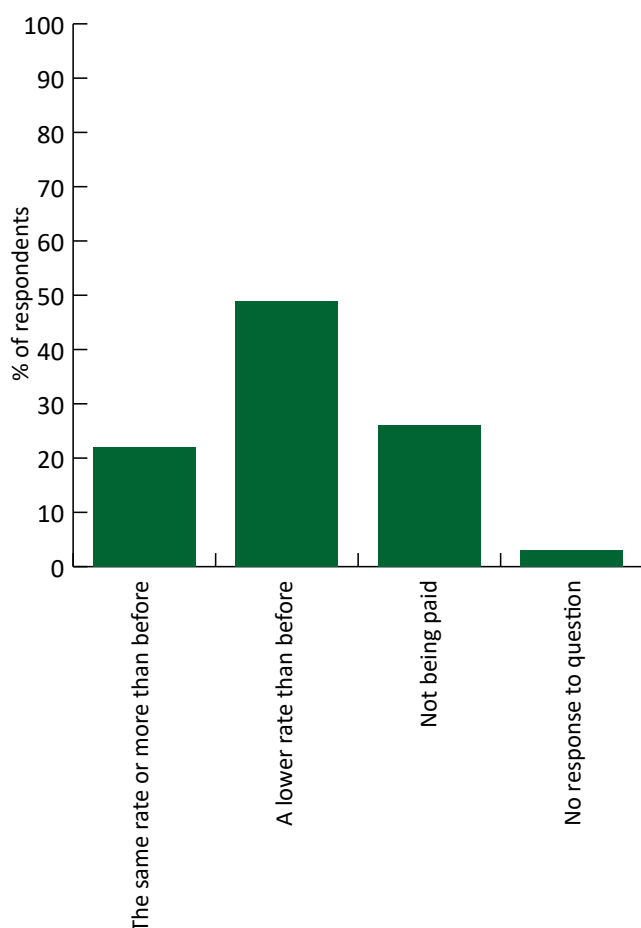
This contrasts with the profile of the respondents that were employed and able to work partially, provided in **Section 6**. These differences are likely to be due to the different types of activities that tend to be undertaken by the employed members of the workforce compared with the self-employed members. Further information on employment and self-employment by economic sector is available in the **Quarterly Population, Employment and Earnings Bulletin** on gov.gg/population.

10.2 Self-employed respondents who were able to work partially - rate of pay

Table 10.2.1 Rate of pay of self-employed respondents who were able to work partially

	% respondents
The same rate or more than before	21
A lower rate than before	51
Not being paid	25
No response to question	3
Total	0

Figure 10.2.1 Rate of pay of self-employed respondents who were able to work partially



Section 10 relates to self-employed respondents that were able to work partially during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

Table 10.2.1 and **Figure 10.2.1** show the responses of this group of respondents to a question regarding whether they were being paid at the same rate as before lockdown. This question was not asked at the point of registration, but will be repeated in July 2020.

21% of this group of respondents said they were drawing the same wage from their business or more than before. 51% said they were drawing a lower wage than before and 25% said they were not drawing a wage at all. 3% did not respond to this question.

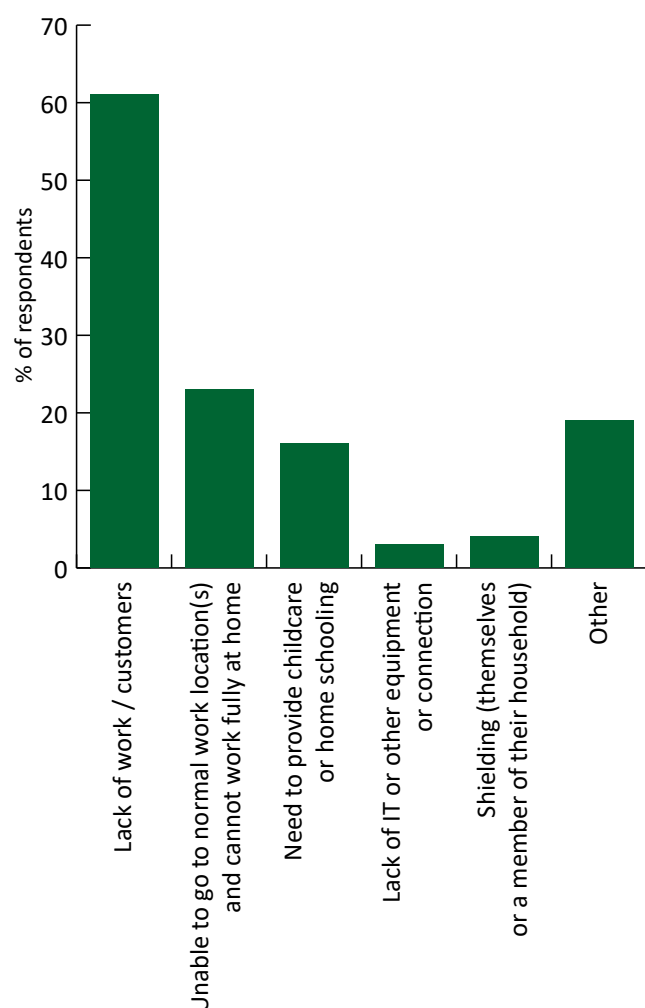
The equivalent information for respondents that were employed and able to work partially is provided in **Section 6**.

10.3 Self-employed respondents who were able to work partially - reasons

Table 10.3.1 Reasons self-employed respondents were unable to work fully

	% respondents
Lack of work / customers	61
Unable to go to normal work location(s) and cannot work fully at home	23
Need to provide childcare or home schooling	16
Lack of IT or other equipment or connection	3
Shielding (themselves or a member of their household)	4
Other	19

Figure 10.3.1 Reasons self-employed respondents were unable to work fully



Section 10 relates to self-employed respondents that were able to work partially during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

Table 10.3.1 and Figure 10.3.1 show the responses of this group of respondents to a question regarding what was preventing them from working fully. They could select as many of the options as they wished and provide extra details in a free text box. This question was not asked at the point of registration, but will be repeated in July 2020.

As shown, 61% were prevented from working fully due to a lack of work or customers, 23% because they could not go to their normal work location(s) and could not work fully at home and 16% because they needed to provide childcare or home schooling. 19% said there were other reasons that prevented them from working fully. These included:

- The nature of some elements of the work meant that it was not allowed.
- People that had multiple businesses, where one had ceased trading.
- People doing what they could from home (e.g. via video in place of face-to-face), but not being able to offer all the usual services.
- Work had been delayed or cancelled by customers or was in less demand (some because customers could not allow contractors in their homes or offices etc, some because customers had more time to undertake tasks themselves)
- People being unwell.

Some respondents indicated that they would be able to work fully in phase four and/or when schools are re-opened.

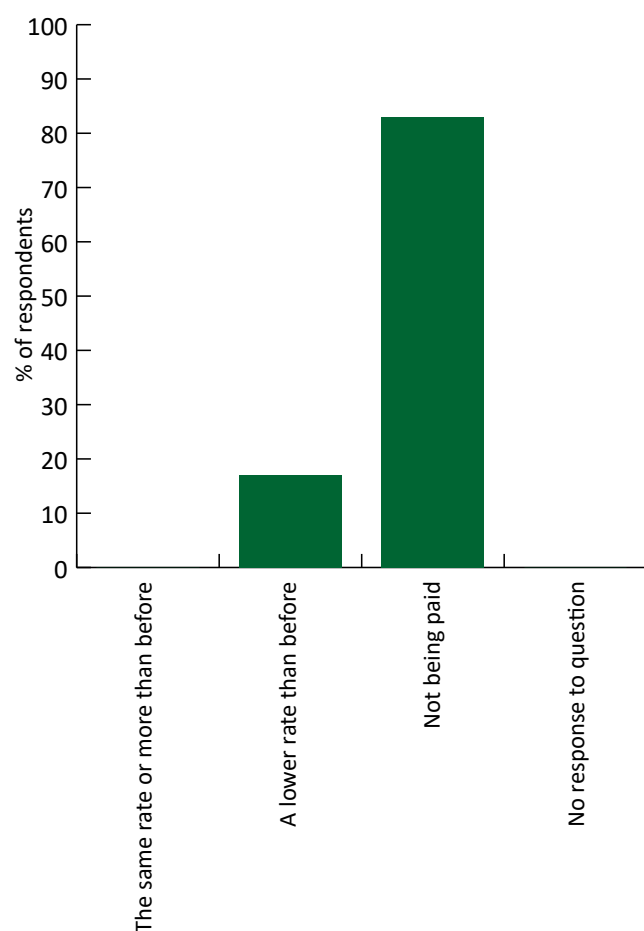
The equivalent information for respondents that were employed and able to work partially is provided in **Section 6**.

11.1 Self-employed respondents who were unable to work - rate of pay

Table 11.1.1 Rate of pay of self-employed respondents who were unable to work

	% respondents
The same rate or more than before	0
A lower rate than before	17
Not being paid	83
No response to question	0
Total	100

Figure 11.1.1 Rate of pay of self-employed respondents who were unable to work



Section 11 relates to self-employed (or previously/ usually self-employed) respondents that were unable to work at all during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

Table 11.1.1 and Figure 11.1.1 show the responses of this group of respondents to a question regarding whether they were being paid at the same rate as before lockdown. This question was not asked at the point of registration, but will be repeated in July 2020.

83% of this group of respondents said they were not drawing a wage from their business. 17% said they were drawing a lower wage than before and none said they were receiving the same or a higher wage than before.

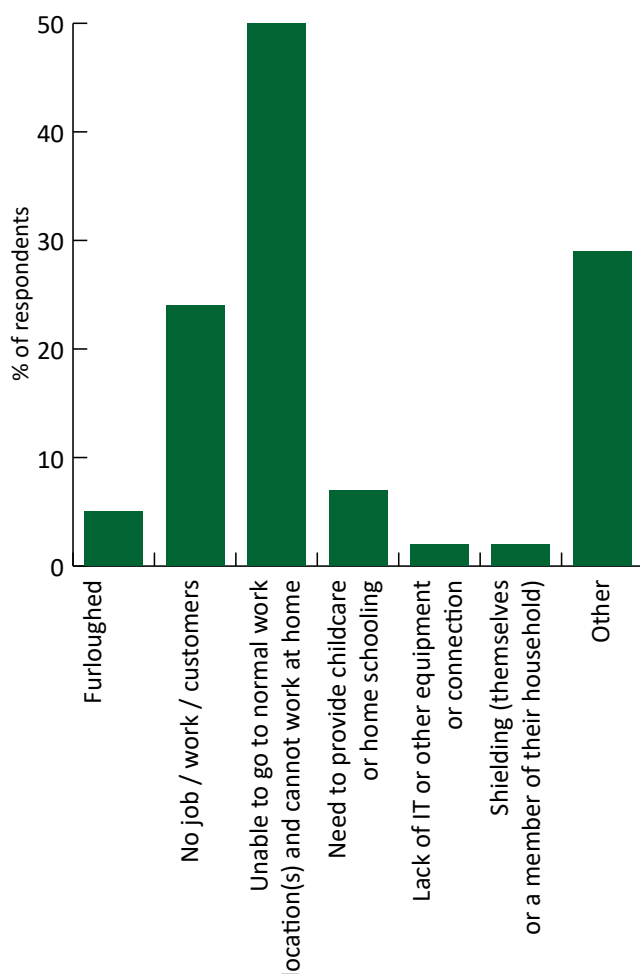
The equivalent information for respondents that were employed and unable to work is provided in **Section 7**.

11.2 Self-employed respondents who were unable to work - reasons

Table 11.2.1 Reasons self-employed respondents were unable to work fully

	% respondents
Furloughed (employment contract continues, but not working)	5
No job / work / customers	24
Unable to go to normal work location(s) and cannot work at home	50
Need to provide childcare or home schooling	7
Lack of IT or other equipment or connection	2
Shielding (themselves or a member of their household)	2
Other	29

Figure 11.2.1 Reasons self-employed respondents were unable to work fully



Section 11 relates to self-employed (or previously/ usually self-employed) respondents that were unable to work at all during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

Table 11.2.1 and Figure 11.2.1 show the responses of this group of respondents to a question regarding what was preventing them from working. They could select as many of the options as they wished and provide extra details in a free text box. This question was not asked at the point of registration, but will be repeated in July 2020.

As shown, 50% were prevented from working because they could not go to their normal work location(s) and could not work at home. 24% said they no longer had a job, work or customers.

29% said there were other reasons that prevented from working at all. These reasons related to the nature of the work, which meant that it was not allowed.

However, half of the self-employed (or previously/ usually self-employed) respondents that were unable to work at all during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown indicated that they would be able to begin work again in phase four and/or when schools are re-opened.

The equivalent information for respondents that were employed and able to work is provided in **Section 7**.

12.1 Next steps

Members of the community can register to join this initiative at any time, via the online form that can be found on covid19.gov.gg/together/monitoring. They can submit information on behalf of others (as long as they have their consent and an email account to use for each) and can unsubscribe at any time. The Fair Processing Notice that explains how the personal data people provide via this tool is processed, is available here gov.gg/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=124234.

The Community Monitoring Tool will continue to be adapted over the coming weeks, to enable participants to continue to contribute information that is relevant and valuable to decision making; both in relation to the phased exit from lockdown and the economic recovery strategy.

The weekly prompts to self-check for coronavirus-like symptoms are planned to continue into phase four of the exit from lockdown, in order to check that levels of symptoms being reported remain low while restrictions are relaxed.

Participants will continue to be able to request support or information through this channel, which the communications team will endeavour to respond to as quickly as possible via website and social media updates, media briefings or individually.

13.1 Contact details

If you would like any further information on the Community Monitoring Report or any of the other States of Guernsey Data and Analysis publications, which are all available online at www.gov.gg/data, please contact us for further information.

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For more information
go to gov.gg/data