

# Guernsey Community Monitoring Report

Findings part 4: phase five of exit from lockdown

**Issue date** 23rd July 2020

This fourth Guernsey Community Monitoring Report contains the findings of the longitudinal study into phase five 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 fourth Guernsey Community Monitoring Report. It contains information on the work status of the employed and self-employed members of the community during the week commencing 6th July; the third week of phase five 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](https://www.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 continued until 17th June, just before phase five of the exit from lockdown began. On 26th May and 7th July, 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.

On 22nd June, all participants were invited to complete the Community Survey [www.gov.gg/communitysurvey](https://www.gov.gg/communitysurvey), which is open to anyone in the Bailiwick until 30th July.

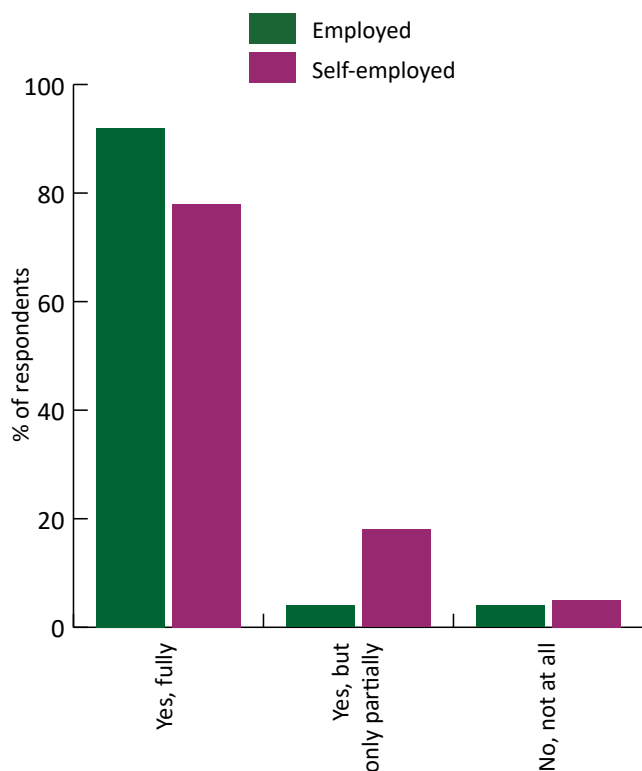
Participants can unsubscribe at any time. The Fair Processing Notice that explains how the personal data people provide via this tool is processed, is available here [gov.gg/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=124234](https://www.gov.gg/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=124234).

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

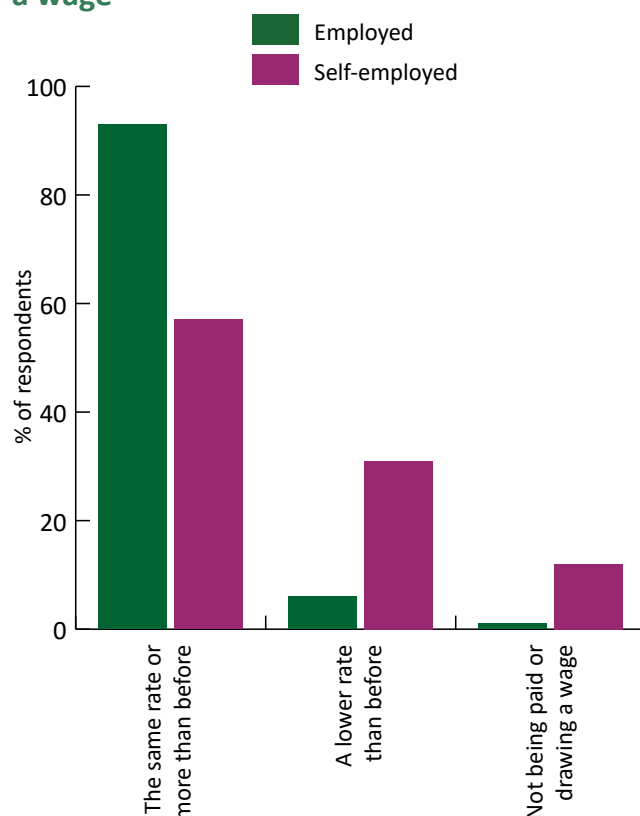
## 1.2 Headlines

- 92% of employed respondents said they were able to work fully during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown (compared with 60% of the same participants at the point of registration and 75% of the same participants during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown).
- During the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown, 92% of employed respondents were receiving the same (or a higher) rate of pay than normal, 6% were receiving a lower rate than normal and 1% were receiving no pay.
- 11% of the employed respondents that said they were able to work fully were working in a different location to normal i.e. before lockdown and a further 8% were working part of the time in a different location and part of the time in their normal location.
- 78% of self-employed respondents said they were able to work fully during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown (compared with 27% of the same participants at the point of registration and 45% of the same participants during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown).
- During the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown, 57% of self-employed respondents were drawing the same (or a higher) rate of pay than normal, 31% were drawing a lower rate than normal and 12% were drawing no pay.

**Figure 1.2.1 Percentage of employed and self-employed respondents able to continue work**



**Figure 1.2.2 Percentage of employed and self-employed respondents being paid or drawing a wage**

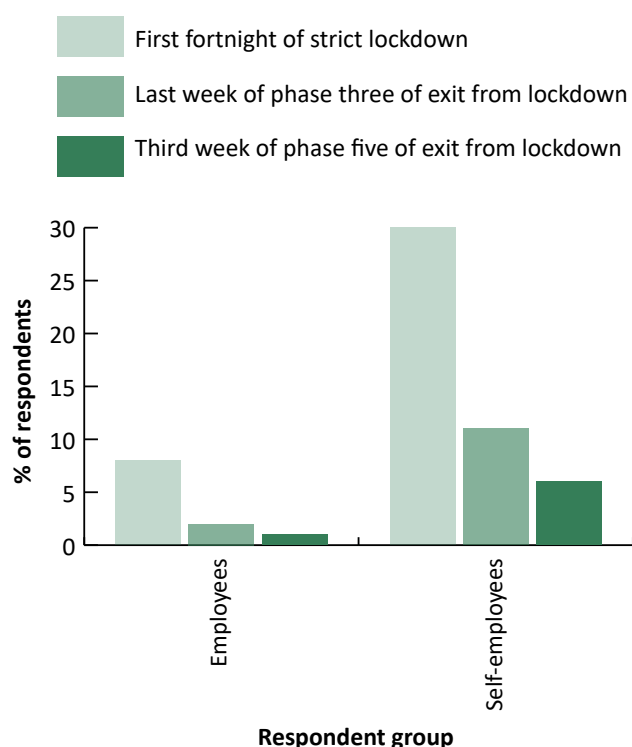


## 2.1 Employed and self-employed - requests for information and support

**Table 2.1.1 Percentage of respondents requesting information or support during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown**

	No. responses received	No. requesting support or information	Percentage requesting information or support
Employed	804	11	1
Self-employed	138	8	6
Total	942	19	2

**Figure 2.1.1 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.

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 on 26th May and 7th July.

1,409 responses were received during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown; a 50% response rate. 942 were received during the third week of phase 5 of the exit from lockdown; a 34% response rate.

804 responses were received from employees (3% of the employed workforce). 138 responses were received from self-employees (4% of the self-employed workforce of the Bailiwick). This gives confidence intervals of 3.5% and 8% in the responses for employees and self-employees respectively (based on a confidence level of 95%).

As shown in [Table 2.1.1](#), 1% of the employed and 6% of the self-employed respondents requested support or information between 7th and 9th July.

There was a relatively small volume of requests to analyse, but they indicated that the self-employed were still worried about their business (even after receiving the one-off grant and/or payroll support in some cases). The employed expressed concerns about returning to work and work related travel. Both flagged ongoing needs for income support and asked questions about the possibility of being tested.

## 3.2 Employed and self-employed respondents - ability to work

**Table 2.2.1 Percentage of employed and self-employed respondents able to work**

	Yes, fully	Yes, but only partially	No, not at all
Employed	92	4	4
Self-employed	78	18	5

**Figure 2.2.1 Percentage of employed and self-employed respondents able to continue work**

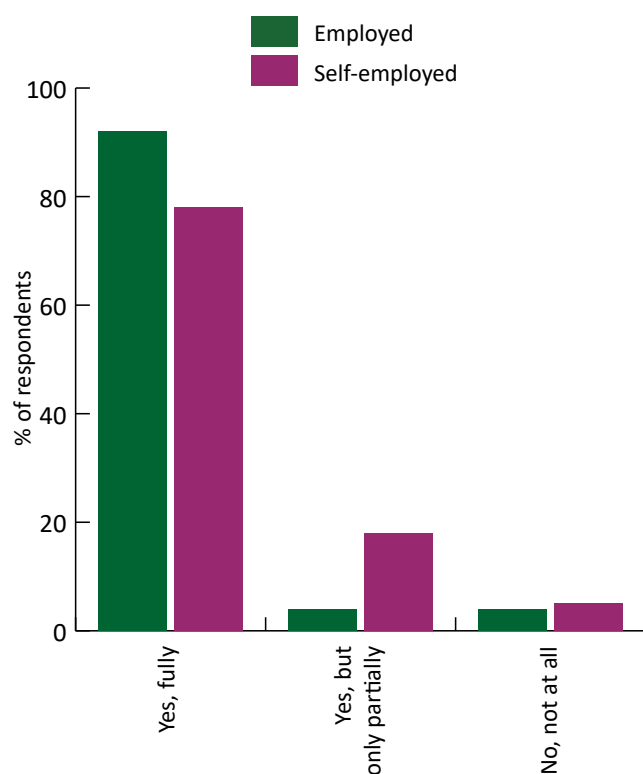


Table 2.2.1 and Figure 2.2.1 (also shown as Figure 1.2.1) show the responses of the employed and self-employed participants to a question regarding their ability to work during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown.

As shown, 92% of the employed and 78% of the self-employed were able to work fully. A further 4% of the employed and 18% of the self-employed were able to work partially.

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](https://gov.gg/population).

Further information on each of the six groups identified on this page is provided in [sections 3 to 10](#) of this report.

## 2.3 Employed and self-employed respondents - rate of pay

**Table 2.3.1 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	93	6	1
Self-employed	57	31	12

**Figure 2.3.1 Percentage of employed and self-employed respondents being paid or drawing a wage**

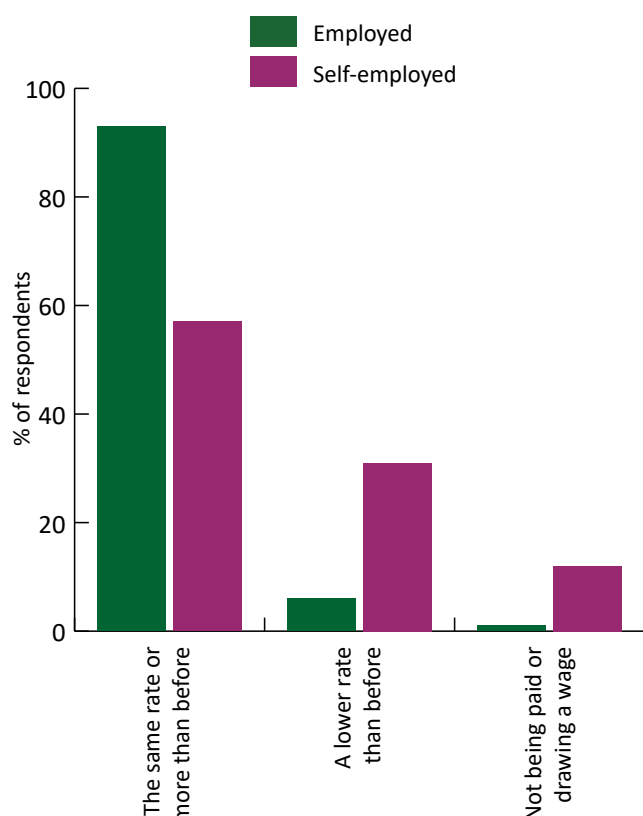


Table 2.3.1 and Figure 2.3.1 (also shown as Figure 1.2.2) show the responses of the employed and self-employed participants to a question regarding whether they were still being paid by their employer or drawing a wage from their business during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

As shown, there was a distinct difference in the responses of the employed compared with the self-employed. 93% of the employed respondents were earning at the same rate or more than before, compared with 57% of the self-employed respondents.

6% of the employed respondents were earning at a lower rate than before, compared with 31% of the self-employed.

1% of employed respondents were not earning anything, compared with 12% of self-employed respondents.

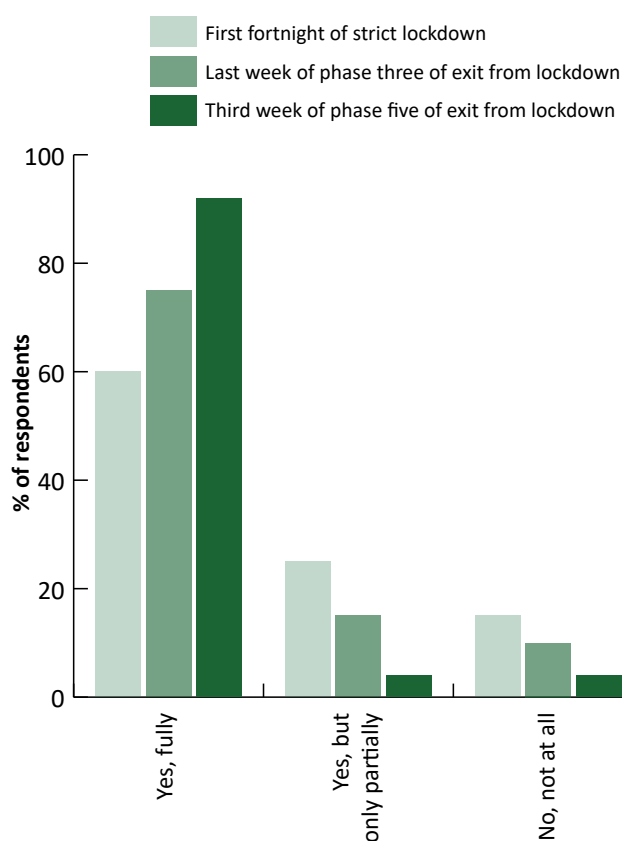
These figures broadly correlate with those in Section 2.2 for the employed respondents, but there is a notable difference for the self-employed respondents, with a far lower portion drawing the same rate of pay than working fully.

## 3.1 Employed respondents - change in ability to work since strict lockdown

**Table 3.1.1 Percentage of employed respondents able to work**

	Yes, fully	Yes, but only partially	No, not at all
First fortnight of strict lockdown	60	25	15
Last week of phase three of exit from lockdown	75	15	10
Third week of phase five of exit from lockdown	92	4	4

**Figure 3.1.1 Percentage of employed respondents able to work**



**Table 3.1.1** and **Figure 3.1.1** show the responses of the employed respondents to a question regarding their ability to work, which was asked at the time of registration, during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown and again during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown. The numbers presented for the earlier snapshots only include those that provided an update at the most recent point in time i.e. the differences between the three snapshots are not due to changes in who responded, but to changes in respondents' circumstances. As such, the numbers reported differ slightly to those presented in the earlier edition of this report.

As shown, there was an increase over time in the proportion of employed respondents that said they could work fully; from 60% to 75% and then to 92%. 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.

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 4 to 6** of this report.

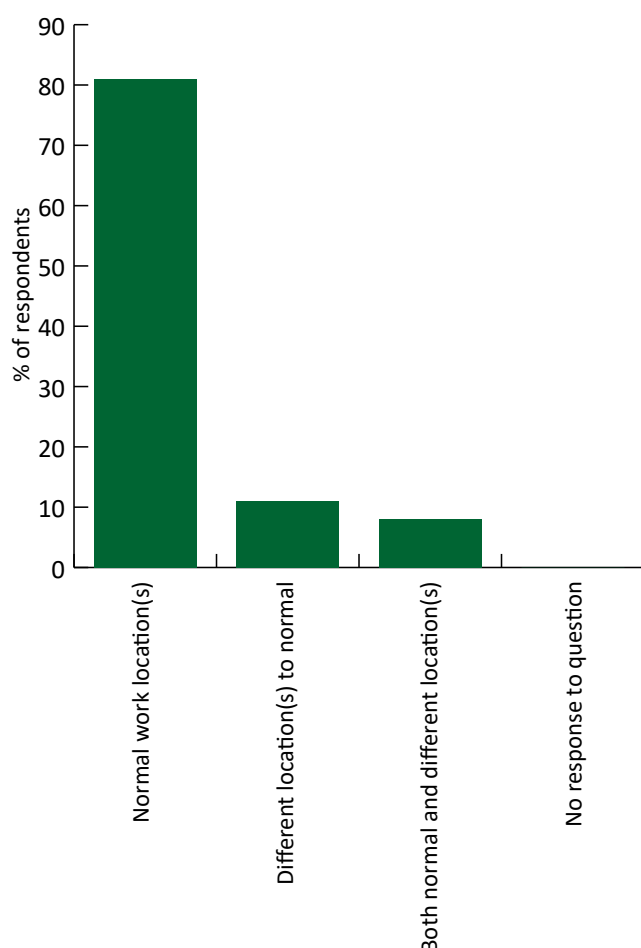
The equivalent information for respondents that were self-employed is provided in **Section 7**.

## 4.1 Employed respondents who were able to work fully - work location

**Table 4.1.1 Work location of employed respondents who were able to work fully**

	% respondents
Normal work location(s)	81
Different location(s) to normal	11
Both normal and different location(s)	8
No response to question	0
Total	100

**Figure 4.1.1 Work location of employed respondents who were able to work fully**



**Section 4** relates to employed respondents that were able to work fully during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown.

**Table 4.1.1 and Figure 4.1.1** 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 was asked during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

The largest portion of this group of respondents (81%) said they were working from their normal location(s). 11% said they were working from a different location or locations to normal and 8% said they were working from both their normal and different locations.

This contrasts with during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown, when of the respondents that were able to work fully 30% said they were working from their normal location(s). 62% said they were working from a different location or locations to normal and 8% said they were working from both their normal and different locations.

The contrast was seen in the respondents who had said they were able to work fully during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown and then provided an update during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown and said they were still able to work fully i.e. it was due to a change in working location of the people that were working fully, not a change in the people that could work fully.

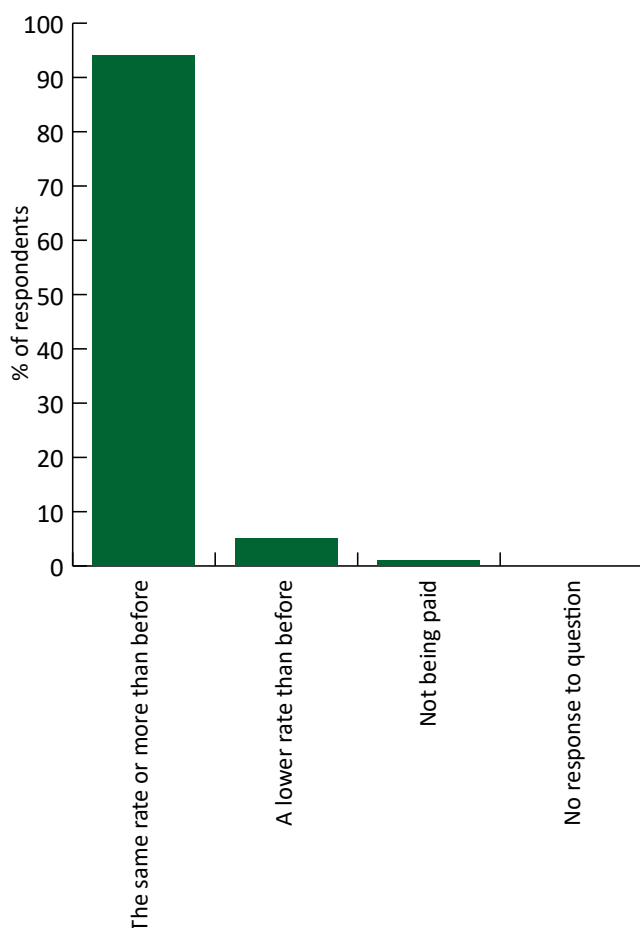


## 4.2 Employed respondents who were able to work fully - rate of pay

**Table 4.2.1 Rate of pay of employed respondents who were able to work fully**

	% respondents
The same rate or more than before	94
A lower rate than before	5
Not being paid	1
No response to question	0
Total	100

**Figure 4.2.1 Rate of pay of employed respondents who were able to work fully**



**Section 4** relates to employed respondents that were able to work fully during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown.

**Table 4.2.1 and Figure 4.2.1** 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 was asked during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

94% of this group of respondents said they were receiving the same rates of pay or more than before (compared with 92% during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown). 5% said they were receiving a lower rate of pay than before lockdown and 1% said they were not being paid at all.

**Section 4.3** overleaf provides analysis of the impact on the number of hours worked by this group of respondents.

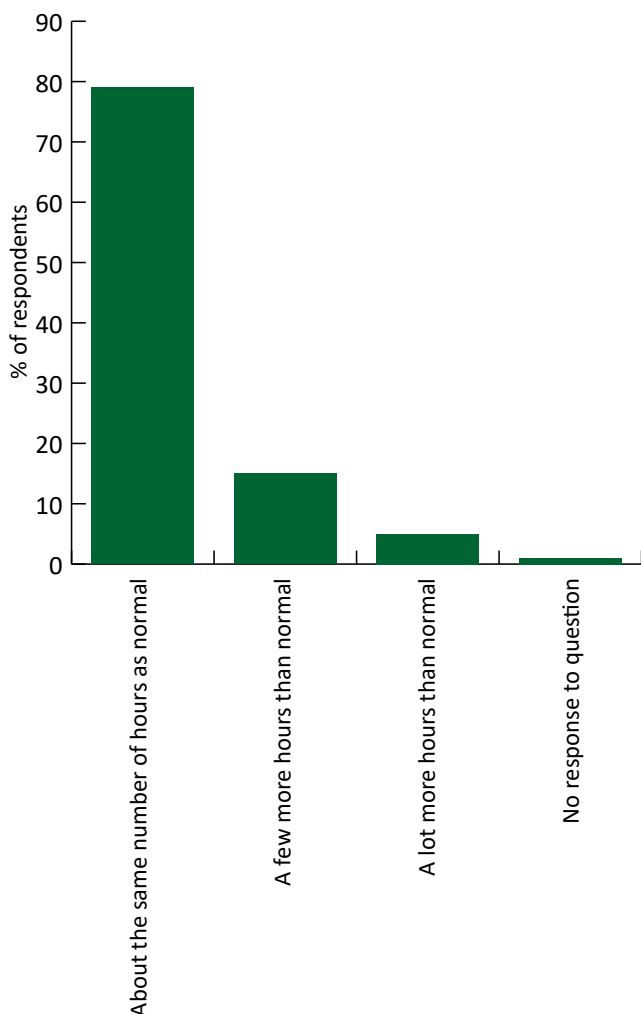
The equivalent information for respondents that were self-employed and able to work fully is provided in **Section 8**.

## 4.3 Employed respondents who were able to work fully - work hours

**Table 4.3.1 Work hours of employed respondents who were able to work fully**

	% respondents
About the same number of hours as normal	79
A few more hours than normal	15
A lot more hours than normal	5
No response to question	1
Total	100

**Figure 4.3.1 Work hours of employed respondents who were able to work fully**



**Section 4** relates to employed respondents that were able to work fully during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown.

**Table 4.3.1** and **Figure 4.3.1** 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 was asked during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

As shown, 79% of this group of respondents said they were working about the same number of hours as normal (compared with 67% during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown). 15% said they were working a few more hours than normal and 5% said they were working a lot more hours than normal. 1% did not respond to this question.

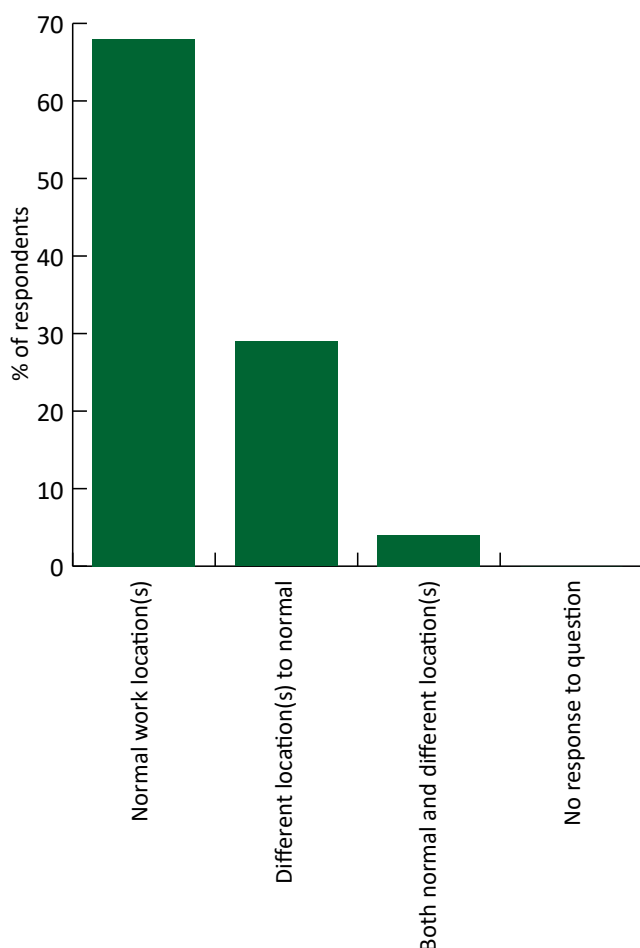
The equivalent information for respondents that were self-employed and able to work fully is provided in **Section 8**.

## 5.1 Employed respondents who were able to work partially - work location

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

	% respondents
Normal work location(s)	68
Different location(s) to normal	29
Both normal and different location(s)	4
No response to question	0
Total	100

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



**Section 5** relates to employed respondents that were able to work partially during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown. It should be noted that this is a relatively small portion of respondents, which reduces the statistical reliability of the figures.

**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 was asked during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

The largest portion of this group of respondents (58%) said they were working from their normal location(s) (in contrast to last time, when the largest portion said they were working from a different location or locations to normal). 29% said they were working from a different location or locations to normal and 4% said they were working from both their normal and different locations.

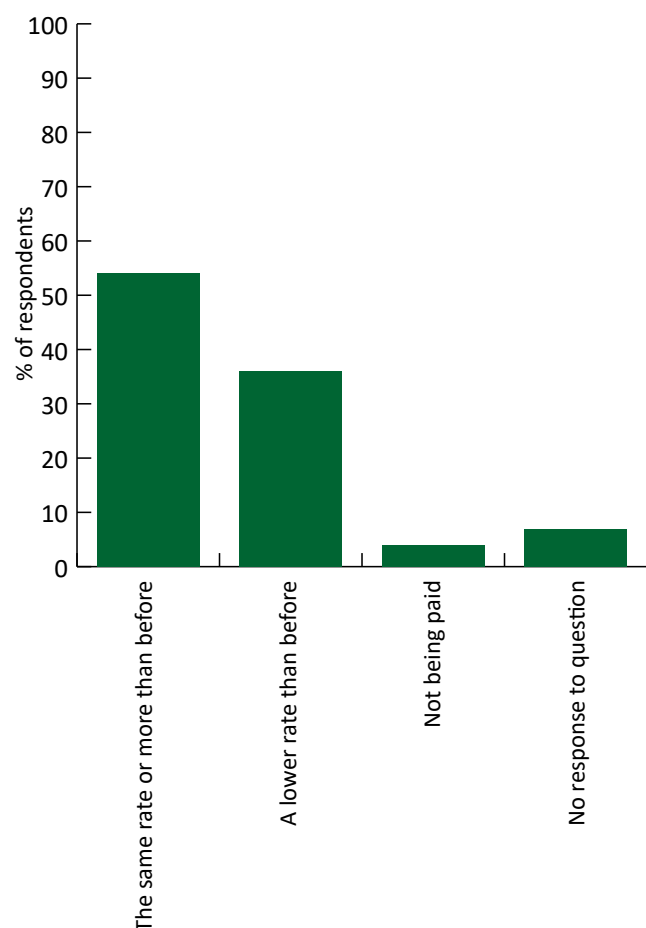
The equivalent information for respondents that were self-employed and able to work partially is provided in **Section 9**.

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

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

	% respondents
The same rate or more than before	54
A lower rate than before	36
Not being paid	4
No response to question	7
Total	0

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



**Section 5** relates to employed respondents that were able to work partially during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown. It should be noted that this is a relatively small portion of respondents, which reduces the statistical reliability of the figures.

**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 was asked during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

54% of this group of respondents said they were receiving the same rates of pay or more than before (a similar figure to during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown). 36% said they were receiving a lower rate of pay than before and 4% said they were not being paid at all. 7% did not respond to this question.

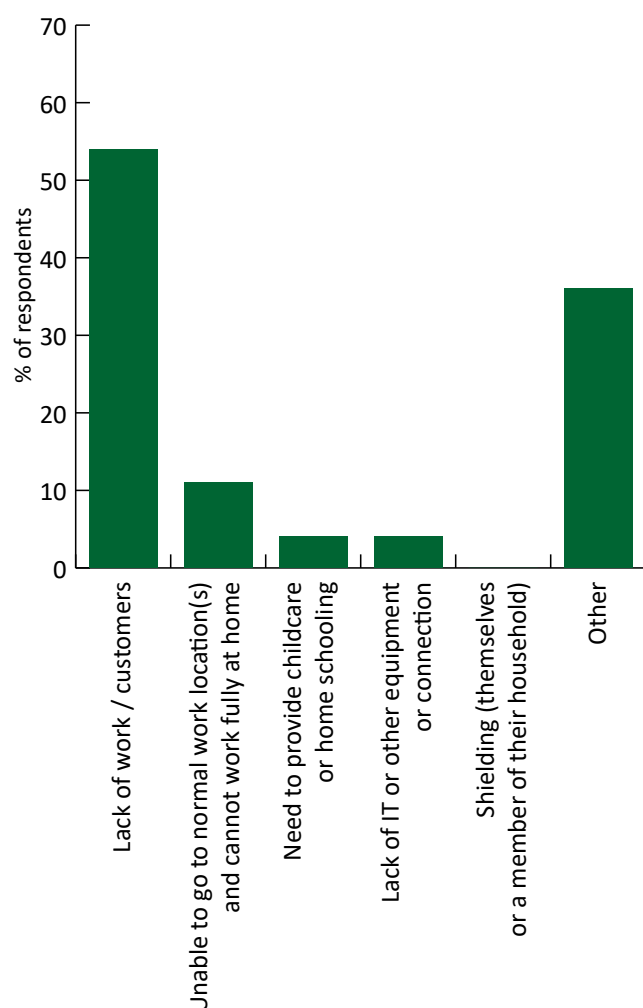
The equivalent information for respondents that were self-employed and able to work partially is provided in **Section 9**.

## 5.3 Employed respondents who were able to work partially - reasons

**Table 5.3.1 Reasons why employed respondents were unable to work fully**

	% respondents
Lack of work / customers	54
Unable to go to normal work location(s) and cannot work fully at home	11
Need to provide childcare or home schooling	4
Lack of IT or other equipment or connection	4
Shielding (themselves or a member of their household)	0
Other	36

**Figure 5.3.1 Reasons why employed respondents were unable to work fully**



**Section 5** relates to employed respondents that were able to work partially during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown. It should be noted that this is a relatively small portion of respondents, which reduces the statistical reliability of the figures.

**Table 5.3.1 and Figure 5.3.1** 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 was asked during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

As shown, the most frequently identified reason was a lack of work or customers. During the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown this reason had been identified about as often as being unable to go to their normal work location(s) and needing to provide childcare or home schooling.

36% said there were other reasons that prevented them from working fully. These included:

- People being asked or paid to work less hours or given less work
- People being unwell
- People phasing into retirement or redundancy
- Business operations being reintroduced in phases

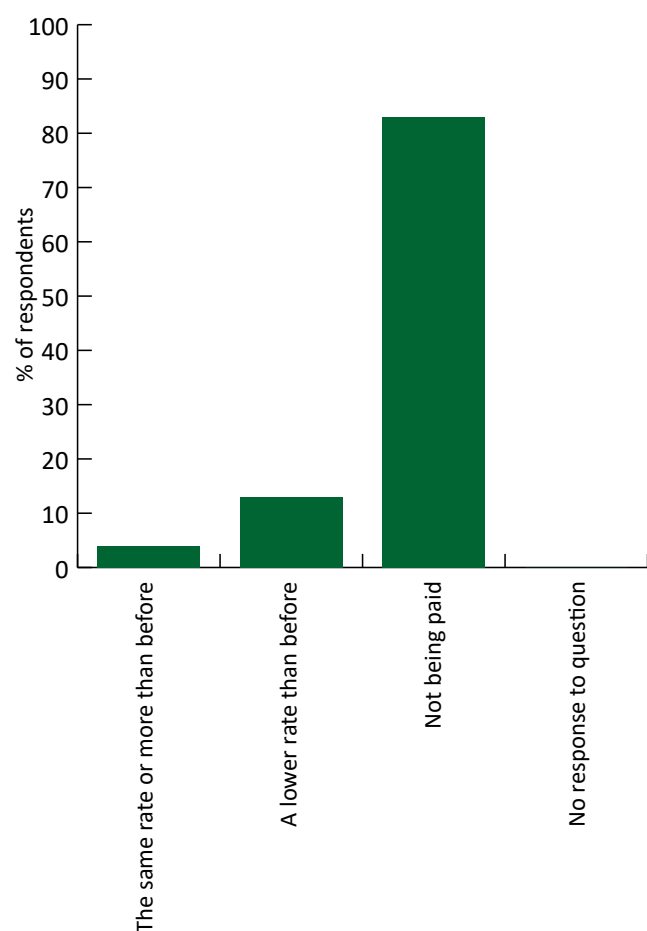
The equivalent information for respondents that were self-employed and able to work partially is provided in **Section 9**.

## 6.1 Employed respondents who were unable to work - rate of pay

**Table 6.1.1 Rate of pay of employed respondents who were unable to work**

	% respondents
The same rate or more than before	4
A lower rate than before	13
Not being paid	83
No response to question	0
Total	100

**Figure 6.1.1 Rate of pay of employed respondents who were unable to work**



**Section 6** relates to employed (or previously/ usually employed) respondents that were unable to work at all during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown. It should be noted that this is a relatively small portion of respondents, which reduces the statistical reliability of the figures.

**Table 6.1.1 and Figure 6.1.1** 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 was asked during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

83% of this group of respondents said they were not being paid, compared with 46% during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown. 13% said they were receiving a lower rate of pay than before and 4% said they were receiving the same or a higher rate of pay than before.

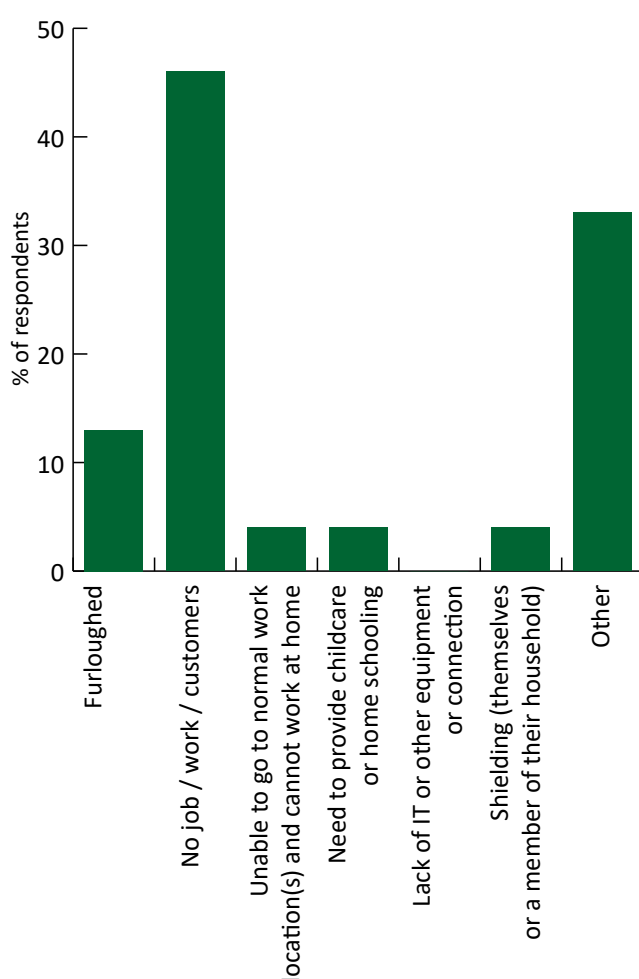
The equivalent information for respondents that were self-employed and unable to work is provided in **Section 10**.

## 6.2 Employed respondents who were unable to work - reasons

**Table 6.2.1 Reasons why employed respondents were unable to work**

	% respondents
Furloughed (employment contract continues, but not working)	13
No job / work / customers	46
Unable to go to normal work location(s) and cannot work at home	4
Need to provide childcare or home schooling	4
Lack of IT or other equipment or connection	0
Shielding (themselves or a member of their household)	4
Other	33

**Figure 6.2.1 Reasons why employed respondents were unable to work**



**Section 6** relates to employed (or previously/ usually employed) respondents that were unable to work at all during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown. It should be noted that this is a relatively small portion of respondents, which reduces the statistical reliability of the figures

**Table 6.2.1 and Figure 6.2.1** 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 was asked during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

As shown, 46% said they no longer had a job, work or customers compared with 15% during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown, when the most frequently identified reason had been an inability to go to their normal work location(s) or work at home. 13% said they had been furloughed, compared with 20% during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown. 33% said there were other reasons that prevented them from working. These included:

- Retirement, sabbatical or maternity leave
- Self-isolation
- Redundancy
- Sickness or stress
- Being offered no work on 0 hours contract
- Business not-reopened furlough period ended

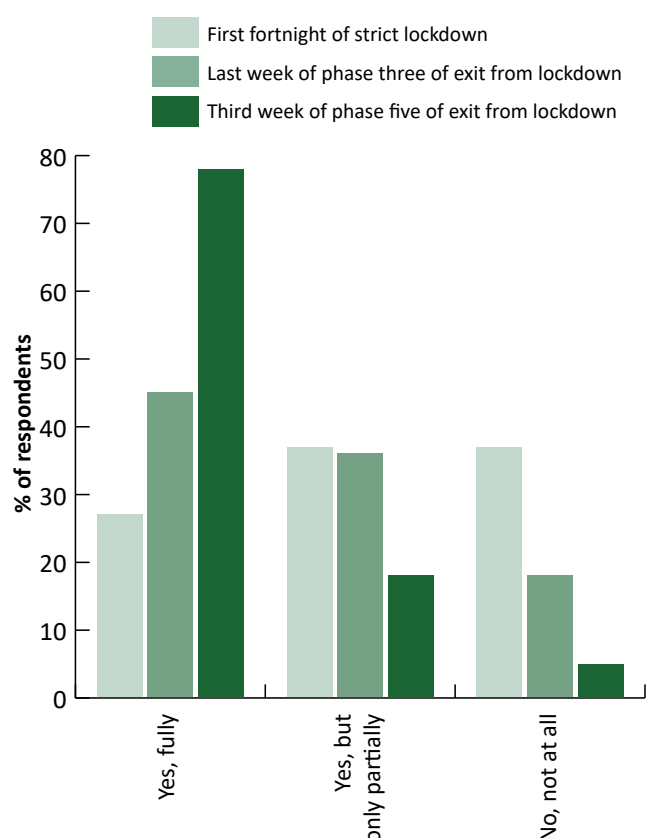
The equivalent information for respondents that were self-employed and unable to work is provided in **Section 10**.

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

**Table 7.1.1 Percentage of self-employed respondents able to work**

	Yes, fully	Yes, but only partially	No, not at all
First fortnight of strict lockdown	27	37	37
Last week of phase three of exit from lockdown	45	36	19
Third week of phase five of exit from lockdown	78	18	5

**Figure 7.1.1 Percentage of self-employed respondents able to work**



**Table 7.1.1** and **Figure 7.1.1** show the responses of the self-employed respondents to a question regarding their ability to work, which was asked at the time of registration, during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown and again during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown. The numbers presented for the earlier snapshots only include those that provided an update at the most recent point in time i.e. the differences between the three snapshots are not due to changes in who responded, but to changes in respondents' circumstances. As such, the numbers reported differ slightly to those presented in the earlier edition of this report.

As shown, there was an increase over time in the proportion of self-employed respondents that said they could work fully; from 27% to 78%. There was a corresponding decrease in the portion that said they could not work at all (from 37% to 5%). There was also a decrease in the portion of self-employed respondents that said they could work partially (from 37% to 18%).

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 business to continue.

Further analysis of the responses of self-employed respondents that could work fully, partially and could not work at all are provided in [sections 8 to 10](#) of this report.

The equivalent information for respondents that were employed is provided in [Section 3](#).

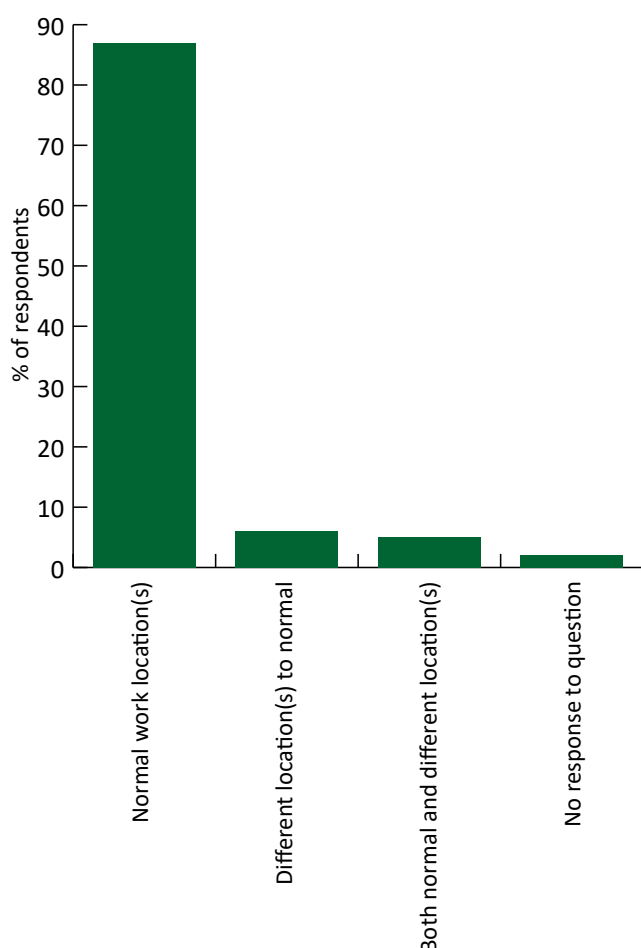


## 8.1 Self-employed respondents who were able to work fully - work location

**Table 8.1.1 Work location of self-employed respondents who were able to work fully**

	% respondents
Normal work location(s)	87
Different location(s) to normal	6
Both normal and different location(s)	5
No response to question	2
Total	100

**Figure 8.1.1 Work location of self-employed respondents who were able to work fully**



**Section 8** relates to self-employed respondents that were able to work fully during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown.

**Table 8.1.1** and **Figure 8.1.1** 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 was asked during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

The largest portion of this group of respondents (87%) said they were working from their normal location(s). 6% said they were working from a different location or locations to normal and 5% said they were working from both their normal and different locations.

This contrasts with during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown, when a much smaller portion were able to work fully. At that point, 57% of the respondents were working from their normal location(s). 38% were able to work fully from a different location or locations to normal. 6% said they were working from both their normal and different locations.

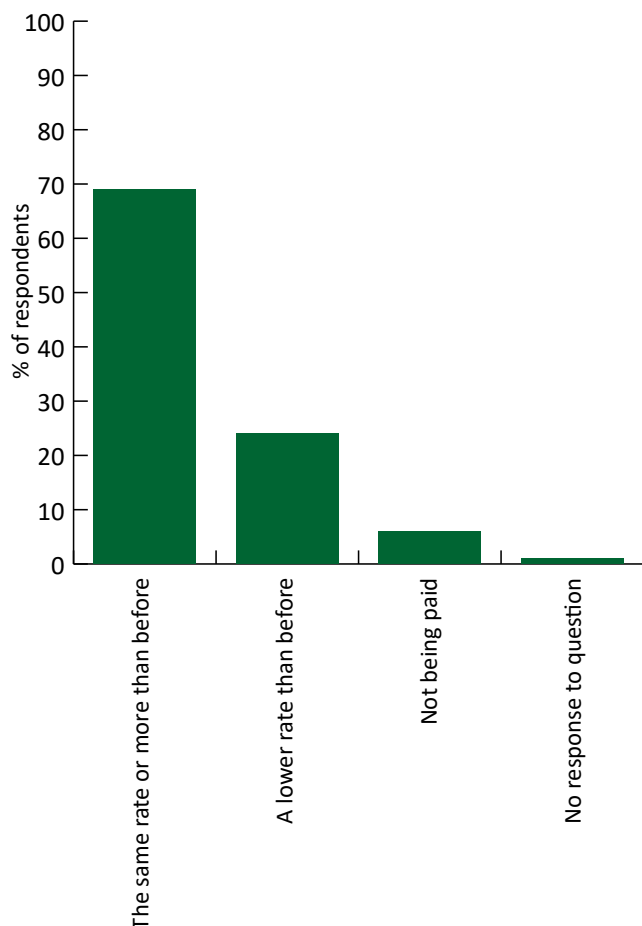
The types of activities that tend to be undertaken by the self-employed members of the workforce mean they are less likely to be able to be undertaken at home, compared with the activities of employed members. Further information on employment and self-employment by economic sector is available in the [Quarterly Population, Employment and Earnings Bulletin](#) on [gov.gg/population](#).

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

**Table 8.2.1 Rate of pay of self-employed respondents who were able to work fully**

	% respondents
The same rate or more than before	69
A lower rate than before	24
Not being paid	6
No response to question	1
Total	100

**Figure 8.2.1 Rate of pay of self-employed respondents who were able to work fully**



**Section 8** relates to self-employed respondents that were able to work fully during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown.

**Table 8.2.1 and Figure 8.2.1** 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 was asked during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

69% of this group of respondents said they were drawing the same wage from their business or more than before. 24% said they were drawing a lower rate than before and 3% said they were drawing no wage at all. 6% did not respond to this question. This profile remains similar to that seen during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

**Section 8.3** overleaf provides analysis of the impact to the number of hours worked by this group of respondents.

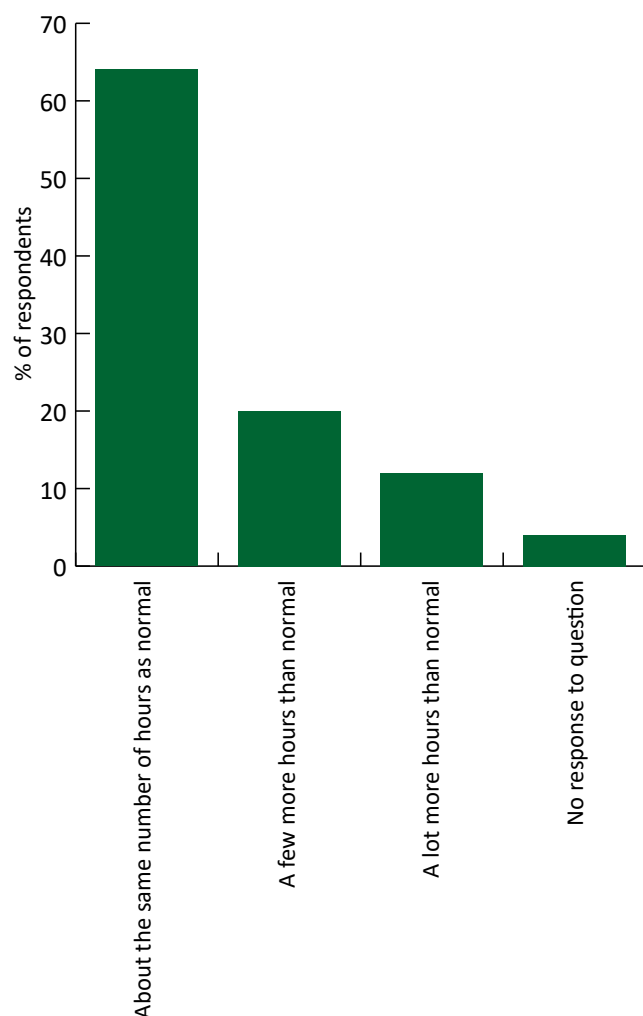
The equivalent information for respondents that were employed and able to work fully is provided in **Section 4**.

## 8.3 Self-employed respondents who were able to work fully - work hours

**Table 8.3.1 Work hours of self-employed respondents who were able to work fully**

	% respondents
About the same number of hours as normal	64
A few more hours than normal	20
A lot more hours than normal	12
No response to question	4
Total	100

**Figure 8.3.1 Work hours of self-employed respondents who were able to work fully**



**Section 8** relates to self-employed respondents that were able to work fully during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown.

**Table 8.3.1** and **Figure 8.3.1** 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 was asked during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

As shown, 64% 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. 4% did not respond to this question. This indicates a reduction in the proportion working a lot more hours than normal and a corresponding increase in those working a few more hours than normal in comparison with during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

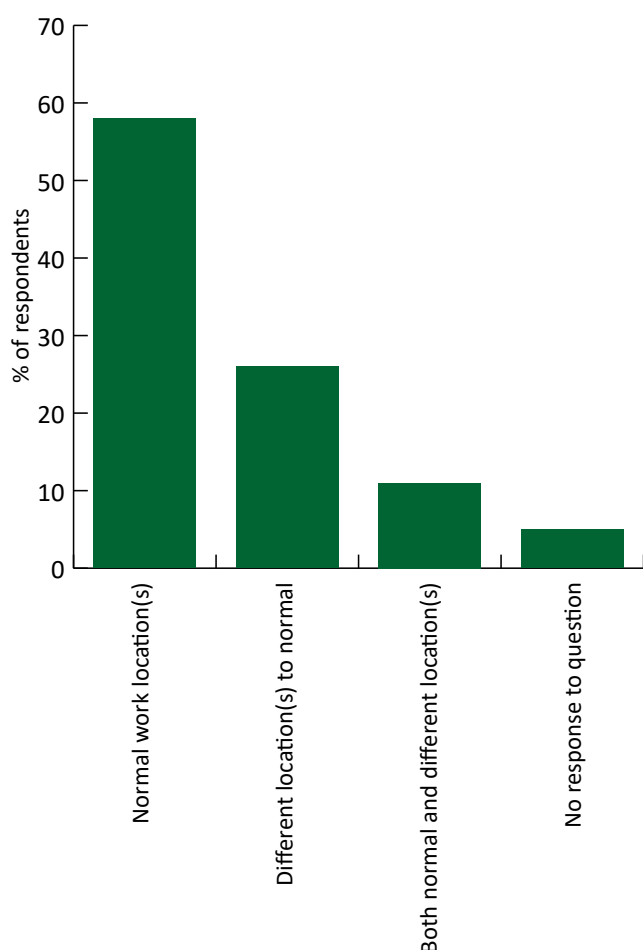
The equivalent information for respondents that were employed and able to work fully is provided in **Section 4**.

## 9.1 Self-employed respondents who were able to work partially - work location

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

	% respondents
Normal work location(s)	58
Different location(s) to normal	26
Both normal and different location(s)	11
No response to question	5
Total	100

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



**Section 9** relates to self-employed respondents that were able to work partially during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown. It should be noted that this is a relatively small portion of respondents, which reduces the statistical reliability of the figures.

**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 was asked during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

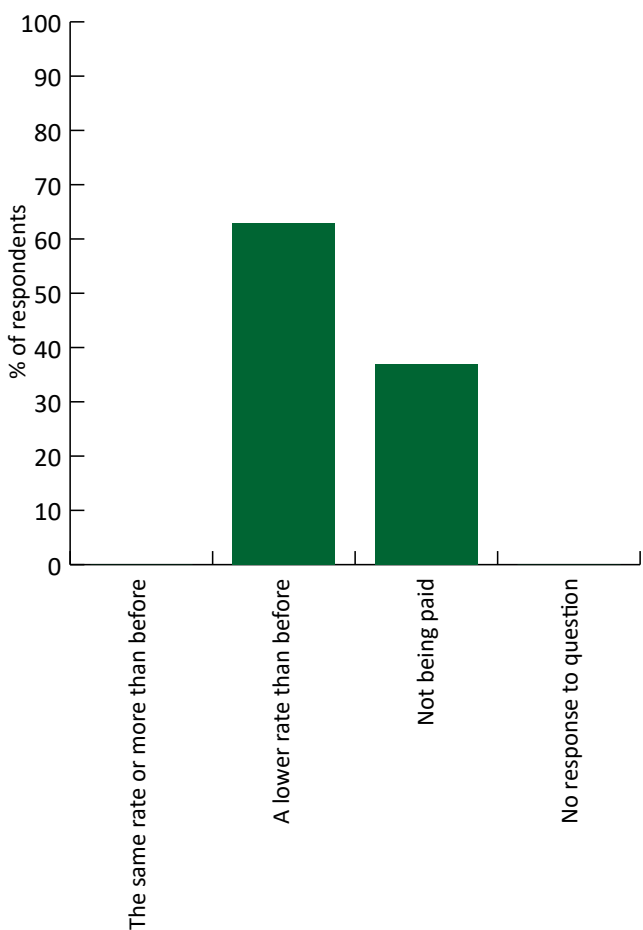
The largest portion of this group of respondents (58%) said they were working from their normal location(s). 26% said they were working from a different location or locations to normal and 11% said they were working from both their normal and different locations. This is a similar profile to that seen during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

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

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

	% respondents
The same rate or more than before	0
A lower rate than before	63
Not being paid	37
No response to question	0
Total	0

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



**Section 9** relates to self-employed respondents that were able to work partially during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown. It should be noted that this is a relatively small portion of respondents, which reduces the statistical reliability of the figures.

**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 was asked during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

63% said they were drawing a lower wage than before and 37% said they were not drawing a wage at all. This compares with 51% and 25% respectively during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown. None of this group of respondents said they were drawing the same wage from their business or more than before (compared with 21% during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown).

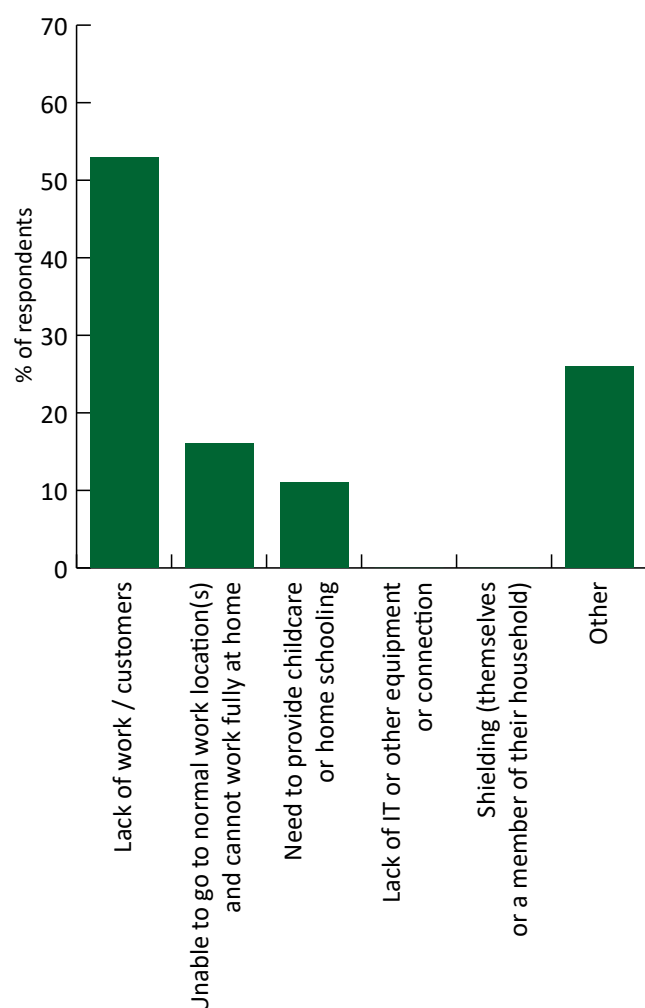
The equivalent information for respondents that were employed and able to work partially is provided in **Section 5**.

## 9.3 Self-employed respondents who were able to work partially - reasons

**Table 9.3.1 Reasons self-employed respondents were unable to work fully**

	% respondents
Lack of work / customers	53
Unable to go to normal work location(s) and cannot work fully at home	16
Need to provide childcare or home schooling	11
Lack of IT or other equipment or connection	0
Shielding (themselves or a member of their household)	0
Other	26

**Figure 9.3.1 Reasons self-employed respondents were unable to work fully**



**Section 9** relates to self-employed respondents that were able to work partially during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown. It should be noted that this is a relatively small portion of respondents, which reduces the statistical reliability of the figures.

**Table 9.3.1 and Figure 9.3.1** 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 was asked during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

As shown, 53% were prevented from working fully due to a lack of work or customers, 16% because they could not go to their normal work location(s) and could not work fully at home and 11% because they needed to provide childcare or home schooling. This is a similar profile to that seen during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

26% said there were other reasons that prevented them from working fully. These included:

- Events having been cancelled
- Business requires travel
- Business relies on people taking holidays

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

## 10.1 Self-employed respondents who were unable to work

**Section 10** relates to self-employed (or previously/usually self-employed) respondents that were unable to work at all during the third week of phase five of the exit from lockdown. A very small number of respondents fell into this category and, as such a broad summary of the responses is provided, rather than a quantitative analysis.

More of this group of respondents said they were not drawing a wage from their business than said they were drawing a lower wage than before or the same or a higher wage than before. This is a similar profile to that seen during the last week of phase three of the exit from lockdown.

A large portion indicated that they were prevented from working because they no longer had a job, work or customers. Comments indicated that some of these related to people whose customers would normally be visitors to the Island, for whom it had become impractical to visit due to the requirement to self-isolate upon arrival in the Bailiwick.

## 11.1 Next steps

Unless there is a need to recommence regular checks for coronavirus-like symptoms, the Community Monitoring Tool will be decommissioned at the end of September. Before then, participants will all be invited to transfer their registration to the States regular email/text notification system, which is available at <https://mynotifications.gov.gg>. Registration with that system is open to anyone, whether or not they participated in the community monitoring initiative and is voluntary. Through that, people can subscribe to receive email and/or text notifications of fireworks events, surveys and consultations and publications of national statistics for example.

The data gathered via the Community Monitoring Tool will be used, along with information from a variety of other sources, to inform a broader research project intended to encapsulate experiences of lockdown and the coronavirus pandemic. It is intended that the research findings will help the States of Guernsey learn and improve and will also inform the recovery strategy.

A Community Survey was launched on 22nd June 2020 (and Community Monitoring Tool participants were all invited to complete it). It is open until 30th July 2020 and asks about the community's experiences over the past three months (both positive and negative) and how they have impacted on wellbeing.

The trends in population, employment and earnings will continue to be monitored quarterly as normal, using the electronic census system and via administrative data and published on [www.gov.gg/data](http://www.gov.gg/data).

By combining data from a wide range of States' sources, such as these, with research undertaken by other organisations during lockdown, a detailed picture will be able to be produced of the impacts on individuals, the public sector, business, the third sector and the Islands of the Bailiwick.



## 12.1 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](http://www.gov.gg/data), please contact us for further information.

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For more information  
go to [gov.gg/data](https://gov.gg/data)