

# Bailiwick of Guernsey Community Survey Report

Findings relating to working, jobseeking and studying  
**Issue date** 29th October 2020

This report contains the second batch of findings from the survey that was undertaken in June and July 2020 to quantify how the community was impacted by lockdown. Respondents included those from the Islands of Guernsey, Alderney and Sark.



States of Guernsey  
Data and Analysis

## 1.1 Introduction

This is the second in a series of reports that is being published containing the results of the 2020 Community Survey. It focuses on working, jobseeking and studying during lockdown and follows the report of preliminary overall findings that was published in August 2020. The survey was launched on 22nd June and closed on 30th July 2020; during phase five of the exit from lockdown (which is described in [gov.gg/phase5](https://gov.gg/phase5)). It was intended to encapsulate the community's experiences of lockdown and the coronavirus pandemic. Analysis covers responses to key questions that were asked within the survey.

The analysis has been undertaken topic by topic, enabling quicker publication of shorter reports. This helps ensure the information provided by the community is reflected back within a timescale that means it can be used to inform the early thinking regarding the recovery strategy and associated action plans.

The survey was made available online (in English, Latvian, Polish and Portuguese) and also on paper. An alternative (easy read) version was issued on the same day to Adult Disability Service users and was also made available on the website and promoted by the States Disability Officer.

In total, 3,699 people completed one of the surveys, which equates to 7% of the population of the Bailiwick aged 16 or over. The profile of respondents did not match the demographic profile of the population of the Bailiwick, but weightings have been applied to statistically adjust for this and ensure the quantitative results provided in this report are representative. More information on how the survey was promoted, the profile of respondents and the weights applied is provided in the methodology section at the end of this report.

Respondents were not asked for any information that would personally identify them and were able to answer as many or few questions as they wished. As such, the confidence interval varies by question, but the lowest confidence interval for figures in this report is plus or minus 2.5% at a confidence level of 95%. Questions that had 2,300 or more respondents have a confidence interval of 2%.

All the data presented in this report is sourced from the 2020 Community Survey unless otherwise stated. Please note that some of the numbers presented may not appear to total to 100% due to rounding.

## 1.2 Headlines

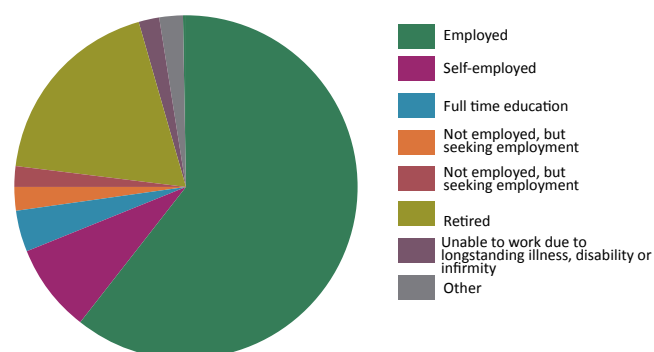
- 37% of employed respondents indicated that they were classed as critical workers in comparison to 16% of self-employed respondents. 3% of both employed and self-employed respondents did not know whether they were classified as a critical worker.
- 21% of self-employed respondents thought some aspects of the lockdown restrictions were not fair or justified, compared to 13% of employed respondents and 4% of those seeking employment.
- Lockdown had a negative or strongly negative impact on the mental health of 39% of employed respondents and 35% of self-employed respondents. The sector with the highest proportion of respondents who reported a negative or strongly negative impact on their mental health was the Information and communication sector (52% reported a negative or strongly negative impact on their mental health in this sector). There was a corresponding increase in workload/hours and a negative impact on work-life balance for some workers in this sector. Critical workers were more likely to report a positive or strongly positive impact on their mental health than non-critical workers (25% and 22% respectively).
- 38% of employed respondents and 34% of self-employed respondents indicated that lockdown had a positive impact on physical health. 20% and 17% of employed and self-employed respondents respectively said it had a negative impact. For those seeking work the trend was more negative with 21% indicating a positive impact on physical health and 28% negative.
- Across all of the respondents that were employed, self-employed or seeking work, household expenditure decreased for 56%, whilst household income decreased for 43%.
- 44% of employed respondents reported that lockdown had a positive or strongly positive impact on their work-life balance compared to 40% of self-employed respondents. A correspondingly slightly greater proportion of self-employed respondents reported a negative or strongly negative impact on their work-life balance compared to those who were employed (34% and 30% respectively).
- The average score using the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (minimum of seven to a maximum of 35) was 1.57 lower in 2020 than in 2018 for the self-employed compared with 0.06 lower for the employed. The scores of those not in employment but seeking work were the highest and scores of those in full time education or training were the lowest.

## 2.1 Profile of respondents by employment status

**Table 2.1.1 Responses to the question, which of the following best describes your work situation just before lockdown (which began on 25 March 2020)?**

	% respondents
Employed	59
Self-employed	8
In full time education or training	4
Not employed, but seeking employment	2
Not employed and not seeking employment	2
Retired	18
Unable to work due to longstanding illness, disability or infirmity	2
Other	2
Prefer not to say	<1
Total	100

**Figure 2.1.1 Responses to the question, which of the following best describes your work situation just before lockdown (which began on 25 March 2020)?**



All survey respondents were asked the question, “Which of the following best describes your work situation just before lockdown (which began on 25 March 2020)?”. The responses of those that provided an answer (3,438 respondents) are shown in **Table 2.1.1** and **Figure 2.1.1**.

As shown, overall 59% of respondents were employed, either full-time or part-time, 8% were self-employed, 2% were not employed but seeking employment and 4% were in full time education or training. This report focuses on those respondents, but due to low numbers of respondents who classed themselves as not employed but seeking employment or in full time education or training, figures relating to those respondents are not always included.

All respondents were asked if they had any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity (they could select one or more of these options): a physical disability, a long-term illness, a mental or emotional health condition or other. 18% of employed respondents and 20% of self-employed respondents indicated that they had a long standing illness, disability or infirmity. Of those that responded yes, over half indicated that the condition was over 12 months in duration.

61% of those employed were Bailiwick born, 31% were born in either the UK, Northern Ireland or Jersey and 6% indicated that they were born in a different country. In comparison, the self-employed category of respondents was comprised of roughly equal proportions of locally born and those born in either the UK, Northern Ireland or Jersey at just under half, whilst those born in another country remained around 5%. There was a notably higher proportion of respondents that were unemployed and seeking work and born in other countries (22%), with a correspondingly lower proportion born in the UK, Northern Ireland or Jersey (13%).

## 2.2 Profile of respondents by economic sector

**Table 2.2.1 Responses to the question, which sector do you work in?**

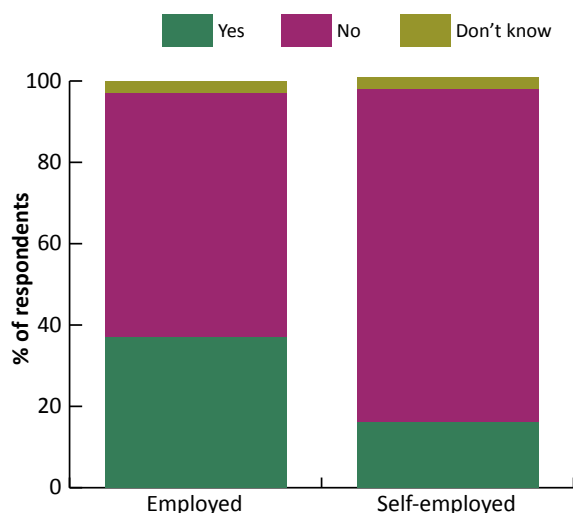
	% respondents
Agriculture, Horticulture, Fishing and Quarrying	<1
Manufacturing	1
Utilities- Water, waste water, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	<1
Construction	5
Wholesale, retail (shop work) and repairs	7
Hospitality	2
Transport and storage	4
Information and communication	5
Finance	27
Real estate activities	1
Professional, business, scientific and technical activities	9
Administrative and business support service activities	5
Public administration	8
Education	9
Human health, social and charitable work activities	12
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2
Other personal/household service activities	2
Other (please state)	<1

The employed and self-employed (2,291 respondents) were asked to specify the sector in which they worked (2,268 responses). Their responses are detailed in **Table 2.2.1**. All sectors were represented in the survey, but there were some sectors that had more limited responses to questions. Where significant, these have been identified in the text for each result throughout this report.

For the latest information on the actual profile of employment by sector, please see the **Population, Employment and Earnings Bulletin** on [www.gov.gg/population](http://www.gov.gg/population). Please note that the sectors respondents self-classified as may differ from those used in administrative data (where States' human health and education employees would be classed as public administration for example).

## 2.3 Profile of critical workers

**Figure 2.3.1 Responses to the question, were you classed as a critical, essential or key worker during lockdown?**



All survey respondents were asked the question, “Were you classed as a critical, essential or key worker during lockdown?” The responses of those that provided an answer other than “prefer not to say” (2,285 respondents) are shown in **Figure 2.3.1**.

37% of employed respondents indicated that they were classed as critical workers in comparison to 16% of self-employed respondents. Employed workers comprised 95% of respondents who were critical, essential or key workers.

The gender profile of those that were classed as critical, essential or key workers differed from the overall profile of respondents across the two work situations, 54% of those identified as critical workers were female in comparison to 47% of the overall worker categorisation.

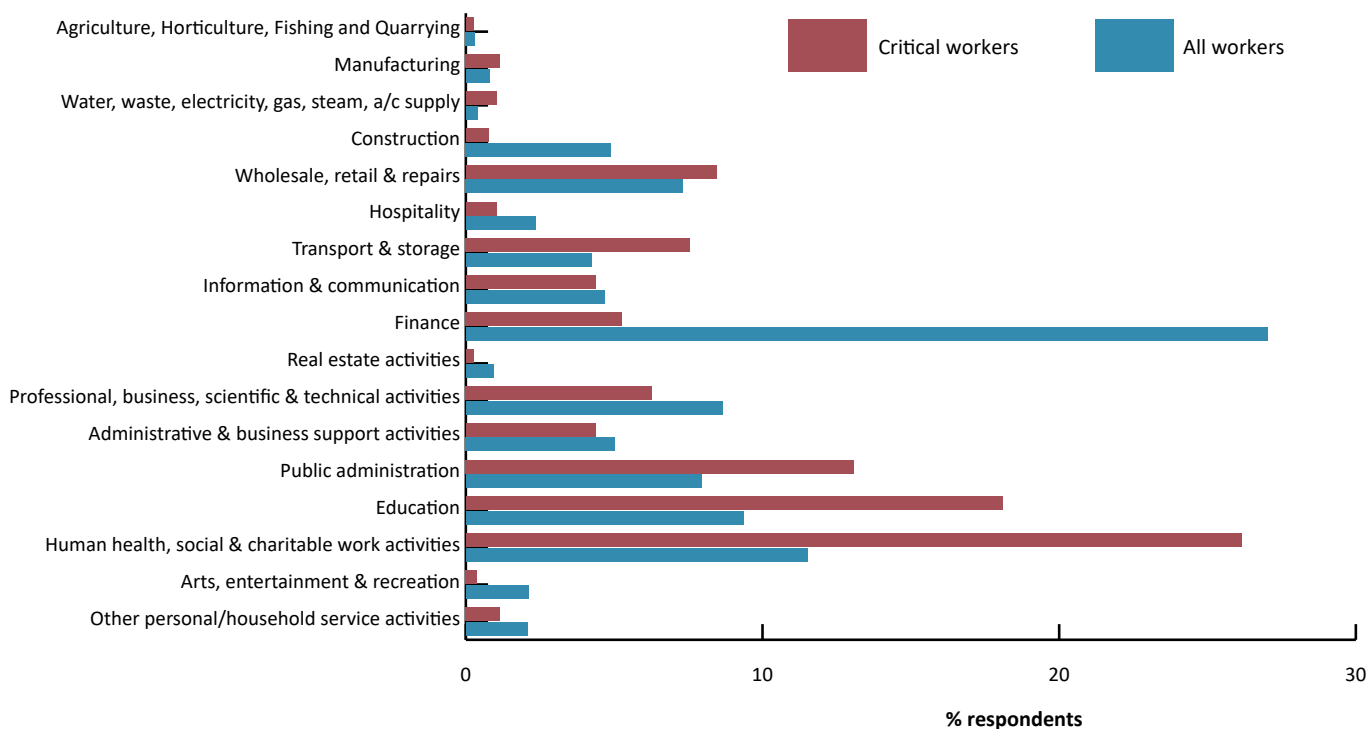
There was little difference between critical and other workers in respect to age profile apart from the 50-54 years category where a significantly greater proportion of respondents indicated they were critical workers.

At the time of this survey (22nd June – 30th July 2020), 3% of employed or self-employed respondents did not know whether they were classified as a critical, essential or key worker.

There were comparatively few responses from respondents born in Latvia, Portugal or Poland. However, when analysed by country of birth, almost three quarters of Latvian-born and 64% of Portuguese born respondents were classed as critical workers in comparison to 36% both of those born in Guernsey and UK, Northern Ireland or Jersey. The timing of lockdown on the 25th March may also have precluded the inclusion of seasonal workers that may otherwise have been included in a survey sample if conducted over the same time period in previous years.

## 2.3 Profile of critical workers

**Figure 2.3.2 Responses to the question, were you classed as a critical, essential or key worker during lockdown? Respondents by economic sector indicated.**



The profile of critical workers by economic sector is shown in **Figure 2.3.2**. This represents the responses of those who were employed or self-employed and provided an answer other than “prefer not to say” (2,263 respondents).

Over 40% of critical workers were employed in either Human health, social and charitable work activities or Public administration (26% and 13% respectively). 19% of all workers were employed by these sectors (either during or just prior to lockdown).

18% of critical workers were employed within the Education sector (both public and private). 8% worked within Transport and storage, which includes workers in aviation, and postal /delivery services. 1% worked in the Water, waste, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply sector.

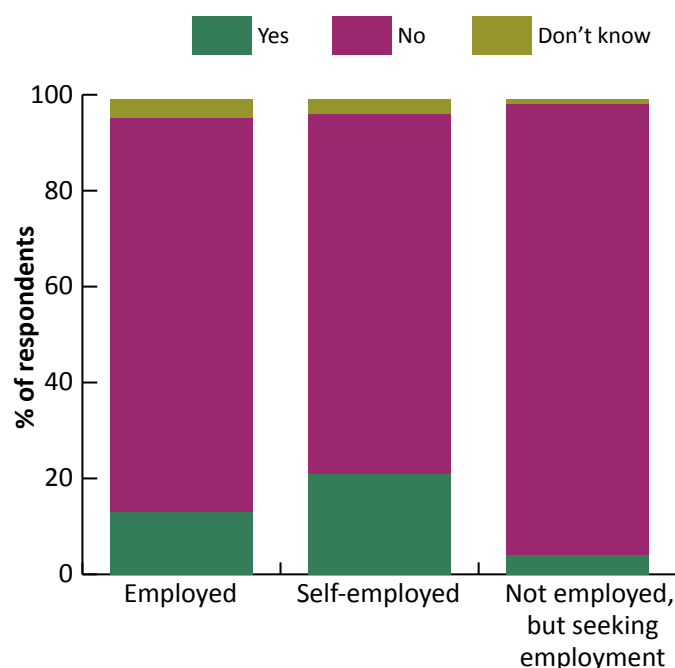
The classification of key workers according to the States of Guernsey definitions at the time of the survey can be found in this media release: <https://www.gov.gg/article/176867/COVID-19-Critical-worker-list-released-following-decision-to-temporarily-pause-education-updated-on-22-March-2020>.

## 3.1 Lockdown restrictions

**Table 3.1.1 Were there any particular aspects of the lockdown restrictions you didn't think were fair or justified?**

	% Yes	% No	% Don't know
Employed	13	82	4
Self-employed	21	75	3
Not employed, but seeking employment	4	94	1

**Figure 3.1.1 Were there any particular aspects of the lockdown restrictions you didn't think were fair or justified?**



All survey respondents were asked the question, "Were there any particular aspects of the lockdown restrictions you didn't think were fair or justified?". The responses of those who were employed, self-employed or seeking work and provided an answer other than "prefer not to say" (2,207 respondents) are shown in **Table 3.1.1** and **Figure 3.1.1**.

As shown, the majority of respondents either employed, self-employed or seeking employment answered "no" i.e. that there were no particular aspects of the lockdown restrictions they thought were unfair or unjustified.

Self-employed respondents were more likely to answer "yes" to this question (21% of self-employed respondents thought some aspects of the lockdown restrictions were unfair or unjustified), compared to 13% of employed respondents and 4% of those seeking employment (see **Table 3.1.1** and **Figure 3.1.1**). Overall, 13% of all respondents answered "yes" to this question.

It must be noted that there is a higher number of males than females in self-employment and as per the preliminary results of the Community Survey, males were more likely to answer "yes" to this question (15%) in comparison to females (10%).

Critical workers were slightly less likely than non-critical workers to answer "yes" to this question (13% of critical workers compared to 15% of non-critical workers). In particular a smaller proportion working in the sector of Human health and social care indicated "yes" to this question at 9%.

Guernsey born respondents were less likely to answer "yes" to this question. The travel restrictions for those wanting to leave the island to return to their home country was raised by some non-locally born respondents who would otherwise have saved money on rent or could not work due to lockdown restrictions.



## 3.1 Lockdown restrictions

305 responses from self-employed, employed or job seeking respondents were received from those that answered “yes” to the question “Were there any particular aspects of the lockdown restrictions you didn’t think were fair or justified?”. However, only those relating to employment or business are included here (a summary of all responses can be found in the preliminary results of the Community Survey). These are noted in descending order of frequency of mention (most frequent first):

- It was thought that there should have been allowances to enable the operation of sole trader businesses or gardeners (low risk) to operate when working alone on an individual premises or outside at an earlier stage
- Comments raised that essential workers, for example in education/care professionals, were constantly seeing new families/children but were not able to see their own relatives.
- Some critical workers made the decision to move out of the family home to protect their families.
- The travel restrictions were thought too strict for the economy to be maintained or grow.
- The view was that it was unfair to allow some retail businesses to open when others could not even though selling similar products.
- There were comments around businesses and States services not being open to permit business continuity and operations of others that could be open.
- Payroll/ business support was perceived to be too low.
- There were comments around a lack of support for critical workers, especially regarding childcare expenses.
- There were repeated comments on a lack of consistent definition of “essential” or “critical” workers. Differences in UK and Guernsey definitions meant that there was a lack of support for Guernsey employees working for UK businesses.
- There was frustration that there was not enough time to put new guidance into place or rapid changes to new guidance, making recent changes irrelevant (especially noted by workers in education).

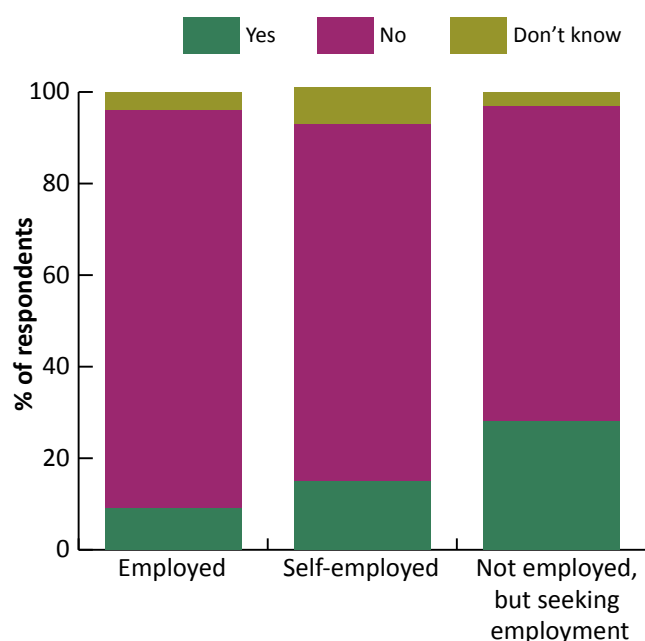
Individual comments were also received saying that health restrictions of schools/nurseries were prohibitive for workers and also that some had felt uncomfortable when forced to go to work when face to face contact was not strictly needed.

## 3.2 Lockdown restrictions

**Table 3.2.1 Were there any restrictions you expected or wanted us to put in place, which we didn't?**

	% Yes	% No	% Don't know
Employed	9	87	4
Self-employed	15	78	8
Not employed, but seeking employment	28	69	3

**Figure 3.2.1 Were there any restrictions you expected or wanted us to put in place, which we didn't?**



All survey respondents were asked the question, “Were there any restrictions you expected or wanted us to put in place, which we didn't?”. The responses of those who were employed, self-employed or seeking work and provided an answer other than “prefer not to say” (2,222 respondents) are shown in **Figure 3.2.1**.

As shown, the majority of respondents either employed, self-employed or seeking employment answered “no” i.e. that there were no particular restrictions they expected or wanted the States’ to put in place.

Respondents who were not employed but seeking work were more likely to answer “yes” to this question (28%), compared to 15% of self-employed respondents and 9% of those who were employed (see **Figure 3.2.1**). Overall, 10% of all respondents answered yes to this question.

18% of those unable to work due to longstanding illness, disability or infirmity expected or wanted further restrictions to be put in place, as did 11% of those not employed and not seeking work, 10% of retired people and 7% of people in full time education or training.

9% of respondents who answered “yes” to this question were Guernsey born, compared to 11% born in the UK, Northern Ireland or Jersey. Respondents born in other countries to those detailed above generally had no additional expectations not met by the lockdown restrictions in place.

There was little difference between critical workers and non-critical workers as to whether there were any restrictions they expected or wanted in place, with 10% of critical workers answering “yes” to this question, compared to 11% of non-critical workers.

## 3.2 Lockdown restrictions

Of those that were employed, self-employed or actively seeking work that had indicated yes to the question “Were there any restrictions you expected or wanted us to put in place, which we didn’t?”, the details for this reason were provided by 246 respondents. The comments received followed the same themes as those provided by other groups of the population (a summary of all responses can be found in the preliminary results of the Community Survey).

The majority of responses in this category referred to the initial lockdown of the borders, the enforcement of self-isolation and the enforcement and continued self-isolation for returning travellers. The main points in descending order of frequency of mention are as follows:

- There should have been an earlier lockdown of borders (three tenths of comments related to this point).
- Respondents thought there should be more enforcement/regulation (there was a perception of the local authorities not enforcing/ or following up on individuals fully (especially in the earlier stages)).
- There should be provision of a self-isolation facility for returning travellers/ new workers/ residents to the island (unused hotels given as examples) – this was suggested in line with many concerns relating to the enforcement issues noted in the previous comment above.
- Earlier introduction of the quarantine/ self-isolation measures period – it was believed that this should have been brought in earlier once the mention of borders being locked down was raised.
- In line with the comment above it was believed that the notice period was too long prior to lockdown – especially with regards to advice to parents with student children – those students returning from areas with high rates should have had to isolate on return irrespective and not given a notice period cut-off point.
- There should have been a greater requirement to wear masks and/or PPE and advice and information as to how to wear these correctly.
- Longer rollout of later phases was something raised by respondents who felt that release through the phases had been too quick.
- As noted previously in the preliminary findings there was an increased tendency for respondents of the other islands in the Bailiwick to answer yes, with more island specific lockdown measures suggested for the individual islands.

## 4.1 Personal impacts - mental health

**Table 4.1.1 Responses to the question, on reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on your mental health?**

	% strongly negative	% negative	% neutral	% positive	% strongly positive
Employed	10	29	37	17	7
Self-employed	8	27	46	11	7
Not employed, but seeking employment	9	7	72	12	0

All survey respondents were asked the question, “On reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on the following factors of your life?” The response for the impact on mental health of those who were employed, self-employed or seeking work and provided an answer other than “prefer not to say” (2,223 respondents) are shown in **Table 4.1.1**.

Lockdown had a negative or strongly negative impact on the mental health of 39% of employed respondents and 35% of self-employed respondents. A slightly greater proportion of employed respondents reported that lockdown had a positive or strongly positive impact on their mental health; 24% compared to 19% of self-employed respondents and 12% of those seeking work. 72% of respondents who were seeking work reported that lockdown had a neutral impact on their mental health.

The sector with the highest proportion of respondents who reported a negative or strongly negative impact was the Information and communication sector (52% reported a negative or strongly negative impact on their mental health in this sector). There was a corresponding increase in workload/hours and a negative impact on work-life balance for some workers in this sector as there was increased demand to help other work from different locations to normal. The Community Monitoring Tool indicated that as at the week commencing 6th July 2020, there were still approximately a fifth of workers that were continuing to operate in a different location to normal either all the time (11%) or a part of the time (8%) (see [www.gov.gg/covid19data](http://www.gov.gg/covid19data)).

Critical workers were more likely to report a positive or strongly positive impact on their mental health than non-critical workers (25% and 22% respectively). Lockdown had a negative or strongly negative effect on 35% of critical workers, compared to 40% of non-critical workers.

Responses to this question correlate with having a long-standing mental or emotional health condition. However, the profile of respondents reporting that they had a long-standing mental or emotional health condition was in line with results of the Guernsey and Alderney Wellbeing Survey 2018 ([www.gov.gg/wellbeingsurveys](http://www.gov.gg/wellbeingsurveys)), suggesting that the results of this survey are representative of the population.

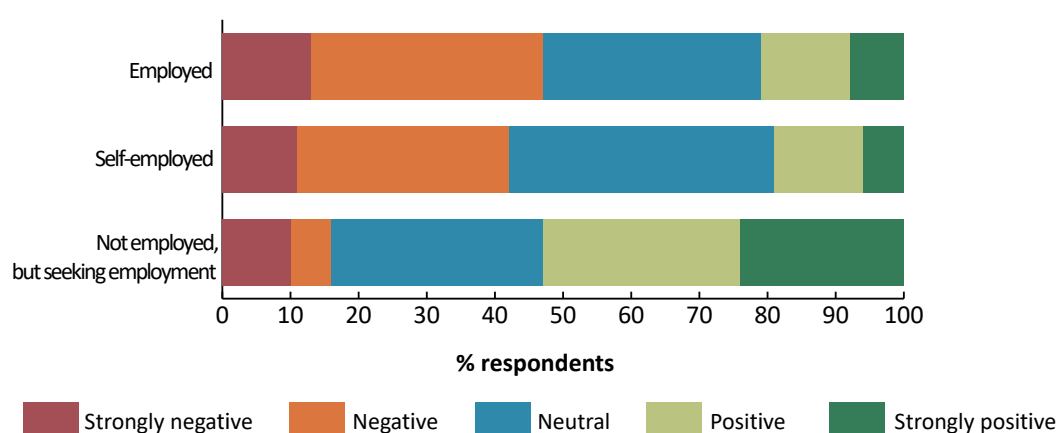
These mental health impacts are correlated with several other topics covered within this survey, especially the following section on anxiety and /or stress, work life balance (**Section 6.1**) and personal finances (**Section 4.6**).

## 4.2 Personal impacts - anxiety and/or stress levels

**Table 4.2.1 Responses to the question, on reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on your anxiety and/or stress levels?**

	% strongly negative	% negative	% neutral	% positive	% strongly positive
<b>Employed</b>	13	34	33	13	8
<b>Self-employed</b>	11	31	39	13	6
<b>Not employed, but seeking employment</b>	10	6	31	29	24

**Figure 4.2.1 Responses to the question, on reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on your anxiety and/or stress levels?**



All survey respondents were asked the question, “On reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on the following factors of your life?” The response for the impact on anxiety and/or stress levels of those who were employed, self-employed or seeking work and provided an answer other than “prefer not to say” (2,222 respondents) are shown in [Table 4.2.1](#) and [Figure 4.2.1](#).

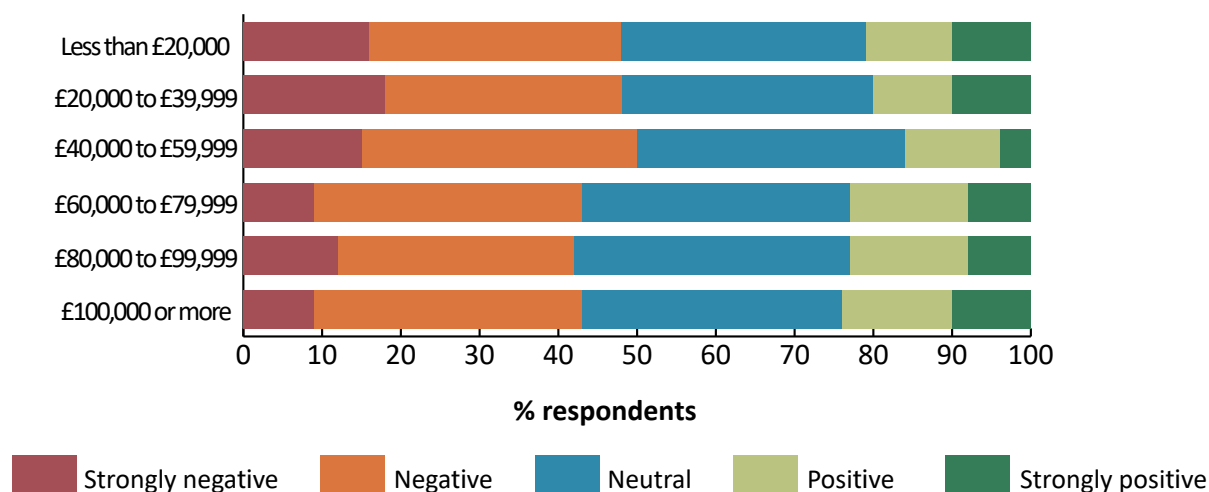
Lockdown had a negative effect upon anxiety and stress levels of respondents in employment or self-employment (with 46% indicating a negative or very negative impact). The sectors with the highest proportion of respondents who reported a negative or strongly negative impact on their anxiety and/or stress levels were the Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying sector (83%) and Real estate activities sector (74%). These sectors also had 0% and 11% of respondents indicating a positive impact of lockdown respectively.

53% of respondents who were not employed but seeking work reported that lockdown had a positive or strongly positive impact on their anxiety and/or stress levels compared with 20% of employed respondents and 19% of self-employed respondents. 24% of those seeking work reported a strongly positive impact compared to just 8% and 6% of employed and self-employed respondents respectively.

There was little difference between critical and non-critical workers on the impact of lockdown on their anxiety and/or stress levels. 30% of critical workers reported a negative impact and 14% a strongly negative impact, compared to 34% and 11% of non-critical workers respectively.

## 4.2 Personal impacts - anxiety and/or stress levels

**Figure 4.2.2 Responses to the question, on reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on your anxiety and/or stress levels?" by household income - employed and self-employed**



For employed and self-employed respondents, there was a greater proportion of strongly negative responses regarding the impact of lockdown on anxiety or stress levels in the household income brackets up to £59,999 gross household income. Approximately half of all respondents in these gross household income groups indicated that lockdown had a negative or strongly negative impact on their anxiety and/or stress levels (see [Figure 4.2.2](#)). It should be noted that all household income bands had a higher negative impact than positive impact.

Anxiety and stress were also related to personal finances, with a negative impact on those being recorded more by the lower household income levels and the self-employed. However, this was not correlated across all responses as there were a high number of respondents indicating negative impacts on anxiety and stress levels with a positive impact on personal finances. From the comments provided, the negative impact on anxiety and stress for those respondents tended to be due to additional workload resulting from lockdown.

## 4.3 Personal impacts - sleep quality

**Table 4.3.1 Responses to the question, on reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on your sleep quality?**

	% strongly negative	% negative	% neutral	% positive	% strongly positive
<b>Employed</b>	6	25	43	18	8
<b>Self-employed</b>	6	26	45	15	8
<b>Not employed, but seeking employment</b>	1	9	21	63	6

All survey respondents were asked the question, “On reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on the following factors of your life?” The response for the impact on sleep quality of those who were employed, self-employed or seeking work and provided an answer other than “prefer not to say” (2,222 respondents) are shown in **Table 4.3.1**.

69% of respondents who were not employed but seeking work reported that lockdown had a positive or strongly positive impact on their sleep quality. Whereas 26% of employed respondents and 23% of self-employed respondents reported a positive or strongly positive impact on their sleep quality. A negative or strongly negative impact on sleep quality was reported by 31% of those in employment and 32% of those in self-employment. A negative impact on sleep was also reported by 44% of respondents that were in full time education or training.

The sectors with the highest proportion of respondents who reported a negative or strongly negative impact on their sleep quality were the Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying sector (50%), Other personal/household service activities (45%) and Information and communication (41%) sectors.

42% of respondents employed and self-employed in the Arts, entertainment and recreation sector and 35% of respondents employed or self-employed in Education reported a positive or strongly positive impact on sleep quality during lockdown.

Sleep quality responses were very similar for critical and non-critical workers.

## 4.4 Personal impacts - personal relationships

**Table 4.4.1 Responses to the question, on reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on your personal relationships?**

	% strongly negative	% negative	% neutral	% positive	% strongly positive
Employed	4	14	39	29	14
Self-employed	5	11	41	31	12
Not employed, but seeking employment	4	6	52	10	27

All survey respondents were asked the question, “On reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on the following factors of your life?” The responses for the impact on personal relationships of those who were employed, self-employed or seeking work and provided an answer other than “prefer not to say” (2,190 respondents) are shown in **Table 4.4.1**.

The majority of respondents indicated that lockdown had an overall positive impact on personal relationships, with 43% of employed and self-employed respondents indicating this result. This was 37% for those not employed and actively seeking work, however, there were also fewer reporting a negative impact recorded for this group (10%) in comparison to those in work (employed 18%, self-employed 15%).

The sectors with most respondents indicating a positive impact on personal relationships as a result of lockdown, were: Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying (57%), Hospitality (56%), Other personal services (54%), and Manufacturing (50%).

According to the responses received on personal relationships, there was a slightly more positive effect on critical workers (32% positive, 13% strongly positive) in comparison to non-critical workers (28% positive, 14% strongly positive), and there were fewer negative responses.

Free text comments indicated that some respondents who were partners of critical workers found themselves under increased pressure over lockdown due to the increased hours of their partner, childcare responsibilities and their own working hours. However, there was no specific categorisation for a partner of a critical worker, for this observation to be quantified.



## 4.5 Personal impacts - personal safety and/or security

**Table 4.5.1 Responses to the question, on reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on your personal safety and/or security?**

	% strongly negative	% negative	% neutral	% positive	% strongly positive
Employed	2	5	62	20	12
Self-employed	0	4	69	19	8
Not employed, but seeking employment	1	1	82	10	4

All survey respondents were asked the question, “On reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on the following factors of your life?” The response for the impact on personal safety and /or security of those who were employed, self-employed or seeking work and provided an answer other than “prefer not to say” (2,165 respondents) are shown in **Table 4.5.1**.

There appeared to be less of an impact of lockdown on personal safety and/or security of respondents who were not employed but seeking work (14% positive or very positive and 2% negative or very negative) in comparison to respondents in work. 32% of employed and 27% of self-employed respondents reported that lockdown had a positive or strongly positive impact on their personal safety and/or security. 7% of employed respondents and 4% of self-employed respondents reported a negative or strongly negative impact. These figures were almost identical for employed critical workers (32% positive, 7% negative).

There were very few negative responses to this question. The sectors, with the highest proportion indicating a negative impact of lockdown on their personal safety and/or security were Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying (29%) and Information and communication (26%). All other sectors were represented by a tenth (or fewer) negative responses and were overall neutral or slightly positive regarding the impact of lockdown.

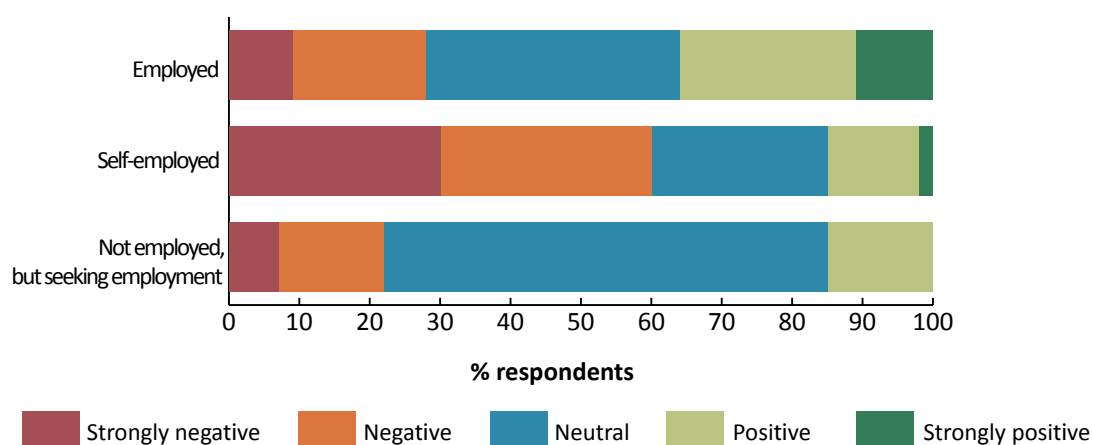
As indicated both in this section and on **page 16**, the majority of respondents who had been in work at the start of lockdown reported a positive effect on their personal relationships. However, for some people there was a significantly negative impact on both their personal relationships and their personal safety and security, which has been recorded in the supporting Policy Letter for Improving Living standards available here; [www.gov.gg/article/176562/Improving-Living-Standards](http://www.gov.gg/article/176562/Improving-Living-Standards).

## 4.6 Personal impacts - personal finances

**Table 4.6.1 Responses to the question, on reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on your personal finances?**

	% strongly negative	% negative	% neutral	% positive	% strongly positive
<b>Employed</b>	9	19	36	25	11
<b>Self-employed</b>	30	30	25	13	2
<b>Not employed, but seeking employment</b>	7	15	63	15	0

**Figure 4.6.1 Responses to the question, on reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on your personal finances?**



All survey respondents were asked the question, “On reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on the following factors of your life?” The response for the impact on the personal finances of those who were employed, self-employed or seeking work and provided an answer other than “prefer not to say” (2,209 respondents) are shown in [Table 4.6.1](#) and [Figure 4.6.1](#).

It can be seen that those who were self-employed reported a greater negative or strongly negative impact on their personal finances compared to employed respondents and those seeking work. 30% of self-employed respondents reported a strongly negative impact (compared to 9% and 7% of employed respondents and those seeking work respectively).

Overall, 60% of self-employed respondents reported a negative or strongly negative impact on their personal finances compared to 28% of employed respondents and 22% of those seeking work. 63% of respondents who were seeking work reported that lockdown had a neutral impact on their personal finances. Over one third of employed respondents (36%) reported a positive or strongly positive impact on their personal finances compared to 15% of self-employed respondents and those seeking work.

## 4.6 Personal impacts - personal finances

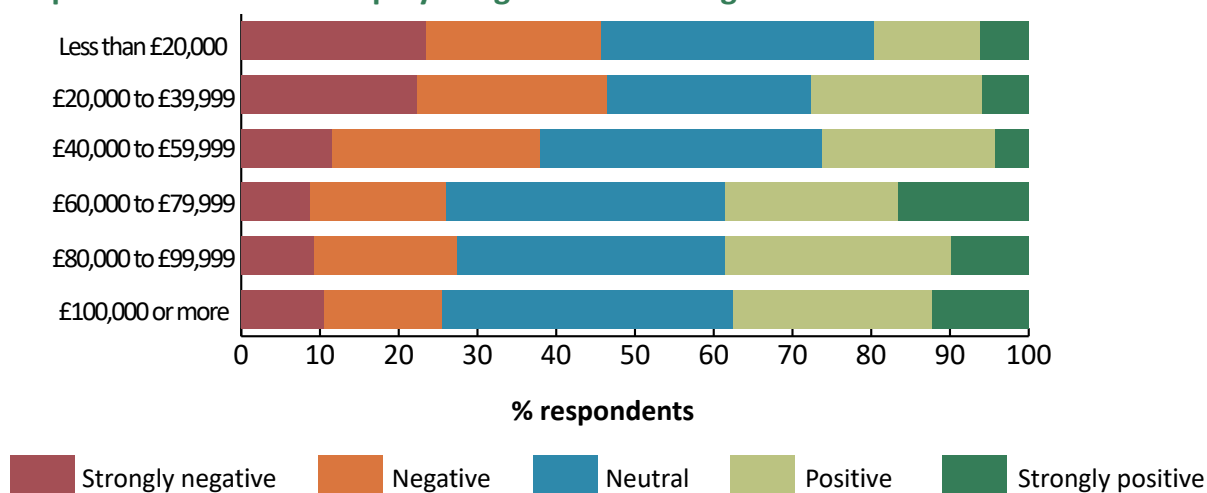
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying (83%) and the Hospitality sector (66%) saw the highest proportion of respondents reporting a negative or strongly negative impact on their personal finances. Construction, Transport and storage and the Arts, entertainment and recreation sectors also saw a majority of respondents reporting a negative or strongly negative impact at 62%, 60% and 60% respectively.

The sectors with the least indicated negative impact on personal finances during lockdown were (in descending order): Water, waste, electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply (57%), Public administration (48%), Finance (42%), Education (36%) and Human health, social and charitable work activities (33%). Most of these sectors had either a higher proportion of critical workers (see [Figure 2.3.2](#)) or had a greater ability to continue working from home during lockdown.

However it must be noted that almost all sectors had some respondents indicating a negative impact on their personal finances, likely due to many households relying on more than one income. See [Section 5.1](#) for the proportion of people reporting an overall decrease in household income over lockdown.

Fewer critical workers reported a negative or strongly negative impact on their personal finances (25%) compared to non-critical workers (36%).

**Figure 4.6.2 Responses to the question, on reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on your personal finances? Displayed against declared gross household income.**



The negative impact of lockdown on personal finances was more acutely felt the lower the household income (see [Figure 4.6.2](#)). Income brackets of less than £40,000 had the greatest proportion of strongly negative responses, whereas the negative impacts appear to reduce as gross household income increased. This pattern is discussed further in [Sections 5.1 and 5.3](#).

## 4.7 Personal impacts - standard of accommodation

**Table 4.7.1 Responses to the question, on reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on your standard of accommodation?**

	% strongly negative	% negative	% neutral	% positive	% strongly positive
Employed	2	3	70	16	10
Self-employed	0	2	69	19	10
Not employed, but seeking employment	0	1	84	3	12

All survey respondents were asked the question, “On reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on the following factors of your life?” The response for the impact on the standard of accommodation of those who were employed, self-employed or seeking work and provided an answer other than “prefer not to say” (2,134 respondents) are shown in **Table 4.7.1**.

Overall, respondents reported that lockdown had a positive impact on standard of accommodation. Those employed in the Water, waste, electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply (56%), Other personal/household service activities (43%), Construction (38%) and Hospitality (32%) sectors indicated the most positive responses with regards to the impact of lockdown on their standard of accommodation.

Analysis by household income showed that the improvement to accommodation standards was spread across all income bands. It was highest (at 31%) for respondents in the lowest household income band i.e. less than £20,000 per annum.

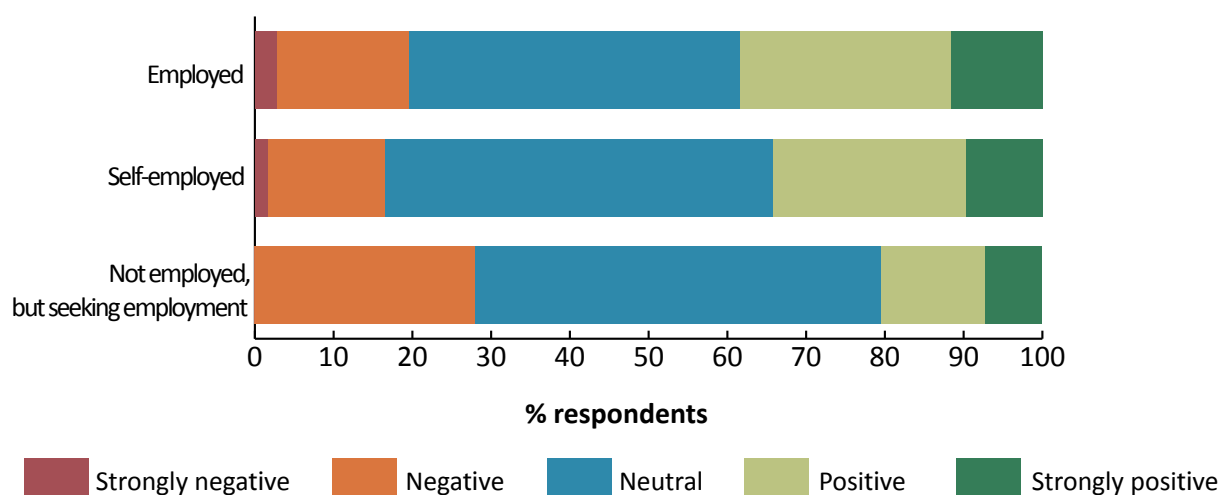
Of the few respondents that had indicated a negative impact (91 responses) just over 40% were critical workers i.e a higher proportion than the proportion that responded to the survey. This might reflect the impact of the enhanced home time of those that were able to work from home, work reduced hours or were unable to work at all.

## 4.8 Personal impacts - physical health

**Table 4.8.1 Responses to the question, on reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on your physical health?**

	% strongly negative	% negative	% neutral	% positive	% strongly positive
Employed	3	17	42	27	12
Self-employed	2	15	49	25	10
Not employed, but seeking employment	0	28	51	13	7

**Figure 4.8.1 Responses to the question, on reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on your physical health?**



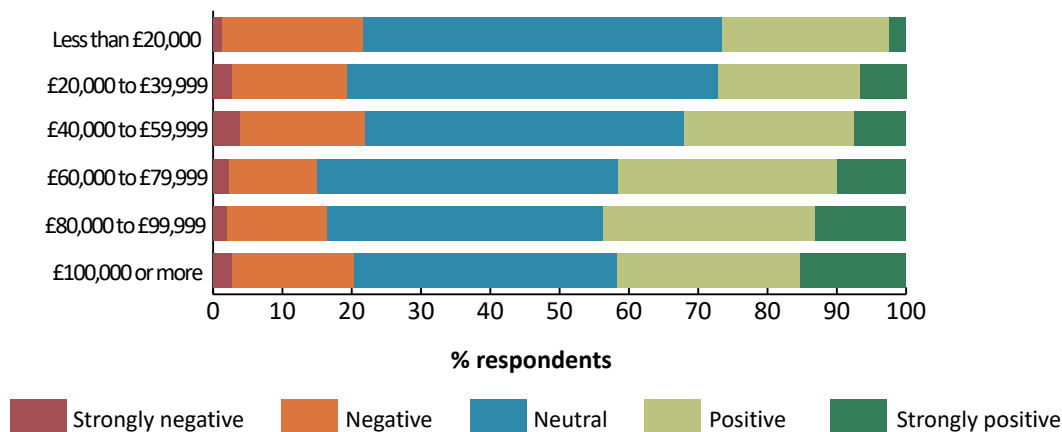
All survey respondents were asked the question, “On reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on the following factors of your life?” The response for the impact on physical health of those who were employed, self-employed or seeking work and provided an answer other than “prefer not to say” (2,215 respondents) are shown in [Table 4.8.1](#) and [Figure 4.8.1](#).

38% of employed respondents and 34% of self-employed respondents indicated that lockdown had a positive impact on physical health. 20% and 17% of employed and self-employed respondents respectively said it had a negative impact. For those seeking work the trend was more negative with 21% indicating a positive impact on physical health and 28% negative.

There was a generally positive result throughout workers in every sector bar Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying, whereby a third of respondents indicated a negative impact on physical health. The sectors reporting the most positive impact in physical health were: Education, Real estate, Hospitality, Professional, business, scientific and technical activities and Administrative and business support service activities.

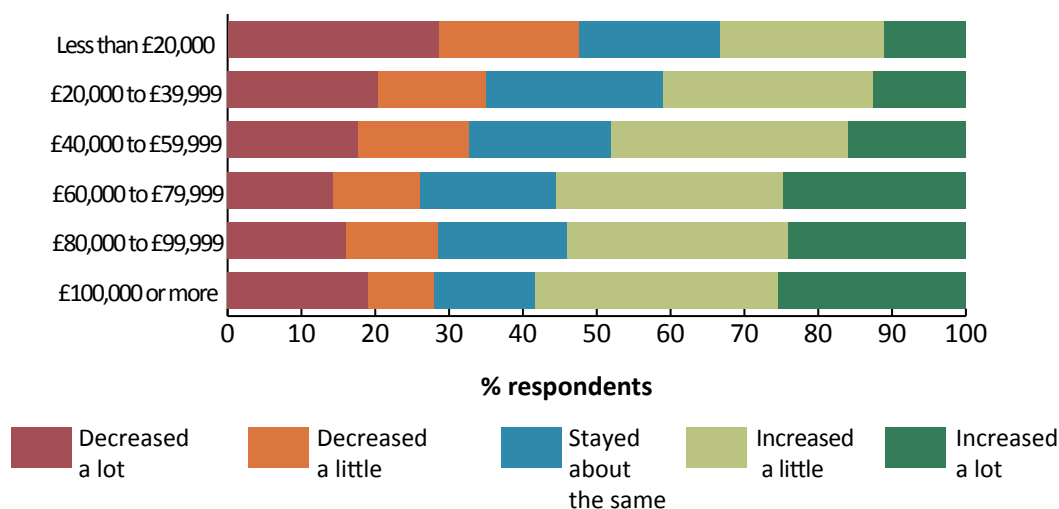
## 4.8 Personal impacts - physical health

**Figure 4.8.2 Responses to the question, on reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on your physical health?**



The impact of lockdown on physical health was more positively felt in the higher household income brackets, with the most positive impact felt for household incomes over £60,000. The £60,000 to £99,999 brackets also had the least negative impact (15 or 16%). The other income brackets had a fifth reporting a negative or strongly negative impact on physical health (Figure 4.8.2). This is also reflected in similar findings on fitness (see page 24).

**Figure 4.8.3 Responses to the question, how did lockdown impact on the amount of time you spent doing physical activities?**



As support to the findings on physical health (see Figure 4.8.2) and fitness (see Table 4.9.2 on page 24), the responses on physical activity levels also indicated a more negative impact for lower household income bands. This is also reported in the Policy Letter relating to Improving Living Standards where physical activities were shown to generally increase with household income ([www.gov.gg/article/176562/Improving-Living-Standards](http://www.gov.gg/article/176562/Improving-Living-Standards)).

## 4.8 Personal impacts - physical health

**Table 4.8.2 Responses to the question, how did lockdown impact on the amount of time you spent doing the following?**

	Physical activities		Sedentary time/ screen time		Healthy eating & drinking		Consuming alcohol		Using drugs	
	Decreased	Increased	Decreased	Increased	Decreased	Increased	Decreased	Increased	Decreased	Increased
<b>Employed</b>	30	53	11	27	33	27	16	57	1	1
<b>Self-employed</b>	26	53	26	34	26	34	15	57	1	1
<b>Not employed, but seeking employment</b>	5	23	16	34	16	34	20	26	0	0

Of those that said lockdown had a negative impact on their physical health, two thirds also indicated reduced physical activity time and over four fifths reported an increase in time spent sitting, reclining or lying down and/or looking at a screen. Over half identified a decrease in healthy eating or an increase in alcohol consumption.

For the respondents indicating a positive impact on physical health, two of these factors were the reverse; increased physical activity (82%) and increased healthy eating and drinking (41%). Some factors still were increased in those indicating that lockdown had a positive impact on their physical health (although to a lesser extent as those having a negative impact on physical health) such as more time sitting or lying down and or screen time (41%) and alcohol consumption (46%). The responses on these healthy choices for the employed, self-employed and not employed but seeking work are further detailed in **Table 4.8.2**.

The impact of lockdown increased the amount of time over half of employed or self-employed respondents spent participating in physical activities, but also increased the time spent sitting/ lying down and or looking at a screen for between a quarter and a third of employed, self-employed or not employed and actively seeking work.

All economic sectors had at least a quarter of respondents who indicated a decrease in physical activity but overall there was an increase in time spent on physical activities recorded. This applied even if they were working in what would normally be regarded a more physically active employment sector e.g. Hospitality (60%) Wholesale, retail or repairs (59%) or Construction (49%).

A potential anomaly within these responses and the sector which experienced the greatest proportional decrease in physical activities was the Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying sector (57%) from which more respondents also indicated that lockdown had a negative impact on their physical health.

## 4.9 Personal impacts - fitness

**Table 4.9.1 Responses to the question, on reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on your fitness?**

	% strongly negative	% negative	% neutral	% positive	% strongly positive
Employed	4	23	31	30	12
Self-employed	2	23	35	29	10
Not employed, but seeking employment	3	52	22	10	13

All survey respondents were asked the question, “On reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on the following factors of your life?” The response for the impact on the fitness of those who were employed, self-employed or seeking work and provided an answer other than “prefer not to say” (2,224 respondents) are shown in **Table 4.9.1**.

Overall there was a positive impact of lockdown on fitness for those in work. 42% of employed and 40% of self-employed respondents indicated that it had improved. Approximately a tenth (including those seeking work) indicated that lockdown had a strongly positive impact.

44% of critical workers thought there had been a positive impact on their fitness due to lockdown, and 40% of non-critical workers also thought that this was the case. Many respondents indicated that there was a slight positive impact on fitness.

There were three sectors that stood out as lockdown having a negative impact on the respondents fitness, these were: Water, waste, electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply, Manufacturing, and Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying. These are all generally more physically active employment sectors rather than more sedentary work.

In correlation to the findings on physical health and physical activities (**Figure 4.8.2 and 4.8.3**) the impact of lockdown on fitness was more positively felt in the higher household income brackets, with a significantly higher positive impact for respondents with household incomes over £60,000. Although all income brackets had between 25 to 29% reporting a negative or strongly negative impact on fitness.

Of those employed, self-employed or actively seeking work that reported a negative impact on their fitness (27%, 25% and 55% respectively), there were also corresponding comments on working longer hours from home or working irregular hours whilst caring for children and a corresponding overall increase in sedentary and/or screen time (computer or TV), a reduction in physical activity, a decrease in healthy eating choices and an increase in alcohol consumption, which are shown in **Table 4.8.2**.

The results and impacts of these healthy choices on the different respondent groups will be further addressed in a later edition of this report which will cover health and wellbeing in more detail.



## 4.10 Personal impacts - weight

**Table 4.10.1 Responses to the question, on reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on your weight?**

	% strongly negative	% negative	% neutral	% positive	% strongly positive
<b>Employed</b>	7	33	42	14	5
<b>Self-employed</b>	4	33	45	11	7
<b>Not employed, but seeking employment</b>	0	33	49	3	15

All survey respondents were asked the question, “On reflection, what overall impact did lockdown have on the following factors of your life?” The response for the impact on the weight of those who were employed, self-employed or seeking work and provided an answer other than “prefer not to say” (2,216 respondents) are shown in **Table 4.10.1**.

Overall there was a negative impact of lockdown on weight with almost two fifths of employed and self-employed respondents indicating it had an effect in this way. 18% and 19% respectively reported a positive impact on their weight. There was no significant difference between workers classified as critical or non-critical. This is in contrast to the higher portion of critical workers who thought there had been a positive impact on their fitness due to lockdown.

All economic sectors displayed a greater negative than positive impact on weight, but in descending order: Arts, entertainment and recreation (53%), Agriculture, Horticulture, Fishing and Quarrying (50%), Hospitality (48%), Information and communication, Administrative and business support service activities (45%), Other personal/household service activities (45%) and Finance (43%).

As mentioned in the previous results for personal fitness (see **Table 4.9.1**), for those that indicated that lockdown had a negative impact on their weight there was a definite corresponding overall increase in time spent sitting, reclining or lying down and/or looking at a screen (computer or TV). The reduction in physical activity was not as pronounced as the previous question; although 47% indicated it had reduced, 38% of respondents indicated it had increased. There was an overall decrease in healthy eating choices and an increase in alcohol consumption noted for those that had a more negative response to this question. For some of the negative results it must be noted increased sitting/lying and/or screen time was not just for leisure but due to increased workload and/or due to less of a work-life divide when working from home.

The respondents indicating a positive impact on their weight also indicated the following (similar to those indicating a positive impact on physical health): increased physical activity 80%, increased healthy eating and drinking 51%, more time sitting or lying down and/or screen time 49% and alcohol consumption 38%.

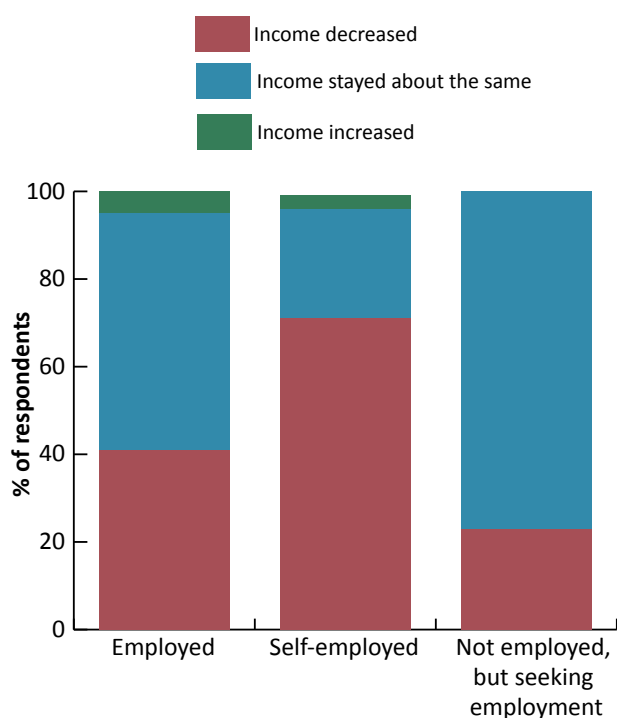
There appeared to be an enhanced positive effect on weight in the higher household income brackets (approximately a quarter of respondent reported a positive or strongly positive impact of lockdown on weight). The household income brackets which displayed the greatest negative impact on weight, and the smallest positive (therefore most negative overall) over lockdown were between £20,000 to £59,999.

## 5.1 Impact on income and expenditure - income

**Table 5.1.1 Response to the question, how was your household income impacted by lockdown?**

	% Income decreased	% Income stayed about the same	% Income increased
Employed	41	54	5
Self-employed	71	25	3
Not employed, but seeking employment	23	77	0

**Figure 5.1.1 Response to the question, how was your household income impacted by lockdown?**



Respondents that opted to complete the full survey (3,117 people) were asked the question, “How was your household income impacted by lockdown?” The responses of those that were employed, self-employed or seeking work and provided answers other than “prefer not to say” or “don’t know” (2,002 respondents) are shown in **Table 5.1.1** and **Figure 5.1.1**.

71% of self-employed respondents reported that their household income had decreased during lockdown, compared to 41% of employed respondents and 23% of those not employed but seeking work.

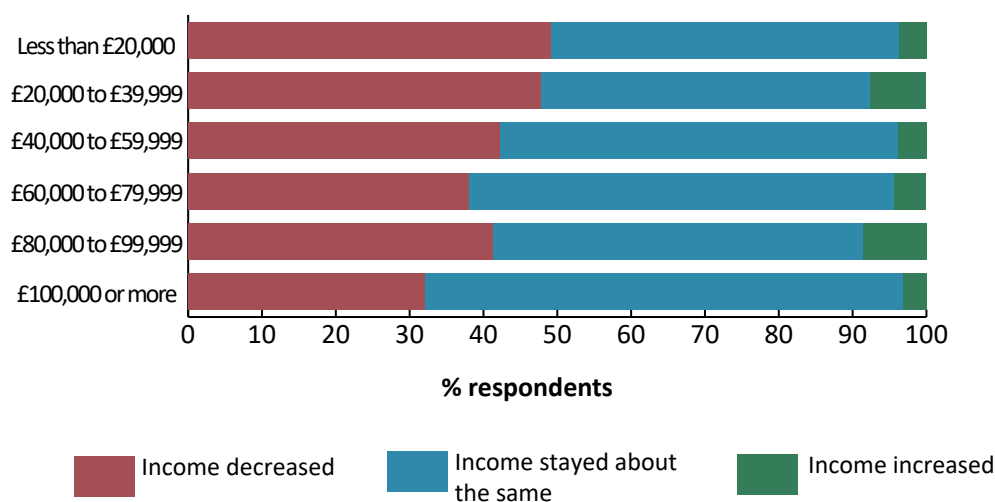
77% of those not employed but seeking work reported that their household income stayed about the same. 54% of employed respondents and 25% of those who were self-employed reported that their household income stayed about the same during lockdown.

This was also seen via the Community Monitoring Tool ([www.gov.gg/covid19data](http://www.gov.gg/covid19data)) which was undertaken throughout the different phases of lockdown. As at the 3rd week of Phase 5 (week commencing 6th July 2020 – at the midpoint of this survey) only 57% of the self-employed respondents were receiving wages at the same or higher rate than normal, whereas 92% of employed respondents were receiving “normal” or higher wages.

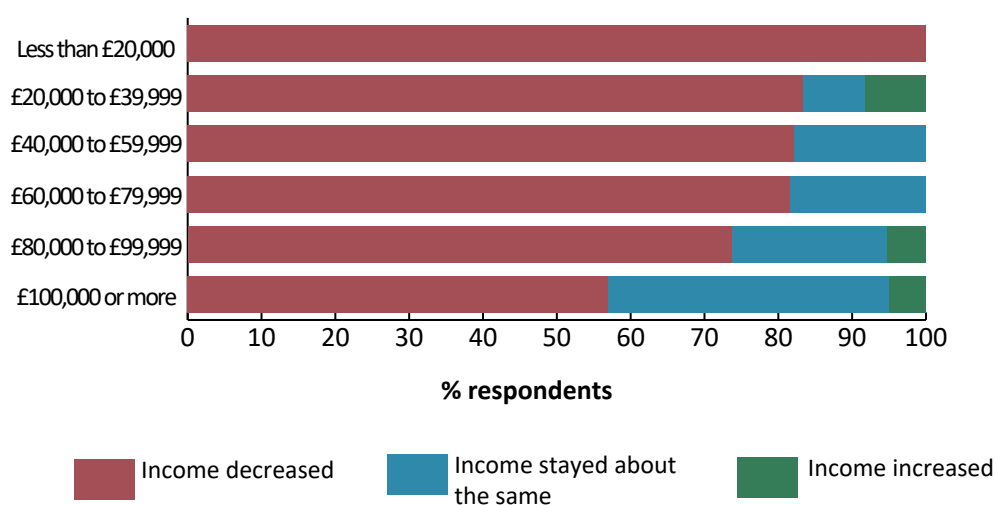
55% of critical workers reported that their income had stayed about the same, compared to 48% of non-critical workers. They were also less likely to report a decrease in their household income than non-critical workers (38% and 46% respectively).

## 5.1 Impact on income and expenditure - income

**Figure 5.1.2 Response to the question, how was your household income impacted by lockdown? Employed respondents**



**Figure 5.1.3 Response to the question, how was your household income impacted by lockdown? Self-employed respondents**

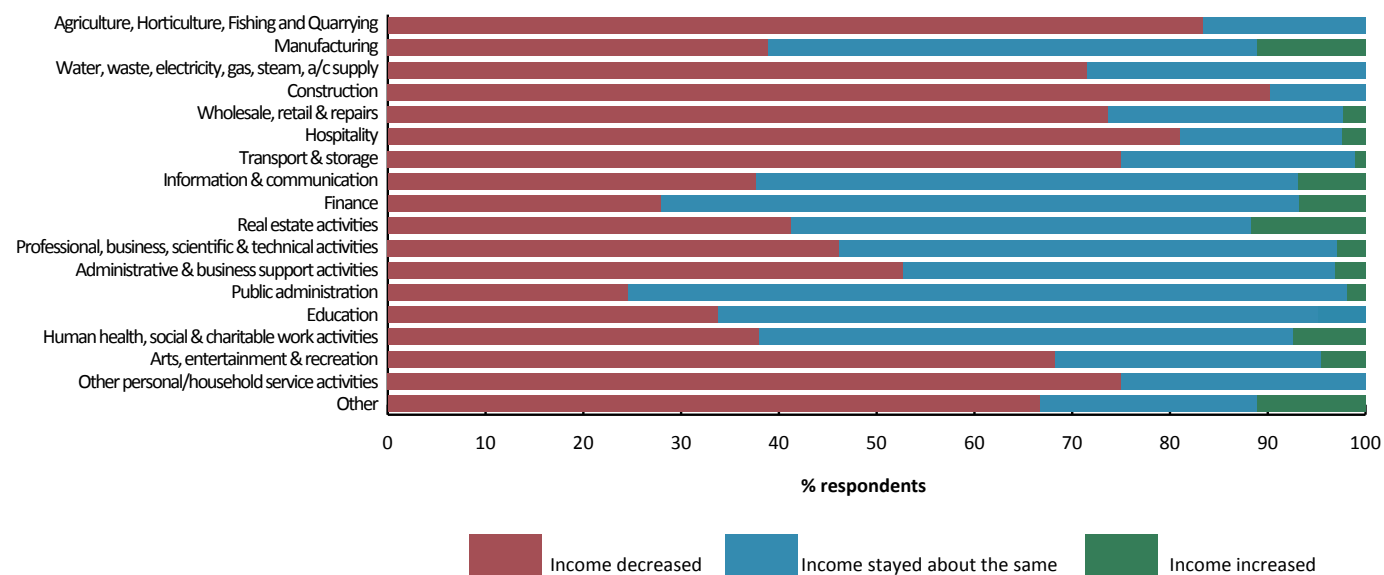


The differing impact of lockdown on the gross household income of employed respondents and self-employed respondents is illustrated in **Figures 5.1.2** and **5.1.3**. The negative impact on lower household income is also seen more strongly in the self-employed.

This also correlates with the higher frequency of support requests from self-employed respondents indicated via the Community Monitoring Tool ([www.gov.gg/covid19data](http://www.gov.gg/covid19data)) accounting for 30% of support requests, in comparison to 8% from those who were classed as employed.

## 5.2 Impact on income and expenditure - income and economic sector

**Figure 5.2.1 Response to the question, how was your household income impacted by lockdown?**



Respondents that opted to complete the full survey (3,117 people) were asked the question, “How was your household income impacted by lockdown?” The responses of those that were employed or self-employed provided answers other than “prefer not to say” or “don’t know” and provided a sector of employment (1,951 respondents) are shown in **Figure 5.2.1**.

It can be seen that 90% of respondents who were employed or self-employed in the Construction sector saw their income decrease as a result of lockdown. The income of those employed or self-employed in the Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying and Hospitality sectors were also negatively impacted, with 83% and 81% of respondents working in these sectors reporting a decrease in their household income respectively (see **Figure 5.2.1**).

The Finance sector and those working in Public administration saw the lowest negative impact on their household income (28% and 26% reported a decrease in their income, respectively). Other sectors that showed a lower negative impact on household income tended to be those which had indicated a higher frequency of critical workers or were more computer based industries (**Figure 2.3.2**).

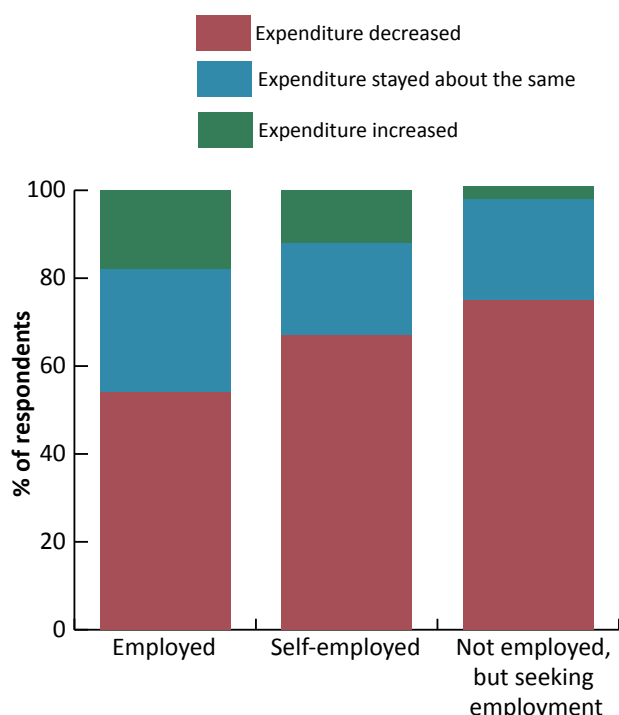
It must be noted however that this analysis looks at household income. In households where more than one person is earning and the earners are spread across more than one sector there is increased probability that the overall household income will have decreased over lockdown.

## 5.3 Impact on income and expenditure - expenditure

**Table 5.3.1 Response to the question, how was your household expenditure impacted by lockdown?**

	% Expenditure decreased	% Expenditure stayed about the same	% Expenditure increased
Employed	54	28	18
Self-employed	67	21	12
Not employed, but seeking employment	75	23	3

**Figure 5.3.1 Response to the question, how was your household expenditure impacted by lockdown?**



Respondents that opted to complete the full survey (3,117 people) were asked the question, "How was your household expenditure impacted by lockdown?" The responses of those that were employed, self-employed or seeking work and provided answers other than "prefer not to say" or "don't know" (1,978 respondents) are shown in **Table 5.3.1** and **Figure 5.3.1**.

The majority of respondents across all three employment categories reported that their household expenditure had decreased during lockdown. Those who were seeking work showed the largest proportion (75%), compared to 67% of self-employed respondents and 54% of those who were employed.

46% of employed respondents reported that their expenditure stayed the same or increased during lockdown. This compares to a 33% of self-employed respondents and 26% of those seeking work.

A lower proportion of critical workers reported that their expenditure had decreased (53%) compared to non-critical workers (59%). A correspondingly higher proportion of critical workers reported that their expenditure remained about the same (30% compared to 24% for non-critical workers).

At least 40% of respondents reported a decrease in expenditure across all economic sectors. The proportion of respondents who saw their expenditure decrease during lockdown was highest in the Water, waste, electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply (71%), Hospitality (63%) and Other personal/household service activities (61%) sectors. The latter sector includes those who work in the beauty industry, gardeners and cleaners/housekeepers.

There was a higher percentage of workers in the Real estate activities sector reporting an increase in household expenditure (41%).

The general expenditure differences between households in the economic sectors was not as pronounced as for income (see **page 28**).

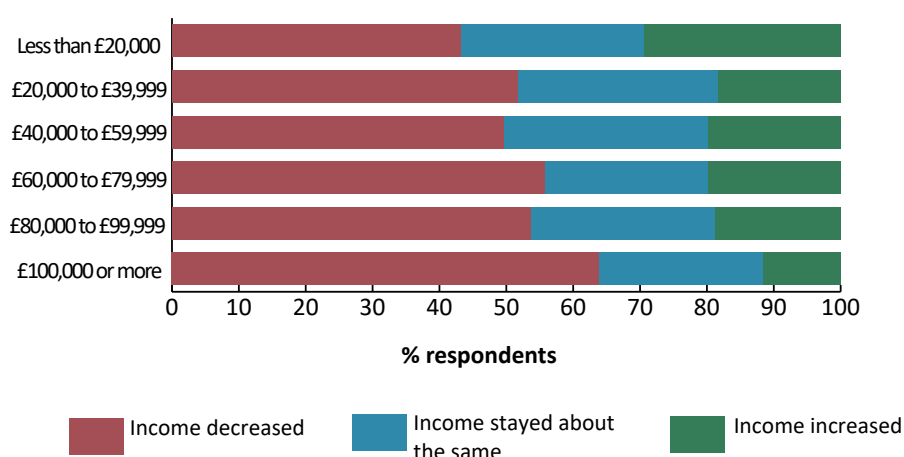
## 5.4 Impact on income and expenditure - income and expenditure

**Table 5.4.1 Comparison of responses to the questions, how was your household expenditure impacted by lockdown and how was your household income impacted by lockdown?**

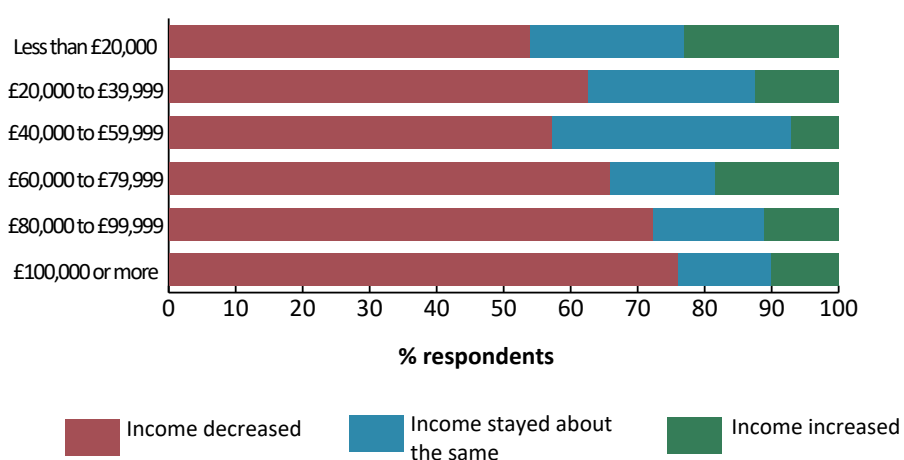
How was your household income impacted by lockdown?	How was your household expenditure impacted by lockdown?			
	% It decreased	% It stayed about the same	% It increased	%Total
It decreased	24	12	7	43
It stayed about the same	29	14	9	52
It increased	3	1	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100</b>

Across all of the respondents that were employed, self-employed or not employed but seeking work, household expenditure decreased for 56%, whilst household income decreased for 43% (see [Table 5.4.1](#)).

**Figure 5.4.1 Response to the question, how was your household expenditure impacted by lockdown? Employed respondents**



**Figure 5.4.2 Response to the question, how was your household expenditure impacted by lockdown? Self-employed respondents**



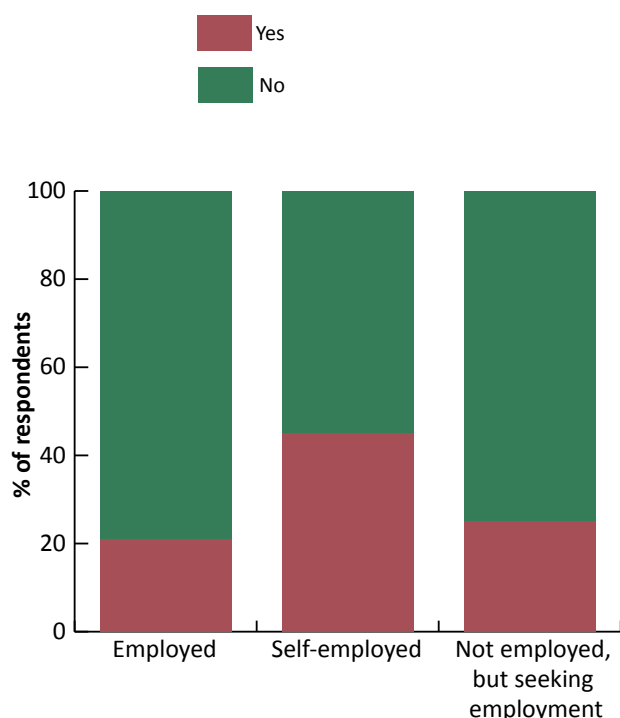
When considered by gross household income bracket it can be seen that although the majority of respondents reported a reduction in household expenditure, there was a greater proportion in the higher income brackets ([Figure 5.4.1](#) and [5.4.2](#)). There was also a significant percentage of respondents in the lower income brackets that indicated an increase in household expenditure. This was the same across both the employed and self-employed.

## 5.5 Impact on income and expenditure - payments

**Table 5.5.1 Response to the question, during lockdown, did you delay any purchases or defer or spread any payments due to a lack of funds?**

	% Yes	% No
Employed	21	79
Self-employed	45	55
Not employed, but seeking employment	25	75

**Figure 5.5.1 Response to the question, during lockdown, did you delay any purchases or defer or spread any payments due to a lack of funds?**



Respondents that opted to complete the full survey (3,117 people) were asked the question, “During lockdown, did you delay any purchases or defer or spread any payments due to a lack of funds?” The responses of those that were employed, self-employed or seeking work and provided answers other than “prefer not to say” or “don’t know” (2,021 respondents) are shown in **Table 5.5.1** and **Figure 5.5.1**.

Self-employed respondents were more likely than employed respondents and those seeking work to have delayed purchases or deferred payments due to lack of funds (45% of self-employed respondents compared to 21% of employed respondents and 25% of those seeking work). This also corresponds to the responses on personal finances in **Section 4.6**.

People employed or self-employed in Manufacturing (53%), Hospitality (49%) or Transport and storage (45%) were the most likely to have reported delaying purchases or deferring payments due to lack of funds. This compares to 10% of people employed or self-employed in Public administration, and 14% of those in Finance (these sectors also reported the least impact of lockdown on household income, see **Section 5.2** and **Figure 5.2.1**).

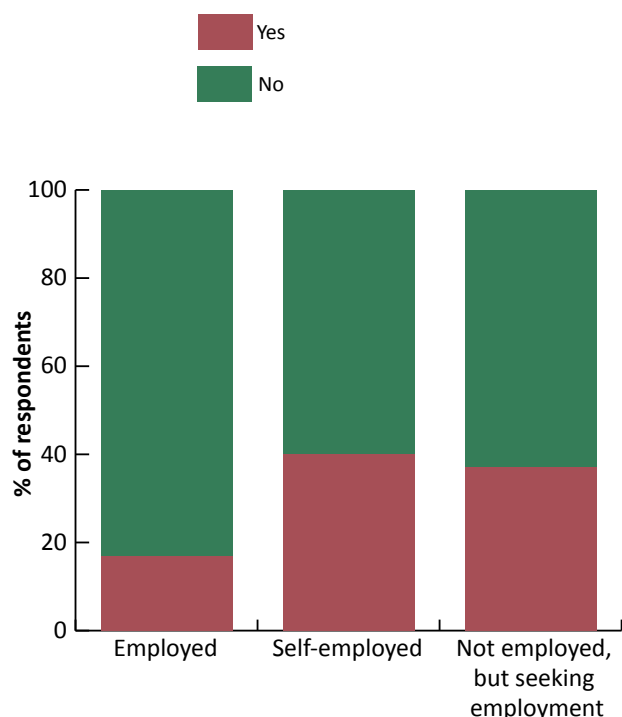
Critical workers were no more or less likely than non-critical workers to have delayed purchases or deferred payments due to lack of funds during lockdown (24% of people in both groups answered "yes" to this question).

## 5.6 Impact on income and expenditure - funding

**Table 5.6.1 Response to the question, during lockdown, did you or your household fund your personal / household expenditure any differently to normal?**

	% Yes	% No
Employed	17	83
Self-employed	40	60
Not employed, but seeking employment	37	63

**Figure 5.6.1 Response to the question, during lockdown, did you or your household fund your personal / household expenditure any differently to normal?**



Respondents that opted to complete the full survey (3,117 people) were asked the question, “During lockdown, did you or your household fund your personal / household expenditure any differently to normal (including receiving income support from the States, if you did not do so before lockdown)?” The responses of those that were employed, self-employed or seeking work and provided answers other than “prefer not to say” or “don’t know” (1,963 respondents) are shown in **Table 5.6.1** and **Figure 5.6.1**.

Self-employed respondents and those seeking work were more likely to report that they had funded their household expenditure differently to normal (40% and 37% respectively) than employed respondents (17%).

Respondents employed or self-employed in Construction (49%), Hospitality (40%), Other personal/household services and Arts, entertainment and recreation were the most likely to have reported funding their personal or household income differently to normal (41% and 39% respectively). This compares to 5% and 6% respectively of people employed or self-employed within Information and communication and Public administration; the sectors with the lowest proportion of respondents that reported funding their expenditure differently to normal.

Critical workers were less likely than non-critical workers to fund their expenditure differently to normal during lockdown (15% of critical workers answered “yes” to this question compared to 23% of non-critical workers). This correlates with a smaller proportion of critical workers reporting a decrease in their household income over the lockdown period (see **Section 5.1**), and fewer reporting a negative impact on their personal finances (see **Section 4.6**).



## 5.6 Impact on income and expenditure - funding

The method(s) by which people funded their expenditure differently to normal is indicated in **Table 5.6.2**. 21% of both employed and self-employed respondents used credit cards or other forms of credit through banks and similar lending organisations, compared to 30% of those not employed but seeking work. There was a greater uptake of States' hardship funding or income support by the self-employed with 21% indicating that they had used this facility. Those actively seeking work were the most likely to have received a loan or gift from family (7%).

**Table 5.6.2 Responses to the question, during lockdown, did you or your household fund your personal / household expenditure any differently to normal ?**

	Credit card, overdraft, loan or other form of credit from a bank or lending organisation		Loan or gift from a friend or family member		Savings		Income Support or Hardship funding from the States	
	% No	% Yes	% No	% Yes	% No	% Yes	% No	% Yes
<b>Employed</b>	79	21	96	4	70	30	92	8
<b>Self-employed</b>	79	21	96	4	62	38	79	21
<b>Not employed, but seeking employment</b>	70	30	93	7	64	36	89	11

Lower income brackets (representing a fifth of all respondents in this category) were less likely to have used a formal loan or credit card through a bank or similar. This proportion increases with income, as does the proportion using savings.

It was less likely that additional money would have been sourced from a friend or family member the greater the household income (7% at less than £20,000 down to 1% for households earning over £100,000).

Income support or hardship funding were utilised by 15% of the income brackets up to £39,999, but by a reducing proportion above that. There was a slightly higher anomaly in the £60,000 to £79,999 bracket; when analysed further it could be seen that this correlated with a greater number of self-employed respondents in that category as indicated in **Table 5.6.2**.

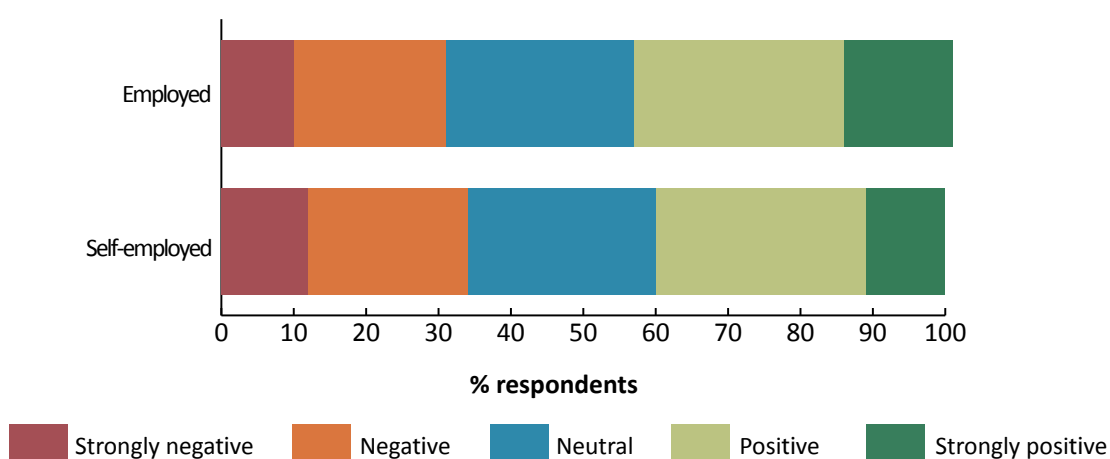
Further analysis on this topic is to be found at [www.gov.gg/article/176562/Improving-Living-Standards](http://www.gov.gg/article/176562/Improving-Living-Standards).

## 6.1 Impact on work-life balance

**Table 6.1.1 Responses to the question, what overall impact did lockdown have on your work-life balance?**

	% strongly negative	% negative	% neutral	% positive	% strongly positive
Employed	10	21	26	29	15
Self-employed	12	22	26	29	11

**Figure 6.1.1 Responses to the question, what overall impact did lockdown have on your work-life balance?**



Respondents that opted to complete the full survey (3,117 people) were asked the question, “What overall impact did lockdown have on the following factors of your life?”. The responses regarding the impact on the work-life balance of those who were employed or self-employed and provided an answer other than “prefer not to say” (1,983 respondents) are shown in [Table 6.1.1](#) and [Figure 6.1.1](#).

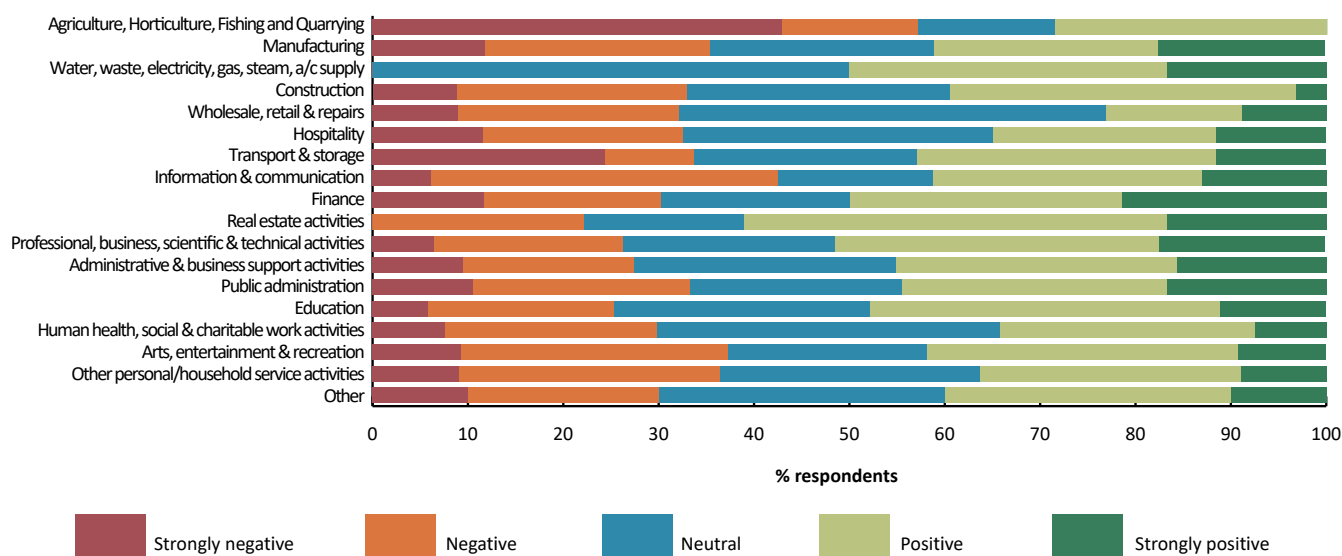
44% of employed respondents reported that lockdown had a positive or strongly positive impact on their work-life balance compared to 40% of self-employed respondents. A correspondingly slightly greater proportion of self-employed respondents reported a negative or strongly negative impact on their work-life balance compared to those who were employed (34% and 30% respectively).

Employed or self-employed respondents that had indicated a long term illness or health condition were more likely to have experienced a negative or strongly negative impact on their work life balance (38%) in comparison to those that had not specified that they had a long term health condition. Dissemination of results by age and gender reflected this pattern, due to certain age and gender groups tending to have more long term illnesses or health conditions.

Work life balance was more negative if the respondent was the only adult of working age in the house. If there were any additional adults aged over 16 and under 65 there was an increase in proportion of positive responses and a decrease in the number reporting a negative impact of lockdown on work life balance. The impact of a variety of personal factors and the correlation with work life balance was further analysed; there were strong positive correlations overall regarding personal relationships, physical health and fitness (i.e. positive work life balance resulted in similarly positive impacts on the personal factor). The impact of work life balance and personal finances, mental health and anxiety or stress levels were also similarly correlated but these were more strongly negative.

## 6.1 Impact on work-life balance

**Figure 6.1.2 Responses to the question, what overall impact has lockdown had on your work-life balance?**



Respondents that opted to complete the full survey (3,117 people) were asked the question, “What overall impact did lockdown have on the following factors of your life?”. The responses of those that were employed or self-employed, provided an answer other than “prefer not to say” and provided a sector of employment (1,976 respondents) are shown in **Figure 6.1.2**.

Lockdown had a strongly negative impact on work life balance for 34% of respondents who were employed or self-employed in the Transport and storage sector. Respondents that were employed or self-employed within the Information and communication sector were more likely to report a negative or strongly negative impact on their work life balance (42%). Respondents that were employed or self-employed in predominantly office based sectors such as Professional, business, scientific and technical activities and Finance were more likely to report a positive or strongly positive impact on their work life balance (51% and 50% of people in those sectors respectively).

Critical workers were more likely than non-critical workers to report a negative impact on their work life balance and less likely to report a positive or strongly positive impact (37% and 48% respectively). 31% of critical workers reported that lockdown had a neutral effect on their work-life balance compared to 23% of non-critical workers.

There was a difference in the experience of those in the different islands of the Bailiwick with regards to their work life balance, for those not residing in Guernsey a more positive experience was reported.

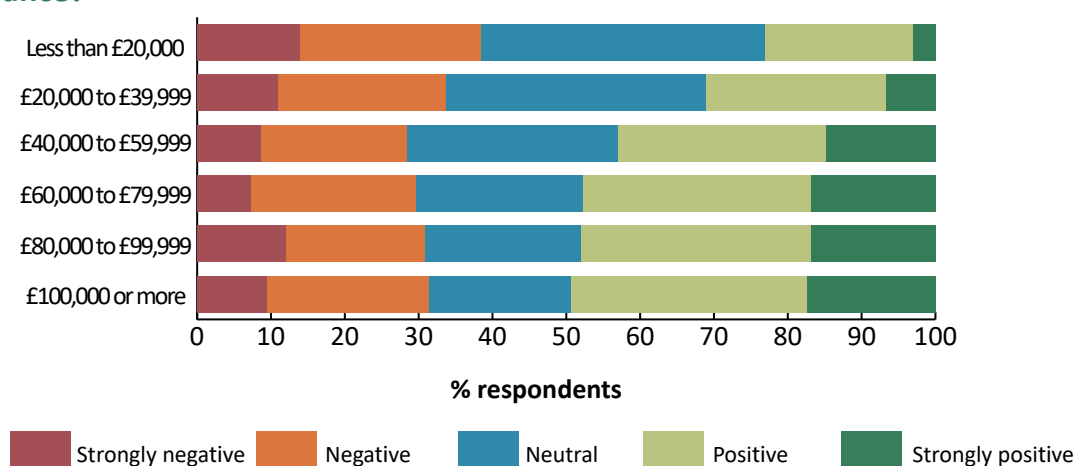
Two thirds of respondents born in Poland and 43% of those born in Latvia (a large proportion of which were critical workers) indicated that there was a negative impact on their work life balance in comparison to approximately 30% of other birth countries (including respondents locally born). Portuguese born respondents gave a very different view, with 60% indicating it had a more positive impact even though 64% were critical workers.

## 6.2 Impact on work-life balance - households and income

**Table 6.2.1 Responses to the question, what overall impact did lockdown have on your work-life balance?**

	% Strongly negative	% Negative	% Neutral	% Positive	% Strongly positive
<b>Less than £20,000</b>	14	25	38	20	3
<b>£20,000 - £39,999</b>	11	23	35	24	7
<b>£40,000 - £59,999</b>	9	20	29	28	15
<b>£60,000 - £79,999</b>	7	22	23	31	17
<b>£80,000 - £99,999</b>	12	19	21	31	17
<b>£100,000 or more</b>	9	22	19	32	17

**Figure 6.2.1 Responses to the question, what overall impact did lockdown have on your work-life balance?**



Respondents that opted to complete the full survey (3,117 people) were asked the question, “What overall impact did lockdown have on the following factors of your life?” The response for the impact on the work-life balance of those who were employed or self-employed and provided an answer other than “prefer not to say” (1,769 respondents) are shown in [Table 6.2.1](#) and [Figure 6.2.1](#).

There was a very large influence of overall household income upon work-life balance, with a strong correlation between higher household income and positive work life balance ([Figure 6.2.1](#)). Having an outside space at home also seemed to impact on respondents’ work life balance, for those with access to their own private garden or patio there was a slightly higher proportion of positive responses and fewer negative in comparison to those with either shared access or those without access.

This is also reflected in the housing situation of respondents (which correlates with income). For those purchasing their own house with a mortgage or owning it outright, close to half of respondents indicated a positive work-life balance. For those living in private rental or with parents (minimal rental), amalgamated responses were neutral with a similar number of positive and negative (although notably still at least a third in each category). The most negatively impacted with regards to work life balance by housing tenure were those renting from the States of Guernsey or with partial ownership of property (part rental, part owned) with 45-46% indicating a negative or strongly negative impact of lockdown on work-life balance.

## 6.3 Impact on work-life balance - positive reasons

Respondents that provided a free text answer for the impact on professional learning and/or development or work life balance have had the positive and negative responses amalgamated below. Where there are patterns with regard to experience by sector it has been noted. It was evident from the responses that pre-planning and preparation of businesses (particularly those where remote working was possible) was a contributing factor to the overall experience of the staff and also an acknowledgment by employers that flexibility was key in providing continuity where possible.

The positive impacts of working from home (for those that could) and not commuting from home to the work place (including school/nursery drop off), meant that some respondents had more time to spend with their family or friends and also more time for relaxation. There was an appreciation where flexible working was available that meant they could allocate time to work that suited their life and requirements rather than being constrained by set hours, some mentioned less need for childcare.

Enforced limits to exercise time meant that many made the most of the time, which would otherwise, under normal circumstances, not be prioritised. There was also opportunity to undertake household chores or cooking. More time at home also meant that some respondents said they had time to participate in hobbies or take up new ones.

In some cases the extra free time was due to a lack of work or loss of employment, and although this was acknowledged as stressful (as it obviously coincided with reduced income) some respondents indicated that it had caused them to re-evaluate their priorities and appreciate a slower pace of life (where this could be afforded).

For some respondents, working from home was quieter and made them more productive. They had time to take proper breaks/lunch breaks and found that less pressure to attend meetings and these going on-line were a more efficient use of time. The reduced pressure to travel for business and participate in networking events and functions were also acknowledged as having a positive impact on home life and pace of life.

It was found that due to the unusual situation, and everyone going through the same experience, although team meetings were carried out on-line, team spirit was improved.

In addition, there were noticeable comments on the reduced pressures from the above expectations from businesses, working was less stressful for some and reduced their anxiety and improved their mental health.

## 6.4 Impact on work-life balance - negative reasons

The negative aspects of lockdown on some respondents are almost opposite to those stating the positive. The most frequent negative responses received were far longer working hours and a lack of separation between work and home life. The constant presence of the work station in the home (in many cases working in the kitchen/lounge/dining room) meant that it was more difficult to switch off from work and relax properly, resulting in exhaustion. For some, having a shared environment with other members of the household having to work or study in the same place led to a lack of privacy and more frequent distractions, whether from family members or due to a lack of self-discipline. As some respondents had longer hours or were required outside of "normal working" hours this eroded their leisure and family time.

There were some respondents who were living a more solitary home life. A lack of access to the office and colleagues on a face to face basis and working in an alternative environment resulted in feelings of isolation and negative mental health.

The increased pressure for those with children to undertake home schooling and still meet work expectations from employers was particularly mentioned, many reported working irregular hours or "tag teaming" with partners to cover childcare and schooling to maintain employment over the lockdown period. These workers reported either working irregular hours – very early mornings or late into the evening to make up time.

Equipment failure and connectivity issues or frustration with not being able to access everything necessary for work caused problems. Remote management of staff over an extended period of time was also difficult for some. Online meetings or messages could result in miscommunication and then wasted time, which would have been avoided had there been more face to face supervision.

Many of the aspects mentioned above had a negative impact on mental health but the most negative comments were associated with the stress or anxiety of reduced finances due to reduced work or redundancy. There were repeated indications of financial issues due to reliance on furlough funding. People who had a key worker in the family and had child care needs were particularly more negative.

With regards to the negative impacts by sector the following in particular were noted:

- Responses of workers in wholesale and retail in particular were negative, many indicating longer hours, taking on additional jobs, and having to constantly adapt to changing business issues.
- Lost employment – relevant to Hospitality in particular, but there were losses across the spectrum including Finance and Agriculture/horticulture/fishing and quarrying and at all indicated household gross incomes.
- Respondents who were partners of key/critical/essential workers (some with longer hours) often commented on the increased pressure on them both at home
- Information and communications – long hours, stress of clients, no defined hours, connection problems – both with regards to their own home working environment and also having to deal with their customers or colleagues' issues.
- Finance - long hours, work separation, more hours from home, home schooling pressures, difficulty with remote management of staff performance, face to face contact missing.

## 6.5 Impact on professional learning and development

**Table 6.5.1 Responses to the question, what overall impact has lockdown had on your professional learning and development?**

	% Strongly negative	% Negative	% Neutral	% Positive	% Strongly positive
<b>Employed</b>	4	19	54	18	5
<b>Self-employed</b>	7	12	59	20	2
<b>Not employed, but seeking employment</b>	6	6	82	6	0

Respondents that opted to complete the full survey (3,117 people) were asked the question, “What overall impact did lockdown have on the following factors of your life?” The responses of those that were employed, self-employed or not employed and seeking work are shown in **Table 6.5.1**.

There was an overall neutral effect on those employed and self-employed, with similar equal proportions indicating negative or positive impacts. However, almost a quarter of those employed and a fifth of self-employed thought lockdown had a negative impact on their professional learning and development.

Sectors indicating a more positive impact were; Information and communication, Education, Human health, social and charitable work activities, Wholesale, retail and repairs, Construction and Professional business services. The most negative impacts appeared to be felt in Transport and storage, Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying, Manufacturing, and Arts, entertainment and recreation. Some of these respondents indicated “on the job “ training which had been stifled by not being able to operate in their usual place of work.

Respondents indicating a household income of less than £20,000 had the least negative impact on their professional learning and development, but almost all other income brackets had negative indication of between a quarter and a fifth of respondents who were in work at the beginning of lockdown.

Survey respondents with a household income of £20,000-£39,999 were the most strongly impacted overall by lockdown with regards to professional learning and development with the greatest proportions of respondents affected strongly in both positive and negative directions.

## 6.6 Impact on education or training choices

Responses from those in full time education to the question, “Has lockdown caused you to re-evaluate or change your education or training choices in any of the following ways?” are summarised below.

The most frequent indication was that they had either finished their course earlier than planned or they were continuing in full-time education for longer than previously planned. Just under a tenth of respondents in full time education had changed the courses they had started or planned to start.

For those that had left their course earlier than planned, there were comments received on the tough mental impact and the increased stress of the situation and how this had affected the individuals.

The most frequent reasons given for any changes in the respondents’ decision on education were as follows (in descending order):

- The courses were now available online
- They had been given more time to complete the course/study
- The course had been cancelled / postponed due to travel restrictions

The effect of lockdown on the choices made by those in full time education or training was analysed, although, since there were only 46 responses no quantitative data from that analysis is included in this report. A third of those in full time education were in the 16-19 age group, over half in 20-24 age group and 15% were older than 25 years. A sixth of respondents in full time education or training had a long term health condition.

More information on this group is included in the Policy letter regarding Improving Living Standards [https://gov.gg/article/176562/ Improving-Living-Standards](https://gov.gg/article/176562/Improving-Living-Standards).



## 7.1 Life satisfaction

**Table 7.1.1 Scored responses to the question: Please indicate where you feel you (will) stand on the ladder (1 = worst possible life, 8 = best possible life)**

	Today	5 years time	Difference in score
Employed	5.33	6.22	0.89
Self-employed	5.60	6.06	0.46
Not employed, but seeking employment	5.93	6.49	0.56
In full time education or training	4.88	6.19	1.31
All others	5.76	5.83	0.07

Respondents that opted to complete the full survey (3,117 people) were asked the question, “Please indicate where you feel you stand on the ladder today by selecting one of the below?”. They were also asked the same regarding five years in the future. The responses of all respondents who provided answers other than “prefer not to say” are indicated in **Table 7.1.1**. This is to enable context and comparison with responses of those that were employed, self-employed, not employed but seeking work or in full time education or training.

Those not employed but seeking work reported the highest scores followed by the self-employed and then the employed. Those in full time education or training reported the lowest scores.

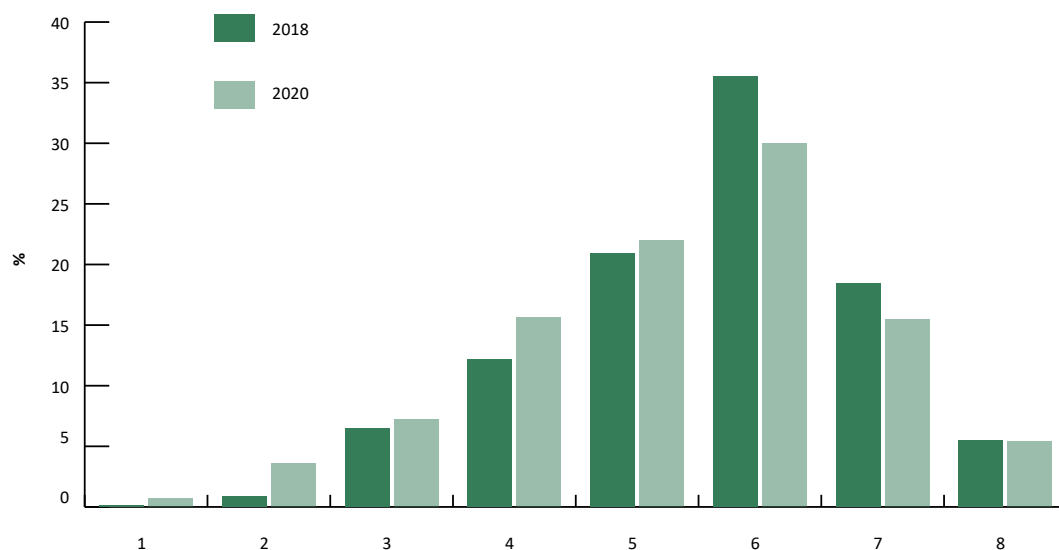
All groups thought that their life satisfaction would improve over the five years from the time of survey.

For those that were currently feeling very negative with regards to work life balance, there was a correlation with regards to their life satisfaction score (scoring 4.64 in comparison to those strongly positive at 5.76). However, the most negative with regards to current work life balance reported anticipating the greatest improvement over the next five years and indicated greater hope for the future.

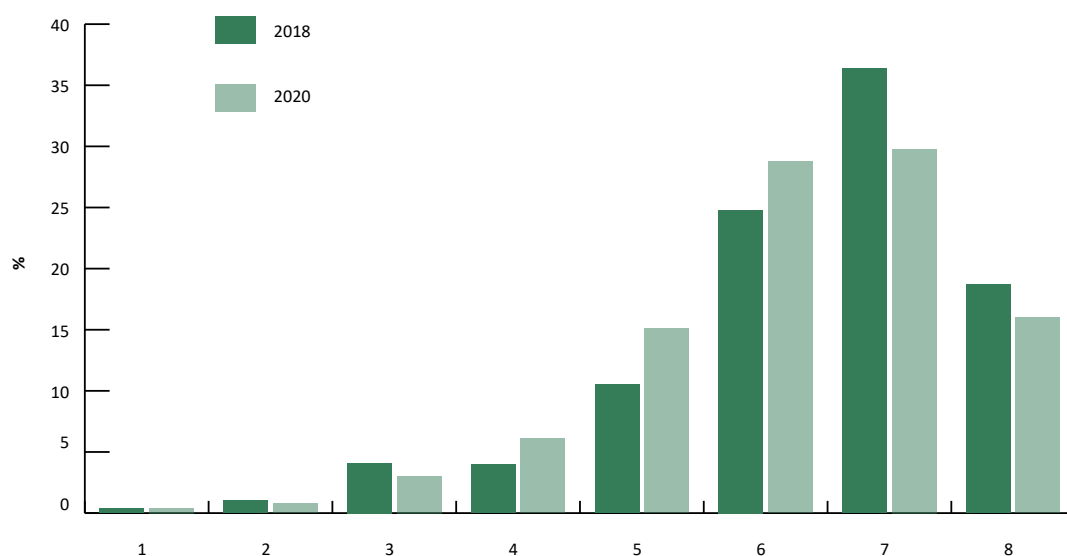
There was very little difference between critical and non-critical workers. Critical workers had a mean average of 5.41 and non-critical had 5.35. This similar response also holds true for views on the future (5 years time) with very little difference between the critical (mean score of 6.17) and non-critical (score of 6.22) workers on ranking of best possible life: worst possible life.

## 7.1 Life satisfaction

**Figure 7.1.1 2018 and 2020 Responses to the question: Please indicate where you feel you stand on the ladder today (1 = worst possible life, 8 = best possible life)**



**Figure 7.1.2 2018 and 2020 Responses to the question: Please indicate where you feel you will stand on the ladder in five years (1 = worst possible life, 8 = best possible life)**



If the responses for the employed, self employed, unemployed but seeking work and those in full time education or training are compared with the equivalent results from the Guernsey and Alderney Wellbeing Survey 2018, a downward shift can be seen. As noted in the preliminary findings, there is a proclivity for certain groups of the population to rate their life satisfaction as lower on the ladder, and the patterns were similar to that found in the 2018 Wellbeing Survey.

This effect is seen in the scores for life satisfaction today and also repeated with regards to future expectations of life satisfaction in five years time.

It is worth noting that this snapshot of people's thoughts was taken between 22nd June and 30th July 2020, with the majority completing the survey during June. These questions will be repeated again at a later date.

## 7.2 Wellbeing

**Table 7.2.1 Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (SWEBMWBS) Mean Score**

	2020	2018
Employed	22.24	22.30
Self-employed	22.77	24.34
Not employed, but seeking employment	23.72	22.12
In full time education or training	21.60	20.26
All others	22.88	23.25

Respondents were asked to select an option (none of the time, rarely, some of the time, often and all of the time) against the following statements that best described their experience over the previous two weeks:

- I've been feeling optimistic about the future
- I've been feeling useful
- I've been feeling relaxed
- I've been dealing with problems well
- I've been thinking clearly
- I've been feeling close to other people
- I've been able to make up my own mind about things

The responses are used to calculate an overall mental well-being score according to the Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (SWEBMWBS). Of those that provided an answer other than "prefer not to say" (2,744 respondents) the responses are indicated in **Table 7.2.1**. The average score across other economic statuses is presented alongside those that were employed, self-employed, unemployed but seeking work or in full time education or training for context and comparison.

Self-employed respondents scored higher (22.77) than employed (22.34), but the scores were significantly down for the self-employed (-1.57) in comparison to the results for the last Guernsey Health and Well Being Survey in 2018 (<https://gov.gg/wellbeingsurveys>). The scores of those in employment remained broadly similar since 2018 (a decrease of 0.06). The most positive scores were reported by those not in employment but seeking work at 23.72, this was an increase of 1.6 on 2018 results. The most negative scores were reported by those in full time education or training and this had also been the case in 2018.

There was a distinct separation between critical and non-critical workers on how useful they felt; with 58% of critical workers indicating 'often' or 'all of the time', in comparison to 43% of non-critical workers. There were also fewer critical workers (11%) indicating either 'rarely' or 'none of the time' with regards to this statement in comparison to 18% of non-critical workers.

Self-employed respondents more frequently indicated 'often' or 'all of the time' on statements that involved clarity of mind, decision making and dealing with problems than employed respondents. This was also reflected in their feelings of usefulness and feeling more relaxed. The statements where the frequency was greater for 'none of the time' or 'rarely' for self-employed as opposed to employed were in relation to feeling close to other people and optimism for the future.

## 8.1 Methodology

The Community Survey was commissioned as part of a research project aimed at understanding how the wellbeing of the community has been impacted by the global coronavirus pandemic and the measures put in place in the Bailiwick to control the spread of the virus locally. It was undertaken in-house with costs kept to a bare minimum (with £10,000 spent on analysis, translation, advertising and printing). Data collected via this survey is intended to be combined with data from a wide range of States' sources and research undertaken by other organisations in order to understand the full picture.

The Survey was launched on 22nd June and closed on 30th July 2020. The questionnaire was made available online (in English, Latvian, Polish and Portuguese) and also on paper. Participation was voluntary but encouraged via media releases and briefings, on social media, via a fieldworker in town and the bridge and by email to those that had registered with the Community Monitoring Tool and the States' notification system [mynotifications.gov.gg](https://mynotifications.gov.gg). At the time of writing this report, 3,648 people had completed and returned the survey, which equates to 7% of the population of the Bailiwick aged 16 or over.

An alternative (easy read) survey was issued on the same day to Adult Disability Service users and was also made available on the website and promoted by the States Disability Officer. 51 people completed that survey. PDF copies of both survey questionnaires are available from [gov.gg/communitysurvey](https://gov.gg/communitysurvey).

Respondents were not asked for any information that would personally identify them and were able to answer as many or few questions as they wished. There was an option to skip the more detailed questions and 295 respondents selected that option. Results are presented as percentages of those that didn't skip the question and provided a response other than "prefer not to say". Some questions were only applicable to some of the respondents (identifiable via responses to earlier questions); the results of these questions are presented as percentages of respondents to whom the question applied and are described as such in the report. As a result, the lowest statistical confidence interval for figures presented in this report is plus or minus 2.5% at a confidence level of 95%. Questions that had 2,300 or more respondents have a confidence interval of 2%. However, these confidence figures should be read in the context of the information above regarding the raw nature of the data used.

The profile of respondents did not match the demographic profile of the population of the Bailiwick, but weightings have been applied (relating to age, gender and household income, as described on the next page) to statistically adjust for this and ensure the quantitative results provided in this report are representative. All the results in this report are based on the weighted data.

## 8.1 Methodology

The profile of respondents was compared with Bailiwick population demographics in terms of age, gender, economic status, household income, household composition and housing tenure. It was apparent that the raw profile of respondents was not representative, but a good match was achieved after weighting by age and gender and, subsequently, household income. The effect on the age and gender profile is shown below in **Tables 8.1.1, 8.1.2 and 8.1.3** (“other” includes those that left the question blank, selected “prefer not to say”, “non-binary” or “prefer to self-describe”).

**Table 8.1.1 Bailiwick population age and gender**

	% female	% male
15 to 19	3	3
20 to 24	3	3
25 to 29	4	4
30 to 34	4	4
35 to 39	4	4
40 to 44	4	3
45 to 49	4	4
50 to 54	5	4
55 to 59	5	4
60 to 64	4	4
65 to 69	3	3
70 to 74	3	3
75 and over	6	5
None	0	0
Total	51	49

**Table 8.1.2 Unweighted survey respondents age and gender**

	% other	% female	% male
15 to 19	<1	1	0
20 to 24	<1	2	1
25 to 29	<1	4	1
30 to 34	<1	5	1
35 to 39	<1	6	2
40 to 44	<1	7	3
45 to 49	<1	8	3
50 to 54	<1	9	3
55 to 59	<1	8	3
60 to 64	<1	8	4
65 to 69	<1	5	3
70 to 74	<1	5	2
75 and over	<1	3	2
None	1	1	1
Total	2	69	29

**Table 8.1.3 Weighted survey respondents age and gender**

	% other	% female	% male
15 to 19	<1	3	3
20 to 24	<1	3	3
25 to 29	<1	3	4
30 to 34	<1	4	4
35 to 39	<1	4	4
40 to 44	<1	4	3
45 to 49	<1	4	4
50 to 54	<1	4	4
55 to 59	<1	5	4
60 to 64	<1	4	4
65 to 69	<1	3	3
70 to 74	<1	3	3
75 and over	<1	6	4
None	<1	1	1
Total	1	51	48

## 9.1 Contact details

If you would like any further information on the Community Monitoring Survey 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)