

# Bailiwick of Guernsey 2021 Community Survey Report

**Issue date** 10th January 2022

This report contains the findings from the survey that was undertaken between September and October 2021 to understand how the wellbeing and household circumstances of our community have changed since 2019, before the coronavirus pandemic. Respondents included those from the islands of Guernsey, Alderney and Sark.



States of Guernsey  
Data and Analysis

## Contents

1.1	Introduction	3
1.2	Headlines	4
2.1	Life satisfaction	5
3.1	Health and wellbeing	11
4.1	Work situation	22
5.1	Home alterations	27
6.1	Household income	28
7.1	Expenditure	33
8.1	Connectivity and travel	61
9.1	Additional comments	74
10.1	Adult disability services	75
11.1	Methodology	76
12.1	Contact details	77

## 1.1 Introduction

This report contains the results of the 2021 Community Survey. It focuses on the experience of households during 2021 with regards to health and wellbeing, finances, working habits, shopping patterns and travel expectations for the future. The survey was launched on the 3rd September 2021 and closed on 14th October 2021. It repeated some of the questions asked in 2020 and sought to identify what had changed for islanders during the pandemic. It included a section on expenditure patterns, primarily to be used to update the results of the 2018/2019 household expenditure survey, which are used to update the weights in the Retail Price Indices.

The Community Survey was made available online and also on paper. An alternative (easy read) version was issued to Adult Disability Service users and was also made available on the website and promoted by the States Disability Officer.

In total, 1,519 people completed one of the surveys, which equates to just under 3% 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 throughout 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 as 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 5% at a confidence level of 95%. Questions that had 1,300 or more respondents have a confidence interval of 3%.

All the data presented in this report is sourced from the 2021 Community Survey, and comparisons are made with the 2020 Community Survey and 2018 Wellbeing Survey where applicable. Please note that some of the numbers presented may not appear to total to 100% due to rounding or where more than one option for a particular question has been selected.

## 1.2 Headlines

- The mean life satisfaction score (with 1 being the worst possible life and 8 being the best possible life) at the time of the survey was 5.7 in 2018, 5.5 in 2020 and 5.3 in 2021.
- The mean life satisfaction score respondents expected to have in five years time was 6.2 in 2018, 5.8 in 2020 and 5.6 in 2021.
- Across all the factors of wellbeing, 50% or more of the population reported this being the same, better or much better than in 2019. The most negatively impacted factor was anxiety and/or stress levels, which 50% of respondents reported had become much worse or worse than in 2019.
- 43% of employed and self-employed respondents reported they spent a bigger portion of time working from home and 9% spent a smaller portion of time working from home. 48% said they spent about the same portion of time working from home.
- Since 2019, 41% of respondents had made alterations to their home, 11% of respondents had moved to a bigger home, 2% of respondents had made a structural extension of their home and less than 1% had moved to a smaller home. 45% of respondents reported that they had not looked into or made any alterations to their home.
- 17% of respondents reported that their income in 2021 was more than 10% lower than in 2019 compared with 9% saying it was more than 10% higher. 13% said it was 1 to 10% lower compared with 23% who said it was 1 to 10% higher. 38% said it was about the same.
- 54% of those with an income in 2021 of less than £20,000 reported this was more than 1% lower than in 2019. By contrast, 21% of those with an income in 2021 of £100,000 or more reported their household income was more than 1% lower than in 2019.
- In these areas, a higher proportion of people expect to spend more money in 2022 (compared with before 2020) than expect to spend less: food and non-alcoholic drinks consumed at home, air and sea fares to and from destinations outside the Channel Islands, motor vehicle ownership, maintenance and fuel, insurance premiums, clothing and footwear, DIY and contracted out home improvements, furniture and soft furnishings and school, college and university education.
- In these areas, a higher proportion of people expect to spend less money in 2022 (compared with before 2020) than expect to spend more: food and non-alcoholic drinks consumed not at home, alcoholic drinks consumed at home and not at home, recreation, entertainment, games, sport and culture, hotels and other overnight accommodation within and outside the Channel Islands, package holidays, bus, taxi, air and sea fares within the Channel Islands and tobacco and e-cigarettes/vapes.
- 54% of respondents said the amount of shopping they do online has increased (since 2019) and the amount of shopping they do by visiting Bailiwick shops has decreased.
- 46% of respondents agreed with the statement, "Going into shops in the Bailiwick increases my risk of contracting COVID-19"
- Fewer respondents (25%) plan to spend more time away from their Island of residence than less time away (45%) in 2022 compared with before 2020. Other islands within the Bailiwick of Guernsey was the only place more respondents said they were "likely to visit more often" than "likely to visit less often" in 2022 and beyond than before 2020.

## 2.1 Life satisfaction today (2018, 2020 and 2021 comparisons)

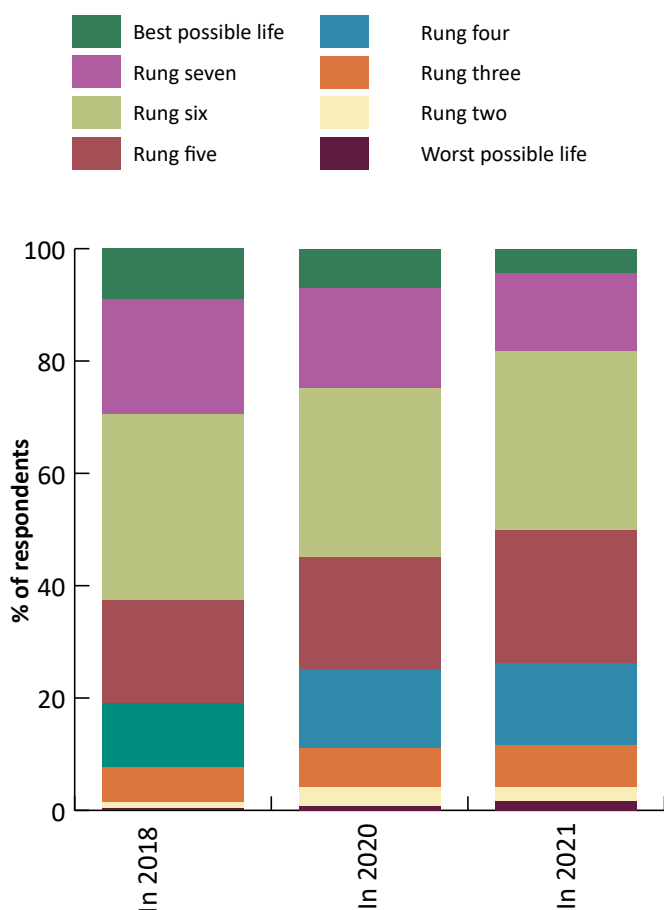
**Table 2.1.1 Life satisfaction ladder today**

	% bottom rung - worst possible life	% rung two	% rung three	% rung four	% rung five	% rung six	% rung seven	% top rung - best possible life
In 2018	<1	1	6	11	18	33	20	9
In 2020	1	3	7	14	20	30	18	7
In 2021	2	3	7	15	24	32	14	4

Respondents were asked to indicate where they felt they stood today on a ladder used to represent life satisfaction, with the bottom rung representing the worst possible life and the top rung representing the best possible life. 1,273 respondents answered this question. This question had also been asked during the 2018 Wellbeing Survey and the 2020 Community Survey. The results of the three surveys are presented in this section of this report.

As shown in **Table 2.1.1** and **Figure 2.1.1**, the proportion of respondents that put themselves on one of the top three rungs has shown a continuous decline from 63% in 2018, to 55% in 2020, to 50% in 2021. There were corresponding increases in the proportions that put themselves on lower rungs. The mean score was 5.7 in 2018, 5.5 in 2020 and 5.3 in 2021. Reasons cited are included on **page 10** and additional analysis on **page 6**.

**Figure 2.1.1 Life satisfaction ladder today**

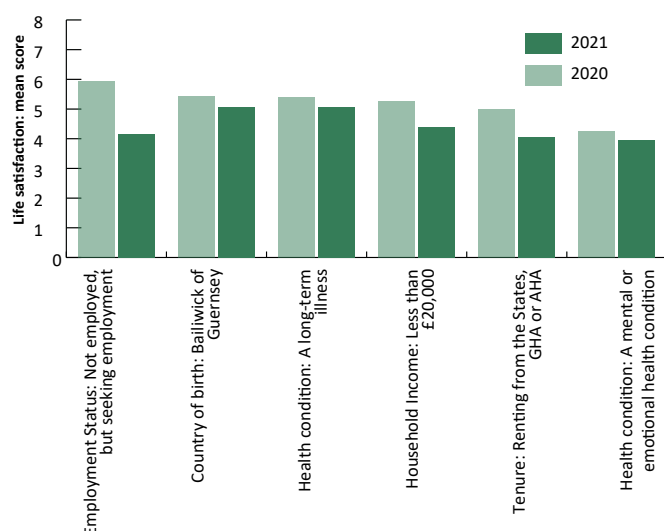


It is worth noting that this snapshot of people's thoughts was taken between the 3rd September and the 14th October 2021, with the majority of respondents completing the survey during September.

Certain groups of the population commonly tend to rate their life satisfaction lower on the ladder and these patterns were seen in 2021 (as they had been in 2018 and 2020). Those with children aged under 16, a physical disability, a long-term illness or particularly those with a mental or emotional health condition tend to report lower life satisfaction, as shown in **Figure 2.1.2** on the next page. Any other significant differences in life satisfaction between subgroups of the population are highlighted on **page 7**.

## 2.1 Life satisfaction today (2020 and 2021 comparisons)

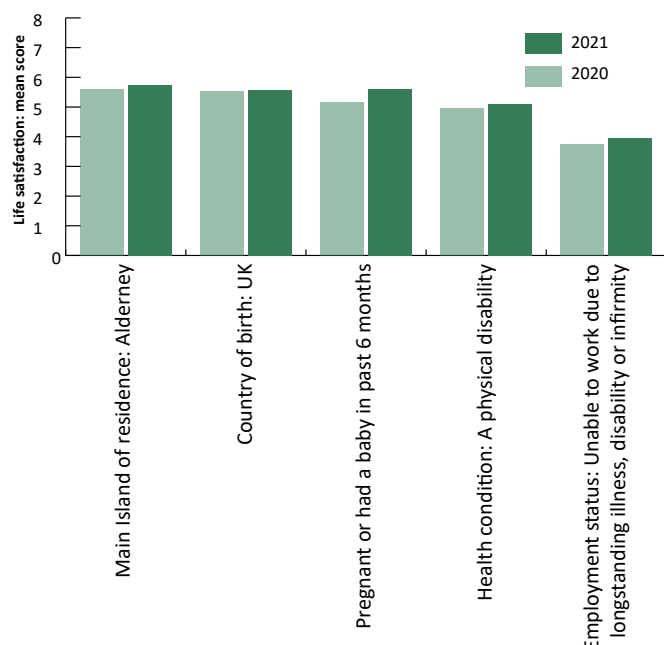
**Figure 2.1.2 Life satisfaction today: mean scores for groups which have seen the largest decrease in mean score, compared with 2020**



In order to understand why the mean score for life satisfaction has changed between 2020 and 2021, detailed analysis has been undertaken for subgroups of the survey population. **Figure 2.1.2** shows those groups of the survey population that have seen the largest decrease in the mean score for life satisfaction between 2020 and 2021.

The largest decrease in mean score was for those respondents who were not employed, but seeking employment. In 2020 the mean score for those not employed, but seeking employment was 5.9, compared with 4.2 in 2021, albeit the number of people in this group is small. The second largest decline in mean scores were respondents renting from the States, GHA or AHA; mean scores for this group were 5.0 in 2020 and 4.1 in 2021. Those with a mental or emotional health condition had one of the lowest mean scores of all the subgroups in both the 2020 and 2021 community surveys, although notably in 2021 the score has declined, from 4.3 in 2020 to 4.0 in 2021.

**Figure 2.1.3 Life satisfaction today: mean scores for groups which have seen an increase in mean score, compared with 2020**



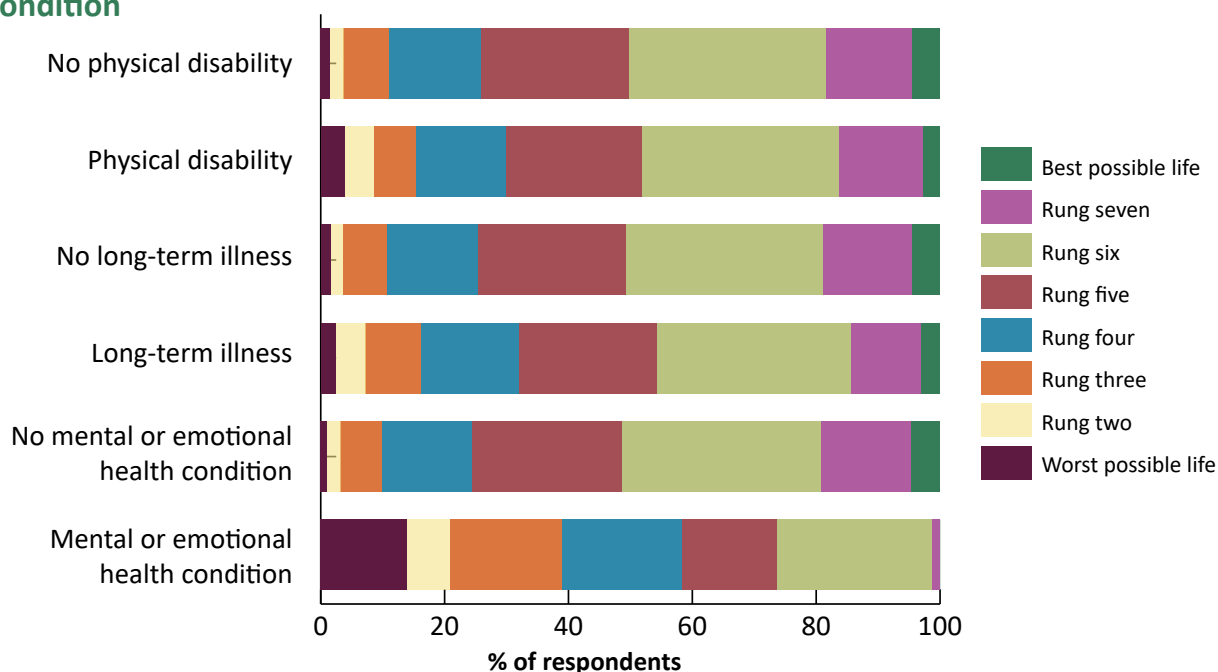
**Figure 2.1.3** shows those groups of the survey population that have seen an increase in the mean score for life satisfaction between 2020 and 2021.

The largest increase in mean score was for those respondents who are either pregnant or have had a baby in the past six months. In 2020 the mean score for those who were pregnant or had a baby in past six months was 5.2, compared with 5.6 in 2021, albeit the number of people in this group is small.

The second largest increase in mean scores were respondents unable to work due to longstanding illness, disability or infirmity; mean scores for this group were the lowest of all the subgroups in 2020 at 3.8, but have increased slightly to 4.0 in 2021.

## 2.1 Life satisfaction today

**Figure 2.1.4 Life satisfaction today: comparison of those with and without disability or health condition**



Respondents with health conditions are more likely to report lower life satisfaction than those without; 15% of those with a physical disability, 16% of those with a long-term illness and 39% of those with a mental or emotional health condition felt that they stood on the bottom three rungs of the life ladder during 2021, as seen in **Figure 2.1.4**. For comparison, the overall figures can be found in **Table 2.1.1** and **Figure 2.1.1**.

There is commonly considerable variation in life satisfaction when considered by age group. Respondents in younger age groups are least likely to report they have the best possible life. In 2021, 2% of respondents aged under 19 years felt they were on one of the top two rungs of the ladder. With an increase in age, the proportion reporting that they stood on the top two rungs of the ladder also increases, peaking for those aged between 70 and 74 years, where a third reported that they were on the top two rungs of the ladder.

Those born in the Bailiwick of Guernsey tended to report lower life satisfaction than those born elsewhere; 14% of those born in the Bailiwick reported themselves as being on the bottom three rungs of the ladder.

By work situation, 41% of those unable to work and 37% of those not employed but seeking employment reported themselves as being on the bottom three rungs of the ladder, a higher much proportion than those with different work situations.

34% of those with household incomes under £20,000 put themselves on the top three rungs of the ladder; this figure increases with income up to 66% of those with household incomes over £100,000.

Households without children recorded higher levels of life satisfaction than those with; 21% of those without children felt they were on the top two rungs of the life ladder, compared with 10% of those with children.

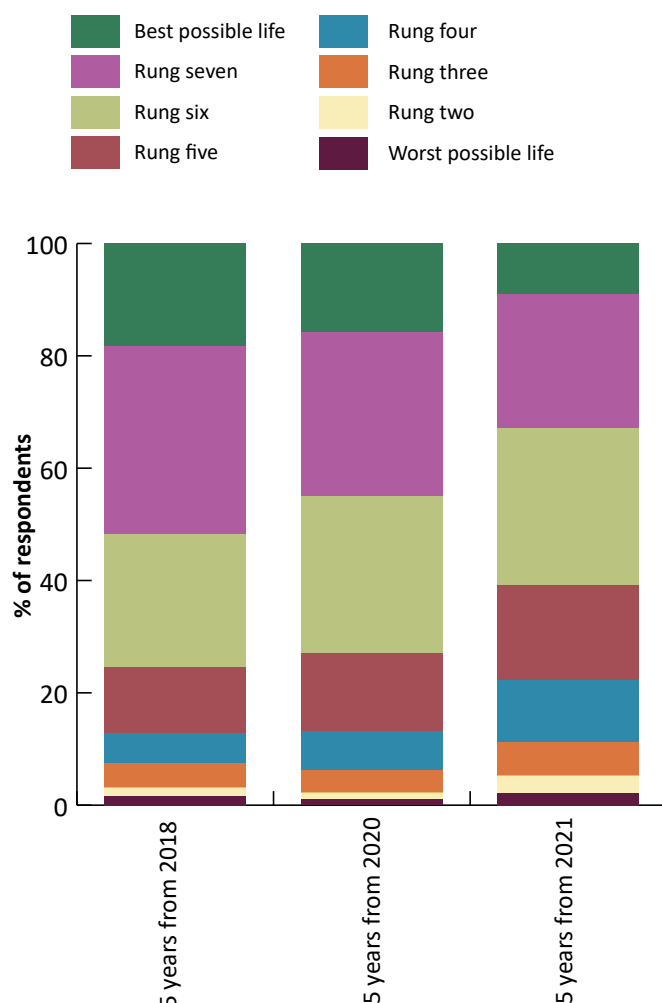
## 2.2 Expected life satisfaction five years from now (2018, 2020, 2021 comparisons)

**Table 2.2.1 Life satisfaction ladder five years from now**

	% bottom rung - worst possible life	% rung two	% rung three	% rung four	% rung five	% rung six	% rung seven	% top rung - best possible life
In 2018	2	1	4	5	12	24	33	18
In 2020	1	1	4	7	14	28	29	16
In 2021	2	3	6	11	17	28	24	9

Respondents were asked to indicate where they felt they would stand five years from now on a ladder used to represent life satisfaction, with the bottom rung representing the worst possible life and the top rung representing the best possible life, 1,262 answered this question.

**Figure 2.2.1 Life satisfaction ladder five years from now**



The same question had also been asked during the 2018 Wellbeing Survey and the 2020 Community Survey. The results of these previous surveys are presented in this section of this report.

As shown in [Table 2.2.1](#) and [Figure 2.2.1](#), the proportion of people that felt they would be on one of the top two rungs has seen a general decline since 2018, from 52% in 2018 to 45% in 2020 to 33% in 2021. There were corresponding increases in the proportions that felt they would be on the fourth, fifth and sixth rungs, and a slight increase in the proportion that felt they would be on one of the bottom three rungs in 2021, compared with the previous surveys. The mean score was 6.2 in 2018, 5.8 in 2020 and 5.6 in 2021. Reasons cited are included on [page 10](#).

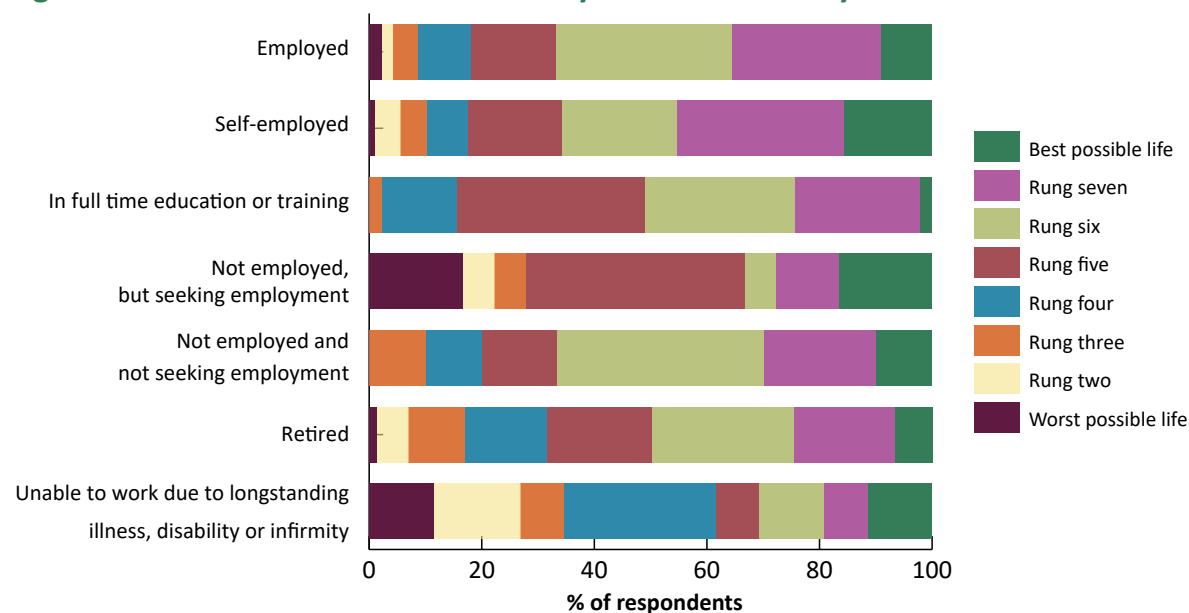
It is common for a higher proportion of younger people to expect their life satisfaction to be higher in five years time and for a lower proportion of older people to expect their life satisfaction to be lower in five years time. These patterns were seen in 2018 and 2020, yet in 2021 expected life satisfaction saw little variation with age, with the exception of those aged 75 years and above, who felt their expected life satisfaction to be lower than other age groups.

Any other significant differences in expected life satisfaction between subgroups of the population are presented on the next page.



## 2.2 Expected life satisfaction five years from now

**Figure 2.2.2 Life satisfaction ladder five years from now: by work situation**



As shown in **Figure 2.2.2**, by work situation, those unable to work and those not employed but seeking employment were most likely to expect low life satisfaction five years from now. 35% of those unable to work due to longstanding illness, disability or infirmity and 28% of respondents not employed but seeking employment expected themselves to be on the bottom three rungs of the life ladder five years from now, compared with just 2% of those in full time education or training. For comparison, the overall figures can be found in **Table 2.2.1** and **Figure 2.2.1**.

Those with health conditions are less likely to report they have expectations for the best possible life five years from now. 13% of respondents with a physical disability expected they would be on one of the top two rungs of the ladder in 5 years time. 14% of respondents reporting a mental or emotional health condition and 23% of those with a long-term illness expected they would be on one of the top two rungs of the ladder in five years time.

Another subgroup where the difference was significant are those with an expected household income of below £20,000 in 2021. 29% of respondents in this household income group expected they would be on one of the bottom three rungs of the ladder in five years time, compared with 5% of respondents with an income of £100,000 or more.

By tenure, households who rent their property from the States of Guernsey or Alderney or Guernsey Housing Associations were more likely to expect lower life satisfaction five years from now. 27% of those renting from the States of Guernsey or Alderney or Guernsey Housing Associations expect themselves to be on the bottom three rungs of the life ladder five years from now, compared with 9% of respondents living in a property with a mortgage.

## 2.3 Life satisfaction today compared with expectation five years from now

Respondents were given space to expand on their answers to the two life satisfaction ladder questions if they wished. The common themes from comments provided have been summarised below, grouped based on whether the person put themselves on the top half of the ladder today compared with the bottom half and how the respondent saw themselves moving along the ladder in five years time.

### Those on the top half of the ladder:

- Are content with current life and have an optimistic outlook
- Feel fortunate to live in the Bailiwick, have plenty of friends and family nearby, and value the community spirit in the Bailiwick
- Have some areas that concern them; the cost of living and, in particular, housing in the Bailiwick, fear any future travel restrictions that might separate them from their families again and make travel on and off island difficult

### Those on the bottom half of the ladder:

- Are struggling with finances or cost of living / housing costs (purchase and rental prices)
- Lack trust in the States of Guernsey decision making and disagree with their approach, including the approach taken to those who are not vaccinated
- Have concerns that the global situation is getting worse not better, finding the ongoing situation stressful and draining
- Have physical or mental health conditions and frustrations about the delay in treatment and operation waiting times
- Perceive a lack of social care, support for carers and response by government to an ageing population
- Have feelings of uncertainty and/or trapped
- Are frustrated by continued travel restrictions, isolation rules and decreased connectivity, making it difficult to see family and friends and take holidays overseas

### Those that see themselves moving up the ladder:

- Are taking personal responsibility for their own lives and wellbeing
- Have a positive outlook/optimism e.g. "things can only get better"
- Are looking forward to: seeing friends/family, retirement, travel and holidays, having a baby, having more control/certainty with more predictable travel regulations, regular immunisation, being able to do more, a return to normality, reduced anxiety
- Are hoping to: find a better house, improve finances, find a different job, enjoy better health, reduce working hours, expand family
- Some plan to move away from the Bailiwick, with cost of living and being nearer family key drivers

### Those that see themselves staying at the same rung on the ladder:

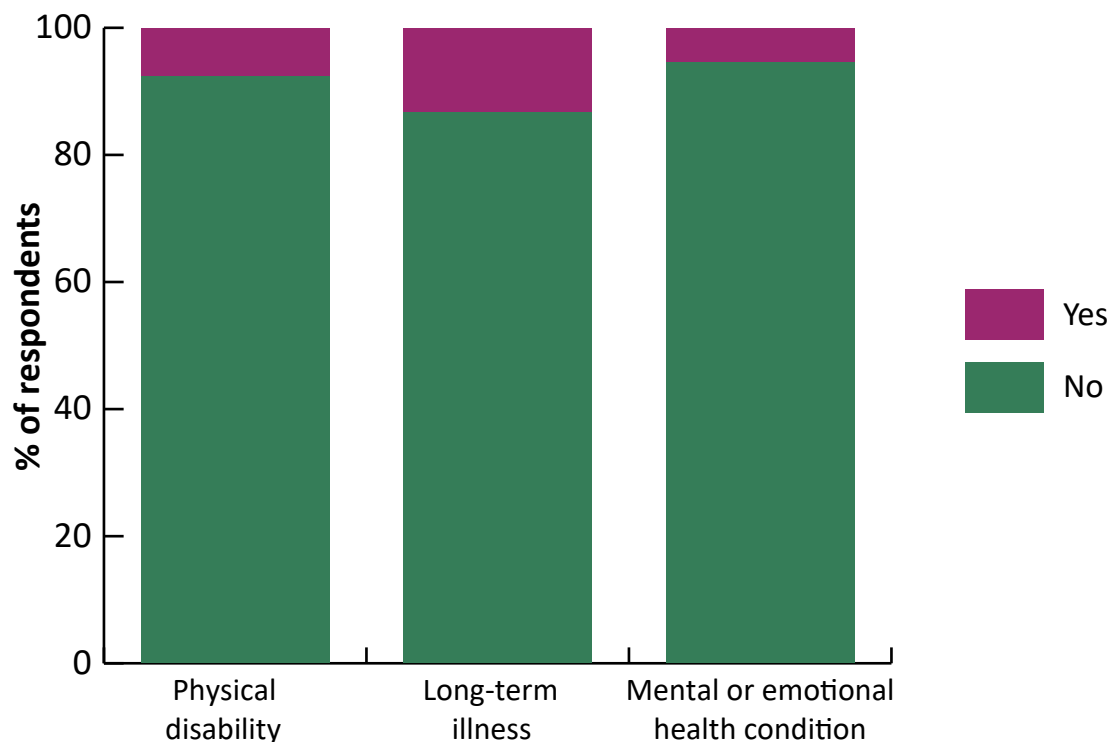
- Are uncertain or worried about what the future holds
- Can't see the current situation improving or changing
- Perceive that high cost of living and housing and COVID-19 regulations will persist

### Those that see themselves moving down the ladder:

- Are worried about or expecting: ageing, deteriorating health (of self and/or family), dying, worse finances (including pensions), increased living costs (tax, social insurance, travel, housing etc), continued global travel restrictions due to COVID-19, reduced job security, climate change

### 3.1 Health and wellbeing - prevalence of disability and/or health condition

**Figure 3.1.1 Responses to the question, do you have any longstanding illness, disability or infirmity? (by longstanding illness, we mean any condition that has lasted (or is expected to last) at least 12 months)**

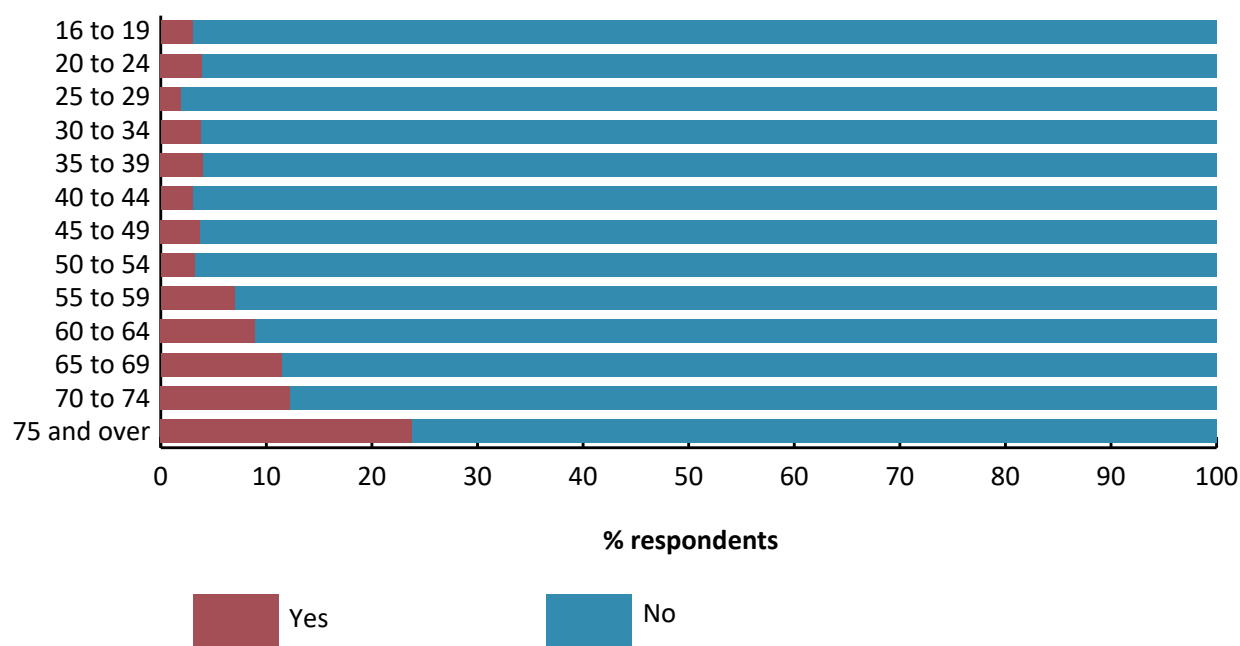


All respondents were asked if they had any longstanding illness, disability or infirmity. 1,425 people answered this question. They could select one or more of the following options: a physical disability; a long-term illness; a mental or emotional health condition; or 'other'. 23% of respondents indicated that they had a condition included within this description. This proportion was very similar to the 2020 Community Survey response to the same question (24%).

When determined by type of long-term condition, 8% of all respondents reported having a physical disability, 13% a long term illness and 5% a mental or emotional health condition, as shown in **Figure 3.1.1**. Please note that differences observed if you compare 2020 and 2021 are likely to reflect differences in the profile of respondents and are not intended to indicate a trend in the numbers of people with longstanding illness, disability or infirmity.

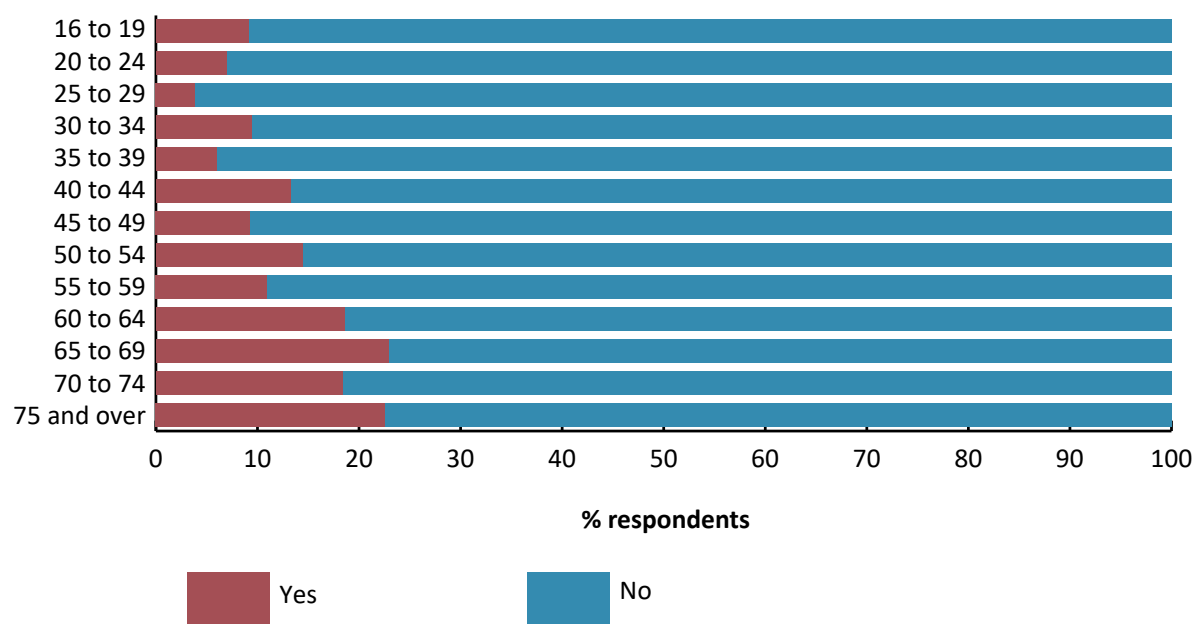
## 3.2 Health and wellbeing - prevalence of disability and/or health condition by age

**Figure 3.2.1 Respondents indicating a physical disability: by age group**



As shown in **Figure 3.2.1**, respondents from the 2021 Community Survey generally registered increasing rates of physical disability with increasing age. For those aged over 75 years, 24% described themselves as having a physical disability, compared with 3% of respondents aged between 16 and 19 years.

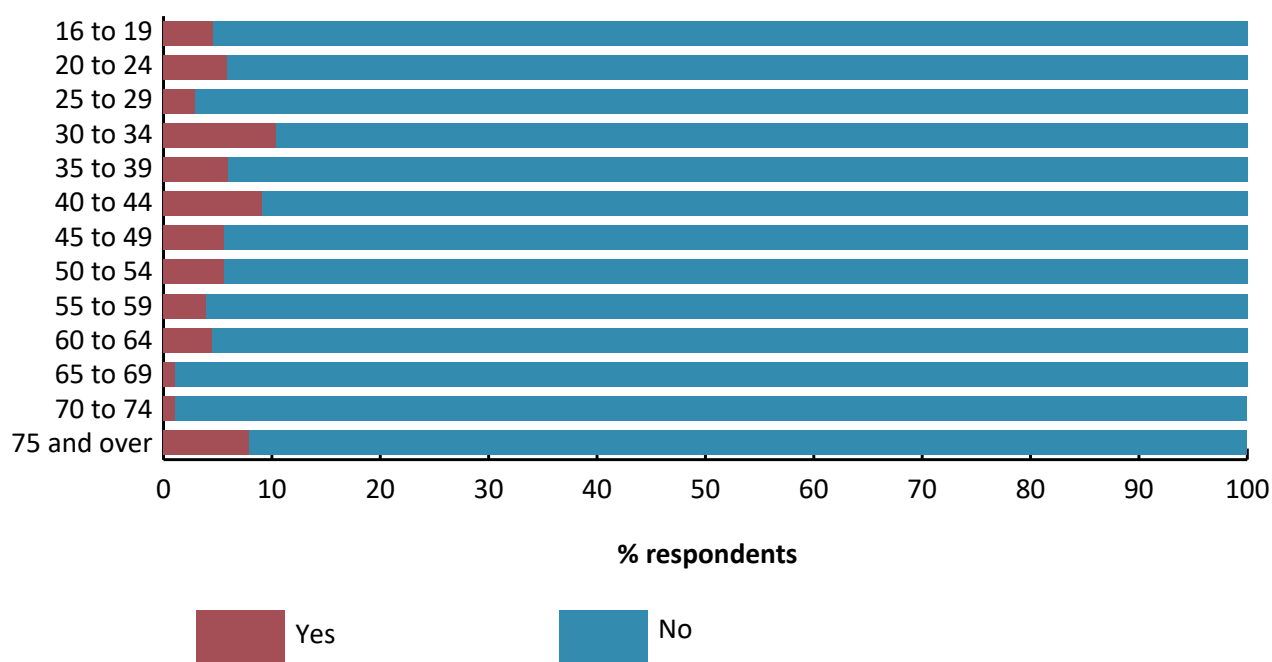
**Figure 3.2.2 Respondents indicating a long-term illness: by age group**



As shown in **Figure 3.2.2**, respondents from the 2021 Community Survey generally registered increasing rates of long-term illness with increasing age.

## 3.2 Health and wellbeing - prevalence of disability and/or health condition by age

**Figure 3.2.3 Respondents indicating a mental or emotional health condition: by age group**



The 2021 Community Survey shows rates of reported mental or emotional health conditions tend to decrease with increasing age, as shown in **Figure 3.2.3**. Those aged 30 to 34 years in 2021 were most likely to describe themselves as having a mental or emotional health condition (10% of respondents in this age group). That said, there was a relatively high proportion of those aged 75 years and over who describe themselves as having a mental or emotional health condition (8%).

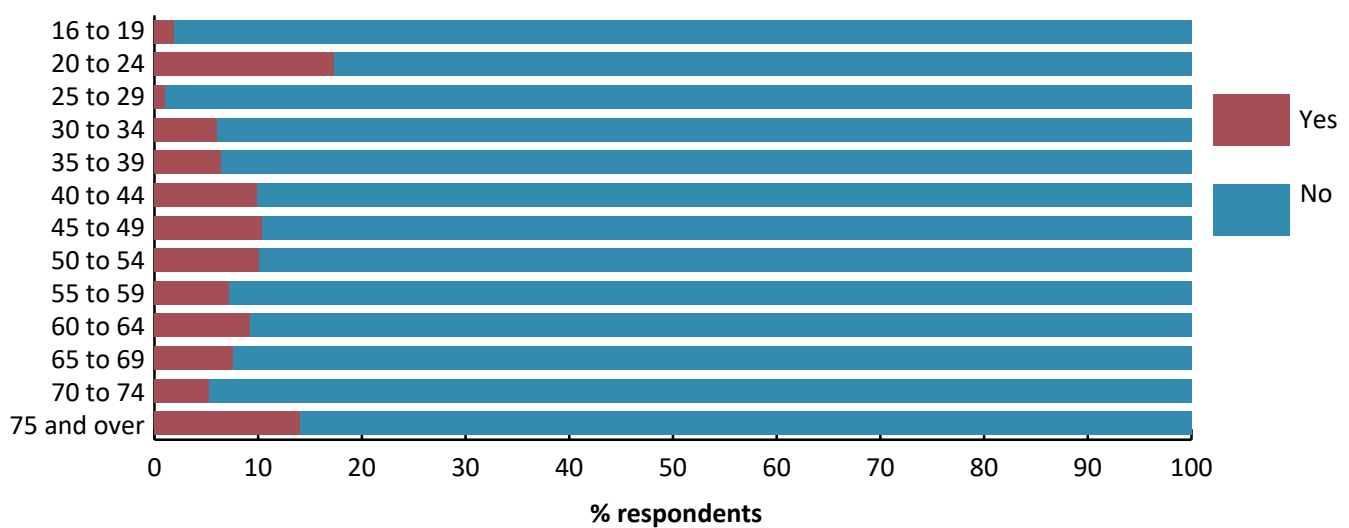
### 3.3 Health and wellbeing - self-reported changes between 2019 and 2021

**Table 3.3.1 Responses to the question, have you developed any new longstanding illness, disability or infirmity since 2019?**

	% respondents
Yes	9
No	91

Overall, 9% of respondents reported they had developed a new longstanding illness, disability or infirmity since 2019 (before the pandemic), as shown in **Table 3.3.1**. 1,342 people answered this question.

**Figure 3.3.1 Responses to the question, have you developed any new longstanding illness, disability or infirmity since 2019? By age**



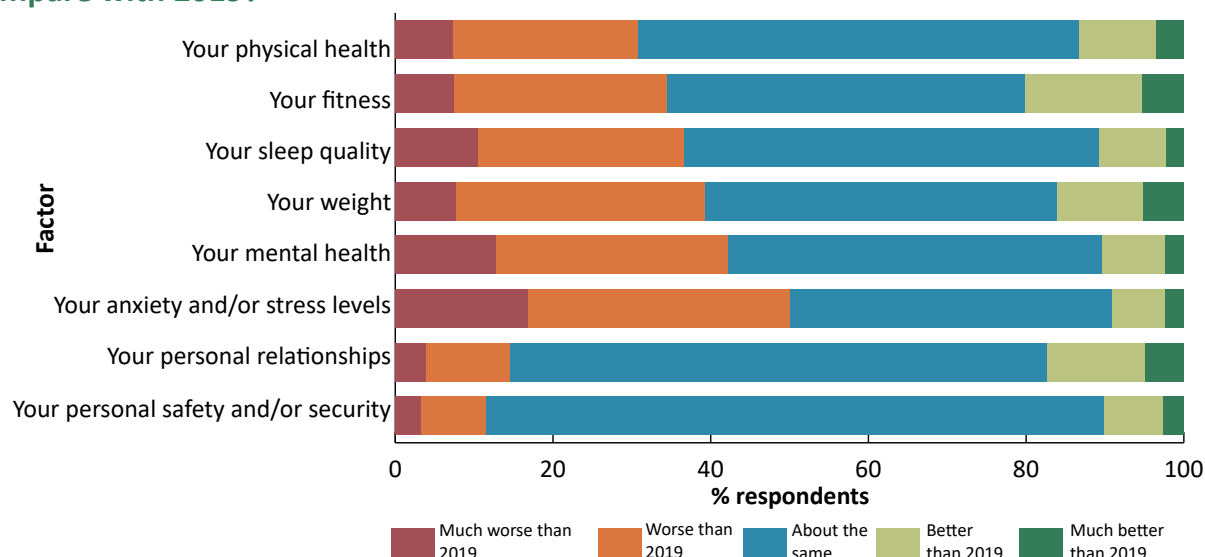
As indicated in **Figure 3.3.1**, respondents in the 20 to 24 age group and the 75 and over age categories were the most likely to report they had developed a new longstanding illness since 2019; 17% and 14% respectively. Respondents in the 25 to 29 age category were least likely to report a new health condition, at 1%.

## 3.4 Health and wellbeing - factors of wellbeing

**Table 3.4.1 Responses to the question, how do the following factors of your wellbeing compare with 2019? % respondents**

	Much worse than 2019	Worse than 2019	About the same as 2019	Better than 2019	Much better than 2019
Your physical health	7	23	56	10	4
Your fitness	7	27	45	15	5
Your sleep quality	11	26	53	8	2
Your weight	8	32	45	11	5
Your mental health	13	29	47	8	2
Your anxiety and/or stress levels	17	33	41	7	2
Your personal relationships	4	11	68	12	5
Your personal safety and/or security	3	8	78	7	3

**Figure 3.4.1 Responses to the question, how do the following factors of your wellbeing compare with 2019?**



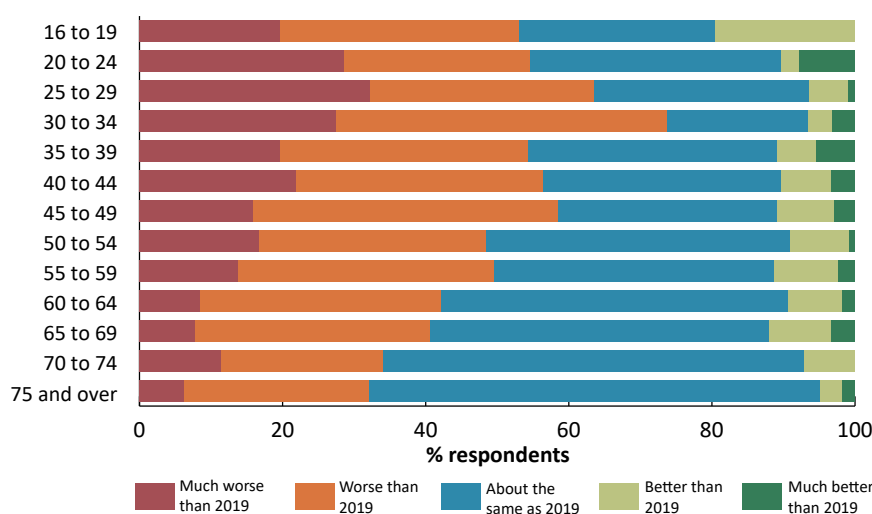
All survey respondents were asked the question, “How do the following factors of your wellbeing compare with 2019?” for the eight factors listed above. The responses of those that provided an answer other than “prefer not to say” and “don’t know” (at least 1,281 respondents for each factor) are shown in [Table 3.4.1](#) and [Figure 3.4.1](#).

The pattern of responses broadly matches that seen in 2020, albeit with relatively more people now reporting worse or much worse mental health. For only one of the eight factors, personal relationships, a higher proportion (17%) of respondents reported this was now better or much better than in 2019, than those reporting worse or much worse than in 2019 (14%).

Half of all respondents reported anxiety and/or stress levels had become much worse or worse than in 2019. Other factors where a high proportion of respondents reported they had become much worse or worse than in 2019 were mental health (42%), weight (39%), sleep quality (37%), fitness (34%) and physical health (31%). The following pages examine in detail the factors most likely to have been reported as having become much worse or worse than in 2019. Any significant statistical differences from the overall result shown in [Table 3.4.1](#) and [Figure 3.4.1](#) are reported on [pages 16 to 21](#).

## 3.5 Health and wellbeing - anxiety and/or stress levels

**Figure 3.5.1 How do your anxiety and/or stress levels compare with 2019? By age**



1,301 respondents answered the question on anxiety and/or stress levels compared with 2019. **Figure 3.5.1** provides a breakdown of how anxiety/and or stress levels compare with 2019 by age band. The 30 to 34 age group has the highest proportion of respondents reporting that anxiety/stress levels were much worse or worse than 2019 (74%). The 75 and over age group has the lowest proportion of respondents reporting that anxiety/stress levels are much worse or worse than 2019, at 32%. 60% of all those aged below 50 years cite that anxiety/stress levels are much worse or worse than in 2019. Conversely, 41% of those aged 50 years and above report anxiety/stress levels to be much worse or worse than in 2019.

Other subgroups more likely to report worse or much worse anxiety and/or stress levels than in 2019 were those reporting their country of birth as the Bailiwick of Guernsey (54%), compared to those born in England/Wales/Scotland/Northern Ireland/Republic of Ireland/Jersey/Isle of Man (44%). Residents of Guernsey were more likely to report worse or much worse anxiety and/or stress levels than residents of Alderney. Respondents with health conditions also reported worse or much worse anxiety and/or stress levels than in 2019 than those without, most notably 82% of those with a mental or emotional health condition cited that anxiety and/or stress levels were worse or much worse than in 2019. By work situation, those in full time education or training were more likely to report worse or much worse anxiety and/or stress levels than in 2019 (60%) compared with 36% of retired respondents. By household tenure, worse or much worse anxiety and/or stress levels were found to be most prevalent (62%) for those renting from a private landlord. Households with children reported much worse or worse anxiety and/stress levels than in 2019 (63%) than those without (45%).

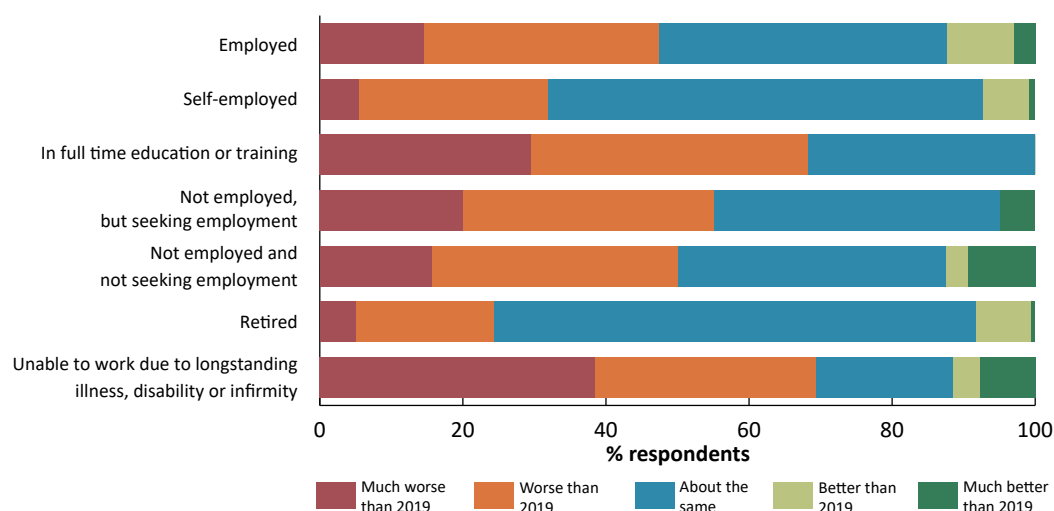
A direct correlation was observed between reporting worse and much worse anxiety levels compared to 2019 and reporting low life satisfaction (see **section 2.1**). 98% of those indicating they had the worst possible life today (corresponding with the bottom two rungs on the life satisfaction ladder) reported worse and much worse anxiety and/stress levels than 2019.

Respondents were asked to expand on their answers in the comments box if they wished. A combination of factors were given by those who said their anxiety and/or stress levels were worse or much worse than in 2019. These included ill health of themselves or family members, financial pressures, work-life balance and COVID-19 related reasons, such as: travel restrictions, the mitigations government has put in place, pressure to be vaccinated, difficulties of isolation and home schooling.



## 3.6 Health and wellbeing - mental health

**Figure 3.6.1 How does your mental health compare with 2019? By work situation**



1,292 respondents answered the question on mental health compared with 2019. **Figure 3.6.1** illustrates the disparity by employment status in how self-reported mental health compares with 2019. For comparison, the overall results are presented in **Table 3.4.1** and **Figure 3.4.1**. Those who described their work situation as retired had the lowest proportion of respondents who reported their mental health was much worse or worse than in 2019, at 24%. Conversely those who described their work situation as unable to work due to longstanding illness, disability or infirmity or in full time education had the highest proportion of respondents who reported their mental health was much worse or worse than in 2019, at 69% and 68% respectively.

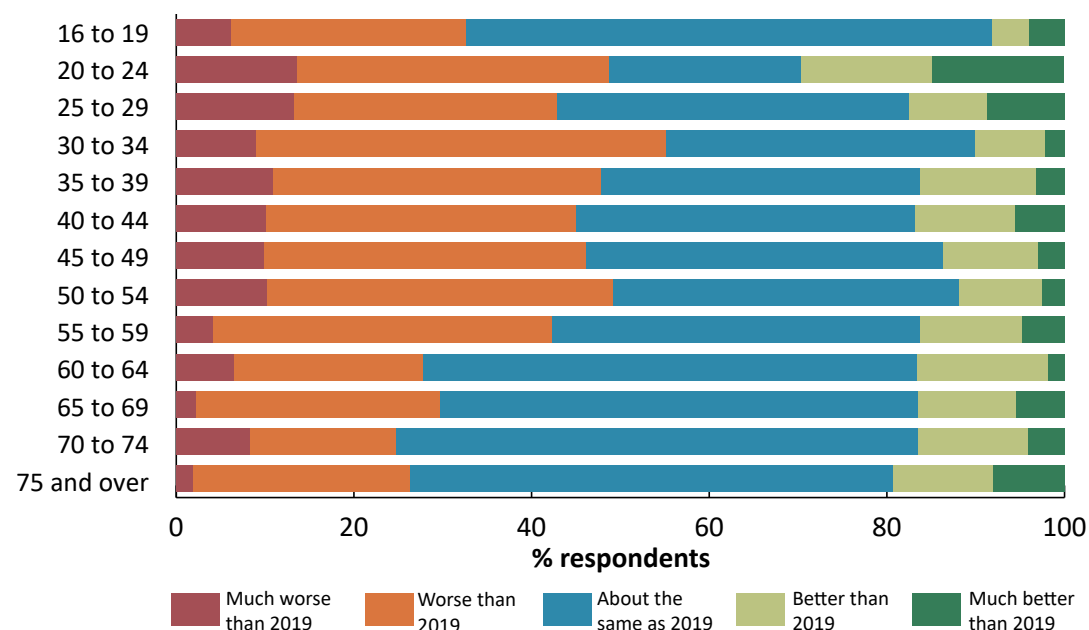
Other subgroups which were more likely to report worse or much worse mental health than in 2019 were those in middle income bands. Over half of all respondents with an expected income of £60,000 - £79,999 reported worse or much worse mental health than in 2019 compared with 39% of those with household incomes less than £20,000. By tenure, those renting from the States or Guernsey or Alderney Housing Associations were most likely to report worse or much worse mental health than in 2019; 55% compared with 30% of respondents who own their property outright. Higher proportions of respondents with children reported worse or much worse mental health compared to 2019 than those without, at 56% compared with 37% for those without children. By age, the highest proportion of those reporting worse or much worse mental health than in 2019 was the 30 to 34 age group (59%) and the lowest proportion were respondents aged over 75 years (18%).

A direct correlation was observed between reporting worse and much worse mental health compared to 2019 and reporting low life satisfaction (see **section 2.1**). 90% of those indicating they had the worst possible life today (corresponding with the bottom two rungs on the life satisfaction ladder) reported worse and much worse mental health than in 2019.

Respondents were asked to expand on their answers in the comments box if they wished. For those who said their mental health was worse or much worse than in 2019, this was mostly due to situations caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, such as: being cut off from family and friends in the UK and elsewhere, not being able to travel overseas, changes in restrictions creating uncertainty, government approach to the unvaccinated, isolation for those with COVID-19 and/or symptoms, being within a high risk category for COVID-19 and/or working from home.

## 3.7 Health and wellbeing - weight

**Figure 3.7.1 How does your weight compare with 2019? By age**



1,294 respondents answered the question on how their weight compared with 2019. As seen in [Figure 3.7.1](#), the highest proportions of those reporting their weight was much worse or worse than in 2019 were found in younger and middle age groups. Within the 30 to 34 age group, 55% reported their weight was much worse or worse than in 2019, compared to 25% of those aged between 70 and 74 years. For comparison, overall figures can be found in [Table 3.4.1](#) and [Figure 3.4.1](#).

By subgroup, households with children were more likely to report their weight was much worse or worse than in 2019; 45%, compared to those without children at 37%. Half of those unable to work due to longstanding illness, disability or infirmity reported their weight was worse or much worse than in 2019, compared with 11% of those not employed but seeking employment (albeit this is a relatively small group within the sample). Respondents who were classed as critical, essential or key workers during lockdown were more likely to report their weight was worse or much worse than in 2019 (49%) than those that were not.

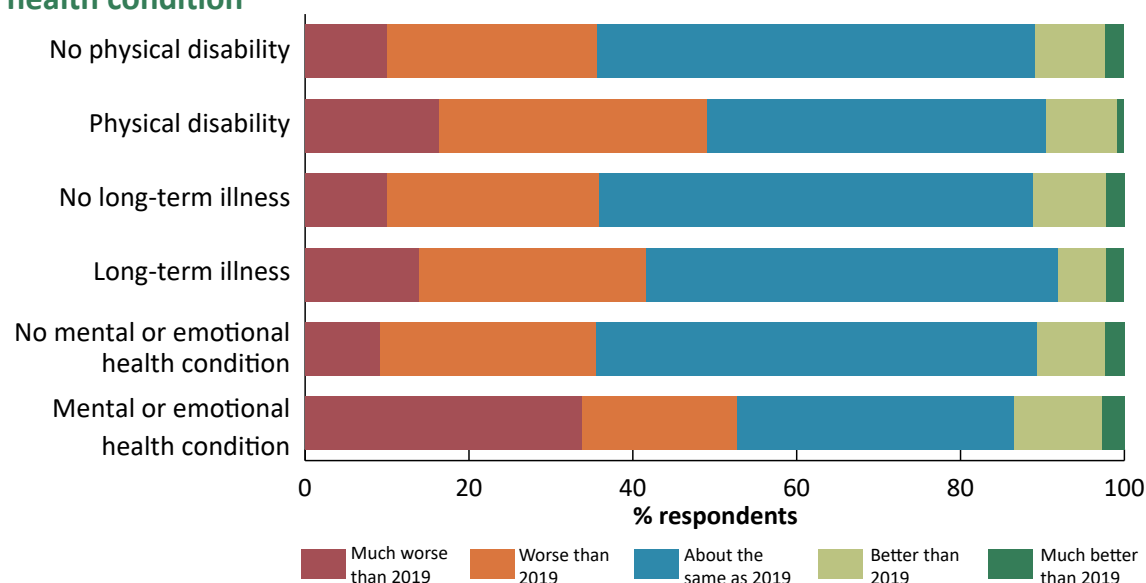
The correlation between weight being worse or much worse compared to 2019 and low life satisfaction (see [section 2](#)) was not as strong as for other factors such as anxiety/stress levels and mental health. 52% of those indicating they had the worst possible life today (corresponding with the bottom two rungs on the life satisfaction ladder) reported worse and much worse weight when compared to 2019.

Respondents were asked to expand on their answers in the comments box if they wished. The principal factor for those who said their weight was worse or much worse than in 2019 was not being able to exercise, although increased alcohol consumption and over-eating were also cited. Various reasons prevented respondents from exercising such as: injuries, newly developed health conditions, the second lockdown coinciding with winter and changing work situations, for example working from home and increased workloads.

## 3.8 Health and wellbeing - sleep quality

1,295 respondents answered the question on sleep quality compared with 2019. For those with health conditions, a higher proportion reported that their sleep quality had become worse or much worse than 2019, as shown in **Figure 3.8.1**. Over half of those who described themselves as having a mental health condition reported their sleep quality was worse or much worse, which compares with 36% of respondents who did not report a mental health condition. 49% of those who described themselves as having a physical disability reported worse or much worse sleep quality than in 2019, compared with 36% of respondents who did not report a physical disability. For comparison, overall figures can be found in **Table 3.4.1** and **Figure 3.4.1**.

**Figure 3.8.1 How does your sleep quality compare with 2019? Those with disability and/or health condition**



Other subgroups with significant differences from the overall result include those aged between 30 and 34 years, where 54% reported worse or much worse sleep quality than in 2019. By way of comparison, 22% of those aged over 75 years reported worse or much worse sleep quality than in 2019.

By work situation, over two thirds of those unable to work due to longstanding illness, disability or infirmity reported sleep quality was much worse or worse than in 2019 compared with 26% of retired respondents.

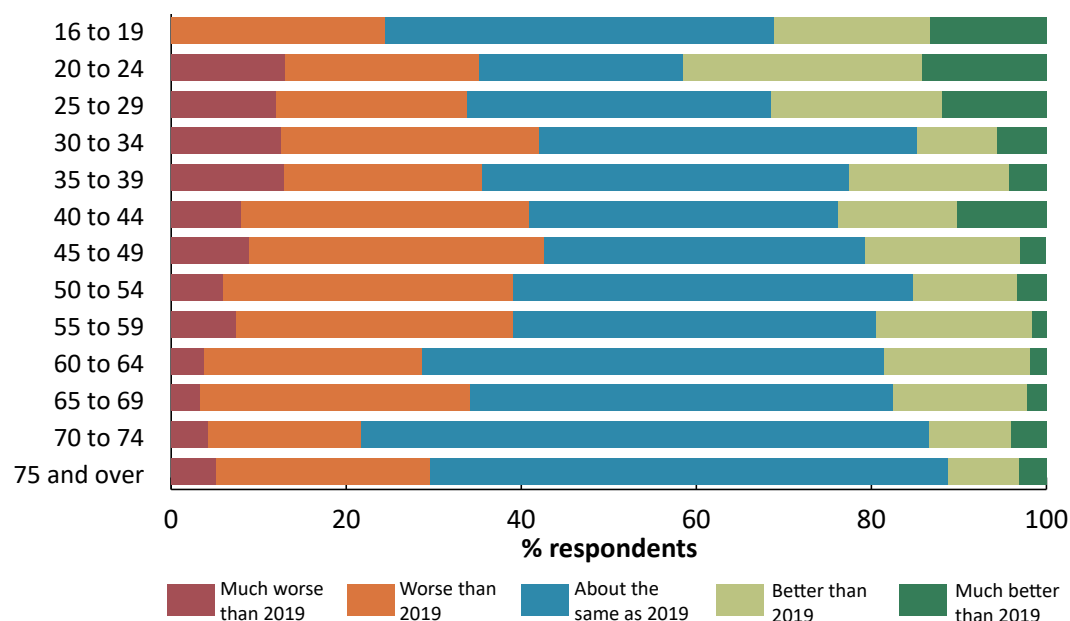
Households with children reported higher proportions of respondents reporting worse or much worse sleep quality than in 2019 (48%), than those without children (33%).

Three quarters of those reporting they were on the bottom two rungs of the ladder for life satisfaction also reported that their sleep quality was worse or much worse than in 2019.

Respondents were asked to expand on their answers in the comments box if they wished. For those who said their sleep quality was worse or much worse than in 2019, reasons were mostly non-COVID-19 related such as newly developed health conditions for themselves and/or family members, family bereavements, having a baby and/or increased workload. However, increased anxiety/stress levels were also referred to as reasons for worse sleep quality and some of the reasons for heightened anxiety/stress were COVID-19 related.

### 3.9 Health and wellbeing - fitness

**Figure 3.9.1 How does your fitness compare with 2019? By age**



1,291 respondents answered the question on their fitness compared with 2019. As seen in **Figure 3.9.1**, the highest proportions of those reporting their fitness was much worse or worse than in 2019 were found in middle age groups. Within the 30 to 34 age group, 42% reported their fitness was much worse or worse than in 2019 compared to 22% of those aged between 70 and 74 years. For comparison, the overall figures can be found in **Table 3.4.1** and **Figure 3.4.1**.

By work situation, 69% of those who were unable to work due to longstanding illness, disability or infirmity reported their fitness was worse or much worse than in 2019, compared with 25% of those not employed and not seeking employment (albeit this is a relatively small group within the sample).

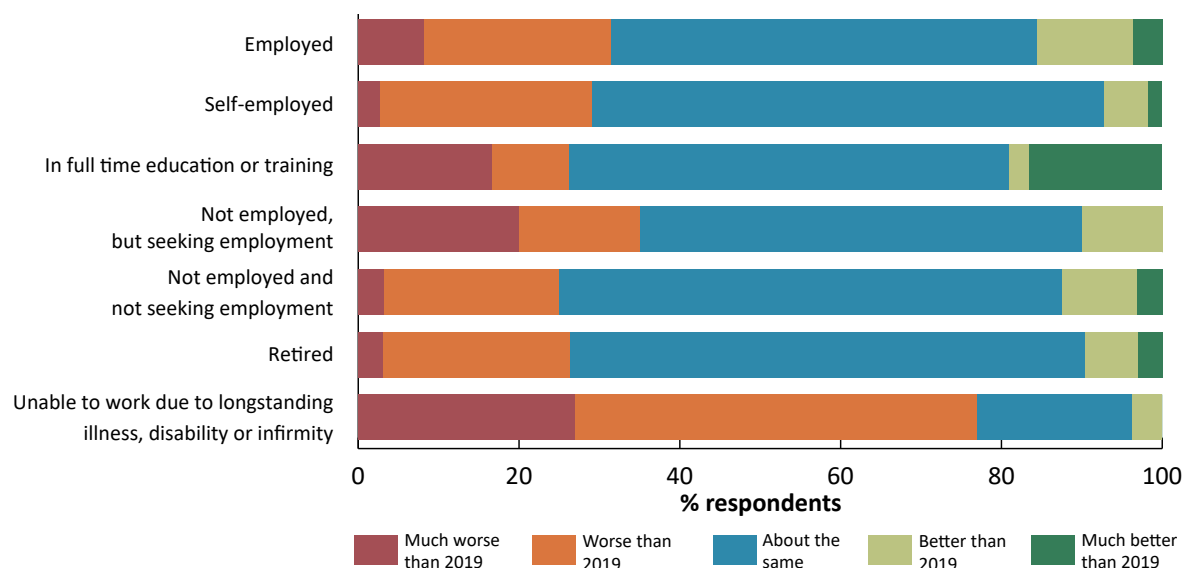
By health condition, 61% of those who described themselves as having a mental or emotional health condition reported worse or much worse fitness than in 2019, compared with 33% who did not. 52% of those with a physical disability and 44% of those with a long-term illness reported worse or much worse fitness than in 2019.

69% of those reporting they were on the bottom two rungs of the ladder for life satisfaction (see **section 2.1**), also reported that their fitness was worse or much worse than in 2019.

Respondents were asked to expand on their answers in the comments box if they wished. For those who said their fitness was worse or much worse than in 2019, reasons given were: difficulties in exercising due to injuries, health conditions, a lack of facilities on island, the second lockdown coinciding with winter, weight gain, increased workload, working from home and/or having a baby.

## 3.10 Health and wellbeing - physical health

**Figure 3.10.1 How does your physical health compare with 2019? By work situation**



1,294 respondents answered the question on physical health compared with 2019. As shown in **Figure 3.10.1**, by work situation, over three quarters of those unable to work due to longstanding illness, disability or infirmity reported that their physical health was much worse or worse than in 2019 compared with 26% of those who describe themselves as within full time education or training. For comparison, overall figures can be found in **Table 3.4.1** and **Figure 3.4.1**.

66% of those who described themselves as having a mental or emotional health condition reported worse or much worse physical health than in 2019, compared with 29% who did not.

60% of those with a physical disability and 46% of those with a long-term illness reported worse or much worse physical health than in 2019.

Almost three quarters of those reporting low life satisfaction, corresponding with the bottom two rungs on the life satisfaction ladder (see **section 2.1**), also reported that their physical health was worse or much worse than in 2019.

Respondents were asked to expand on their answers in the comments box if they wished. For those who said their physical health was worse or much worse than in 2019, reasons given included: deteriorating existing and newly developed health conditions (some of which have been exacerbated by COVID-19) and/or contracting COVID-19, which is reported to have affected the physical health of some respondents.

## 4.1 Work situation - profile

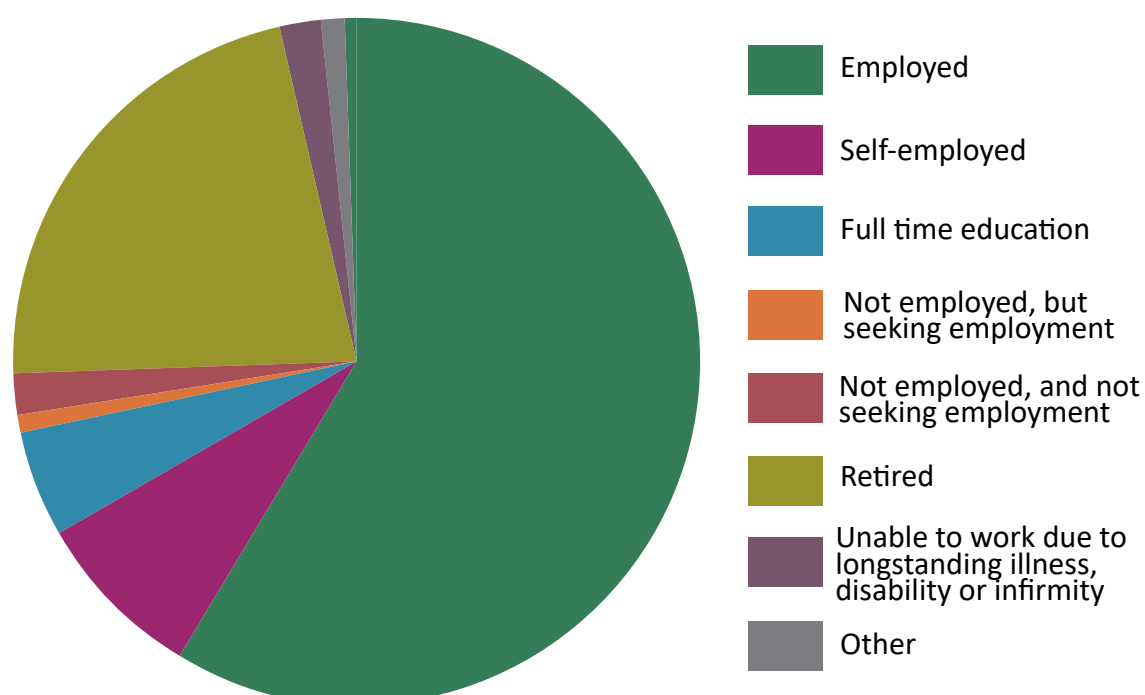
**Table 4.1.1 Responses to the question, which of the following best describes your work situation at present?**

	% respondents
Employed	59
Self-employed	8
In full time education or training	5
Not employed, but seeking employment	1
Not employed and not seeking employment	2
Retired	22
Unable to work due to longstanding illness, disability or infirmity	2
Other	1
Prefer not to say	<1
Total	100

All survey respondents were asked the question, “Which of the following best describes your work situation at present?”. The responses of those that provided an answer (1,416 respondents) are shown in **Table 4.1.1** and **Figure 4.1.1**.

As shown, overall 59% of respondents were employed, either full-time or part-time, 8% were self-employed, 5% were in full time education or training and 22% of respondents were retired. 39% of respondents in employment were classed as critical, essential or key workers during lockdown.

**Figure 4.1.1 Responses to the question, which of the following best describes your work situation at present?**



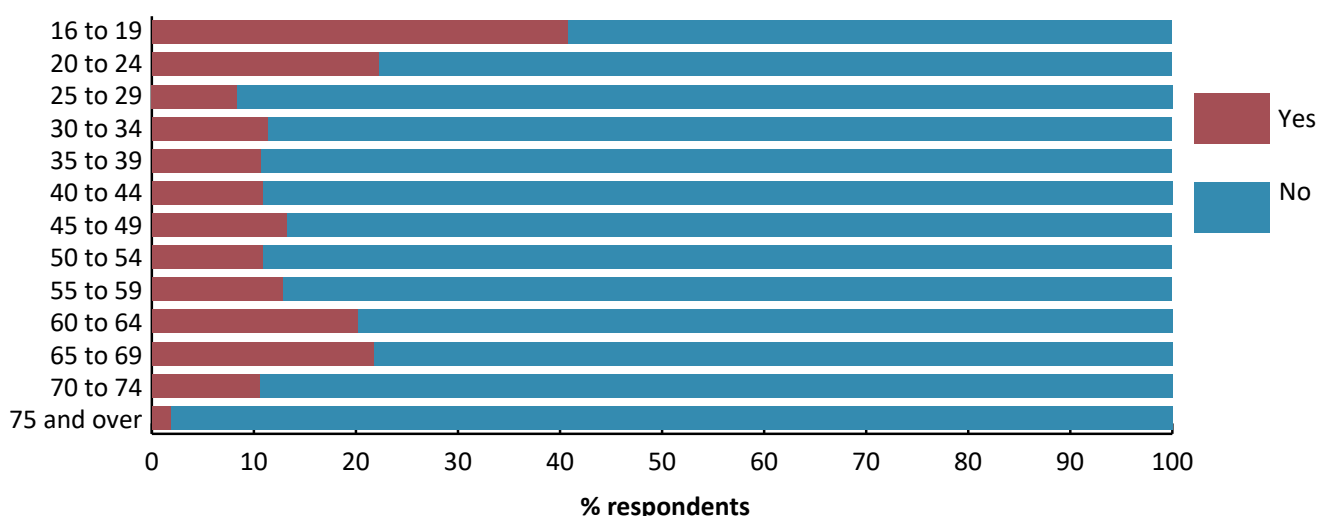
## 4.1 Work situation - self-reported changes between 2019 and 2021

**Table 4.1.2 Responses to the question, compared to 2019 (before the pandemic), has your employment status changed?**

	% respondents
Yes	14
No	86

Overall 14% of 1,338 respondents reported their employment status has changed compared to 2019, as shown in **Table 4.1.2**.

**Figure 4.1.2 Responses to the question, compared to 2019 (before the pandemic), has your employment status changed? By age**



When considered by age group, as shown in **Figure 4.1.2**, the general trend is for the proportion reporting that their employment status has changed since 2019 to decrease with increasing age (with an exception for those aged between 60 and 69 years, likely due to retirement age being reached for these age bands). 41% of those aged between 16 and 19 years reported that their employment status had changed since 2019, compared to 2% of those aged over 75 years.

Other groups where there was a large differential from the overall results, as shown in **Table 4.1.2** were those with a mental or emotional health condition and those with a physical disability. 27% of those with a mental or emotional health condition and 20% of those with a physical disability reported a change in employment status compared with 2019. Furthermore, those not employed but seeking employment (45%), those not employed and not seeking work (42%) and those unable to work (38%) were also much more likely to report a change in employment status compared with just 8% of those who are retired or in full time education.

For those who reported their employment status had changed, 60% reported their income was less than in 2019, this compares with 26% of those whose employment status had not changed that reported their income was less than 2019.

## 4.1 Work situation - self-reported changes between 2019 and 2021

**Table 4.1.3 Responses to the question, for those answering yes their employment situation has changed (and were either employed or self employed in 2019), which of the following best describes your work situation at present?**

	% respondents
Employed	10
Self-employed	19
In full time education or training	0
Not employed, but seeking employment	7
Not employed and not seeking employment	19
Retired	30
Unable to work due to longstanding illness, disability or infirmity	9
Other	<5
Prefer not to say	<5
Total	100

For survey respondents who were either employed or self employed in 2019, and report their work situation has changed (70 respondents), **Table 4.1.3** shows their present work situation.

A large proportion (30%) of those previously employed or self employed in 2019 are now retired. Another frequently cited change in work situation since 2019 is a change from being employed in 2019 to now being self employed (19% of respondents). A further 19% of respondents report their employment status has changed from being either employed or self employed to now being not employed and not seeking employment.

The small number of responses to this question means it is not possible to analyse these results by subgroup.



## 4.1 Work situation - self-reported changes between 2019 and 2021

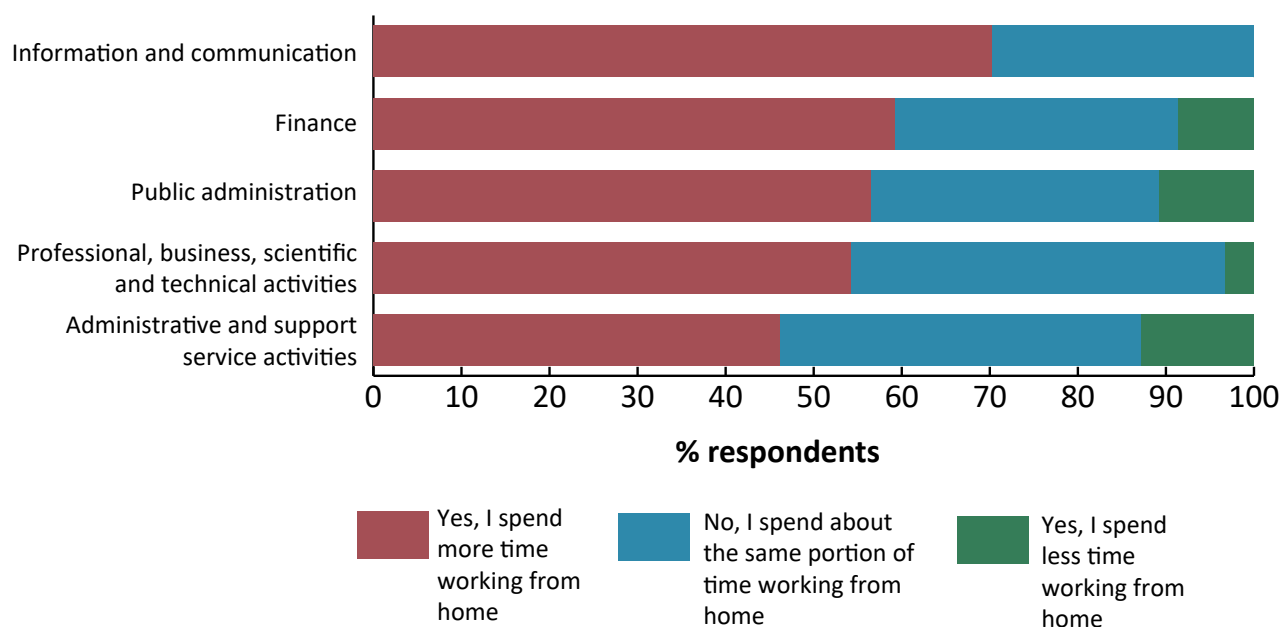
**Table 4.1.4 Responses to the question, compared to 2019 (before the pandemic), has the amount of time you spend working from home changed (self-employed and employed respondents only)?**

	Yes, I spend a bigger portion of my working time working from home	No, I spend about the same portion of my working time working from home	Yes, I spend a smaller portion of my working time working from home
% respondents	43	48	9

Overall, compared to 2019, 48% of employed and self-employed respondents said they spent about the same portion of time working from home, 43% of respondents reported they spent a bigger portion of time working from home and 9% spent a smaller portion of time working from home, as shown in **Table 4.1.4**. Excluding those who selected “Don’t know” or “Prefer not to say”, 839 self-employed and employed respondents answered this question. It should be noted that the survey was undertaken at a time where there were no “work from home” recommendations in place.

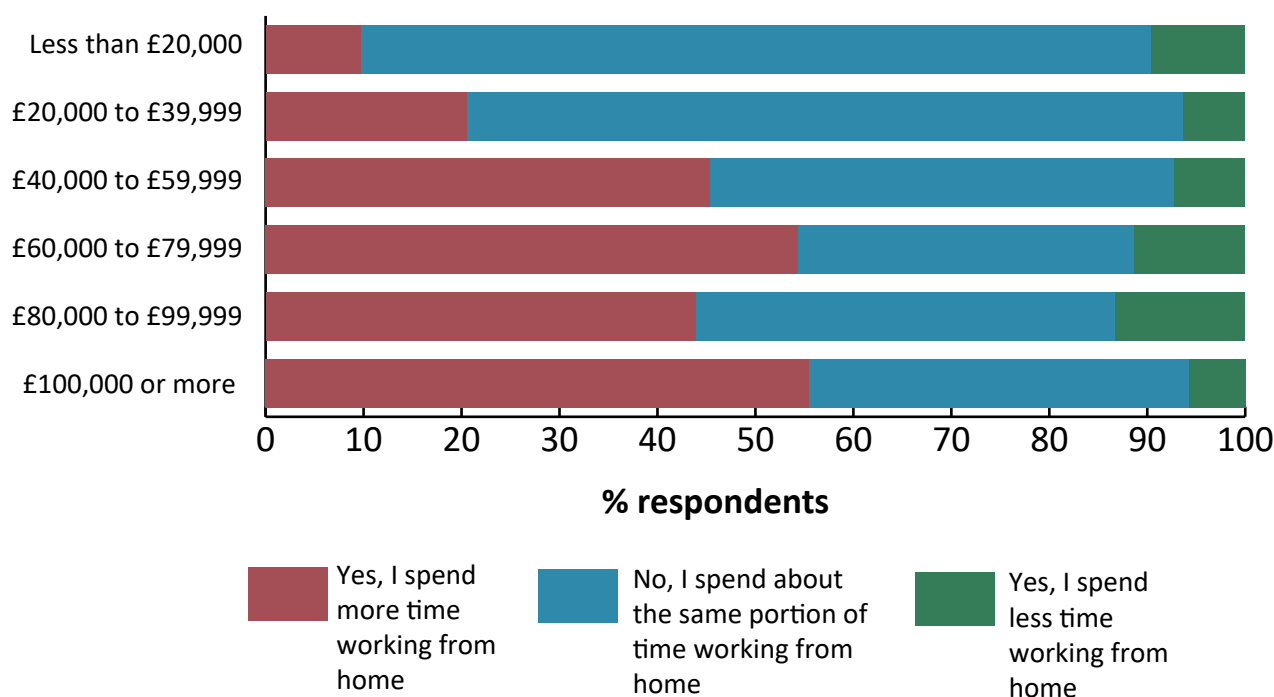
The responses to this question varied by sector of employment. **Figure 4.1.3** shows the responses from those employed within sectors with the greatest proportion reporting spending a bigger portion of their working time working from home. 70% of those working in the Information and communication sector reported spending a bigger portion of their working time working from home in 2021 than they did in 2019.

**Figure 4.1.3 Responses to the question, compared to 2019 (before the pandemic), has the amount of time you spend working from home changed? By sector**



## 4.1 Work situation - self-reported changes between 2019 and 2021

**Figure 4.1.4 Responses to the question, compared to 2019 (before the pandemic), has the amount of time you spend working from home changed (self-employed and employed respondents only)? By household income**



When considered by expected 2021 household income, as shown in **Figure 4.1.4**, there is an increasing proportion of respondents that report they now spend more time working from home as household income increases. Less than 10% of respondents with an income less than £20,000 reported having spent more time working from home compared to 2019. By contrast, 56% of those with an income of £100,000 or more reported having spent more time working from home compared to 2019.

Other groups where there was a large differential from the overall average, were those who were critical workers or self-employed. Critical, essential or key workers were much less likely to report they now spent more time working from home (31%), as were the self employed, at 36%.

**Table 4.1.5 Responses to the question, what type of role do/did you do from home (employed and self-employed respondents only)?**

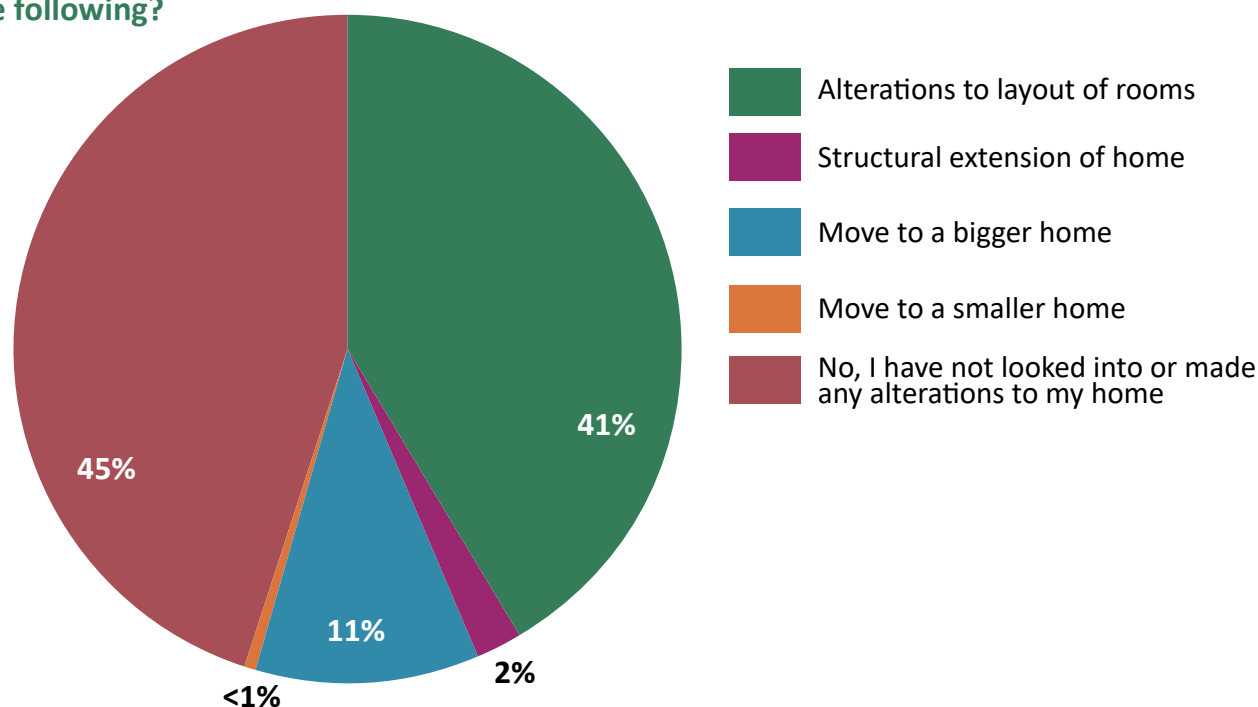
	% respondents
Desk or computer based	99
Workshop or garage based	<1
Studio based e.g fitness or craft activities	<1

Employed and self-employed respondents were asked the question, "What type of role do/did you do from home?". The responses of those that provided an answer (420 respondents) are shown in **Table 4.1.5**.

As shown, almost all (99%) of respondents reported the role they do/did at home was desk or computer based. Less than 1% of respondents reported that the role they did at home was workshop, garage or studio based.

## 5.1 Home alterations

**Figure 5.1.1 Responses to the question, has this resulted in you looking into or doing any of the following?**



Employed and self-employed respondents were asked to consider the amount of time they spend working from home compared to before the pandemic with a follow up question, “Has this resulted in you looking into or doing any of the following?”. The responses of those that ticked an option (459 respondents in total) are shown in **Figure 5.1.1**.

41% of respondents had made alterations to their home, 11% of respondents had moved to a bigger home, 2% of respondents had made a structural extension of their home and less than 1% had moved to a smaller home. 45% of respondents reported that they had not looked into or made any alterations to their home. Alderney residents were most likely to respond, “No I have not looked into or made any alterations to my home”; that said Alderney residents were also most likely to respond that the amount of time they have spent working from home has stayed the same since 2019. Those aged 70 to 74 years, and those who are self employed were also less likely to have made alterations to their homes, 86% and 73% respectively. Again, a high proportion of respondents in these groups reported the amount of time they have spent working from home has stayed the same since 2019.

Those who report spending more time working from home, compared to 2019, were more likely to have made alterations to the layout of rooms at home, 46% of these respondents.

## 6.1 Household income - profile and self-reported changes between 2019 and 2021

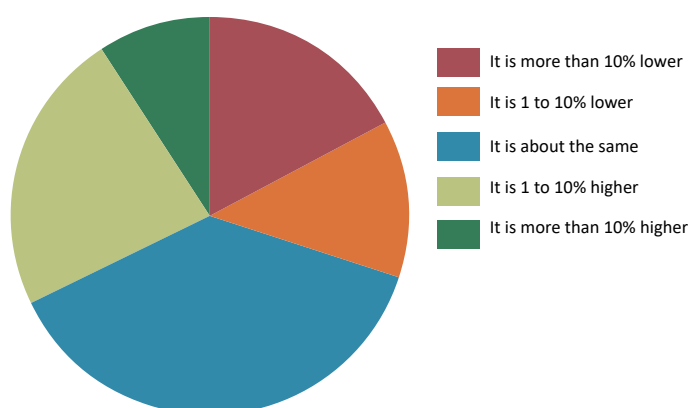
**Table 6.1.1 Responses to the question, what is your expected gross household income in 2021?**

Household income band	% of respondents
Less than £20,000	9
£20,000 - £39,999	19
£40,000 - £59,999	21
£60,000 - £79,999	18
£80,000 - £99,999	10
£100,000 or more	24

All survey respondents were asked the question, “What is your expected gross household income in 2021? (please include all income from salaries, bonuses, businesses, investments, interest, family allowance, maintenance payments, benefits, pensions and any other income sources)”. The responses of those that provided an answer (1,146 respondents) are shown in **Table 6.1.1**.

This information is provided for context regarding the responses to questions provided in the rest of this section. For more information on household incomes, see the **Annual Guernsey Household Income Report** via [gov.gg/household](http://gov.gg/household).

**Figure 6.1.1 Responses to the question, how does your household income this year compare with 2019?**



All survey respondents were asked the question, “How does your household income this year compare with 2019?”. The responses of those that provided an answer other than “prefer not to say” and “don’t know” (1,133 respondents) are shown in **Table 6.1.2** and **Figure 6.1.1**.

17% of respondents reported that their income in 2021 was more than 10% lower than in 2019 compared with 9% saying it was more than 10% higher. 13% said it was 1 to 10% lower compared with 23% who said it was 1 to 10% higher. 38% said it was about the same.

**Table 6.1.2 Responses to the question, how does your household income this year compare with 2019?**

% It is more than 10% lower	% It is 1 to 10% lower	% It is about the same (less than 1% higher or lower)	% It is 1 to 10% higher	% It is more than 10% higher
17	13	38	23	9

## 6.2 Household income - reasons for changes between 2019 and 2021

Respondents were given a text box in which they could expand on their answers and 270 comments were received. The common themes from comments provided in support of the question on income have been summarised below, grouped based on whether the person's household income had increased since 2019, stayed the same or decreased since 2019.

### **Those reporting their household income this year has increased since 2019 suggest a number of reasons (69 comments):**

- Employment income has increased due to new work opportunities such as promotions, new job opportunities and gaining additional qualifications
- Employment income has increased due to improved bonuses, working additional hours and overtime
- Pay increases (by RPI or similar) have resulted in a slight increase in employment income
- Pensions increases due to standard increases being applied to their pensions
- Changes to household composition, whether it be additional adults in the household or children having left education, now employed and contributing to the household finances

### **Those reporting their household income this year has stayed the same since 2019 report two main reasons (42 comments):**

- Pay has been frozen since 2019
- In some cases, some members of household have taken on additional hours, jobs or responsibilities to compensate when other members' or their own income has changed, in order to keep overall household incomes unchanged

### **Those reporting their household income this year has decreased since 2019 suggest various reasons (152 comments):**

- A conscious decision to change their work situation by: reducing hours, moving from full time to part time employment, moving from employment to self-employment, changing role, taking early retirement
- Scheduled retirement
- Changes in health conditions (either their own or family members that they are now caring for)
- Changes to household composition, such as fewer adults in the household or individuals setting up new homes
- COVID-19 impacts, cited by 47 respondents: lockdown and travel restrictions impacting on their ability to work or rate of pay (with some respondents being paid minimum wage and/or furloughed), reduced hours, no overtime available, redundancies and/or reductions in business and/or investment incomes

## 6.3 Household income - self-reported changes between 2019 and 2021

**Figure 6.3.1 Responses to the question, how does your household income this year compare with 2019? By household income**

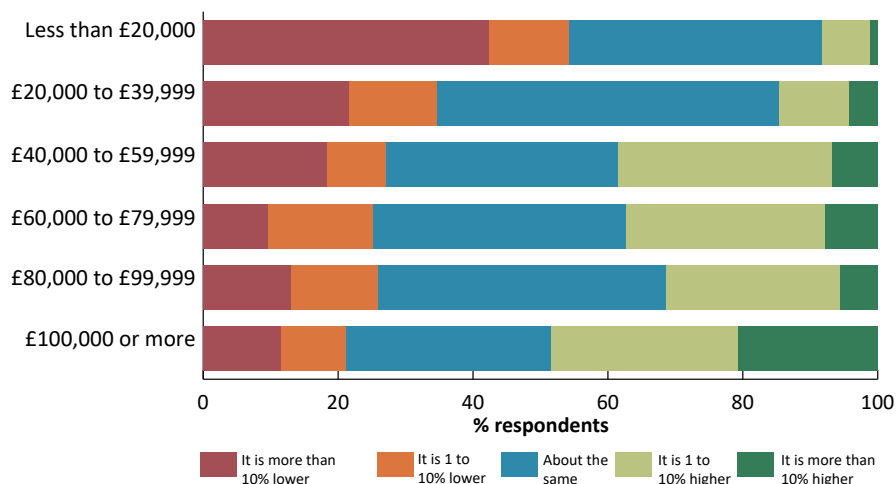
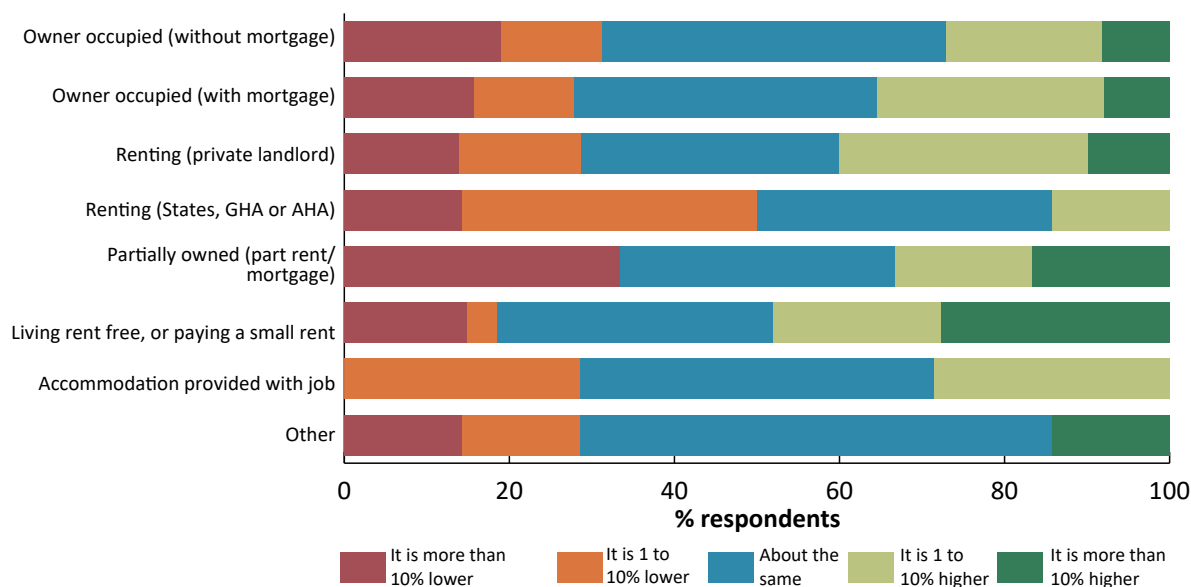


Figure 6.3.1 shows the highest proportion of respondents reporting lower incomes than in 2019 were in lower household income bands. 54% of those with an expected income in 2021 of less than £20,000 reported this was more than 1% lower than in 2019. By contrast, 21% of those with an expected income in 2021 of £100,000 or more reported their household income was more than 1% lower than in 2019.

**Figure 6.3.2 Responses to the question, how does your household income this year compare with 2019? By tenure**

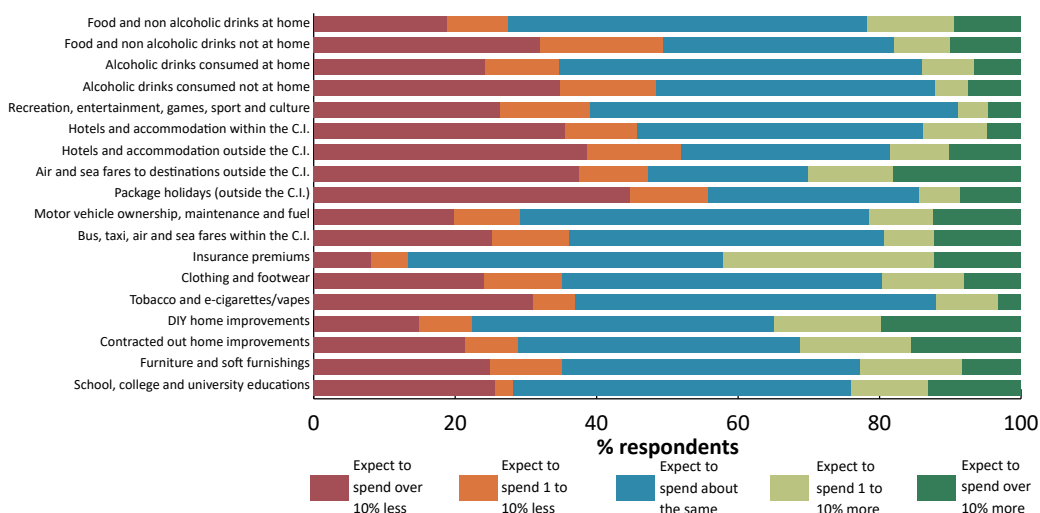


By tenure, half of all respondents renting from the States of Guernsey, Guernsey Housing Association or Alderney Housing Association reported their income this year has declined by more than 1% since 2019, as shown in Figure 6.3.2.

Respondents living in rent free accommodation or paying a small rent were least likely to have reported a decline of more than 1% in income between 2019 and 2021. 48% of those living rent free or paying a small rent reported increases of more than 1% in their 2021 income compared to 2019.

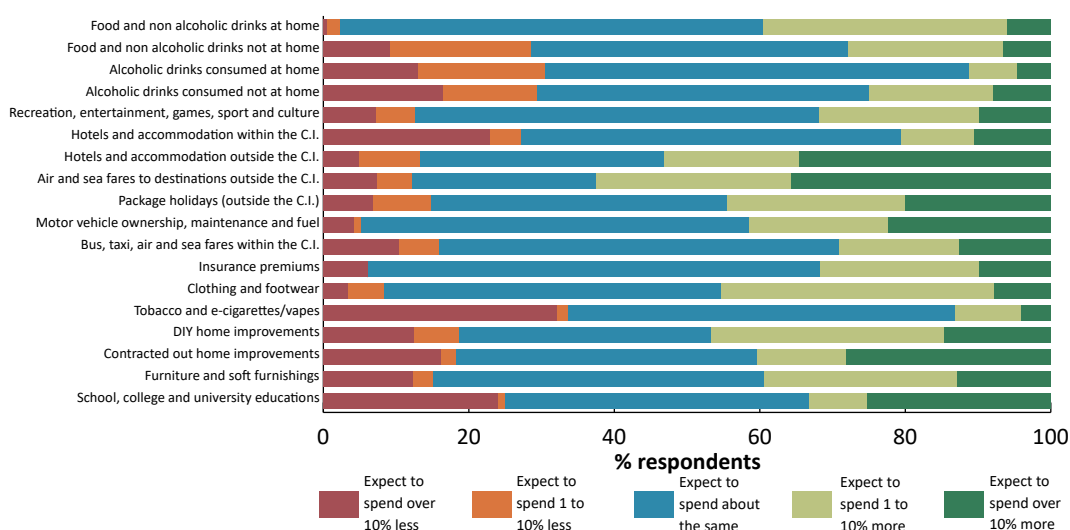
## 6.4 Household income - self-reported changes between 2019 and 2021

**Figure 6.4.1 For those reporting their household income to be more than 10% lower in 2021 compared with 2019, impact on expenditure groups**



For respondents who reported their income to be more than 10% lower than 2019, there was an impact on expected expenditure, as shown in **Figure 6.4.1**. Package holidays, hotels and accommodation outside the Channel Islands, food and non alcoholic drinks consumed in pubs, restaurants, cafes etc and alcoholic drinks consumed in pubs, bars and restaurants were the areas where the highest proportion of respondents (around half of those whose incomes had declined by more than 10%) expect their spending to be less than in 2019.

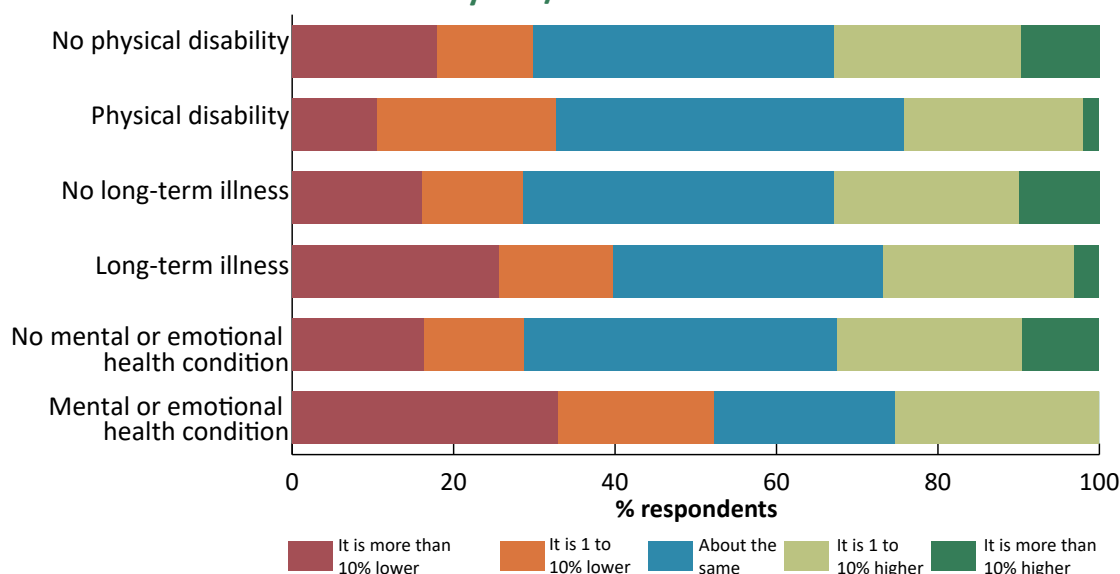
**Figure 6.4.2 For those reporting their household income to be more than 10% higher in 2021 compared with 2019, impact on expenditure groups**



For respondents who reported their income to be more than 10% higher than 2019, there was an impact on expected expenditure, as shown in **Figure 6.4.2**. Air and sea fares to and from destinations outside the Channel Islands, hotels and accommodation outside the Channel Islands, DIY home improvements and clothing and footwear were the areas where the highest proportion of respondents (between 63% and 45% of respondents whose incomes had increased by more than 10%) expect their spending to be more than in 2019.

## 6.5 Household income - self-reported changes between 2019 and 2021

**Figure 6.5.1 Responses to the question, how does your household income this year compare with 2019? Those with disability and/or health condition**



As shown in **Figure 6.5.1**, those with a disability or health condition were more likely to report a decline in household income of over 1% compared with 2019, than those without. The largest differential was seen amongst those respondents with a mental or emotional health condition; over half of all respondents with a mental or emotional health condition stated that their income this year was more than 1% lower than in 2019, compared with 29% of those without this condition. For respondents with a long-term illness, 40% reported that their income this year was more than 1% lower than in 2019. 33% of those with a physical disability also reported lower incomes.



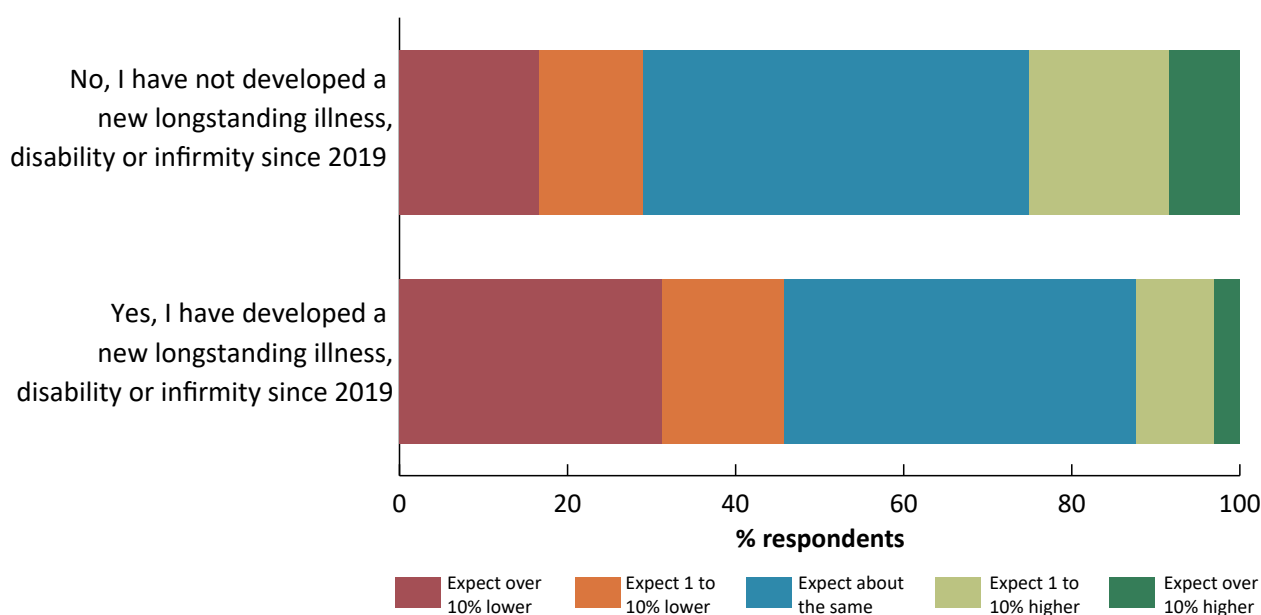
## 7.1 Expenditure - investments and savings

**Table 7.1.1 Responses to the question, what do you expect the impact to be on the following in 2022, compared with before 2020?**

	% expected to be over 10% lower	% expected to be 1 to 10% lower	% expected to be about the same	% expected to be 1 to 10% higher	% expected to be over 10% higher
Money transferred to savings or other investments	18	13	46	16	8
Money transferred to pensions, RATS or similar schemes or funds	16	8	61	11	4

**Table 7.1.1** shows the expected impact for savings and investment schemes in 2022 (955 responses) and for RATS or similar schemes or funds (828 responses). Overall a higher proportion of respondents expect less money, rather than more money, to be transferred to savings or other investments and to pensions, RATS or similar schemes or funds in 2022, than before 2020.

**Figure 7.1.1 Responses to the question, what do you expect the impact to be on money transferred to savings accounts or other investments in 2022, compared with before 2020? By change in disability/health condition since 2019**



When considered by changes in health conditions, as shown in **Figure 7.1.1**, almost half of all respondents that have developed a new longstanding illness, disability or infirmity since 2019 expect less money to be transferred to savings or other investments in 2022, compared with before 2020. By contrast 29% of those that have not developed a new longstanding illness, disability or infirmity expect to transfer less money to savings or investments in 2022, compared with before 2020.

Furthermore, only 12% of those that have developed a new longstanding illness, disability or infirmity since 2019 expect to transfer more money to savings or other investments, which compares to a quarter of respondents without a new longstanding illness, disability or infirmity.

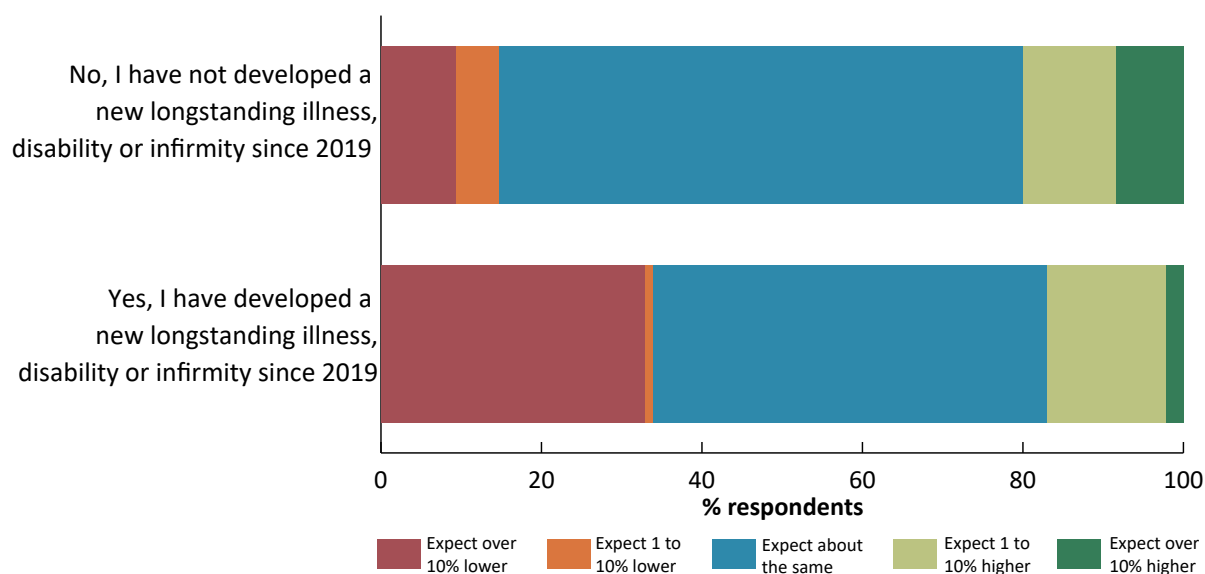
## 7.2 Expenditure - loans, credit and mortgages

**Table 7.2.1 Responses to the question, what do you expect the impact to be on the following in 2022, compared with before 2020?**

	% expected to be over 10% lower	% expected to be 1 to 10% lower	% expected to be about the same	% expected to be 1 to 10% higher	% expected to be over 10% higher
Expenditure funded using loans, credit cards or other forms of credit	14	8	62	11	5
Mortgages	11	5	64	12	8

**Table 7.2.1** shows the expected impact for loans and credit cards in 2022 (814 responses) and for mortgages (605 responses), compared with before 2020. Overall, a higher proportion of respondents expect less money rather than more money to be spent on loans, credit cards or other forms of credit in 2022 than before 2020. However, a higher proportion of respondents expect more money rather than less money to be spent on mortgages in 2022 than before 2020.

**Figure 7.2.1 Responses to the question, what do you expect the impact to be on mortgages in 2022, compared with before 2020? By change in disability/health condition since 2019**

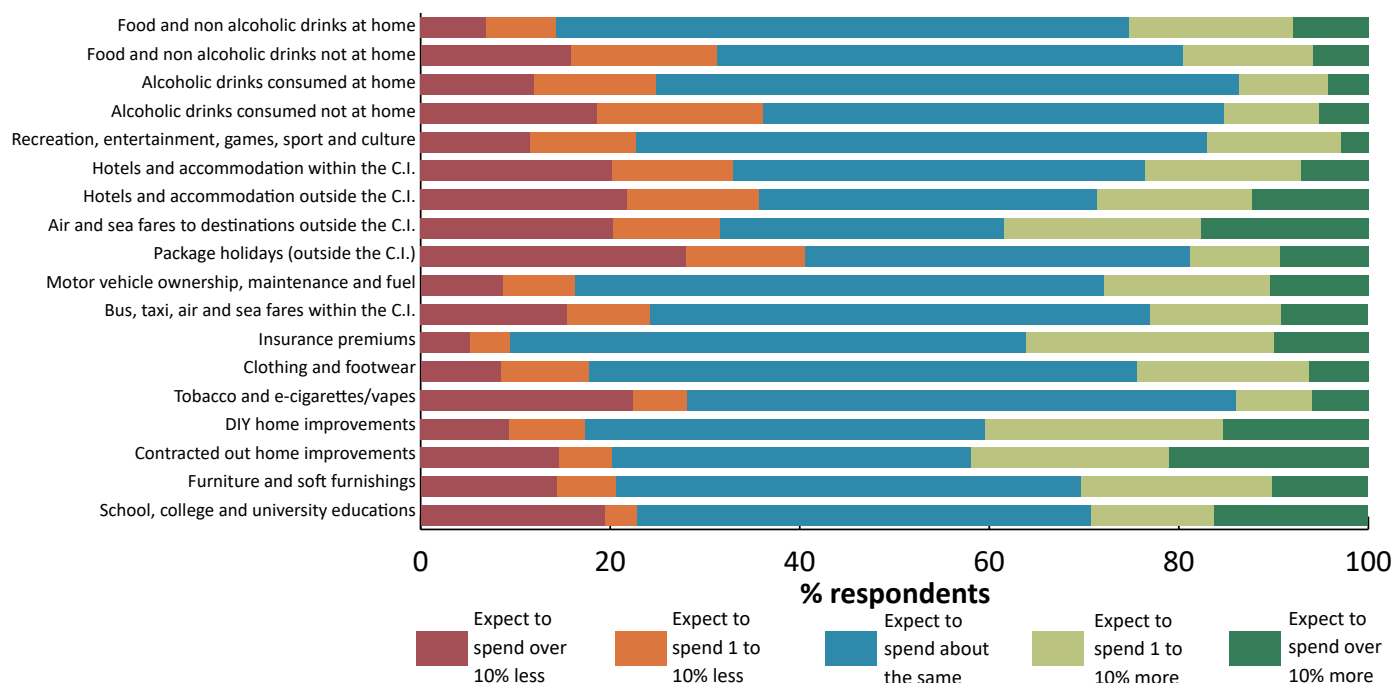


As with **Figure 7.1.1** some of the largest differentials between the overall response were for those who had developed a new longstanding illness, disability or infirmity since 2019. **Figure 7.2.1** shows that almost a third of those that have developed a new longstanding illness, disability or infirmity since 2019 expect to spend over 10% less on their mortgages in 2022, compared with before 2020. By contrast, 9% of respondents without a new longstanding illness, disability or infirmity expect to spend over 10% less on their mortgage in 2022, when compared with before 2020.

Respondents were invited to provide comment on their expenditure on loans and mortgages if they wished. For those respondents who expected expenditure on their mortgage to be lower in 2022, most of the comments suggest that they expect to have paid off their mortgage by then. For respondents who expected expenditure on their mortgage to be higher in 2022, reasons given included recent purchase of a property, fixed rate mortgages expiring or increased borrowing to purchase larger properties or fund renovations.

## 7.3 Expenditure - goods and services

**Figure 7.3.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on the following as you did before 2020?**



**Figure 7.3.1** shows how respondents expect their spending patterns to vary in 2022 compared with before 2020. With the exception of tobacco and e-cigarettes/vapes and school, college and university education, where a high proportion of respondents selected “not applicable”, at least 710 respondents, for each expenditure area, answered this question with an answer other than “prefer not to say”, “not applicable” and “don’t know”. The responses indicate a combination of expected price changes as well as expected volumes of purchases, as described towards the end of this chapter.

Areas where a higher proportion of people expect to spend more money than less in 2022 are: food and non-alcoholic drinks consumed at home, air and sea fares to and from destinations outside the Channel Islands, motor vehicle ownership, maintenance and fuel, insurance premiums, clothing and footwear, DIY home improvements, contracted out home improvements, furniture and soft furnishings and school, college and university education. Insurance premiums were the area of expenditure where the differential between those expecting to spend more money rather than less money was highest.

Areas where a higher proportion of people expect to spend less money than more in 2022 are food and non-alcoholic drinks consumed not at home, alcoholic drinks consumed at home, alcoholic drinks consumed not at home, recreation, entertainment, games, sport and culture, hotels and any other overnight accommodation within the Channel Islands, hotels and any other overnight accommodation outside the Channel Islands, package holidays, bus, taxi, air and sea fares within the Channel Islands and tobacco and e-cigarettes/vapes. Package holidays were the area of expenditure where the differential between those expecting to spend less money rather than more money was highest.

The following pages analyse the expected expenditure within each of these groups individually and identify significant differences from the overall results for subgroups of the respondent population.

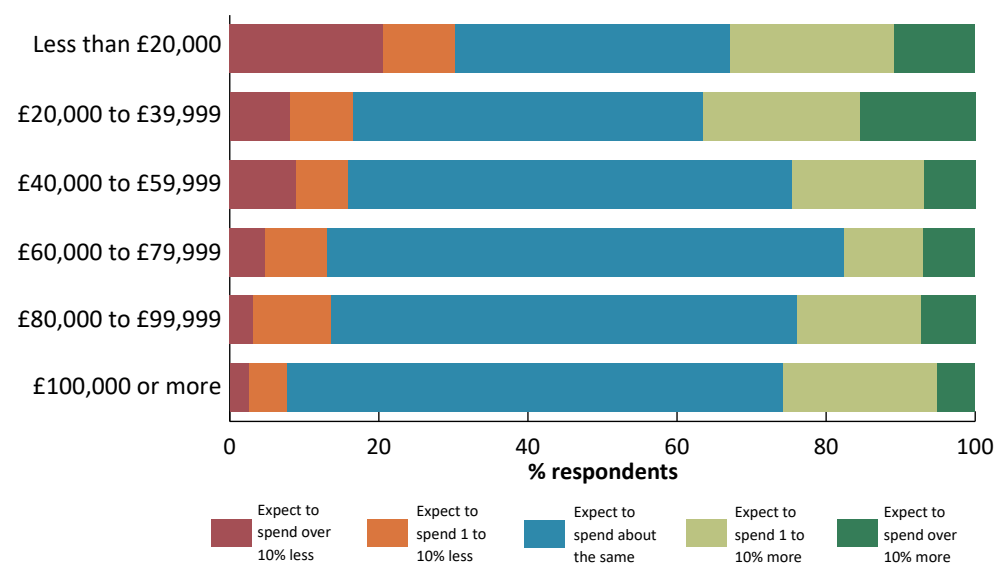
## 7.4 Expenditure - food and non alcoholic drinks consumed at home

**Table 7.4.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on food and non alcoholic drinks consumed at home as you did before 2020?**

	% expect to spend over 10% less	% expect to spend 1 to 10% less	% expect to spend about the same	% expect to spend 1 to 10% more	% expect to spend over 10% more
Food and non alcoholic drinks consumed at home	7	7	60	17	8

**Table 7.4.1** shows how respondents expect their spending on food and non alcoholic drinks consumed at home in 2022 to compare with before 2020 (1,093 responses). Overall there is expected to be more spending on food and non alcoholic drinks consumed at home, when compared to before 2020; a higher proportion of respondents expect to spend more on food and non alcoholic drinks than the proportion that expect to spend less.

**Figure 7.4.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on food and non alcoholic drinks consumed at home as you did before 2020? By household income**



**Figure 7.4.1** provides a breakdown of spending on food and non alcoholic drinks consumed at home by household income band. As can be seen, as household income increases, the proportion of respondents reporting they expect to spend less on food and non alcoholic drinks at home in 2022 decreases. 30% of those with a household income of less than £20,000 expect to spend less on food and non alcoholic drinks. By contrast, 8% of those with an income of £100,000 or more expect to spend less on food and non alcoholic drinks.

Other subgroups where there was a notable difference between the overall figures, as seen in **Table 7.4.1**, were younger age groups. Those aged under 24 years were more likely to report they expect to spend more on food and non alcoholic drinks at home in 2022, compared with 2020 (over 40% of all respondents in these age bands). Furthermore, respondents from Alderney (38%), those with a physical disability (48%), those with a mental or emotional health condition (36%) and those in full time employment and education (36%) were more likely to expect to spend more on food and non alcoholic drinks at home in 2022 compared with 2020.

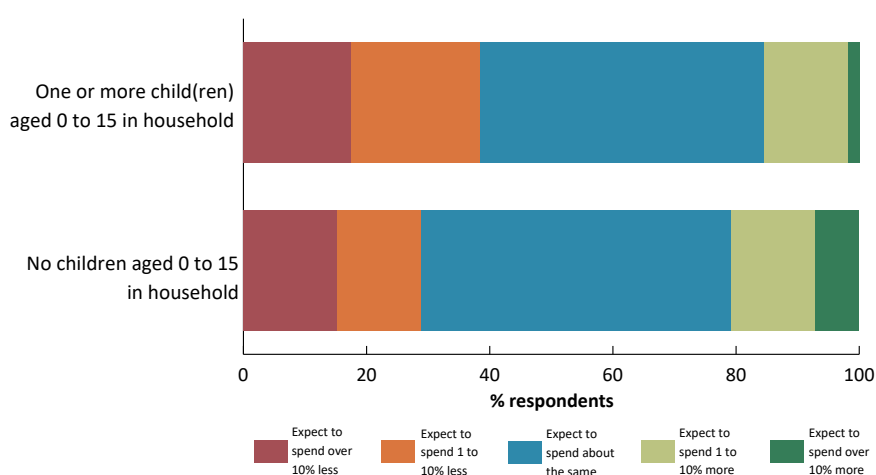
## 7.5 Expenditure - food and non alcoholic drinks not consumed at home

**Table 7.5.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on food and non alcoholic drinks not consumed at home as you did before 2020?**

	% expect to spend over 10% less	% expect to spend 1 to 10% less	% expect to spend about the same	% expect to spend 1 to 10% more	% expect to spend over 10% more
Food and non alcoholic drinks not consumed at home	16	15	49	14	6

**Table 7.5.1** shows how respondents expect their spending on food and non alcoholic drinks not consumed at home in 2022 to compare with before 2020 (1,076 responses). Overall there is expected to be less spending on food and non alcoholic drinks not consumed at home, when compared to before 2020. A higher proportion of respondents expect to spend less on food and non alcoholic drinks consumed in pubs, restaurants, cafes etc than the proportion that expect to spend more.

**Table 7.5.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on food and non alcoholic drinks not consumed at home as you did before 2020? Those with children in household**



**Figure 7.5.1** provides a comparison of spending on food and non alcoholic drinks not consumed at home for those with and without children aged 0 to 15 in household. As can be seen, households with children were more likely to expect to spend less on food and non alcoholic drinks not consumed at home in 2022 compared with before 2020, 38%, than those without children, 29%.

Other subgroups expected to spend less on food and non alcoholic drinks not consumed at home than the overall figures, as shown in **Table 7.5.1**, were respondents not employed but seeking work, 82%, those unable to work, 57%, those with a household income less than £20,000, 44%, those with a mental or emotional health condition, 52%, those renting from the States, GHA or AHA, 53%, and those on the lowest rung of the ladder for life satisfaction, 80%.

Subgroups expected to spend more on food and non alcoholic drinks not consumed at home compared with the overall figures, as shown in **Table 7.5.1**, were those respondents aged between 20 and 24 years, 44%, those in full time education or training, 42%, those living rent free or paying a small rent, 31%, and those with a household income between £20,000 and £39,999, 29%.

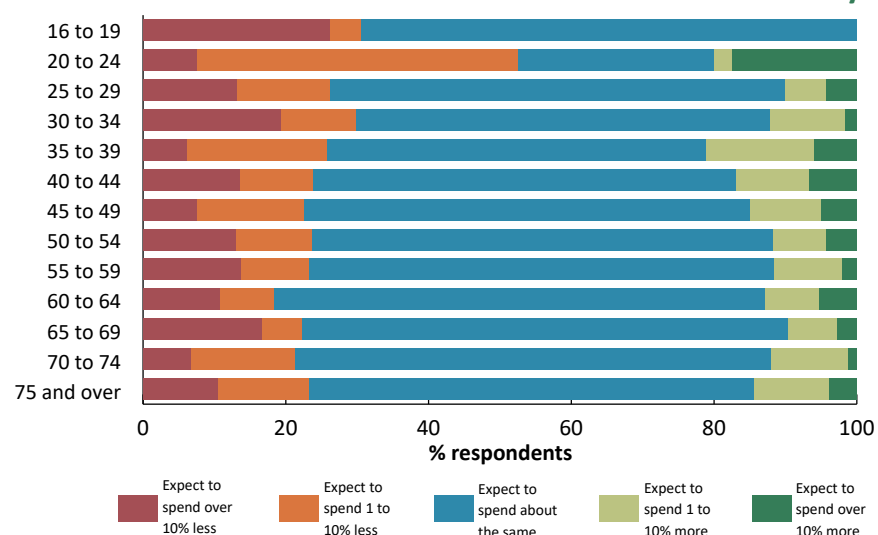
## 7.6 Expenditure - alcoholic drinks consumed at home

**Table 7.6.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on alcoholic drinks consumed at home as you did before 2020?**

	% expect to spend over 10% less	% expect to spend 1 to 10% less	% expect to spend about the same	% expect to spend 1 to 10% more	% expect to spend over 10% more
Alcoholic drinks consumed at home	12	13	62	9	4

**Table 7.6.1** shows how respondents expect their spending on alcoholic drinks consumed at home in 2022 to compare with before 2020 (961 responses). Overall there is expected to be less spending on alcoholic drinks consumed at home, when compared to before 2020. A higher proportion of respondents expect to spend less on alcoholic drinks consumed at home than the proportion that expect to spend more.

**Table 7.6.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on alcoholic drinks consumed at home as you did before 2020? By age**



**Figure 7.6.1** provides a breakdown of spending on alcoholic drinks consumed at home by age. All age bands expect to spend less rather than more on alcoholic drinks consumed at home, i.e. a higher proportion of respondents report they will spend less on alcohol consumed at home than those reporting they will spend more. Those aged 35 to 39 years, had the highest proportion reporting they will spend more on alcohol consumed at home, 21%.

By household income, a higher proportion of those on lower household incomes expect to spend less on alcoholic drinks consumed at home than those on higher household incomes. For example, 42% of those with an income less than £20,000 expect to spend less on alcoholic drinks in 2022 compared with 17% of those with an income of £100,000 or more.

For all subgroups there was expected to be less spending overall on alcoholic drinks consumed at home in 2022, when compared to before 2020.

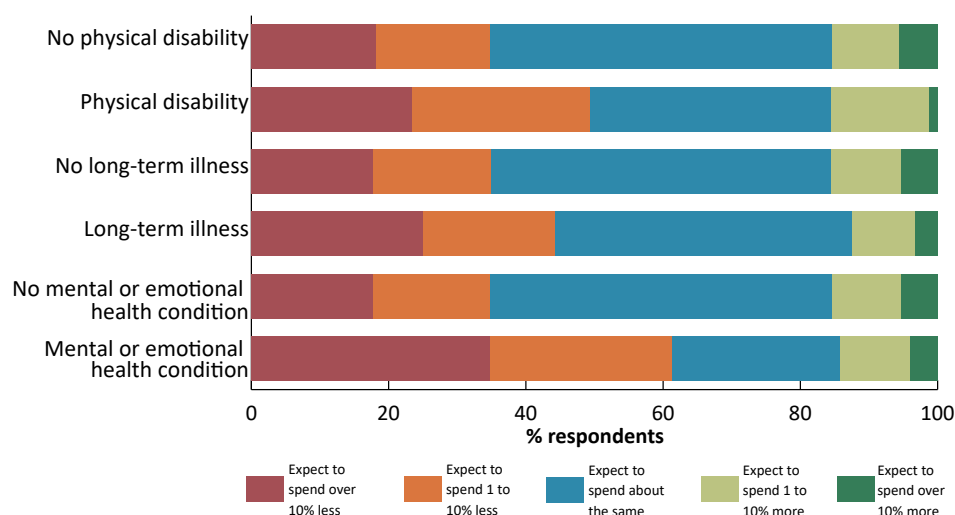
## 7.7 Expenditure - alcoholic drinks not consumed at home

**Table 7.7.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on alcoholic drinks not consumed at home as you did before 2020?**

	% expect to spend over 10% less	% expect to spend 1 to 10% less	% expect to spend about the same	% expect to spend 1 to 10% more	% expect to spend over 10% more
Alcoholic drinks not consumed at home	19	17	49	10	5

**Table 7.7.1** shows how respondents expect their spending on alcoholic drinks not consumed at home in 2022 to compare with before 2020 (962 responses). Overall there is expected to be less spending on alcoholic drinks not consumed at home, when compared to before 2020. A higher proportion of respondents expect to spend less on alcoholic drinks consumed in pubs, bars, restaurants, cafes etc than the proportion that expect to spend more.

**Figure 7.7.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on alcoholic drinks consumed not at home as you did before 2020? Those with disability and/or health condition**



**Figure 7.7.1** provides a comparison of spending on alcoholic drinks consumed away from home for those with and without a disability or health condition. A higher proportion of respondents with disability and/or health conditions report they are likely to spend less on alcohol in 2022 than those without. 49% of those with a physical disability, 44% of those with a long-term illness and 61% of those with a mental or emotional health condition report they will spend less on alcoholic drinks consumed away from home, compared with 32% of those without a health condition.

For most subgroups there was a net negative impact for spending on alcoholic drinks consumed away from home in 2022, when compared to before 2020 i.e. a higher proportion of respondents report they expect to spend less money on alcohol consumed away from home rather than more. There were two exceptions: respondents in full time education or training and those aged 20 to 24 years.

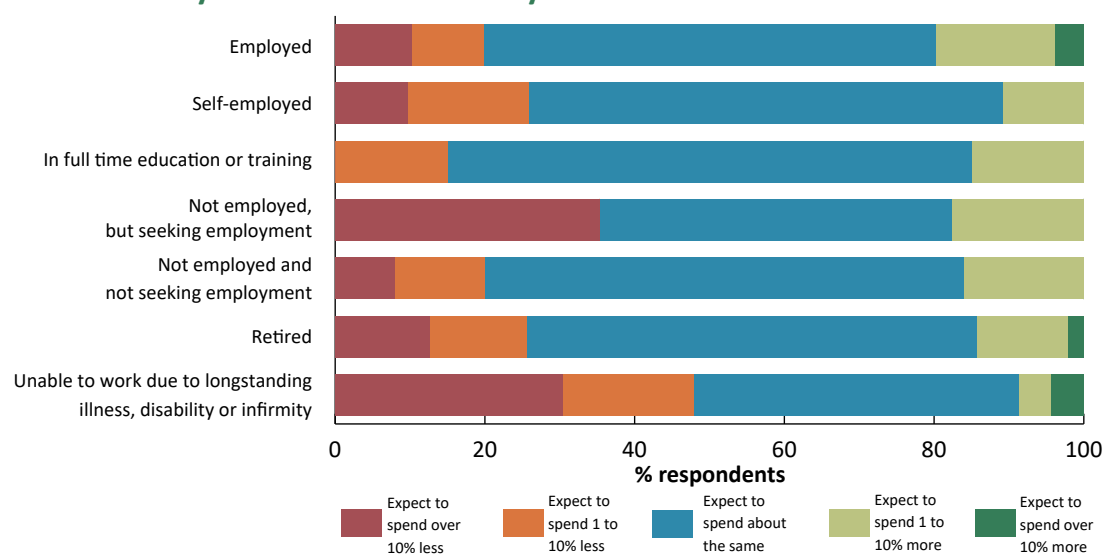
## 7.8 Expenditure - recreation, entertainment, games, sport and culture

**Table 7.8.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on recreation, entertainment, games, sport and culture within your Island of residence as you did before 2020?**

	% expect to spend over 10% less	% expect to spend 1 to 10% less	% expect to spend about the same	% expect to spend 1 to 10% more	% expect to spend over 10% more
Recreation, entertainment, games, sport and culture	12	11	60	14	3

**Table 7.8.1** shows how respondents expect their spending on recreation, games, sport and culture within their Island of residence in 2022 to compare with before 2020 (1,038 responses). Overall there is expected to be less spending on recreation, entertainment, games, sport and culture, when compared to before 2020. A higher proportion of respondents expect to spend less on recreation, entertainment, games, sport and culture than the proportion that expect to spend more.

**Figure 7.8.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on recreation, entertainment, games, sport and culture within your Island of residence as you did before 2020? By work situation**



**Figure 7.8.1** provides a breakdown of spending on recreation, entertainment, games, sport and culture within Island of residence. Compared with other employment statuses, a higher proportion of respondents unable to work (48%) and those not employed, but seeking employment (35%) expect to spend less on recreation, entertainment, games, sport and culture in 2022 compared with 2020.

Once again, those with a disability and/or health conditions expect to spend less on recreation, entertainment, games, sport and culture than those without. 30% of those with a long standing illness, disability or infirmity expect to spend less in 2022, compared with 20% of those without.

For most subgroups there was expected to be less spending overall on recreation, entertainment, games, sport and culture in 2022, when compared to before 2020, i.e. a higher proportion of respondents report they will spend less money rather than more money on recreation. Exceptions to this include those with an income of £60,000 and above, those living rent free or paying a small rent and those aged under 30 years.



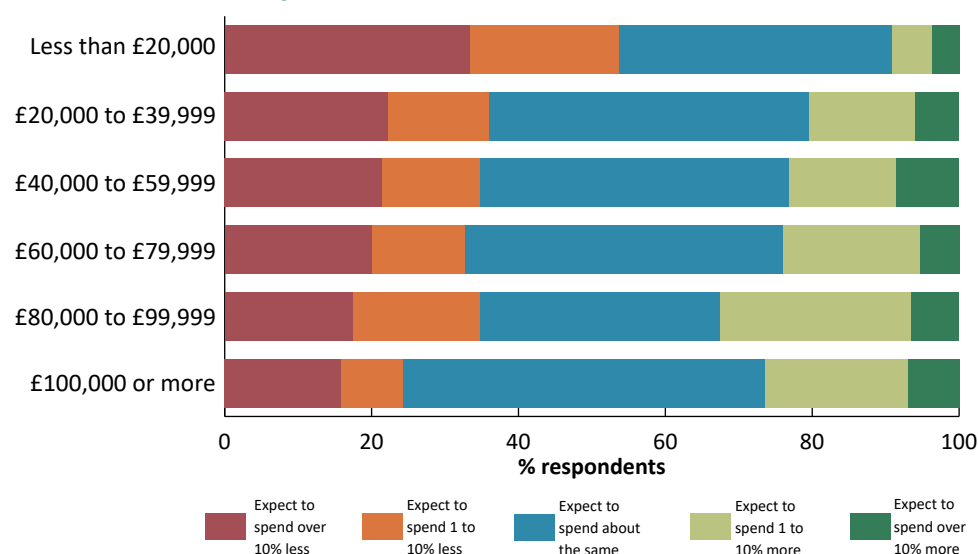
## 7.9 Expenditure - hotels and any overnight accommodation within the Channel Islands

**Table 7.9.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on hotels and any other overnight accommodation within the Channel Islands as you did before 2020?**

	% expect to spend over 10% less	% expect to spend 1 to 10% less	% expect to spend about the same	% expect to spend 1 to 10% more	% expect to spend over 10% more
Hotels and any other overnight accommodation within the Channel Islands	20	13	44	16	7

**Table 7.9.1** shows how respondents expect their spending on hotels and any other overnight accommodation within the Channel Islands in 2022 to compare with before 2020 (912 responses). Overall there is expected to be less spending on accommodation within the Channel Islands, when compared to before 2020. A higher proportion of respondents expect to spend less on accommodation than the proportion that expect to spend more.

**Figure 7.9.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on hotels and any other accommodation within the Channel Islands as you did before 2020? By household income**



**Figure 7.9.1** provides a breakdown of spending on hotels and any other overnight accommodation within the Channel Islands. As can be seen, as household income increases, the proportion of respondents reporting they will spend less on hotels and overnight accommodation within the Channel Islands decreases. Over half of all those with an expected household income in 2021 of less than £20,000 expect to spend less on hotels and other accommodation within the Channel Islands. By contrast 24% of those with an income of £100,000 or more expect to spend less.

For most subgroups there was expected to be less spending overall on hotels and other overnight accommodation within the Channel Islands in 2022, when compared to before 2020, i.e. a higher proportion of respondents report they will spend less money rather than more money on accommodation within the Channel Islands. Exceptions to this include those with an income of £100,000 and above, and those aged under 25 years.

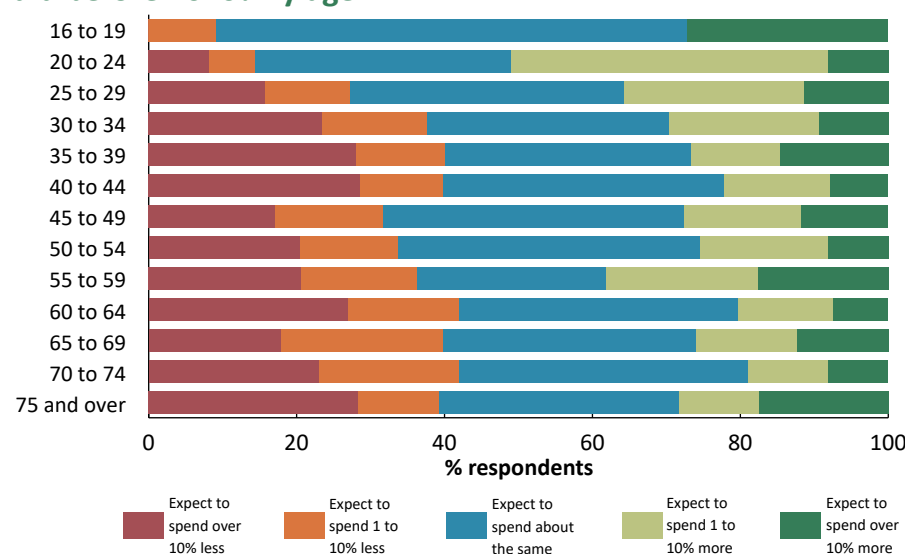
## 7.10 Expenditure - hotels and any overnight accommodation outside the Channel Islands

**Table 7.10.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on hotels and any other overnight accommodation outside the Channel Islands as you did before 2020?**

	% expect to spend over 10% less	% expect to spend 1 to 10% less	% expect to spend about the same	% expect to spend 1 to 10% more	% expect to spend over 10% more
Hotels and any other overnight accommodation outside the Channel Islands	22	14	36	16	12

**Table 7.10.1** shows how respondents expect their spending on hotels and any other overnight accommodation outside the Channel Islands in 2022 to compare with before 2020 (992 responses). Overall there is expected to be less spending on accommodation outside the Channel Islands, when compared to before 2020. A higher proportion of respondents expect to spend less on accommodation outside the Channel Islands than the proportion that expect to spend more.

**Figure 7.10.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on hotels and any other accommodation outside the Channel Islands as you did before 2020? By age**



**Figure 7.10.1** provides a breakdown of expected spending on hotels and other accommodation by age. A lower proportion of respondents in younger age bands expect to spend less on hotels and accommodation outside the Channel Islands than those in middle and older age bands. 9% of those aged under 20 years expect to spend less on accommodation outside the Channel Islands in 2021 compared with 40% of those aged between 35 and 44 years.

For many subgroups there was expected to be less spending overall on hotels and accommodation outside the Channel Islands in 2022, when compared to before 2020 i.e. a higher proportion of respondents report they will spend less money rather than more money on accommodation outside the Channel Islands. Exceptions to this were those aged under 30 years, those aged between 55 and 59 years, those born outside the Bailiwick of Guernsey and the UK, those in full time education or training, those not employed and not seeking employment, those with a household income of £80,000 or more, those living rent free or paying a small rent, those renting from a private landlord. For these groups only, a higher proportion of respondents expect to spend more money rather than less in 2022.

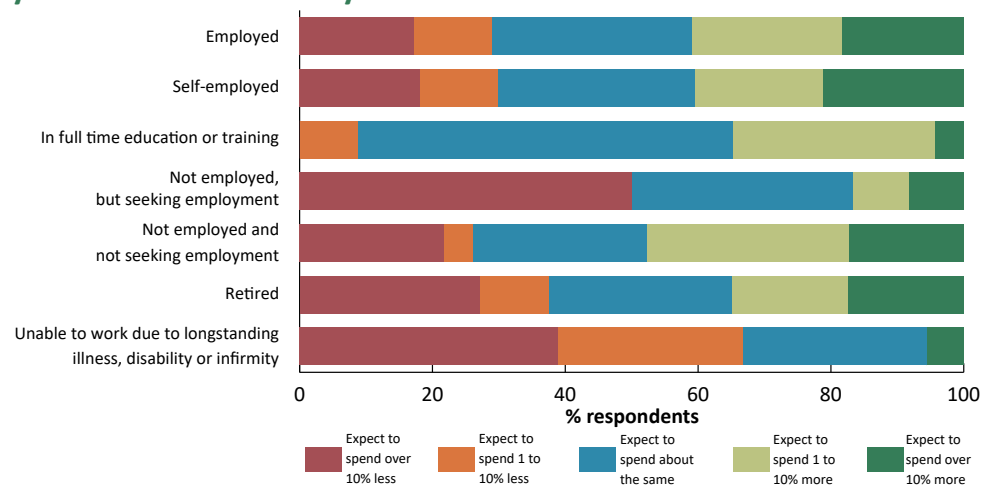
## 7.11 Expenditure - air and sea fares to and from destinations outside the Channel Islands

**Table 7.11.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on air and sea fares to and from destinations outside the Channel Islands as you did before 2020?**

	% expect to spend over 10% less	% expect to spend 1 to 10% less	% expect to spend about the same	% expect to spend 1 to 10% more	% expect to spend over 10% more
Air and sea fares to and from destinations outside the Channel Islands	20	11	30	21	18

**Table 7.11.1** shows how respondents expect their spending on air and sea fares to and from destinations outside the Channel Islands in 2022 to compare with before 2020 (1,002 responses). Overall there is expected to be more spending on air and sea fares to and from destinations outside the Channel Islands, when compared to before 2020. A higher proportion of respondents expect to spend more on air and sea fares to and from destinations outside the Channel Islands than the proportion that expect to spend less.

**Figure 7.11.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on air and sea fares to and from destinations outside the Channel Islands as you did before 2020? By work situation**



**Figure 7.11.1** provides a breakdown of expected spending on air and sea fares to and from destinations outside the Channel Islands. A high proportion of those respondents who describe their work situation as not employed and not seeking work, employed, self employed, and those in full time education report they expect to spend more on air and sea travel fares, 48%, 41%, 40% and 35% respectively. By contrast for respondents who are unable to work, retired, not employed but not seeking work, a high proportion expect to spend less on air and sea travel fares, 67%, 50% and 38% respectively.

Analysed by subgroup the picture is also mixed. The following subgroups expect to spend less rather than more on air and sea fares: those with an income below £20,000, those with an income between £60,000 to £79,999, those renting from the States, GHA or AHA, those not employed but seeking work, those unable to work, those retired, those who are pregnant or have had a baby in the past six months, those with a mental or emotional health condition, those with a long-term illness, those aged 30 to 34 years, those aged 40 to 44 years, those aged 60 to 64 years and those aged 70 to 74 years. All other subgroups expect to spend more rather than less on air and sea fares.

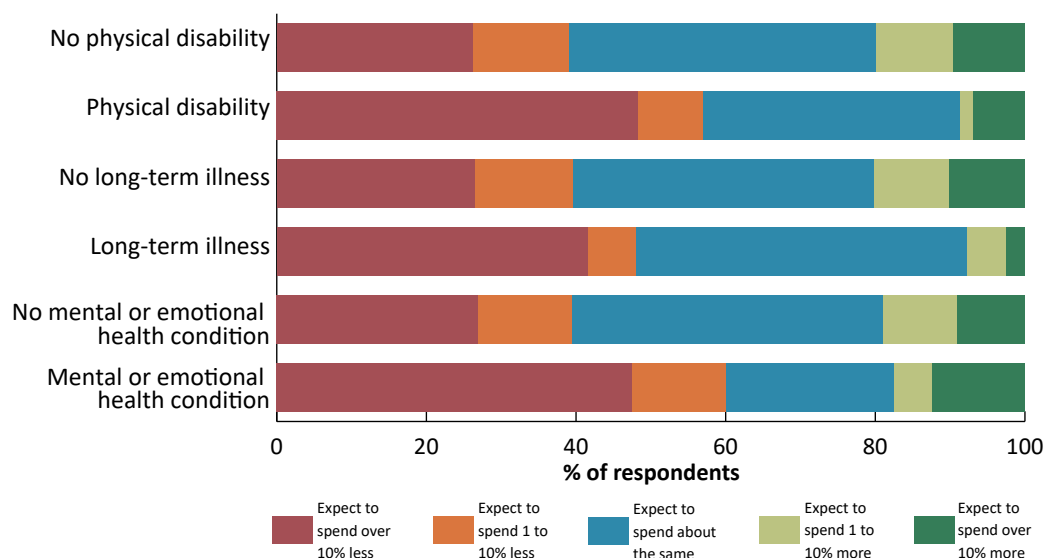
## 7.12 Expenditure - package holidays

**Table 7.12.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on package holidays as you did before 2020?**

	% expect to spend over 10% less	% expect to spend 1 to 10% less	% expect to spend about the same	% expect to spend 1 to 10% more	% expect to spend over 10% more
Package holidays	28	13	41	10	9

**Table 7.12.1** shows how respondents expect their spending on package holidays in 2022 to compare with before 2020 (710 responses). Overall there is expected to be less spending on package holidays, when compared to before 2020. A higher proportion of respondents expect to spend less on package holidays than the proportion that expect to spend more.

**Figure 7.12.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on package holidays as you did before 2020? Those with a disability and/or health condition**



**Figure 7.12.1** provides a breakdown of expected spending on package holidays. A higher proportion of respondents with a disability and/or health condition expect to spend less on package holidays in 2022, when compared with before 2020. 60% of those with a mental or emotional health condition, 57% of those with a physical disability and 48% of those with a long-term illness expect to spend less on package holidays in 2022, compared with 38% of those without.

For almost all subgroups there was expected to be less spending on package holidays in 2022, when compared to before 2020 i.e. a higher proportion of respondents report they will spend less money rather than more money on package holidays. Exceptions to this were those aged 25 to 29 years and those living rent free or paying a small rent. For these two groups only a higher proportion of respondents expect to spend more rather than less on package holidays in 2022, when compared with before 2020.

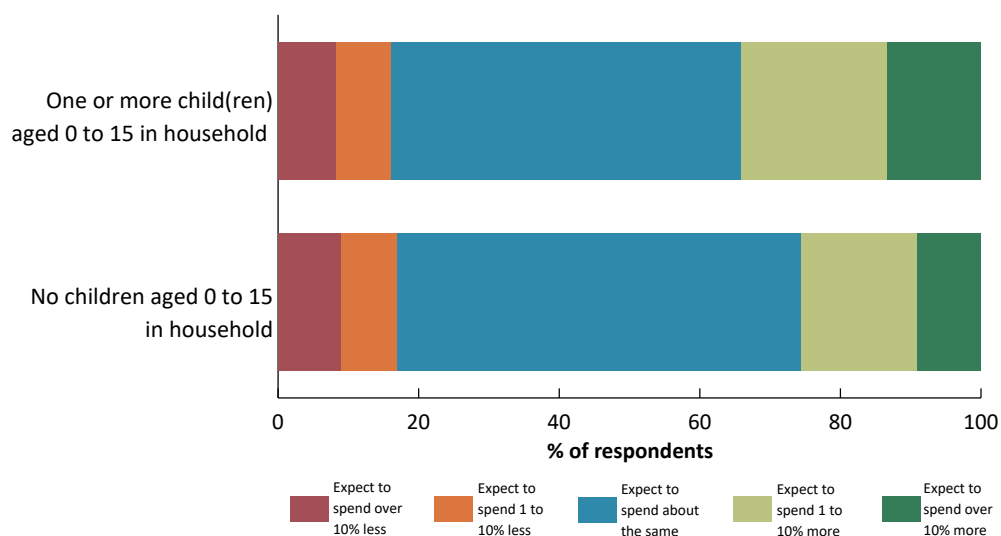
## 7.13 Expenditure - motor vehicle ownership, maintenance and fuel

**Table 7.13.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on motor vehicle ownership, maintenance and fuel as you did before 2020?**

	% expect to spend over 10% less	% expect to spend 1 to 10% less	% expect to spend about the same	% expect to spend 1 to 10% more	% expect to spend over 10% more
Motor vehicle ownership, maintenance and fuel	9	8	56	17	10

**Table 7.13.1** shows how respondents expect their spending on motor vehicle ownership, maintenance and fuel in 2022 to compare with before 2020 (1,018 responses). Overall there is expected to be more spending on motor vehicle ownership, maintenance and fuel, when compared to before 2020. A higher proportion of respondents expect to spend more on motor vehicle ownership, maintenance and fuel than the proportion that expect to spend less.

**Figure 7.13.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on motor vehicle ownership, maintenance and fuel as you did before 2020? Those with children in household**



**Figure 7.13.1** provides a breakdown of expected spending on motor vehicle ownership, maintenance and fuel. A higher proportion of respondents with children aged 0 to 15 years in their household expect to spend more on motor vehicle ownership, maintenance and fuel, 34%, than those without children, 26%.

For many subgroups there is expected to be more spending overall on motor vehicle ownership, maintenance and fuel, when compared to before 2020 i.e. a higher proportion of respondents report they will spend more money rather than less money on motor vehicle ownership, maintenance and fuel. Exceptions to this were those aged 30 to 34 years, those aged 55 to 59 years, those with a mental or emotional health condition, those unable to work, those not employed but seeking employment, those with a household income less than £20,000 and those living in accommodation provided with their job. For these groups only a higher proportion of respondents expect to spend less rather than more on motor vehicle ownership, maintenance and fuel in 2022, when compared with before 2020.

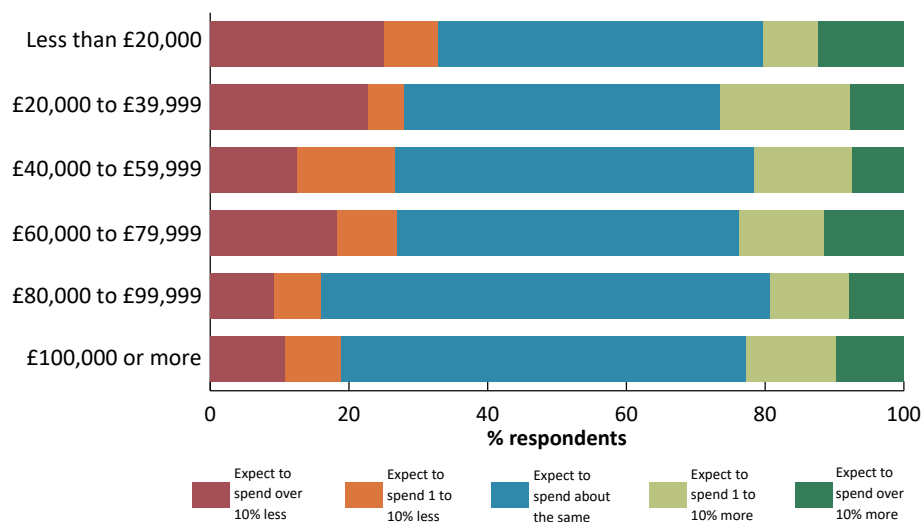
## 7.14 Expenditure - bus, taxi, air and sea fares within the Channel Islands

**Table 7.14.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on bus, taxi, air and sea fares in the Channel Islands as you did before 2020?**

	% expect to spend over 10% less	% expect to spend 1 to 10% less	% expect to spend about the same	% expect to spend 1 to 10% more	% expect to spend over 10% more
Bus, taxi, air and sea fares within the Channel Islands	15	9	53	14	9

**Table 7.14.1** shows how respondents expect their spending on bus, taxi, air and sea fares in 2022 to compare with before 2020 (993 responses). Overall there is expected to be slightly less spending on bus, taxi, air and sea fares within the Channel Islands, when compared to before 2020. A higher proportion of respondents expect to spend less on bus, taxi, air and sea fares than the proportion that expect to spend more.

**Figure 7.14.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on bus, taxi, air and sea fares in the Channel Islands as you did before 2020? By household income**



**Figure 7.14.1** provides a breakdown of expected spending on bus, taxi, air and sea fares within the Channel Islands. As can be seen there is a general trend that as household income increases the proportion of respondents that report they will spend less on bus, taxi, air and sea fares within the Channel Islands in 2022 compared with 2020 decreases. A third of respondents with an income less than £20,000 report they will spend less on bus, taxi, air and sea fares within the Channel Islands in 2022. By contrast 19% of those with an income of £100,000 or more report they will spend less.

Analysed by subgroup the picture is mixed. The following subgroups expect to spend more rather than less on bus, taxi, air and sea fares within the Channel Islands in 2022; females, those under 30 years, those aged 45 to 49 years, those aged 55 to 64 years, those born outside the Bailiwick and the UK, those with a physical disability, those employed, those in full time education or training, those not employed and not seeking employment, those with an income of £80,000 and above, those living rent free or paying a small rent, those renting from private landlords and households with children. All other subgroups expect to spend less rather than more on bus, taxi, air and sea fares within the Channel Islands.

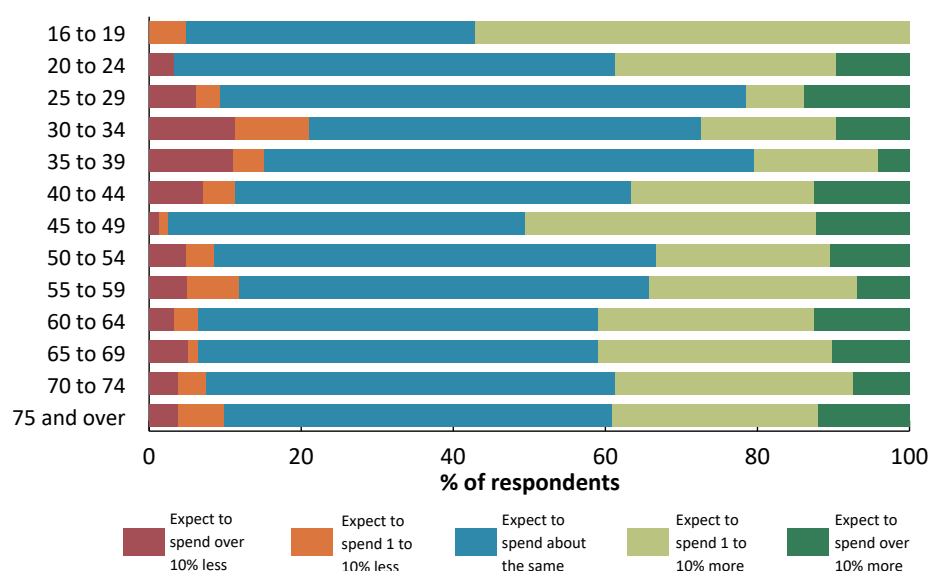
## 7.15 Expenditure - insurance premiums

**Table 7.15.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on insurance premiums as you did before 2020?**

	% expect to spend over 10% less	% expect to spend 1 to 10% less	% expect to spend about the same	% expect to spend 1 to 10% more	% expect to spend over 10% more
Insurance premiums	5	4	55	26	10

**Table 7.15.1** shows how respondents expect their spending on insurance premiums in 2022 to compare with before 2020 (1,003 responses). Overall there is expected to be more spending on insurance premiums, when compared to before 2020. A higher proportion of respondents expect to spend more on insurance premiums than before 2020 than the proportion that expect to spend less.

**Figure 7.15.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on insurance premiums as you did before 2020? By age**



**Figure 7.15.1** provides a breakdown of expected spending on insurance premiums. Those aged under 19 years, 45 to 49 years, and 60 to 69 years were the age bands with the highest proportion of respondents that expect to spend more on insurance premiums in 2022, 57%, 51% and 41% respectively. Those aged 30 to 34 years, 35 to 39 years and 55 to 59 years were the age bands with the highest proportion of respondents that expect to spend less on insurance premiums in 2022 when compared with 2020.

For almost all subgroups there is expected to be more spending overall on insurance premiums, when compared to before 2020 i.e. a higher proportion of respondents report they will spend more money rather than less money on insurance premiums. The only exception to this were those not employed but seeking employment. For this group only a higher proportion of respondents expect to spend less rather than more on insurance premiums in 2022, when compared with before 2020.

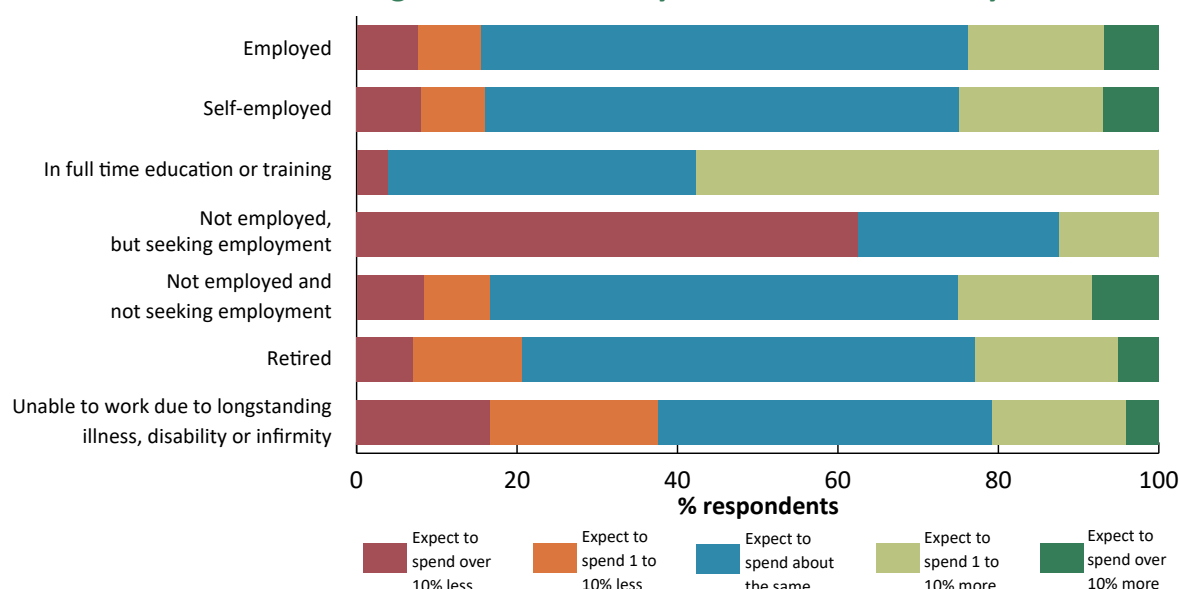
## 7.16 Expenditure - clothing and footwear

**Table 7.16.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on clothing and footwear as you did before 2020?**

	% expect to spend over 10% less	% expect to spend 1 to 10% less	% expect to spend about the same	% expect to spend 1 to 10% more	% expect to spend over 10% more
Clothing and footwear	8	9	58	18	6

**Table 7.16.1** shows how respondents expect their spending on clothing and footwear in 2022 to compare with before 2020 (1,070 responses). Overall there is expected to be more spending on clothing and footwear, when compared to before 2020. A higher proportion of respondents expect to spend more on clothing and footwear than before 2020 than the proportion that expect to spend less.

**Figure 7.16.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on clothing and footwear as you did before 2020? By work situation**



**Figure 7.16.1** provides a breakdown of expected spending on clothing and footwear. Those not employed but seeking employment and those unable to work had the highest proportion of respondents reporting they expect to spend less on clothing and footwear in 2022, 63% and 38% respectively. Those in full time education or training had the highest proportion of respondents reporting they expect to spend more on clothing and footwear, 58%.

For most subgroups there is expected to be more spending overall on clothing and footwear when compared to before 2020 i.e. a higher proportion of respondents report they will spend more money rather than less money on clothing and footwear. Exceptions to this were: those aged between 60 and 69 years, those living in Alderney, those not employed but seeking employment, those unable to work, those with an income less than £20,000, those living in accommodation provided with their job, and those renting from the States, GHA or AHA. For these groups only a higher proportion of respondents expect to spend less rather than more on clothing and footwear in 2022, when compared with before 2020.



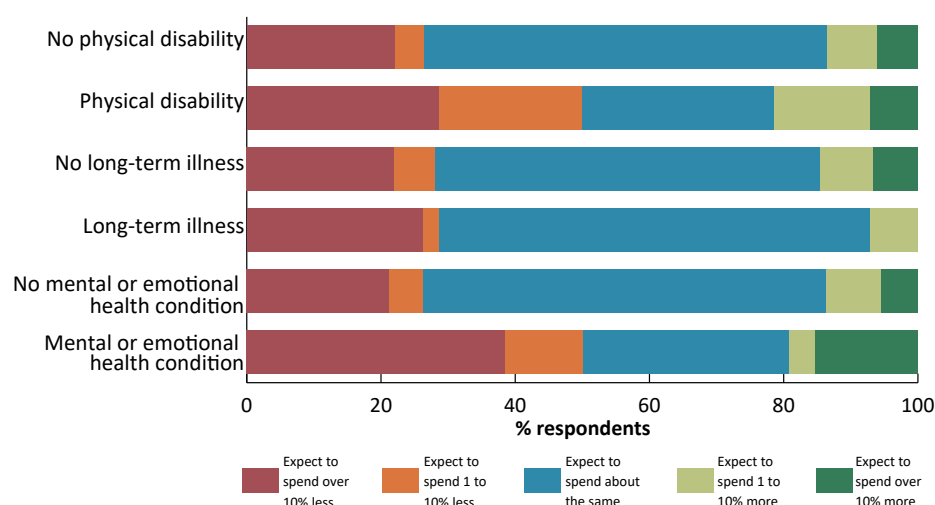
## 7.17 Expenditure - tobacco and e-cigarettes/vapes

**Table 7.17.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on tobacco and e-cigarettes/vapes as you did before 2020?**

	% expect to spend over 10% less	% expect to spend 1 to 10% less	% expect to spend about the same	% expect to spend 1 to 10% more	% expect to spend over 10% more
Tobacco and e-cigarettes/vapes	22	6	58	8	6

**Table 7.17.1** shows how respondents expect their spending on tobacco and e-cigarettes/vapes in 2022 to compare with before 2020 (371 responses, a high proportion of respondents selected “not applicable” for this area of expenditure). Overall there is expected to be less spending on tobacco and e-cigarettes/vapes, when compared to before 2020. A higher proportion of respondents expect to spend less on tobacco and e-cigarettes/vapes than the proportion that expect to spend more.

**Figure 7.17.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on tobacco and e-cigarettes/vapes as you did before 2020? Those with a disability and/or health condition**



**Figure 7.17.1** provides a breakdown of expected spending on tobacco and e-cigarettes/vapes. Notably a lower proportion of those respondents with a physical disability and/or a mental or emotional health condition suggest they will spend the same amount on tobacco and e-cigarettes/vapes in 2022, than those without these health conditions. 28% of respondents with a physical disability expect to spend the same on tobacco and e-cigarettes/vapes in 2022, whilst 60% of those without a physical disability expect to spend about the same. 31% of respondents with a mental or emotional health condition expect to spend the same on tobacco and e-cigarettes/vapes as before in 2020, whilst 60% of those without a mental or emotional health condition expect to spend about the same.

For almost all subgroups there is expected to be less spending overall on tobacco and e-cigarettes/vapes in 2022, when compared to before 2020 i.e. a higher proportion of respondents report they will spend less money rather than more money on tobacco and e-cigarettes/vapes. Exceptions to this were: those in full time education or training and those who were self-employed. For these two groups only a higher proportion of respondents expect to spend more rather than less on tobacco and e-cigarettes/vapes in 2022, when compared with before 2020.

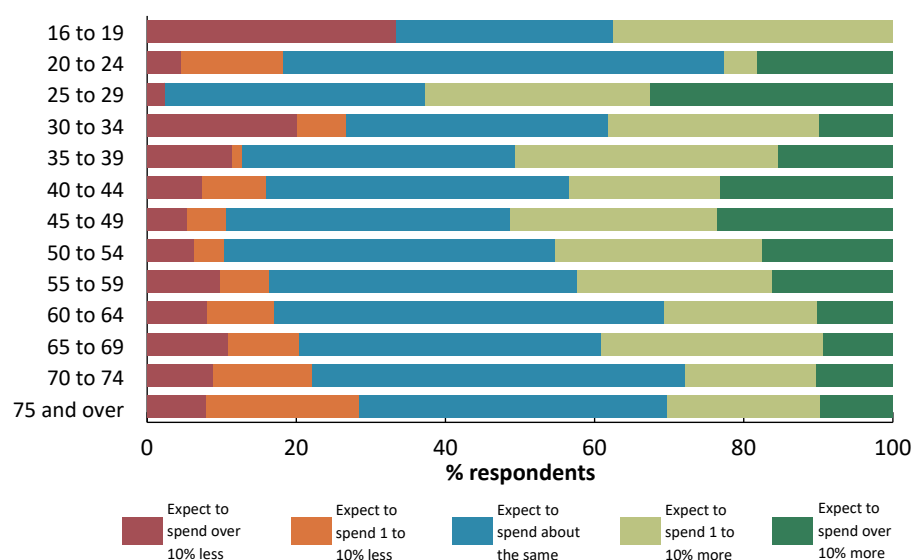
## 7.18 Expenditure - DIY home improvements

**Table 7.18.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on DIY improvements as you did before 2020?**

	% expect to spend over 10% less	% expect to spend 1 to 10% less	% expect to spend about the same	% expect to spend 1 to 10% more	% expect to spend over 10% more
DIY improvements	9	8	42	25	15

**Table 7.18.1** shows how respondents expect their spending on DIY improvements in 2022 to compare with before 2020 (893 responses). Overall there is expected to be more spending on DIY improvements, when compared to before 2020. A higher proportion of respondents expect to spend more money on DIY improvements than the proportion that expect to spend less.

**Figure 7.18.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on DIY improvements as you did before 2020? By age**



**Figure 7.18.1** provides a breakdown of expected spending on DIY improvements by age. 63% of respondents aged 25 to 29 years, expect to spend more on DIY improvements in 2022 compared with before 2020. By contrast only 23% of respondents aged 20 to 24 years expect to spend more on DIY improvements. Over 40% of all respondents aged between 35 and 59 years expect to spend more on DIY improvements in 2022 than before 2020.

For almost all subgroups there is expected to be more spending overall on DIY improvements in 2022, when compared to before 2020 i.e. a higher proportion of respondents report they will spend more money rather than less money on DIY improvements. Exceptions to this were: those with an income less than £20,000, those not employed but seeking employment and those living rent free or paying a small rent. For these three groups, a higher proportion of respondents expect to spend less rather than more money on DIY improvements in 2022, when compared with before 2020.

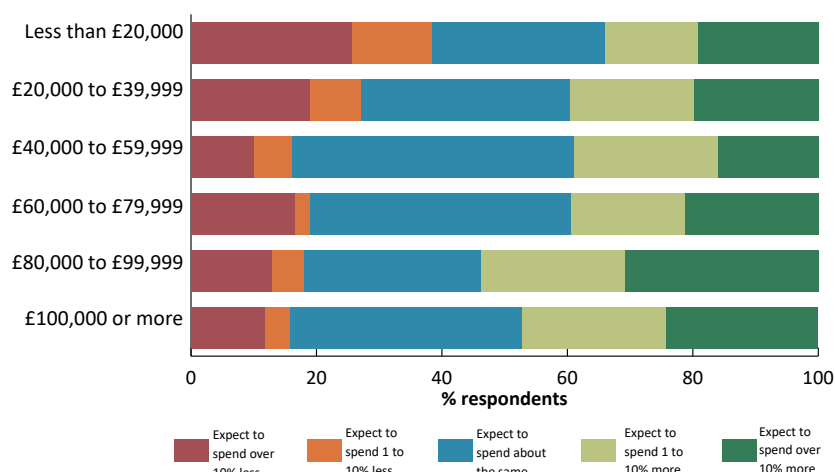
## 7.19 Expenditure - contracted out home improvements

**Table 7.19.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on contracted out home improvements as you did before 2020?**

	% expect to spend over 10% less	% expect to spend 1 to 10% less	% expect to spend about the same	% expect to spend 1 to 10% more	% expect to spend over 10% more
Contracted out home improvements	15	6	38	21	21

**Table 7.19.1** shows how respondents expect their spending on contracted out home improvements in 2022 to compare with before 2020 (774 responses). Overall there is expected to be more spending on contracted out home improvements, when compared to before 2020. A higher proportion of respondents expect to spend more on contracted out home improvements than before 2020, than the proportion that expect to spend less.

**Figure 7.19.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on contracted out home improvements as you did before 2020? By household income**



**Figure 7.19.1** provides a breakdown of expected spending on contracted out home improvements by household income. As can be seen, there is a general trend that as household income increases, the proportion that report they expect to spend less on contracted out home improvements decreases. 38% of those with an income less than £20,000 expect to spend less on contracted out home improvements in 2022. By contrast 16% of those with an income of £100,000 and above expect to spend less on contracted out home improvements.

For most subgroups there is expected to be more spending overall on contracted out home improvements in 2022, when compared to before 2020 i.e. a higher proportion of respondents report they will spend more money rather than less money on contracted out home improvements. Exceptions to this were: those aged under 25 years, those aged between 30 and 34 years, those with a mental or emotional health condition, those in full time education or training, those unable to work, those with an income less than £20,000, those not employed but seeking employment, those living rent free or paying a small rent, those renting from a private landlord and those renting from the States, GHA or AHA. For these groups, a higher proportion of respondents expect to spend less rather than more money on contracted out home improvements in 2022, when compared with before 2020.

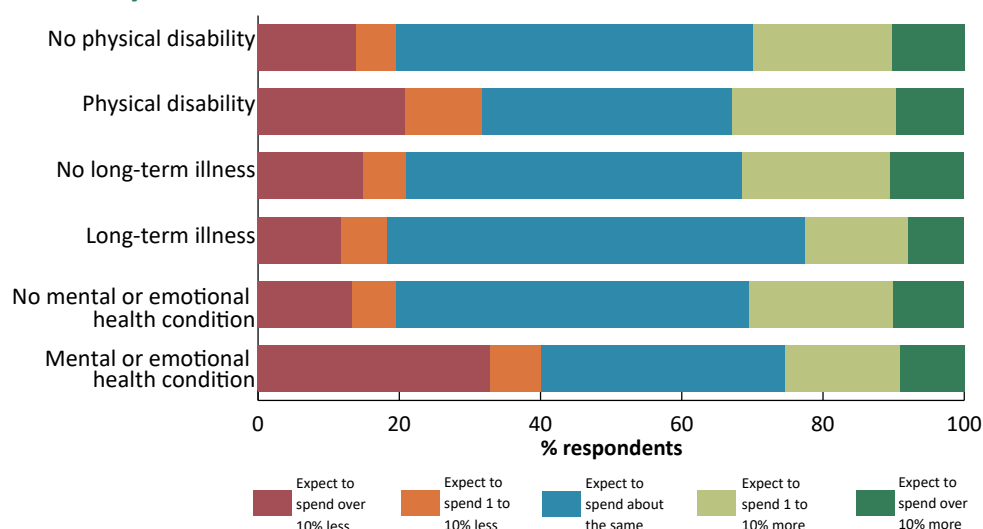
## 7.20 Expenditure - furniture and soft furnishings

**Table 7.20.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on furniture and soft furnishings as you did before 2020?**

	% expect to spend over 10% less	% expect to spend 1 to 10% less	% expect to spend about the same	% expect to spend 1 to 10% more	% expect to spend over 10% more
Furniture and soft furnishings	14	6	49	20	10

**Table 7.20.1** shows how respondents expect their spending on furniture and soft furnishings in 2022 to compare with before 2020 (920 responses). Overall there is expected to be more spending on furniture and soft furnishings, when compared to before 2020. A higher proportion of respondents expect to spend more on furniture and soft furnishings than the proportion that expect to spend less.

**Figure 7.20.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on furniture and soft furnishings as you did before 2020? Those with a disability and/or health condition**



**Figure 7.20.1** provides a breakdown of expected spending on furniture and soft furnishings by health condition. As can be seen, a higher proportion of respondents with a physical disability or mental or emotional health condition expect to spend less on furniture and soft furnishings in 2022 than those without these conditions. 40% of those with a mental or emotional health condition and 32% of those with a physical disability expect to spend less on furniture and soft furnishings, compared with 19% of those without these conditions.

For most subgroups there is expected to be more spending overall on furniture and soft furnishings in 2022, when compared to before 2020 i.e. a higher proportion of respondents report they will spend more money rather than less money on furniture and soft furnishings. Exceptions to this were: those aged under 19 years, those aged between 30 and 34 years, those living in Alderney, those with a mental or emotional health condition, those in full time education or training, those who are pregnant or have had a baby in the past six months, those with an income less than £40,000, those not employed but seeking employment, those living rent free or paying a small rent, those living in accommodation provided with their job and those renting from the States, GHA or AHA or a private landlord. For these groups, a higher proportion of respondents expect to spend less rather than more money on furniture and soft furnishings in 2022, when compared with before 2020.

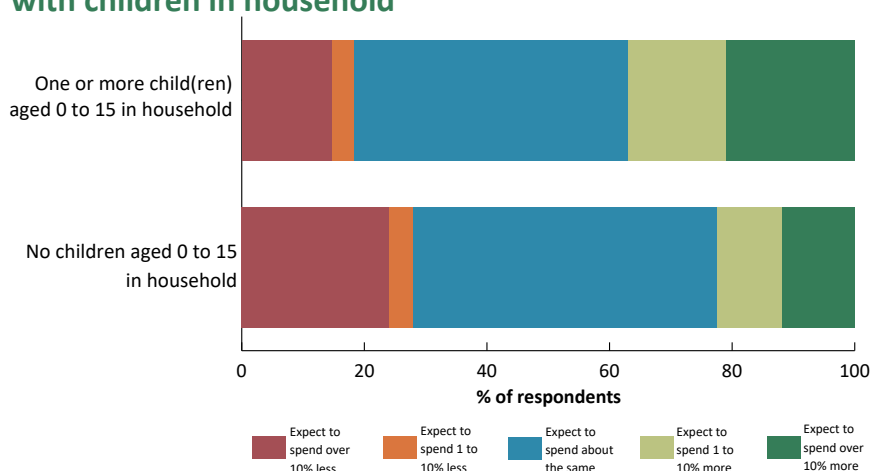
## 7.21 Expenditure - school, college and university education

**Table 7.21.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on school, college and university education as you did before 2020?**

	% expect to spend over 10% less	% expect to spend 1 to 10% less	% expect to spend about the same	% expect to spend 1 to 10% more	% expect to spend over 10% more
School, college and university education	19	3	48	13	16

**Table 7.21.1** shows how respondents expect their spending on school, college and university education in 2022 to compare with before 2020 (474 responses, a high proportion of respondents selected “not applicable” for this area of expenditure). Overall there is expected to be more spending on school, college and university education, when compared to before 2020. A higher proportion of respondents expect to spend more on school, college and university education than the proportion that expect to spend less.

**Figure 7.21.1 Responses to the question, do you expect to go back to spending the same amount in 2022 on school, college and university education as you did before 2020? Those with children in household**



**Figure 7.21.1** provides a breakdown of expected spending on school, college and university education. A higher proportion of respondents in households with children aged 0 to 15 years expect to spend more on school, college and university education than households without children, 37% and 22% respectively.

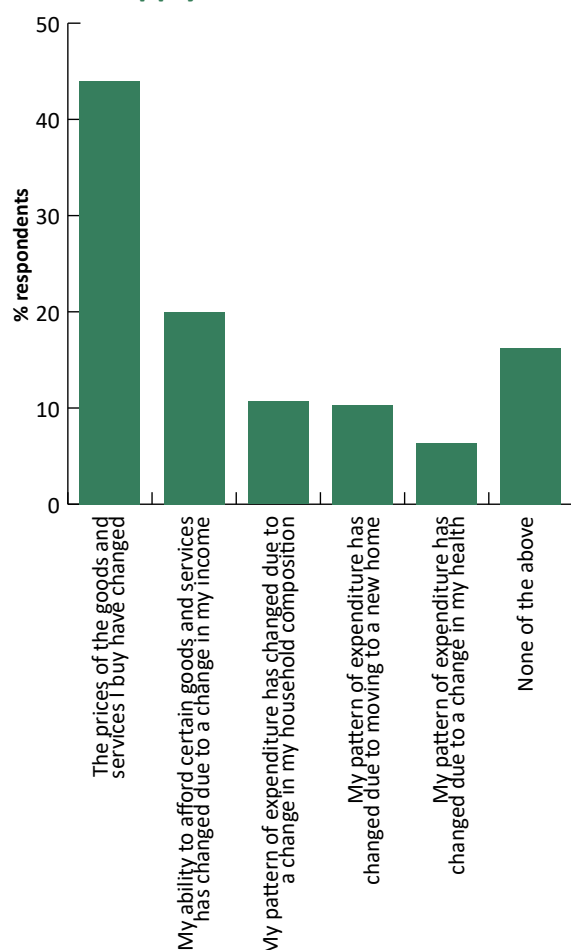
For most subgroups there is expected to be more spending on school, college and university education in 2022, when compared to before 2020 i.e a higher proportion of respondents report they will spend more money rather than less money on school, college and university education. Exceptions to this were: those aged under 20 years, those aged between 30 and 34 years, those aged over 59 years, those born in the Bailiwick of Guernsey, those living in Alderney, those with a physical disability, those with a mental or emotional health condition, those retired, those unable to work, those with an income less than £20,000, those with an income between £60,000 and £79,999, those not employed but seeking employment, those living in accommodation provided with their job and those renting from the States, GHA or AHA. For these groups, a higher proportion of respondents expect to spend less rather than more money on school, college and university education in 2022, when compared with before 2020.

## 7.22 Changes in expenditure over past two years

**Table 7.22.1 Responses to the question, thinking about the past two years, which of the following statements apply to you? Tick all that apply**

	%
The prices of the goods and services I buy have changed	43
My ability to afford certain goods and services has changed due to a change in my income	20
My pattern of expenditure has changed due to a change in my household composition	11
My pattern of expenditure has changed due to moving to a new home	10
My pattern of expenditure has changed due to a change in my health	6
None of the above	16

**Figure 7.22.1 Responses to the question, thinking about the past two years, which of the following statements apply to you? Tick all that apply**



Respondents were asked, “Thinking about the past two years, which of the following statements apply to you?”. Respondents were advised to tick all that applied (percentages do not total 100% as respondents could select more than one option).

As can be seen in **Table 7.22.1** and **Figure 7.22.1**, the statement selected by the most respondents (43%, 627 responses) was “The prices of the goods and services I buy has changed”. When analysed by subgroups, older age groups, those with health conditions, those renting from private landlords were more likely to select this statement; 51% of those aged between 70 and 74 years agreed with this statement compared with 24% of those aged between 20 and 24 years. 60% of those with a physical disability selected this statement, compared with 43% of those without, 59% of those with a mental or emotional health condition selected this statement, compared with 43% of respondents without. 52% of those renting from private landlords selected this statement.

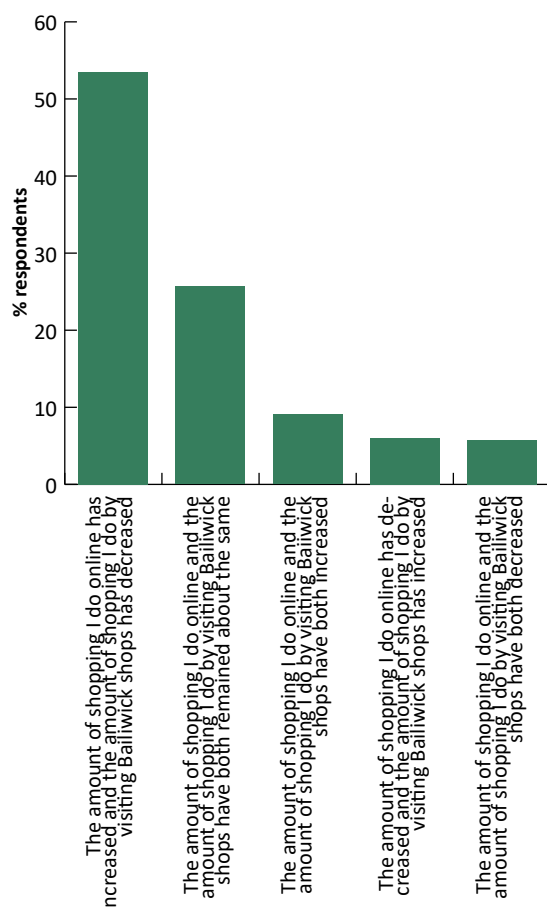
The second most selected statement was, “My ability to afford certain good and services has changed due to a change in my income”, with 20% of all respondents (285 people) suggesting this statement applied to them. Those living in Alderney, Sark or Brecqhou were more likely to select this option; 35% of respondents compared with 18% of those living in Guernsey. Half of all respondents unable to work selected this option, compared with 14% of retired respondents. 38% of those with an income less than £20,000 selected this option. By tenure, 35% of those living rent free or paying a small rent selected this option and 32% of those renting from the States, GHA or AHA.

## 7.23 Changes in online shopping habits over past two years

**Table 7.23.1 Responses to the question, compared to 2019 (before the pandemic), have your online shopping habits changed?**

	%
The amount of shopping I do online has increased and the amount of shopping I do by visiting Bailiwick shops has decreased	54
The amount of shopping I do online and the amount of shopping I do by visiting Bailiwick shops have both remained about the same	26
The amount of shopping I do online and the amount of shopping I do by visiting Bailiwick shops have both increased	9
The amount of shopping I do online has decreased and the amount of shopping I do by visiting Bailiwick shops has increased	6
The amount of shopping I do online and the amount of shopping I do by visiting Bailiwick shops have both decreased	6

**Figure 7.23.1 Responses to the question, compared to 2019 (before the pandemic), have your online shopping habits changed?**



Respondents were asked, “Compared to 2019 (before the pandemic) have your online shopping habits changed?”. 1,114 people answered this question.

As can be seen in **Table 7.23.1** and **Figure 7.23.1**, 54% of all respondents suggest that the amount of shopping they do online has increased and the amount of shopping they do by visiting Bailiwick shops has decreased. Those most likely to agree with this statement were: aged 20 to 24 years or 30 to 34 years (69% of respondents in these age categories), born outside the Bailiwick of Guernsey and the UK (61% of respondents), living in rent free accommodation or paying a small rent (62%) or renting from the States, GHA or AHA, (73%).

26% of respondents reported there has been no change in their online shopping habits in the past two years. Respondents aged 40 to 44 years, those not employed but seeking employed (both at 33%) and those living in accommodation provided with their job (43%) were more likely to select this option.

9% of respondents stated the amount of shopping online and the amount of shopping by visiting Bailiwick shops have both increased. Those living in Alderney were more likely to select this option (16%) as were those with household incomes of £100,000 or more (14%) and those living in rent free accommodation or paying a small rent (15%).

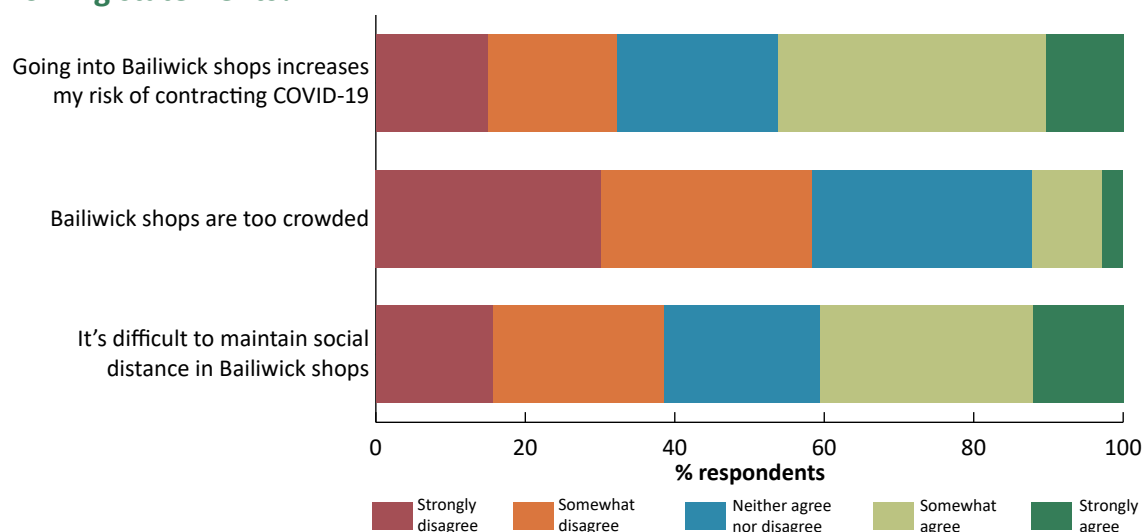
6% of respondents selected “the amount of shopping I do online has decreased and the amount of shopping I do by visiting Bailiwick shops has increased”. Groups more likely to select this option were those aged 25 to 29 years and those aged 55 to 59 years (both 12%).

A further 6% of respondents selected “the amount of shopping I do online and the amount of shopping I do by visiting Bailiwick shops have both decreased”. Respondents more likely to select this option were: those aged 70 to 74 years (12%), those not employed but seeking employment, those unable to work (both 17%) and those living in accommodation provided with job (14%).



## 7.24 Perceptions of shopping in Bailiwick shops

**Figure 7.24.1 Responses to the question, how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**



**Figure 7.24.1** shows statements relating to shopping in the Bailiwick and the proportion of respondents in agreement. At least 1,135 respondents expressed opinions for each statement.

The highest proportion of respondents in agreement, at 46%, was for the statement “Going into shops in the Bailiwick increases my risk of contracting COVID-19” and overall more respondents agreed than disagreed with this statement. When analysed by subgroup, for most subgroups a higher proportion of respondents agreed rather than disagreed with “Going into shops in the Bailiwick increases my risk of contracting COVID-19”. Exceptions to this were: those aged 20 to 24 years, those aged 55 to 59 years, those in full time education or training, those living in accommodation provided with their job and those living rent free or paying a small rent. For these groups only a higher proportion of respondents disagreed rather than agreed.

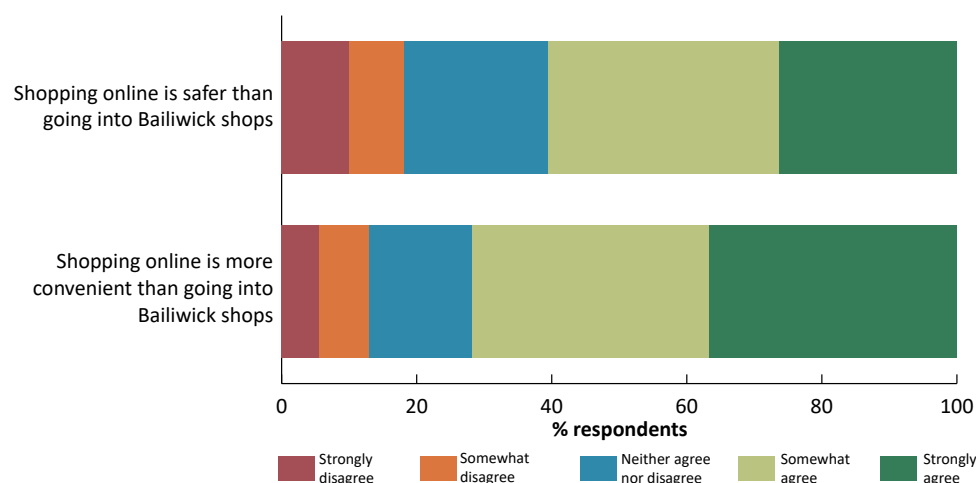
41% of respondents agreed with the statement “It’s difficult to maintain social distance in Bailiwick shops”, slightly more respondents agreed rather than disagreed with this statement. Analysed by subgroup the results are quite mixed. A higher proportion of respondents disagree, than agree with “It’s difficult to maintain social distance in Bailiwick shops” for the following groups: those aged 45 to 59 years, those aged 75 and over, those born outside the Bailiwick, those without a health condition, those who are pregnant or have recently had a baby, those not employed but seeking employment, those not employed and not seeking employment, those self employed, those who are not critical workers, those with an income of £100,000 or more and those living in accommodation provided with their job.

12% of respondents agreed with the statement “Bailiwick shops are too crowded”, a much higher proportion of respondents disagreed rather than agreed with this statement (58% of respondents disagreed). By subgroup, almost all followed the overall trend where more respondents disagreed rather than agreed with the statement “Bailiwick shops are too crowded”. Exceptions to this were: those renting from the States, GHA or AHA and those unable to work, where for these groups only a higher proportion of respondents agreed rather than disagreed with this statement.



## 7.25 Perceptions of online shopping

**Figure 7.25.1 Responses to the question, how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**



**Figure 7.25.1** shows statements relating to online shopping and the proportion of respondents in agreement. At least 1,132 respondents expressed opinions for each statement.

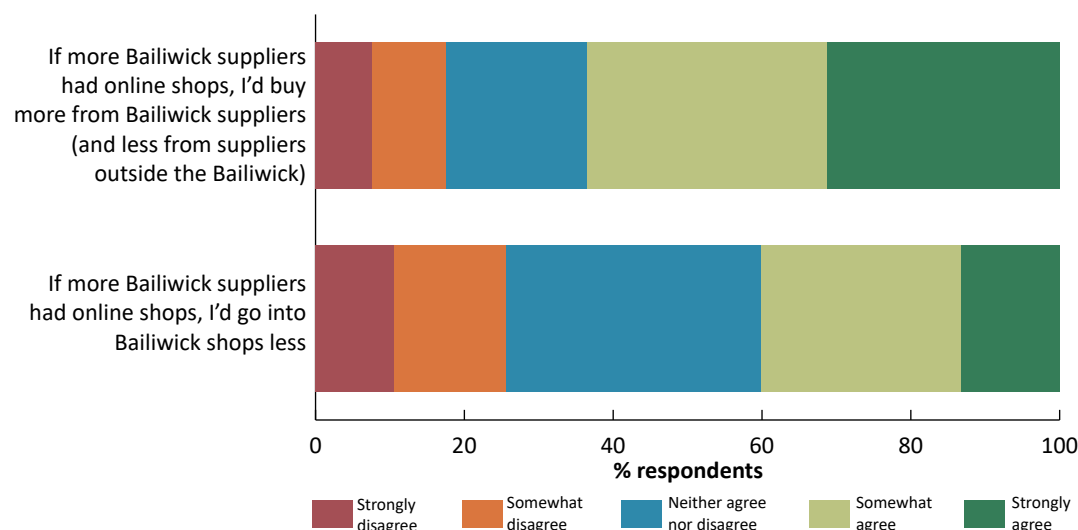
72% of respondents were in agreement with the statement “Shopping online is more convenient than going into Bailiwick shops” and overall far more respondents agreed than disagreed with this statement. When analysed by subgroup, for all but one subgroup, a higher proportion of respondents agreed rather than disagreed with “Shopping online is more convenient than going into Bailiwick shops”. The only exception were those living in accommodation provided with their job, where a higher proportion of respondents in this category disagreed than agreed. Agreement with the statement was highest for the following groups, those aged 35 to 39 years (85% of respondents in this category), those who are pregnant or have recently had a baby (89%) and those living rent free or paying a small rent (84%).

61% of respondents agreed with the statement “Shopping online is safer than going into Bailiwick shops”, again more respondents agreed rather than disagreed with this statement. By subgroup, all but one followed the overall trend that more respondents agreed rather than disagreed with the statement “Shopping online is safer than going into Bailiwick shops”. The one exception to this were those in full time education or training, where a higher proportion of respondents disagreed rather than agreed with this statement. Agreement with the statement was highest for the following groups: those aged under 20 years (74% of respondents in this category), those aged 35 to 39 years (71%), those with a long-term illness (70%), those unable to work (71%), those with an income between £60,000 and £79,999 (71%) and those living rent free or paying a small rent (74%).

Two thirds of those in agreement with the statement “Shopping online is safer than going into Bailiwick shops”, also agreed with the statement “Going into shops in the Bailiwick increases my risk of contracting COVID-19”. 56% of those in agreement with “Shopping online is safer than going into Bailiwick shops”, also agreed with “It’s difficult to maintain social distance in Bailiwick shops”.

## 7.26 Support for Bailiwick suppliers having more online shops

**Figure 7.26.1 Responses to the question, how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**



**Figure 7.26.1** shows statements relating to Bailiwick suppliers and whether respondents would use them more or less if they had an online shop. At least 1,066 respondents expressed opinions for each statement.

64% of respondents were in agreement with the statement “If more Bailiwick suppliers had online shops, I’d buy more from Bailiwick suppliers (and less from suppliers outside the Bailiwick)”, and overall far more respondents agreed than disagreed with this statement. When analysed by subgroup, for all but one subgroup, a higher proportion of respondents agreed rather than disagreed with “If more Bailiwick suppliers had online shops, I’d buy more from Bailiwick suppliers (and less from suppliers outside the Bailiwick)”. The only exception were those not employed but seeking employment, where a higher proportion of respondents in this category disagreed rather than agreed. Agreement with the statement was highest for those born outside the Bailiwick of Guernsey and the UK (74%), those unable to work (76%) and those living in rent free accommodation or paying a small rent (80%).

40% of respondents agreed with the statement “If more Bailiwick suppliers had online shops, I’d go into Bailiwick shops less”, again more respondents agreed rather than disagreed with this statement. Most subgroups followed the overall trend where more respondents agreed rather than disagreed with the statement “If more Bailiwick suppliers had online shops, I’d go into Bailiwick shops less”. Exceptions to this were: those aged under 20 years, those 75 years and over, those in full time education or training, those not employed but seeking employment, those with an income between £20,000 and £39,999 and those living in accommodation provided with their job, where a higher proportion of respondents in these groups disagreed rather than agreed with this statement. Agreement with the statement was highest for the following groups: those aged 20 to 24 years (56% of respondents in this category), those who are pregnant or have had a baby recently (68%), those unable to work (57%) and those living rent free or paying a small rent (58%).

## 7.27 Comments relating to expenditure and shopping

There were a number of questions within the survey which invited respondents to provide comment should they wish. 300 respondents made free text comments relating to expenditure and/or shopping in the survey. Below is an analysis of the comments which related to expenditure, local retail provision and online shopping.

### Cost of living and impact on expenditure

61 comments in the survey related to Guernsey's cost of living and the impact this has on expenditure. These indicated that the cost of living in Guernsey is already high and/or that the position is worsening. 17 of the comments mention that changes in the cost of living in Guernsey are outstripping any increase in their wages or incomes. Respondents note that the cost of a weekly shop, which was already perceived as expensive, is on the increase (alongside higher prices for some household materials and services).

Some respondents indicated that the increasing cost of living in Guernsey is impacting on their spending patterns. A number of respondents mentioned they have had to reduce their expenditure on leisure/recreational activities, clothing, home furnishings and eating out to ensure they have enough money for essentials. Others are now doing their own repairs and maintenance.

Looking ahead, 16 respondents have concerns regarding the expected continuing impacts on living costs from Brexit, COVID-19 and a possible introduction of GST or increased taxation in Guernsey. These respondents are worried about their future finances and how they will pay for their bills or food if these costs continue to rise.

At the most extreme, 8 respondents stated that the cost of living in Guernsey is no longer affordable for them and they are now considering a move to the UK. Respondents recognise wages in the UK are lower than in Guernsey but they perceive the cost of living there to be lower too.

### Local retail provision and online shopping

There were 44 comments in the survey which related to retail provision and online shopping. A number of respondents commented they like to shop by physically visiting shops. Reasons for this included:

- preferring to see products before purchase and return items easily if not suitable (3 respondents)
- preferring to support physical shops on principle (with some citing this as a more sustainable choice) (3 respondents)
- seeing the VAT saving on products by purchasing in Guernsey

## 7.27 Comments relating to expenditure and shopping (continued)

### Local retail provision and online shopping (continued)

Reasons given for not shopping locally included:

- shops being more expensive than online alternatives (9 respondents)
- a lack of choice in shops (7 respondents)
- stock being restricted or limited with (in some instances) visits to multiple shops being required to source products (6 respondents)
- a perceived lack of shops, with many shops in town being closed (4 respondents)
- inadequate parking
- slow delivery times compared to online alternatives
- poor service
- the wearing of masks and personal protective equipment by staff and customers

A large number of comments related to online (off island) shopping and explained why respondents have chosen to shop online (off island) rather than shop locally. Reasons provided for this include:

- it is cheaper and helps to reduce their high living costs (11 respondents)
- more convenient (5 respondents)
- there is more choice online (4 respondents)
- it is preferable to wearing a mask in a shop
- better service
- was easier during lockdown

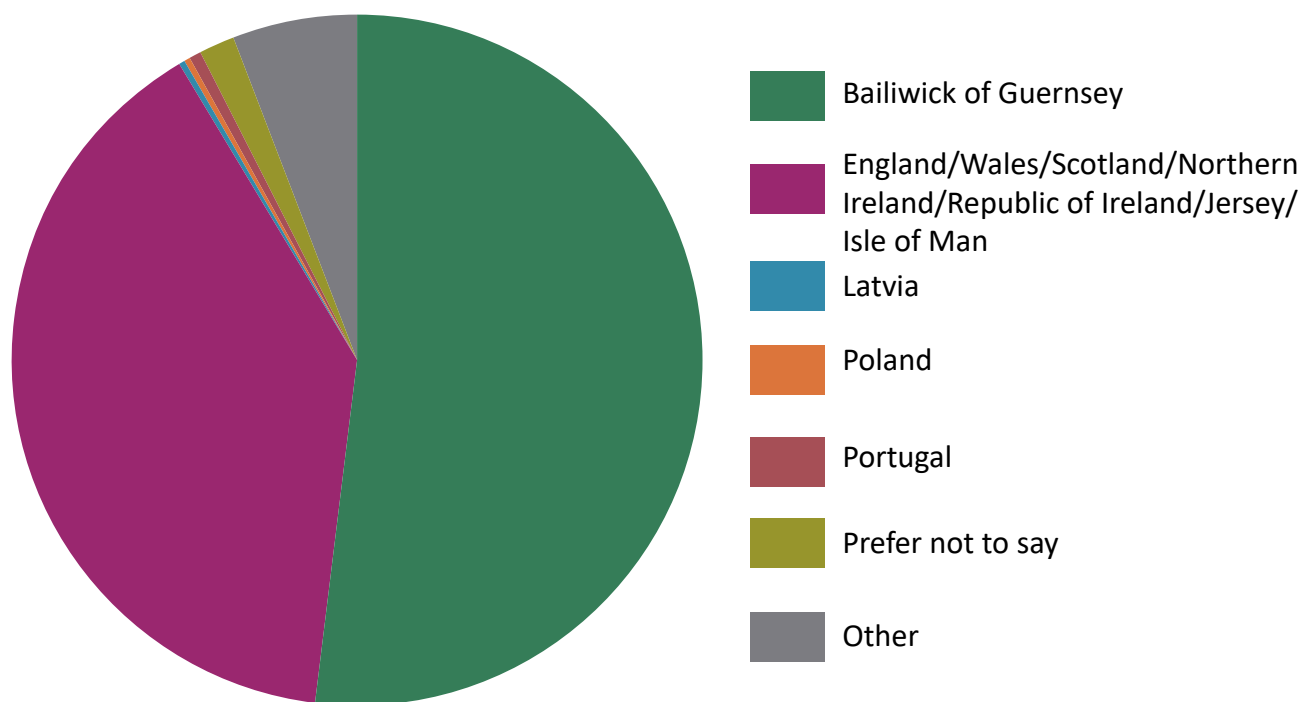
Some respondents noted that they only shop online when products can't be bought locally and they buy more locally if the price differential is not too large.

Issues encountered by those shopping online (off island) included getting deliveries to the Channel Islands and the cost of doing so.

For the few respondents that mentioned shopping locally online, comments were mixed. Some suggested local suppliers' websites were difficult to use, prices were expensive or had restrictive and/or slow delivery times. Others that they had specifically sought out shops in Guernsey with an online presence (including some food and clothes retailers) and found the additional services they offered (such as personal shopper services) to be very good and that more Guernsey shops should offer these kinds of services.

## 8.1 Connectivity - country of birth and island of residence

Figure 8.1.1 Responses to the question, what is your country of birth?



**Figure 8.1.1** reports the profile of respondents by country of birth, 1,402 respondents answered this question. Over half of all respondents reported their country of birth as the Bailiwick of Guernsey. A further 39% of respondents reported their country of birth as England/Wales/Scotland/Northern Ireland/Republic of Ireland/Jersey/Isle of Man. The remaining 9% reported their country of birth as Latvia, Portugal, Poland, Prefer not to say or Other.

This information is provided for context ahead of the section on travel. For further details on the actual profile of Guernsey's population by country of birth, please see the **Guernsey Annual Electronic Census Report** at [www.gov.gg/population](http://www.gov.gg/population).

## 8.1 Connectivity - country of birth and island of residence

**Table 8.1.1 Responses to the question, what is your main island of residence?**

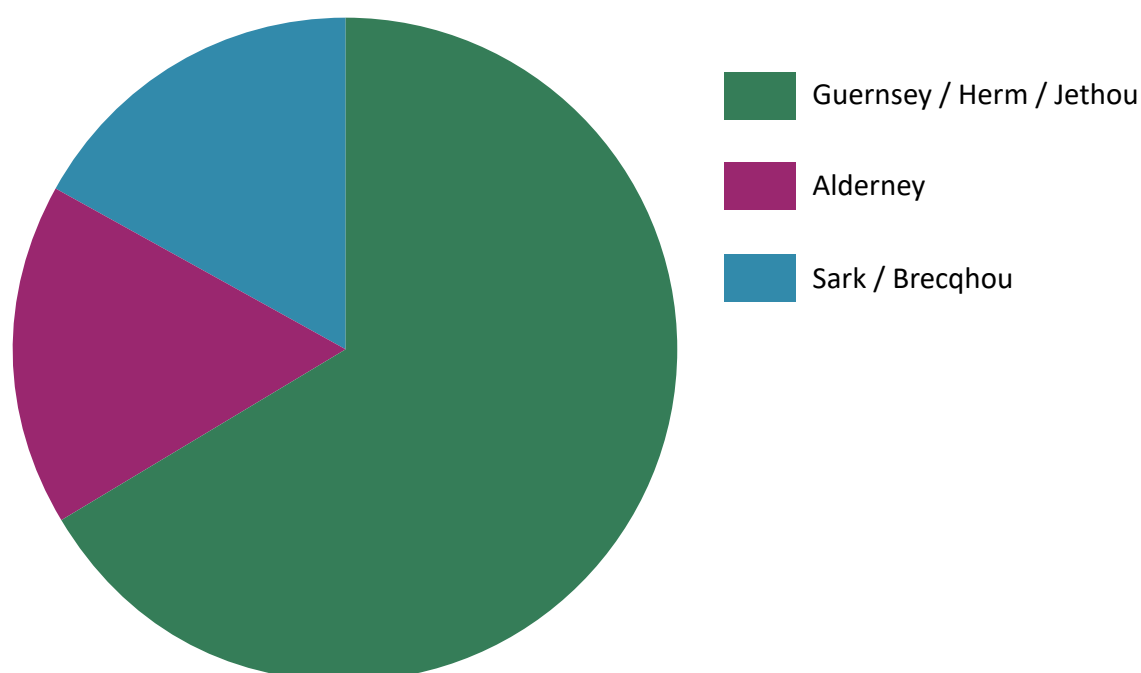
Island of residence	% respondents
Guernsey/Herm/Jethou	91
Alderney	8
Sark/Brecqhou	<1
Prefer not to say	<1

91% of respondents reported their island of residence as Guernsey/Herm/Jethou, 8% reported their island of residence as Alderney and less than 1% reported it as Sark/Brecqhou, as shown in **Table 8.1.1** (1,424 responses).

Respondents were asked if they had moved house since 2019 (240 respondents had moved house) and, if so, what was their place of residence in 2019. 36 respondents, or 15% of those that had moved house, cited that they had moved here from outside of the Bailiwick of Guernsey.

For the 36 respondents new to the Bailiwick since 2019, over two thirds have based themselves in Guernsey/Herm/Jethou, 16% in Sark/Brecqhou and 16% in Alderney, as shown in **Figure 8.1.2**. Almost half of all those who have moved to the Bailiwick report their country of birth as England/Wales/Scotland/Northern Ireland/Republic of Ireland/Jersey/Isle of Man, with 31% born in the Bailiwick of Guernsey and 22% born elsewhere. Over half of those new to the Bailiwick said their work situation was employed, 21% said they were in full time education or training and 13% said they were self-employed.

**Figure 8.1.2 Responses to the question, what is your main island of residence? From those answering yes, they have moved from outside the Bailiwick since 2019.**



## 8.2 Connectivity - time spent away from island of residence

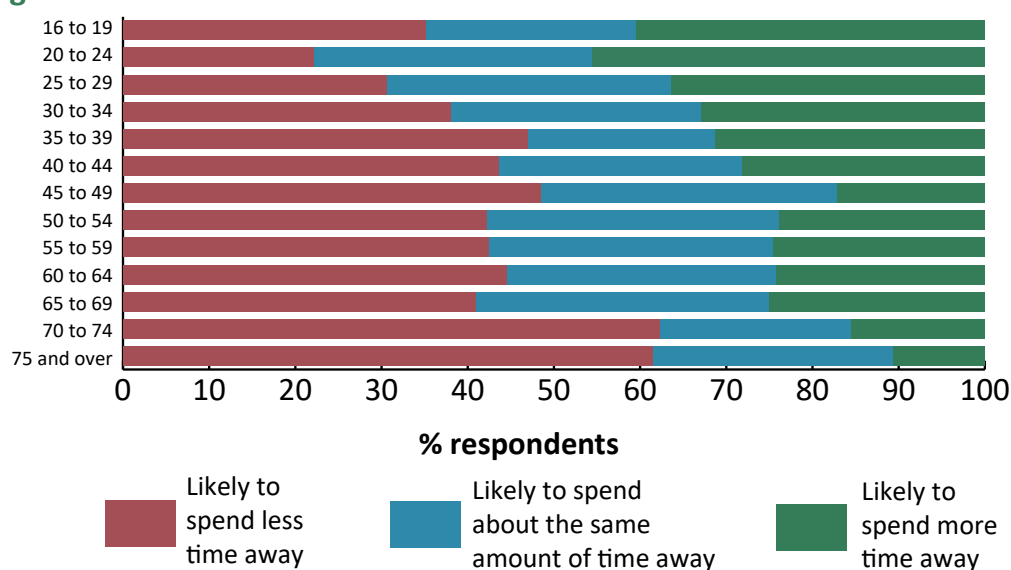
**Table 8.2.1 Responses to the question, in total, how do you think the amount of time you spend away from your island of residence next year and beyond will compare with 2020?**

	% respondents
Likely to spend less time away than before 2020	45
Likely to spend about the same amount of time away as before 2020	30
Likely to spend more time away than before 2020	25

All survey respondents were asked the question, “In total, how do you think the amount of time you spend away from your island of residence next year and beyond will compare with 2020?” The responses of those that provided an answer other than “prefer not to say” and “don’t know” (1,182 respondents) are shown in **Table 8.2.1**.

**Table 8.2.1** shows that fewer respondents (25%) plan to spend more time away than those that plan to spend less time away (45%) in 2022 compared with before 2020.

**Figure 8.2.1 Responses to the question, in total, how do you think the amount of time you spend away from your island of residence next year and beyond will compare with 2020? By age**



**Figure 8.2.1** shows that a higher proportion of respondents in younger age groups say they are likely to spend more time away than before 2020, when compared with older age groups. For example 46% of those aged between 20 and 24 years state they are likely to spend more time away compared with 11% of those aged over 75 years.

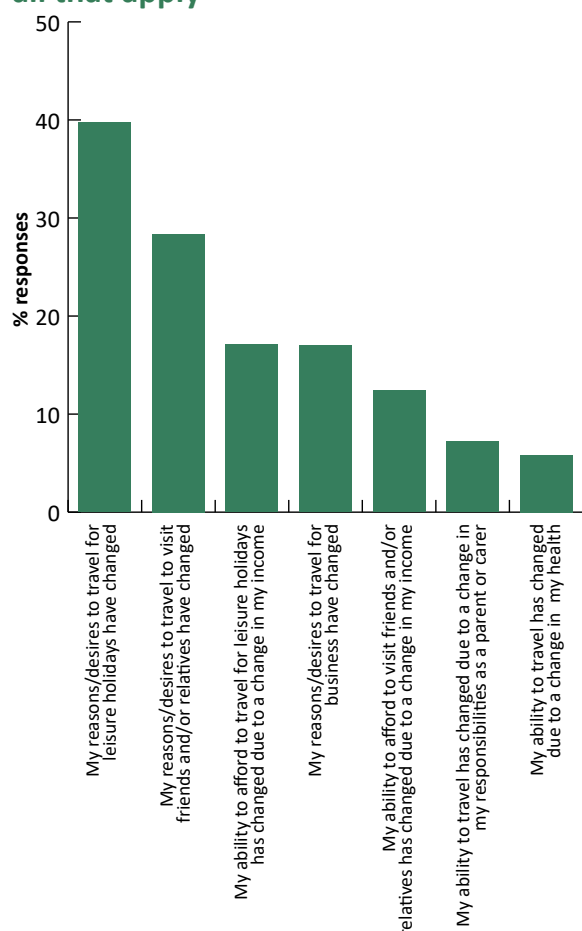
For most subgroups (household income bands, employment status, age, household composition etc) there was a net negative impact on time spent away from island of residence for next year and beyond, when compared to before 2020. There were some exceptions: respondents aged under 30 years; those born outside the Bailiwick and the UK and those living rent free or paying a small rent. That means for these groups only, a higher proportion of respondents expect to spend more time away, rather than less time away from their island of residence in 2022 and beyond.

## 8.3 Connectivity - perceptions of travel

**Table 8.3.2 Responses to the question, thinking about the past two years, which of the following statements apply to you? Tick all that apply**

	%
My reasons/desires to travel for leisure holidays have changed	40
My reasons/desires to travel to visit friends and/or relatives have changed	28
My ability to afford to travel for leisure holidays has changed due to a change in my income	17
My reasons/desires to travel for business have changed	17
My ability to afford to visit friends and/or relatives has changed due to a change in my income	12
My ability to travel has changed due to a change in my responsibilities as a parent or carer	7
My ability to travel has changed due to a change in my health	6

**Figure 8.3.2 Responses to the question, thinking about the past two years, which of the following statements apply to you? Tick all that apply**



Respondents were asked, “Thinking about the past two years, which of the following statements apply to you?”. Respondents were advised to tick all that apply (percentages do not total 100% as respondents could select more than one option).

As can be seen in **Table 8.3.2** and **Figure 8.3.2**, the statement selected by the most respondents was, “My reasons/desires to travel for leisure holidays have changed”, with 40% of all respondents (567 people) suggesting this statement applied to them. Older age groups and those with physical disabilities were more likely to select this statement. Those in full time education and training were least likely to select this option, at 9%.

The second most selected statement was, “My reasons/desires to travel to visit friends and/or relatives have changed”, selected by 28% of respondents (405 people). Older age groups were again more likely to select this statement, whilst those in full time education or training and those aged 20 to 24 years were least likely to select this statement, at 6% and 8% respectively.

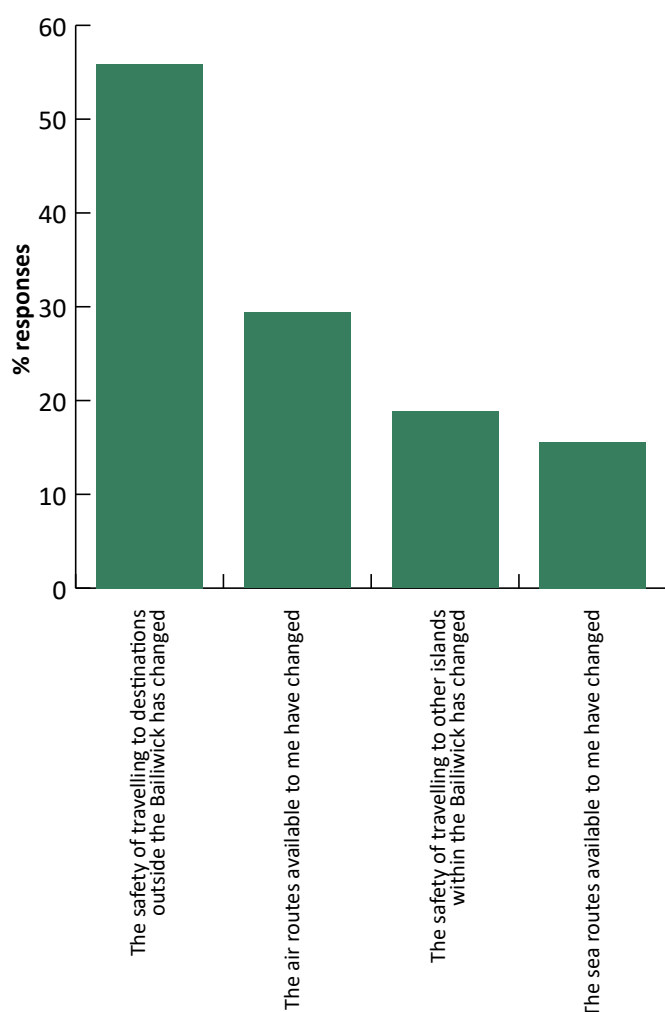


## 8.3 Connectivity - perceptions of travel

**Table 8.3.3 Responses to the question, thinking about the past two years, which of the following statements apply to you? Tick all that apply**

	%
The safety of travelling to destinations outside the Bailiwick has changed	56
The air routes available to me have changed	29
The safety of travelling to other islands within the Bailiwick has changed	19
The sea routes available to me have changed	16

**Figure 8.3.3 Responses to the question, thinking about the past two years, which of the following statements apply to you? Tick all that apply**



Respondents were asked, “Thinking about the past two years, which of the following statements apply to you?”. Respondents were advised to tick all that apply (percentages do not total 100% as respondents could select more than one option).

As can be seen in **Table 8.3.3** and **Figure 8.3.3**, the statement selected by the most respondents (56%, 797 people) was that the safety of travelling to destinations outside the Bailiwick has changed. When analysed by subgroups, older age groups and those with physical disabilities were more likely to select this statement; 80% of those aged between 70 and 74 years agreed with this statement compared with 39% of those aged between 20 and 24 years and 71% of those with a physical disability selected this statement, compared with 54% of those without.

The second most selected statement was, “The air routes available to me have changed”, as chosen by 29% of respondents (418 people). Those whose main island of residence was Alderney, Sark/Brecqhou were more likely to select this statement (46%). Younger age groups were less likely to select this statement; 12% of those under 25 years.

## 8.4 Connectivity - travel destinations

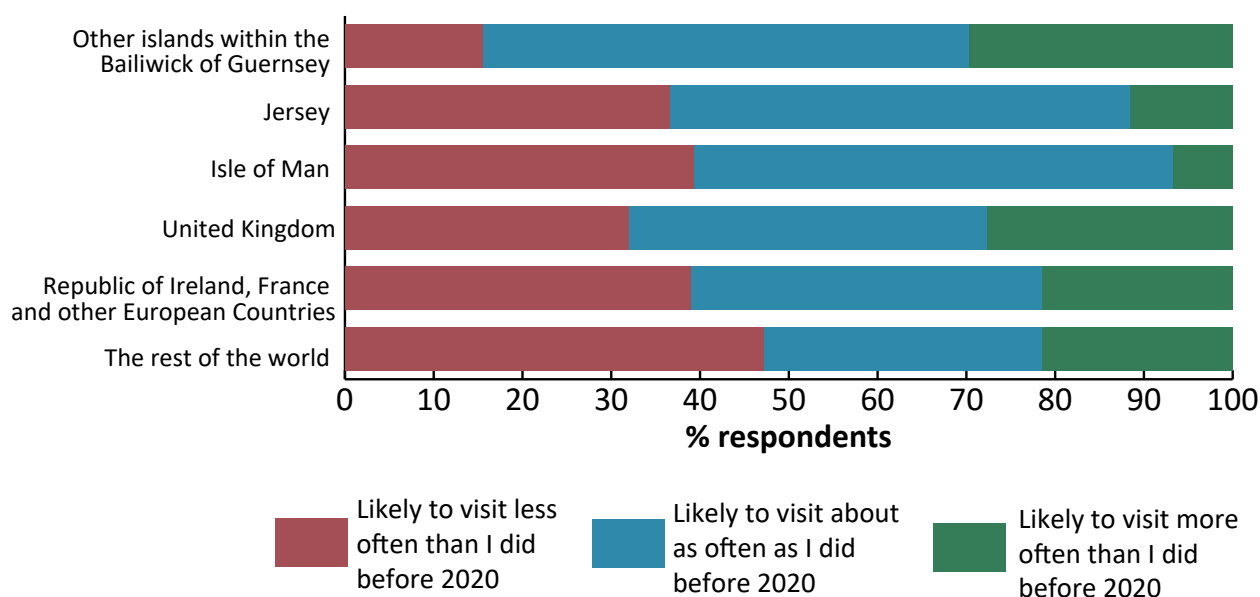
**Table 8.4.1 Responses to the question, thinking ahead to next year and beyond, in comparison to before the pandemic, how likely are you to visit the following places for leisure holidays, to visit friends and/or relatives and/or for business?**

	Likely to visit less often than I did before 2020	Likely to visit about as often as I did before 2020	Likely to visit more often than I did before 2020
Other islands within the Bailiwick of Guernsey	15	55	30
Jersey	37	52	12
Isle of Man	39	54	7
England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Isle of Wight and other islands in the United Kingdom	32	40	28
Republic of Ireland, France and other European countries	39	40	22
The rest of the world	47	31	21

All survey respondents were asked the question, “How likely are you to visit the following places for leisure holidays, to visit friends and/or relatives and/or business?”. The responses of those that provided an answer other than “prefer not to say” and “don’t know” are shown in **Table 8.4.1** and **Figure 8.4.1**. At least 759 responses were received for each destination.

Other islands within the Bailiwick of Guernsey was the only place more respondents said they were “likely to visit more often” than “likely to visit less often” in 2022 and beyond than before 2020. 30% of respondents said they were likely to visit other islands within the Bailiwick of Guernsey more often, compared with 15% who said less often.

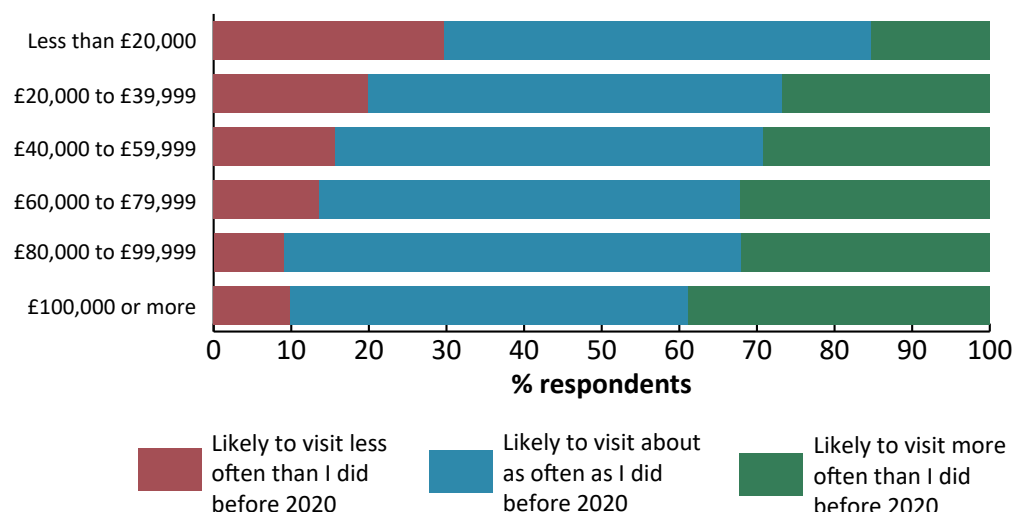
**Figure 8.4.1 Responses to the question, thinking ahead to next year and beyond, in comparison to before the pandemic, how likely are you to visit the following places for leisure holidays, to visit friends and/or relatives and/or for business?**



## 8.4 Connectivity - travel destinations

As seen in [Table](#) and [Figure 8.4.1](#), a bigger portion of respondents said they were likely to visit other islands within the Bailiwick of Guernsey more often (in 2022 and beyond than before 2020) than the portion that said less often (based on 1,165 responses). [Figure 8.4.2](#) provides a breakdown of how likely respondents are to visit other islands within the Bailiwick of Guernsey by household income band.

**Figure 8.4.2 Thinking ahead to next year and beyond, in comparison to before the pandemic, how likely are you to visit other islands within the Bailiwick for leisure holidays, to visit friends and/or relatives and/or for business. By household income**



As can be seen, as household income increases, the proportion of respondents reporting they will visit other islands within the Bailiwick more often they did before 2020 also increases. There is a corresponding decrease with increasing household income in the proportion reporting they will visit other islands within the Bailiwick less often than they did before 2020. 15% of respondents with an household income of less than £20,000 report that they will visit other islands within the Bailiwick more often than they did before 2020. By contrast 39% of those with a household income of more than £100,000 report that they will visit other islands within the Bailiwick more often.

Other subgroups where there was a notable difference between the overall figures, as seen in [Table](#) and [Figure 8.4.1](#), were for those reporting disability and/or health conditions. 39% of those with a mental or emotional health condition, 31% of those with a physical disability and 25% of those with a long-term illness said they were likely to visit other islands within the Bailiwick less often than they did before 2020.

By work situation, those not employed, but seeking work and respondents who are unable to work had the highest proportions of respondents stating that they were likely to visit other islands within the Bailiwick less often than they did before 2020, at 68% and 45% respectively. The highest proportion of respondents stating they were likely to visit other islands within the Bailiwick more often were in full time education and training; 40%.

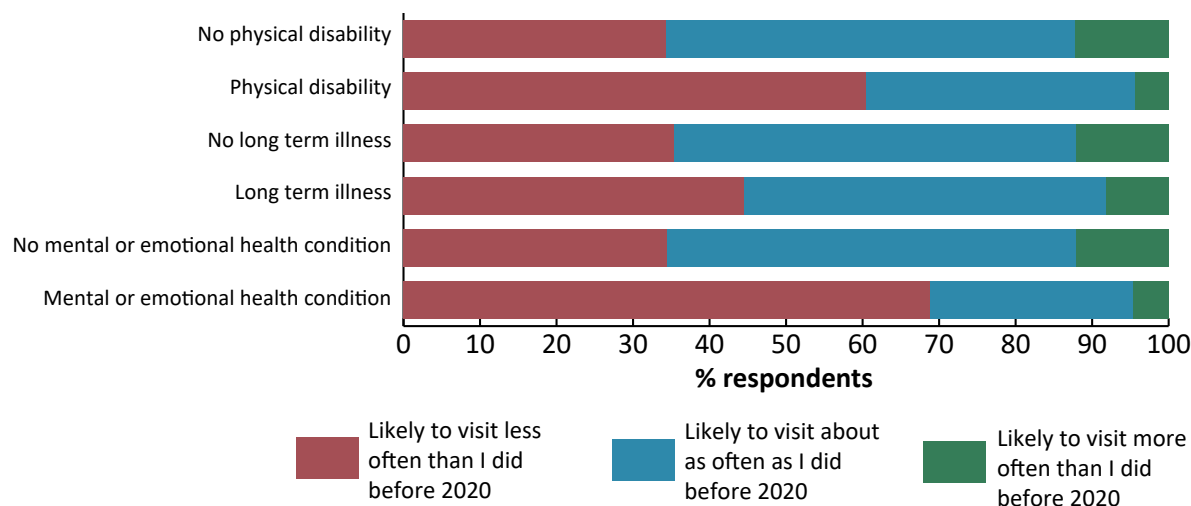
A higher proportion of those in younger age groups (under 40 years) were more likely to report they would visit other islands within the Bailiwick more often than they did before 2020 than those in older age groups (40 years and over), at 37% and 26% respectively.

## 8.4 Connectivity - travel destinations

As seen in **Table** and **Figure 8.4.1**, a bigger portion of respondents said they were likely to visit Jersey less often (in 2022 and beyond than before 2020) than the portion that said more often (based on 1,032 responses).

**Figure 8.4.3** illustrates that for those reporting disability and/or health conditions, a higher proportion of respondents report they are likely to visit Jersey less often than those without; 69% of those with a mental or emotional health condition, 60% of those with a physical disability and 44% of those with a long-term illness said they were likely to visit Jersey less often than they did before 2020. These statistics compare with 32% of respondents without a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity who suggest they will visit less often.

**Figure 8.4.3 Thinking ahead to next year and beyond, in comparison to before the pandemic, how likely are you to visit Jersey for leisure holidays, to visit friends and/or relatives and/or for business. Those with a disability and/or health condition**



As seen regarding visiting other islands within the Bailiwick, there is a general trend that, with an increase in household income, the proportion of respondents reporting they will visit Jersey more often than they did before 2020 also increases. 5% of respondents with an expected household income in 2021 between £20,000 and £39,999 report they will visit Jersey more often than they did before 2020. By contrast 17% of those with an expected household income in 2021 of more than £100,000 report they will visit Jersey more often.

By work situation, those not employed, but seeking work and respondents who are unable to work had the highest proportions of respondents stating that they were likely to visit Jersey less often than they did before 2020, at 78% and 65% respectively. The highest proportion of respondents stating they were likely to visit Jersey more often were self employed, at 17%.

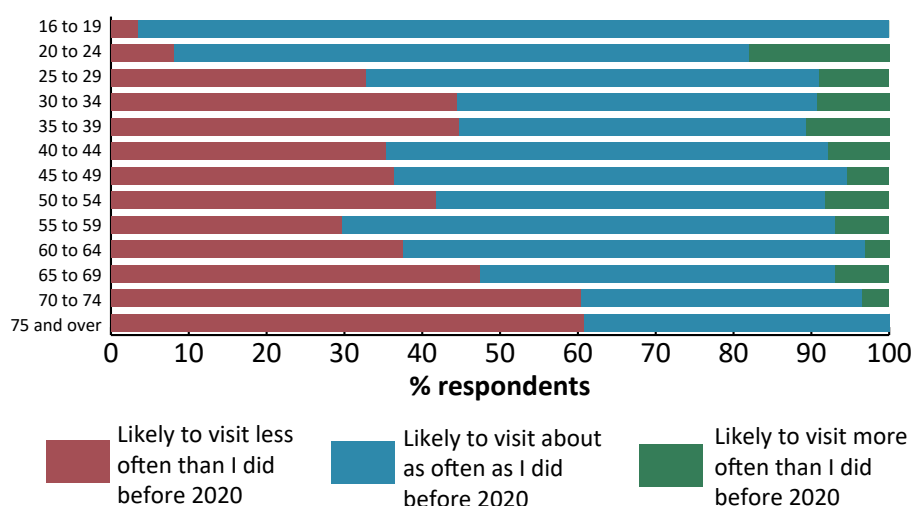
For all subgroups (household income bands, employment status, age, etc) there were fewer responses of more often than less often regarding frequency of visits to Jersey for next year and beyond, when compared to before 2020. That means, when results are broken down by small groups, a higher proportion of respondents, within all subgroups, expect to visit Jersey less often than more often in 2022.

## 8.4 Connectivity - travel destinations

As seen in [Table](#) and [Figure 8.4.1](#), a bigger portion of respondents said they were likely to visit the Isle of Man less often (in 2022 and beyond than before 2020) than the portion that said more often (based on 759 responses). When analysed by subgroup, the trends were similar to the results presented for visits to other islands in the Bailiwick and for Jersey.

[Figure 8.4.4](#) provides a breakdown of likelihood of travelling to the Isle of Man with age. With increasing age, a higher proportion of respondents report they are less likely to travel to the Isle of Man; over 60% of those aged 70 years and over are less likely to travel to the Isle of Man when compared with before 2020.

**Figure 8.4.4 Thinking ahead to next year and beyond, in comparison to before the pandemic, how likely are you to visit the Isle of Man for leisure holidays, to visit friends and/or relatives and/or for business. By age**



Once again for those reporting disability and/or health conditions, a higher proportion of respondents report they are likely to visit the Isle of Man less often than those without. 68% of those with a mental or emotional health condition, 63% of those with a physical disability and 50% of those with a long-term illness said they were likely to visit the Isle of Man less often than they did before 2020. These statistics compare with 34% of respondents without a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity who suggest they will visit less often.

In contrast to the trend observed for other islands within the Bailiwick and Jersey, the proportion of respondents reporting they are likely to visit the Isle of Man remains fairly consistent with increasing household income, ranging from 3% for household incomes less than £20,000 to 4% for those with a household income of £100,000 or above.

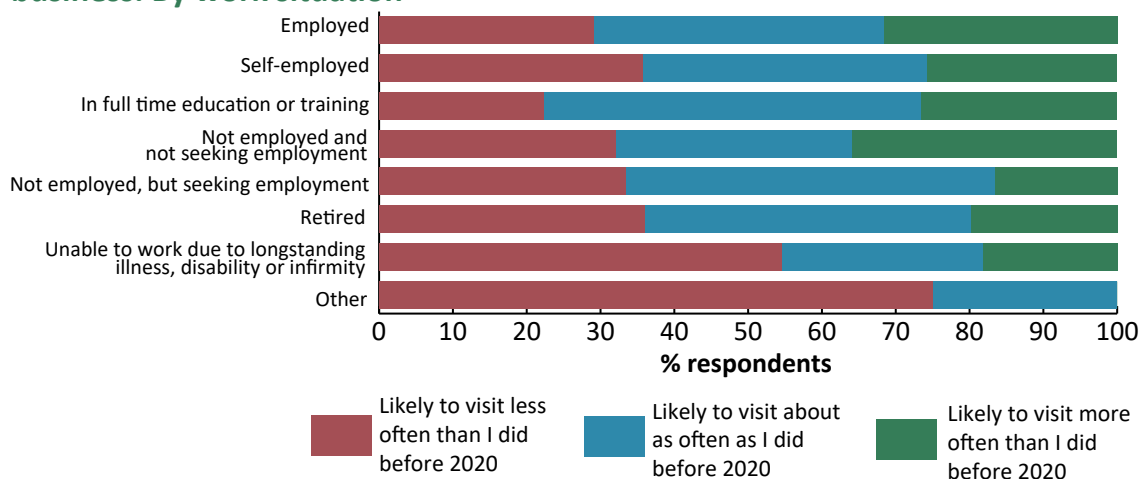
For almost all subgroups (with the exception of those aged 20 to 24 years, and those in full time education and training) there were fewer responses of more often than less often regarding frequency of visits to the Isle of Man for next year and beyond, when compared to before 2020. For those aged 20 to 24 years and those in full time education and training only, a higher proportion of respondents expect to travel more often, rather than less often, to the Isle of Man in 2022.

## 8.4 Connectivity - travel destinations

As seen in **Table** and **Figure 8.4.1**, a bigger portion of respondents said they were likely to visit England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Isle of Wight and other islands in United Kingdom less often (in 2022 and beyond than before 2020) than the portion that said more often (based on 1,154 responses). When analysed by subgroup, the trends were similar to the results presented for visits to other islands in the Bailiwick and for Jersey.

**Figure 8.4.5** provides a breakdown of likelihood of travelling to the UK by employment status. Respondents who were not employed and not seeking employment and those who were employed had the highest proportion of respondents stating they would be likely to visit the UK more often than before 2020; 36% and 32% of respondents respectively.

**Figure 8.4.5 Thinking ahead to next year and beyond, in comparison to before the pandemic, how likely are you to visit England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Isle of Wight and other islands in United Kingdom for leisure holidays, to visit friends and/or relatives and/or for business. By work situation**



As also seen in the responses regarding visiting other islands in the Bailiwick, a higher proportion of those in younger age groups (under 40 years), were more likely to report they would visit the UK more often than they did before 2020 than those in older age groups (40 years and over), at 34% and 24% respectively.

Once again for those reporting health conditions, a higher proportion of respondents reported they are likely to visit the UK less often than those without health conditions. 54% of those with a mental or emotional health condition, 46% of those with a physical disability and 37% of those with a long-term illness said they were likely to visit the UK less often than they did before 2020. These statistics compare with 29% of respondents without a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity who suggest they will visit less often.

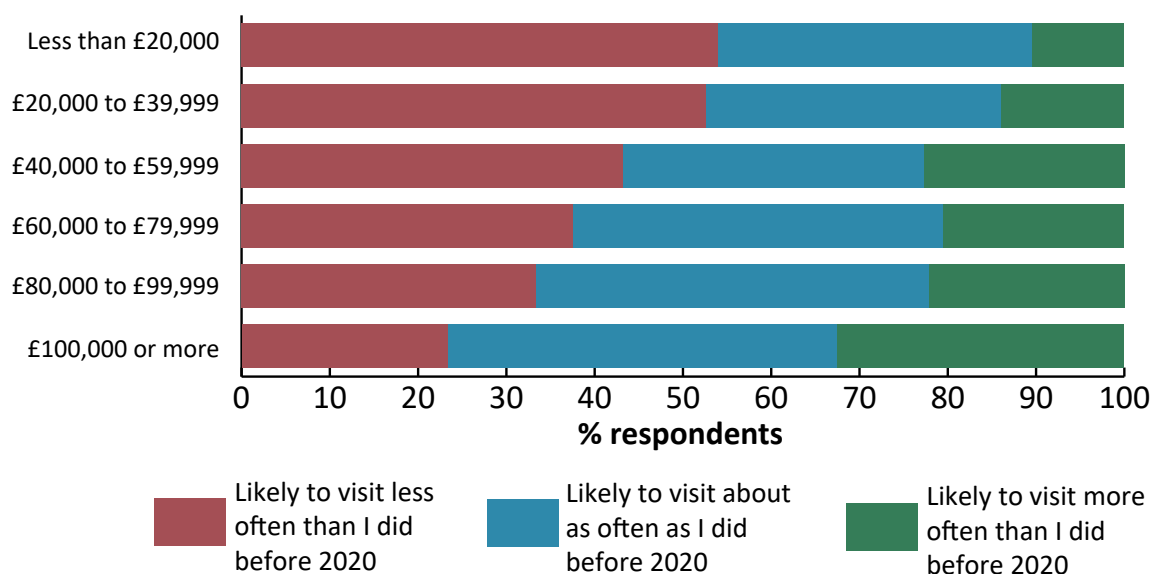
For many subgroups there were fewer responses of more often than less often regarding frequency of visits to the UK for next year and beyond, when compared to before 2020. Exceptions to this were seen for: those aged under 30 years, those aged between 55 and 59 years, those whose country of birth was the UK, those with incomes of £80,000 and above, those who do not have a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity, those who are employed, in full time education and not employed and not seeking employment and those whose incomes have increased since 2019, where a higher proportion of respondents expect to travel more often, rather than less often, to the UK in 2022.

## 8.4 Connectivity - travel destinations

As seen in [Table](#) and [Figure 8.4.1](#), a bigger portion of respondents said they were likely to visit the Republic of Ireland, France and other European countries less often (in 2022 and beyond than before 2020) than the portion that said more often (based on 1,069 responses).

[Figure 8.4.6](#) provides a breakdown of how likely respondents are to visit European countries by household income band. As with responses relating to travel to other islands in the Bailiwick and to Jersey, as household income increases, generally the proportion of respondents reporting they will visit European countries more often than before 2020 also increases. There is a corresponding decrease with increasing household incomes in the proportion reporting they will visit European countries less often than they did before 2020. 11% of respondents with an expected household income in 2021 of less than £20,000 report they will visit European countries more often than they did before 2020. By contrast 33% of those with an expected household income in 2021 of more than £100,000 report they will visit European countries more often.

**Figure 8.4.6 Thinking ahead to next year and beyond, in comparison to before the pandemic, how likely are you to visit the Republic of Ireland, France and other European countries for leisure holidays, to visit friends and/or relatives and/or for business. By household income**



Other subgroups where there was a notable difference between the overall figures as seen in [Table](#) and [Figure 8.4.1](#), were again for those reporting health conditions. 59% of those with a mental or emotional health condition or physical disability and 49% of those with a long-term illness said they were likely to visit European countries less often than they did before 2020.

For most subgroups there were fewer responses of more often than less often regarding frequency of visits to European countries next year and beyond, when compared to before 2020. Exceptions to this were seen for those aged under 19 years, those aged between 25 and 29 years, those whose country of birth was other (i.e. not Bailiwick, UK, Poland, Latvia or Portugal) and those with incomes of £100,000 and above. For these groups a higher proportion of respondents expect to travel more often, rather than less often, to European countries in 2022.

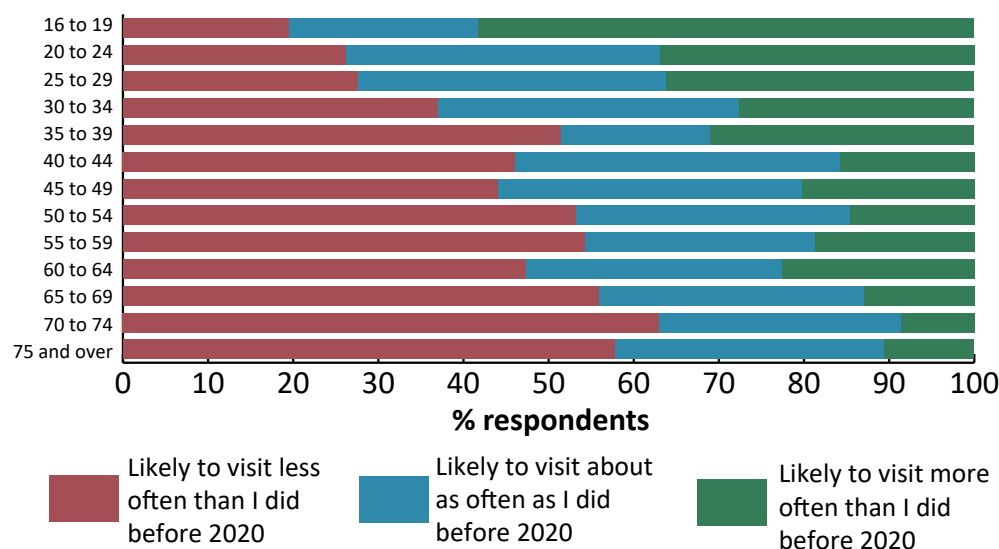


## 8.4 Connectivity - travel destinations

As seen in [Table](#) and [Figure 8.4.1](#), a bigger portion of respondents said they were likely to visit the rest of the world less often (in 2022 and beyond than before 2020) than the portion that said more often (based on 1,066 responses).

[Figure 8.4.7](#) provides a breakdown of how likely respondents are to visit the rest of the world by age. In general, with increasing age a higher proportion of respondents report they are less likely to travel to the rest of the world. 63% of those aged between 70 and 74 years are likely to travel less often when compared with before 2020. Conversely 19% of those aged under 20 years report they are likely to travel less often, when compared with before 2020 and 58% of this age group expect to travel more often in 2022.

**Figure 8.4.7 Thinking ahead to next year and beyond, in comparison to before the pandemic, how likely are you to visit the rest of the world for leisure holidays, to visit friends and/or relatives and/or for business. By age**



As with responses relating to travel to other islands in the Bailiwick, to Jersey and to European countries, as household income increases, generally the proportion of respondents reporting they will visit the rest of the world less often than before 2020 decreases. 55% of respondents with a household income of less than £20,000 report they will visit the rest of the world less often than they did before 2020. By contrast 37% of those with a household income of more than £100,000 report they will visit the rest of the world less often.

Other subgroups where there was a difference between the overall figures as seen in [Table](#) and [Figure 8.4.1](#), were again: those reporting health conditions. 63% of those with a physical disability, 60% of those with a mental or emotional health condition and 59% of those with a long-term illness said they were likely to visit the rest of the world less often than they did before 2020.

For most subgroups there were fewer responses of more often than less often regarding frequency of visits to the rest of the world next year and beyond, when compared to before 2020. Exceptions to this were seen for those aged under 29 years, those living rent free or paying a small rent and those whose income has increased by more than 10% since 2019. For these groups a higher proportion of respondents expect to travel more often, rather than less often, to the rest of the world in 2022.



## 8.5 Connectivity - comments relating to travel

Respondents were given a text box in which they could expand on their answers to the travel section; 277 comments were received. The common themes from comments relating to travel have been summarised below, grouped based on whether the respondent was likely to spend less time away next year and beyond than before 2020, spend about the same amount of time away as before 2020 or spend more time away than before 2020.

### Those reporting they are likely to spend less time away next year and beyond (128 comments):

- 74 comments from those reporting they are likely to spend less time away next year related to concerns around coronavirus, including government restrictions, both in Guernsey and overseas, and the rapidly changing nature of restrictions creating a complexity that is making travel plans very difficult and creating anxiety. Specifically there were concerns regarding: the difficulties for unvaccinated people to travel (including children and those who are unable to be vaccinated for medical reasons), the complexity of the travel tracker, the requirement for mandatory wearing of face masks, self isolation, testing requirements pre and post travel and the cost of these, vaccine passports and the risk of contracting COVID-19 whilst away from home.
- 30 respondents commented that travel has become too expensive and/or unaffordable as their cost of living has increased - this was particularly noted by respondents with children.
- 8 respondents commented they have been enjoying, appreciating and spending money in the waters around their own island, instead of spending money on holidays overseas.
- A lack of air travel options, in particular the loss of the Stansted route, has meant for some that they are likely to spend less time away next year (7 comments)
- Environmental concerns and a desire to travel less to reduce their carbon footprint (7 comments)
- Sea travel options are limited, unreliable and involve antisocial hours (5 comments)

### Those reporting they are likely to spend about the same amount of time away as before 2020 (67 comments):

- Concerns about the lack of air and sea travel options and the cost of travelling, that might affect their future travel plans (18 comments)
- Some find that COVID-19 related travel regulations and statutory requirements around the world remain a major barrier to travel, especially when travelling through more than one jurisdiction (12 comments)
- Others would like to see fewer travel restrictions in the Bailiwick of Guernsey and regard these as now unnecessary (6 comments)
- Some are keen to reconnect with friends and family (5 comments)

### Those reporting they are likely to spend more time away than before 2020 (60 comments):

- Many are concerned about connectivity, unreliability and/or cost of air and sea travel that might affect their future travel plans (17 comments)
- Some suggested reasons for increased time away is to see friends and family (mostly based in the UK) more often than previously, and make up for 'lost time', when the most severe travel restrictions were in place (10 comments)
- Some find border and travel restrictions difficult and are hopeful that travel restrictions across the world will be reduced in the next year (8 comments)

## 9.1 Additional comments

At the end of the survey, respondents were asked “If you want to add anything you can do so here” and 158 comments were made. Common themes included thoughts on: the introduction of a goods and sales tax (GST) in the Bailiwick, the cost of housing and decision making within government.

### Goods and Service Tax (30 comments)

- When profiled, comments relating to GST were found to be disproportionately high (compared to the overall survey response) for the following groups; those aged between 65 and 69 years, those with household incomes of between £20,000 and £39,999, those whose main island of residence is Alderney, those whose households comprise only pensioners, retired households, those with a physical disability and those with a long term health condition.
- There were no comments in favour of the introduction of GST in the Bailiwick, with many perceiving that the cost of living in the Bailiwick is already high, wages and pensions are not keeping pace with increases in the cost of living and that any introduction of GST will make life in the Bailiwick unaffordable (especially for those on lower and middle incomes). At the extreme some respondents mentioned they will have to consider moving away if this is introduced.
- There were some suggestions for other mechanisms for the Bailiwick to increase taxes such as through raising the income tax rate or setting higher income tax rates for those earning more. Corporation tax was also mentioned by a few respondents as a way to address the tax shortfall.

### Government decision making and COVID-19 restrictions (22 comments)

- COVID-19 restrictions are an area where there are very mixed views; some would like to see more intervention by government such as restrictions at the border, especially during the winter period and more non clinical interventions such as masks in public spaces and on public transport (N.B following the end of the survey, from 1st December 2021, the wearing of face coverings became mandatory in all shops, on public transport and in public-facing States of Guernsey buildings and from 17th December 2021 this was extended to cinemas, theatres, concert venues and places of worship).
- Others feel there has been too much intervention by government and this needs to stop. Suggestions include: stop testing suspected cases and arrivals into the Bailiwick, remove restrictions on daily life, remove isolation requirements for those travelling and remove the emergency powers of the CCA.
- Others have found the volume of information from government difficult to keep up with and at times inconsistent.
- Decision making has at times created uncertainty for those involved in the travel and tourism industry.

### Housing costs (13 comments)

- When profiled, a large proportion of comments relating to housing were from those aged between 25 years and 34 years.
- Comments on housing costs highlight the difficulties for younger people and those on low to middle incomes to be able to purchase a house. In addition many comments point out that rental prices in the Bailiwick are also very high, making it very difficult to put money aside for a deposit. Some people have suggested that the cost of housing will force them to move away from the Bailiwick.
- Some note that the cost of housing in the Bailiwick will have wider ramifications. For example if housing is not affordable then it will create issues in the workforce for some industries and lead to staff shortages in some critical functions such as health and social care, education etc.

## 10.1 Adult disability services

An easy read version of the survey was distributed in September 2021 to those in receipt of support provided by the Adult Disability Service. The survey was focussed on how respondents feel now that lockdown is over and 20 responses were received.

### **Responses to the question “People have lots of different feelings now that lockdown is over. How do you feel?”**

Respondents could select more than one option. The most commonly cited response was happy (18 responses), followed by safe (15 responses), relaxed (7 responses), calm (6 responses), anxious and lonely (both 3 responses) and worried (1 response).

Respondents were asked why they felt this way. For those who had selected happy they stated they were pleased lockdown was over and were glad to be able to go out again and see their friends and resume social activities.

For those who were anxious, lonely or worried, some have not had as many visitors as previously, others are concerned that although the situation is better now it may get worse again and if so they may end up having to isolate again.

### **Responses to the question “What activities are you now doing that you had to stop during lockdown?”**

Respondents could select more than one option to this question. Seeing friends and family was the activity selected by the most respondents that they can do now but couldn't do during lockdown (18 responses), followed by going for a walk and going to work (both 15 responses). Shopping and doing sports received 9 responses and 7 responses respectively.

### **Responses to the question “Would you like to go on a plane or boat soon to see your family, friends or to have a holiday?”**

The majority of respondents said “no” to this question, and were then asked how they feel about this. Worried was the most common response (8 respondents), with reasons given that they find the travel restrictions complicated and isolation difficult, travel is too expensive, they are concerned they could contract COVID-19 whilst away and the testing requirement is not easy for those who are visually impaired. Of the other respondents who would not be travelling soon; 2 respondents felt unhappy and 1 respondent was not worried.

## 11.1 Methodology

The 2021 Community Survey was a follow up to the 2020 Community Survey commissioned as part of a research project aimed at understanding how the community has been impacted by the global coronavirus pandemic. It was undertaken in-house with costs kept to a bare minimum. 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 the 3rd September and closed on 14th October 2021. The questionnaire was made available online and also on paper. Participation was voluntary but encouraged via media releases and by email to those that had registered with the States' notification system [mynotifications.gov.gg](#). 1,499 people completed and returned the survey, which equates to 3% of the population of the Bailiwick aged 16 or over.

An alternative (easy read) survey was issued on the same website and was promoted by the States Disability Officer. 20 people completed that survey. PDF copies of both survey questionnaires are available from [gov.gg/communitysurvey2021](#).

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. 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, 5% at a confidence level of 95%. Questions that had had 1,300 or more respondents have a confidence interval of 3%. However, the 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.

## 11.1 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 11.1.1, 11.1.2 and 11.1.3** (“other” includes those that left the question blank, selected “prefer not to say”, “non-binary” or “prefer to self-describe”).

**Table 11.1.1 Bailiwick population age and gender**

	% female	% male
15 to 19	2	2
20 to 24	3	3
25 to 29	3	4
30 to 34	4	4
35 to 39	4	4
40 to 44	4	4
45 to 49	4	4
50 to 54	5	4
55 to 59	5	5
60 to 64	4	4
65 to 69	3	3
70 to 74	4	3
75 and over	6	5
None	0	0
Total	51	49

**Table 11.1.2 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	5	2
30 to 34	<1	5	1
35 to 39	<1	6	2
40 to 44	<1	7	3
45 to 49	<1	7	3
50 to 54	<1	9	3
55 to 59	<1	8	3
60 to 64	<1	8	3
65 to 69	<1	4	3
70 to 74	<1	3	2
75 and over	<1	2	2
None	<1	1	0
Total	2	69	29

**Table 11.1.3 Weighted survey respondents age and gender**

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

## 12.1 Contact details

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

E-mail: [dataandanalysis@gov.gg](mailto:dataandanalysis@gov.gg)

Write: Data and Analysis  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
La Charroterie  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 1FH



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