Safely Managing COVID-19: Greater Manchester Population Survey

Survey 7 Report

June 2021

Based on fieldwork 8 – 15 June, during step 3 of the roadmap relaxing national lockdown restrictions

Carried out on behalf of Greater Manchester partners

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Introduction and methodology

Background and methodology

Background

- Coronavirus (COVID-19) is having significant impacts on the lives of residents and the city region of Greater Manchester (GM) as a whole.
- The nature and extent of these impacts are not evenly experienced across the population. Residents are unequally equipped and empowered to stop the spread of the virus and its resulting impacts.
- Although there is extensive national research into these issues, particularly from during the earlier stages of the pandemic, relying on national surveys does not give the level of detail required on who within the Greater Manchester population is being most affected, the issues they are facing, the support they need, and how communications and support may be best targeted and delivered.
- The focus of this research is therefore to provide regular ongoing insight on these issues and impacts across Greater Manchester as a whole, and within its 10 Local Authorities, to:
  - Help ensure communications and engagement activities are insight-led and appropriately delivered and targeted; and
  - Support the behaviour change that needs to be inspired across the population to stop the spread of coronavirus and its unequal impacts.

Methodology

- BMG Research was commissioned to undertake monthly online and telephone (CATI) surveys, of at least 1,000 respondents of Greater Manchester each time, with a sample of at least 100 respondents in each Local Authority.
- Quotas were set to ensure the sample broadly reflected the profile of respondents by gender, age, ethnicity and disability, with further consideration for wider protected and key characteristics.
- Weights have been applied to the data gathered to ensure the sample matches the population profile by these quota variables more precisely, and to ensure consistency between individual surveys.
- Each monthly survey should take 15 minutes on average for respondents to complete; however, due to the emotive nature of the topic interviews by telephone take longer than this.
- Seven surveys have so far been completed. Details of responses are below.

Survey	Fieldwork start	Fieldwork end	Total respondents	Web respondents	Phone respondents
1	20 November 2020	2 December 2020	1016	707 (70%)	309 (30%)
2	18 December 2020	31 December 2020	1007	751 (75%)	256 (25%)
3	14 January 2021	27 January 2021	1010	757 (75%)	253 (25%)
4	11 February 2021	25 February 2021	1003	753 (75%)	250 (25%)
5	17 March 2021	29 March 2021	1008	750 (74%)	258 (26%)
6	22 April 2021	3 May 2021	1007	757 (75%)	250 (25%)
7	**8 June 2021**	**15 June 2021**	**1013**	**772 (76%)**	**241 (24%)**

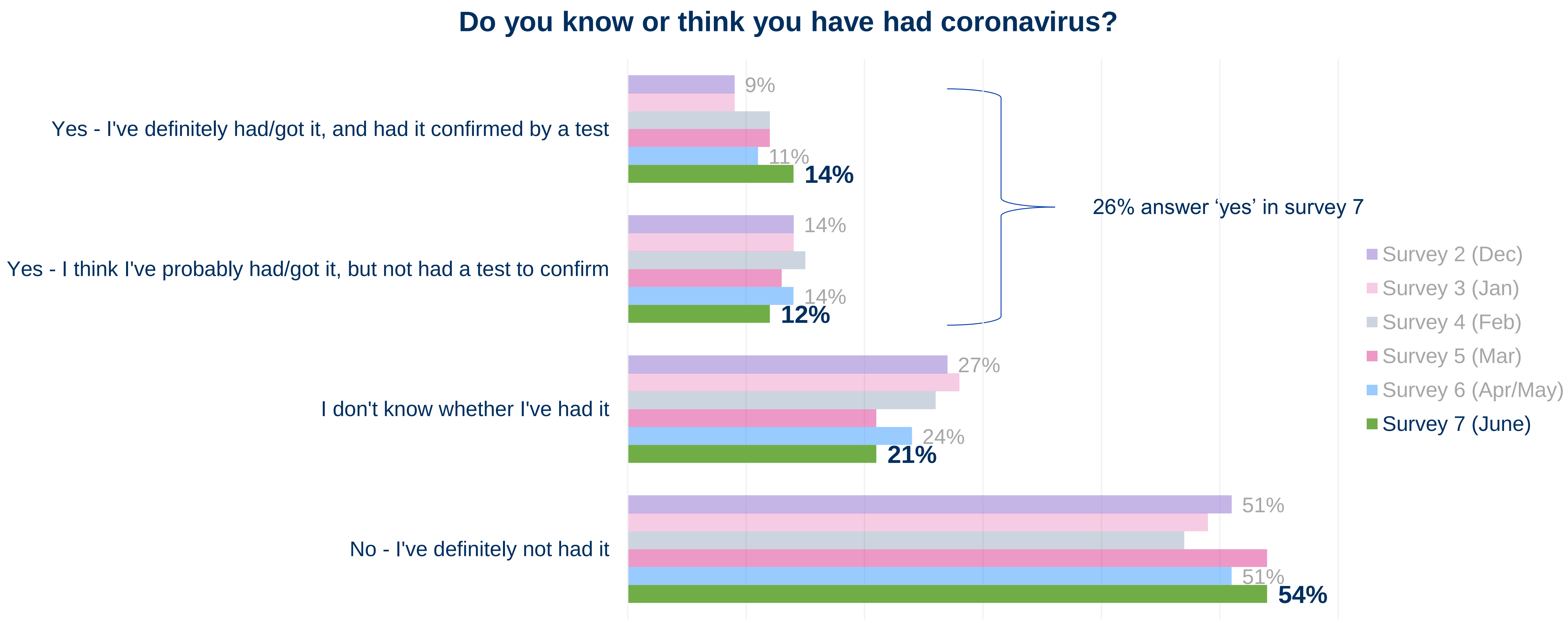
Report contents and guidance

Report contents & guidance

- **This report focuses on the findings from survey 7 (June),** as England is in ‘step 3’ of the roadmap out of the national lockdown restrictions introduced in January 2021. At the point of this fieldwork, indoor gatherings of either 6 people or 2 households are allowed, outdoor gatherings of up to 30 people are permitted, and the ‘stay at home’ rule has ended.
  - While fieldwork was underway, there was increasing speculation as to whether the proposed move to the final step 4 of the roadmap on 21 June would go ahead, due to rising infection rates associated with the ‘Delta variant’; on the penultimate day of fieldwork (14 June), government announced that the roadmap would indeed remain paused on step 3 until July.
  - Alongside the national roadmap out of lockdown, on the first day of fieldwork (8 June), government announced that further measures would be introduced in Greater Manchester to stop the ‘Delta variant’. In addition to potential enhanced actions around testing and vaccinations, this included encouraging residents to take caution when meeting others and to minimise travel in and out of the area.
- The survey provides ongoing insight into concerns and impacts of the pandemic among respondents, and their attitudes and behaviours towards the easing of restrictions. Survey 7 also aims to understand how the easing of restrictions impacts on lifestyles and travel plans.
- The report presents a range of tables and charts with accompanying narrative to highlight the key findings from each section of the survey among the ‘total Greater Manchester’ sample i.e. all 1013 respondents. Where relevant, differences by local authority and other population characteristics are also reported. These differences are significantly different statistically (at the 95% level of confidence) compared with the ‘total Greater Manchester’ figures (i.e. the Greater Manchester average).
- Where questions have remained consistent, the report provides comparisons with surveys 1 (November 2020), 2 (December), 3 (January 2021), 4 (February), 5 (March) and 6 (May); statistically significant differences between surveys are indicated by up and down arrows.
- On some questions responses have been filtered on those who were asked relevant questions (e.g. those in work or with children), and bases may be lower than the full sample of 1013 in some instances. Where relevant, this has been noted on the slides, along with the unweighted base sizes. Any low bases with an unweighted base size below 50 have also been noted.
- The initial section provides a “highlights” summary of key findings; it is followed by more detailed results on residents feelings and concerns, coronavirus impacts, attitudes and behaviours and access to information.

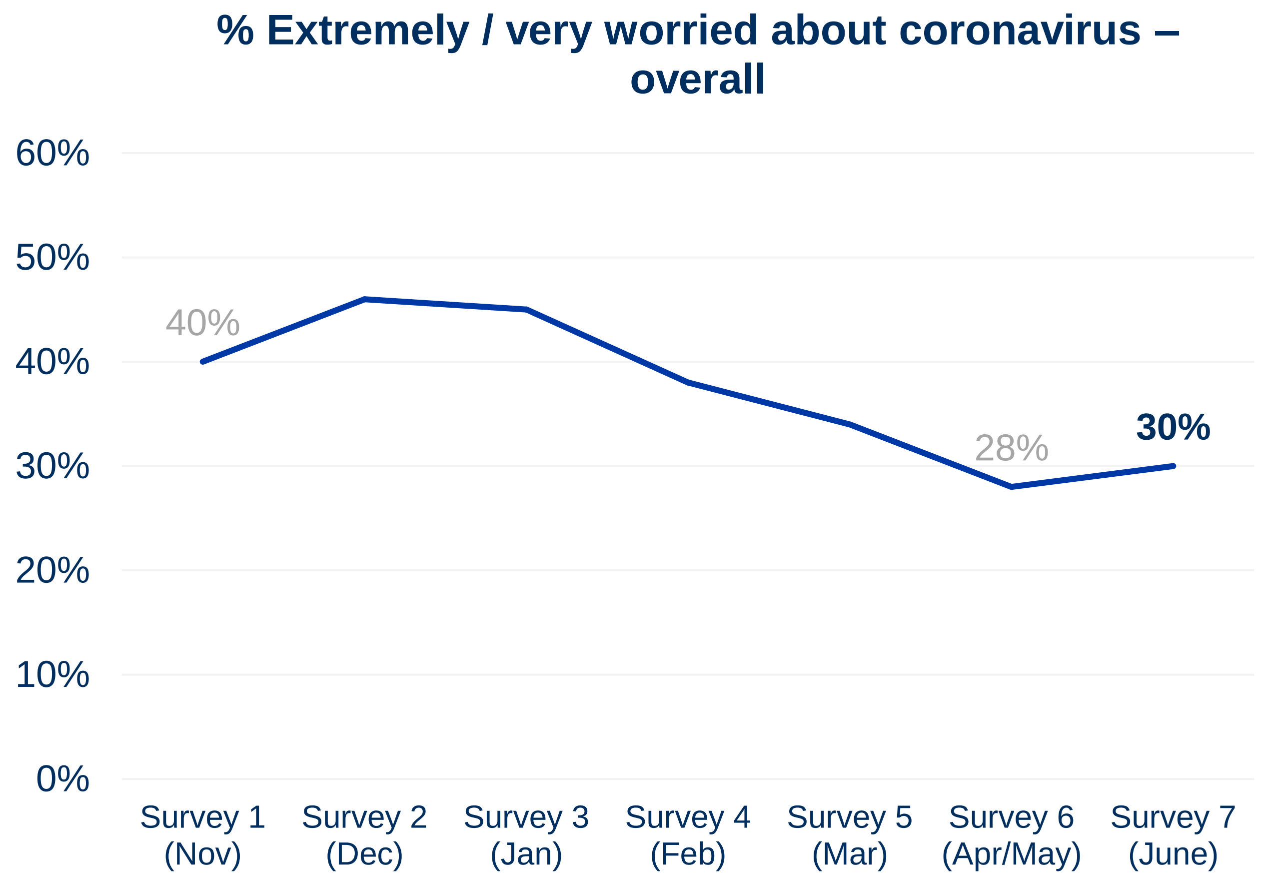
Highlights

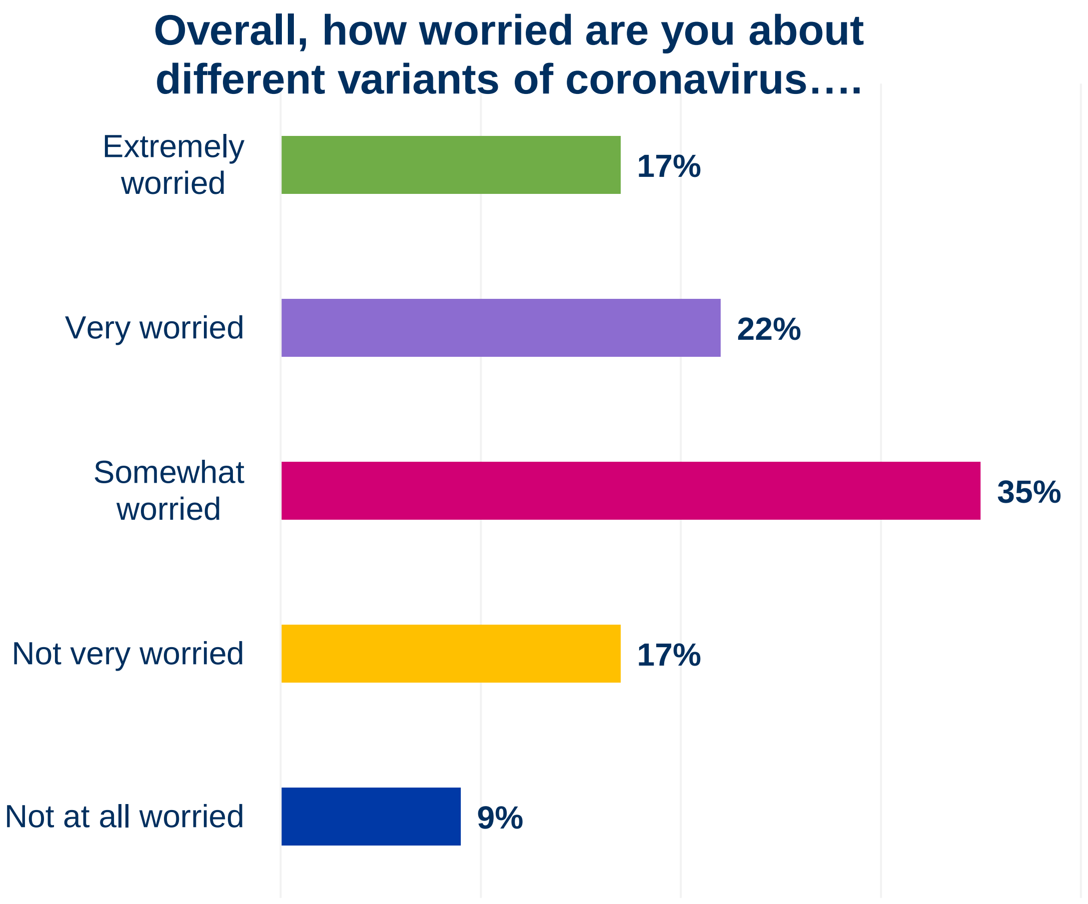
Despite rapidly rising infection rates in some areas, the proportion of respondents who say they have had coronavirus remains constant at around 1 in 4 (26%).



For further detail see "coronavirus impacts – infections", page 31 and page 32

People’s coronavirus worries have slightly increased since April/May – but remain well below levels at the start of the year. Variants are a cause for concern, with more saying they are extremely or very worried about these than coronavirus itself.

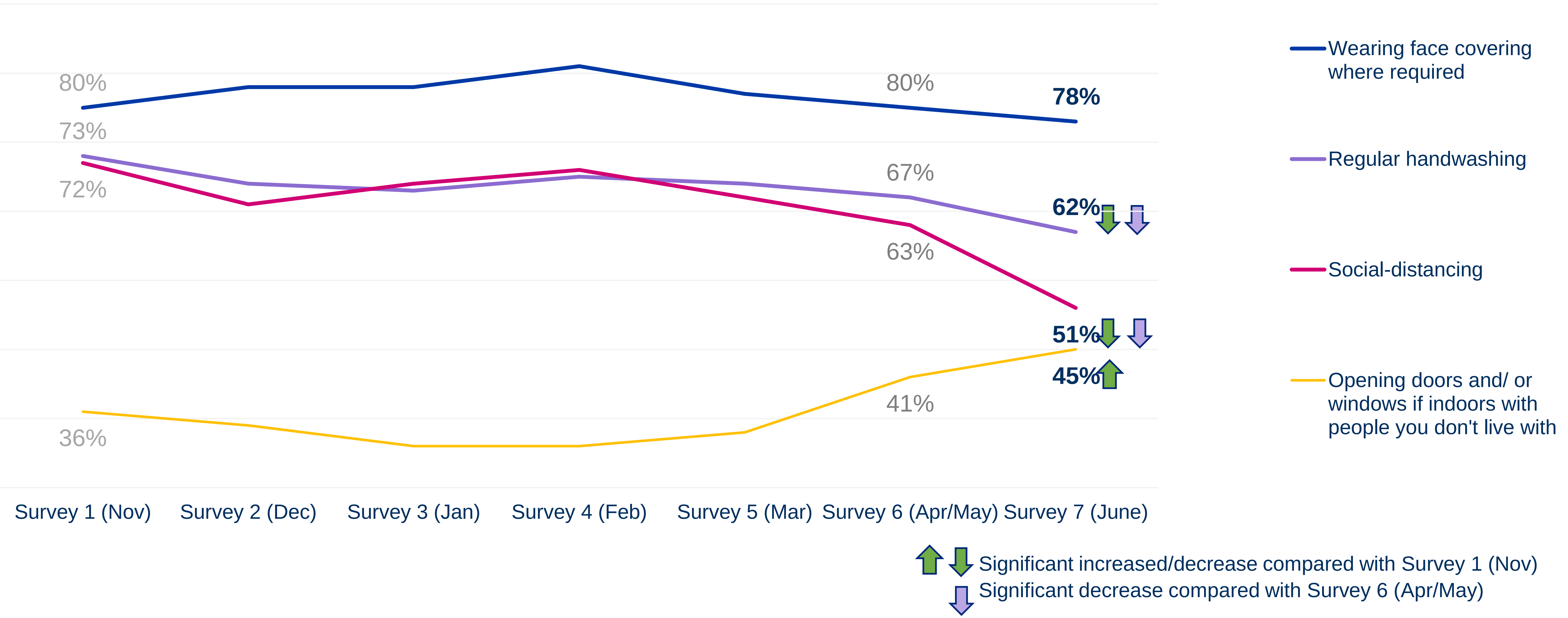




For further detail see “feelings and concerns – coronavirus worries”, page 23, page 24 and page 25

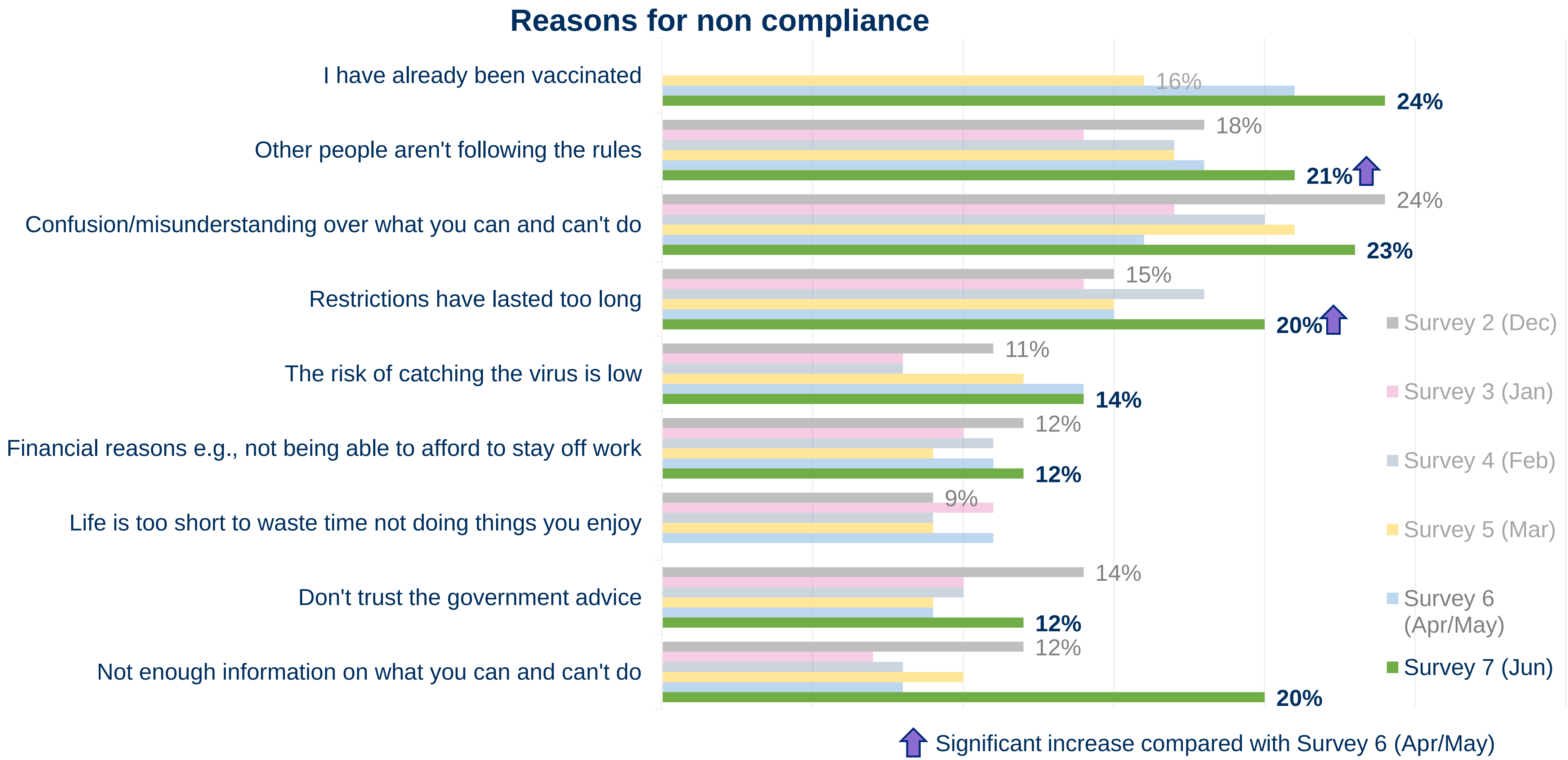
These increases in worries do not appear to be affecting people's behaviours, with decreases or no change in compliance with most key safety measures. The proportion always social distancing has particularly decreased.

% Always compliant



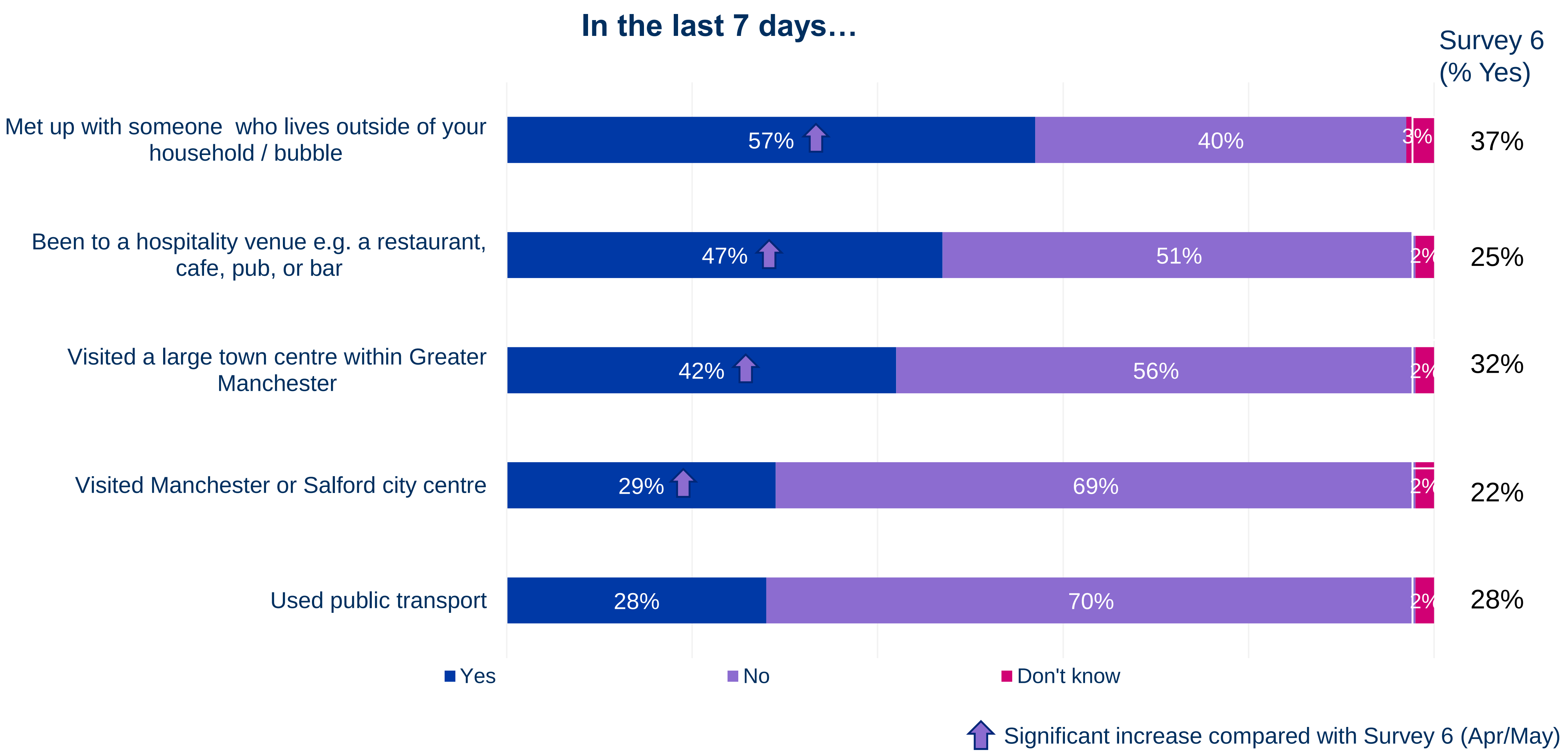
For further detail see "attitudes and behaviours – compliance with guidance", page 47

Being vaccinated is the most frequently given reason for not always complying with guidelines, and has further increased since April/May. There have also been increases in those confused about the rules and feeling that restrictions have lasted too long.



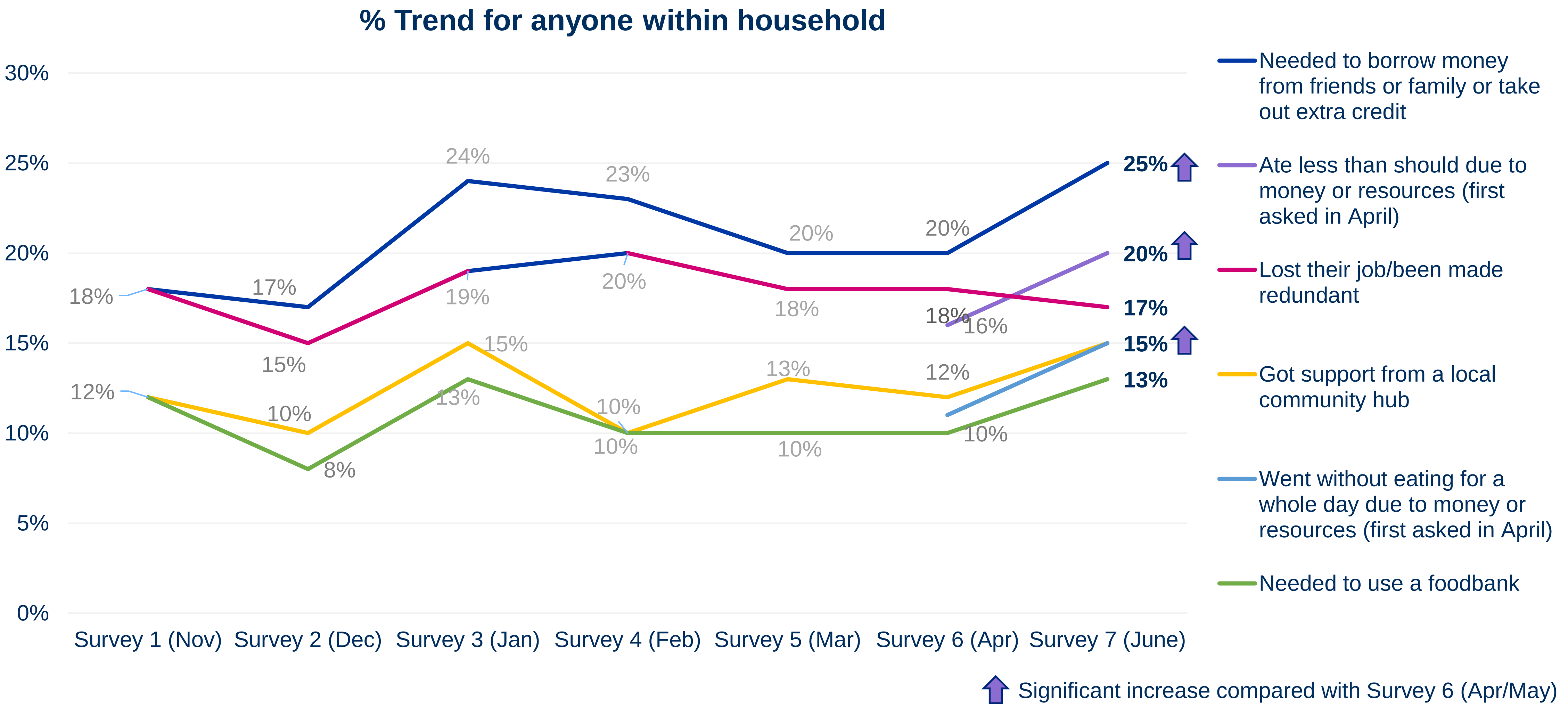
For further detail see "attitudes and behaviours – compliance with guidance", page 48

In a range of ways, people's activity levels have significantly increased since April/May. Public transport usage remains unchanged, however.



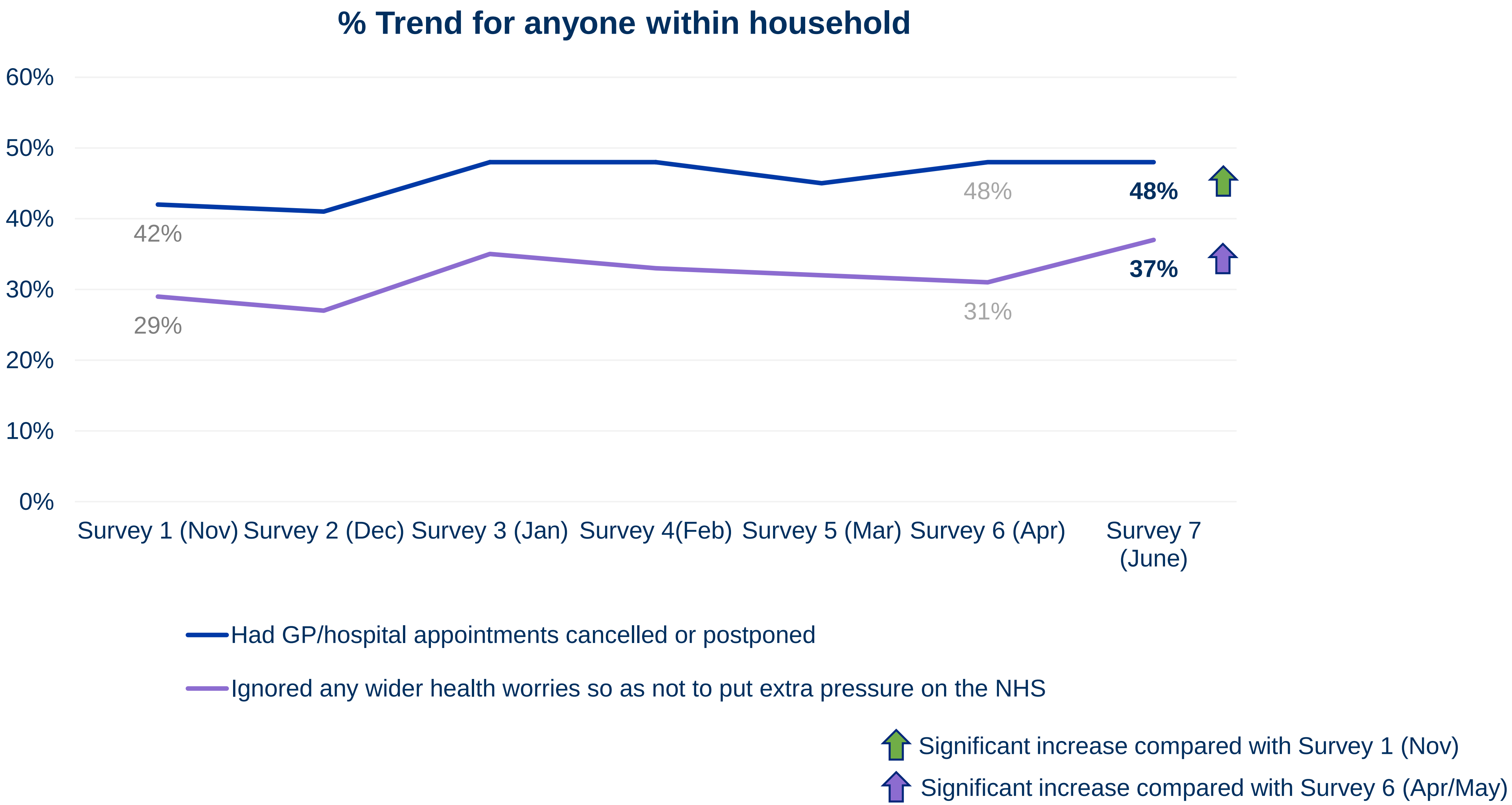
For further detail see "attitudes and behaviours – activity levels", page 50 and page 51

Despite the reopening of many areas of the economy, negative financial impacts of coronavirus appear to be growing, with significant month-on-month increases in households borrowing money and skipping meals.



For further detail see "coronavirus impacts – finance and employment", page 40 and page 41

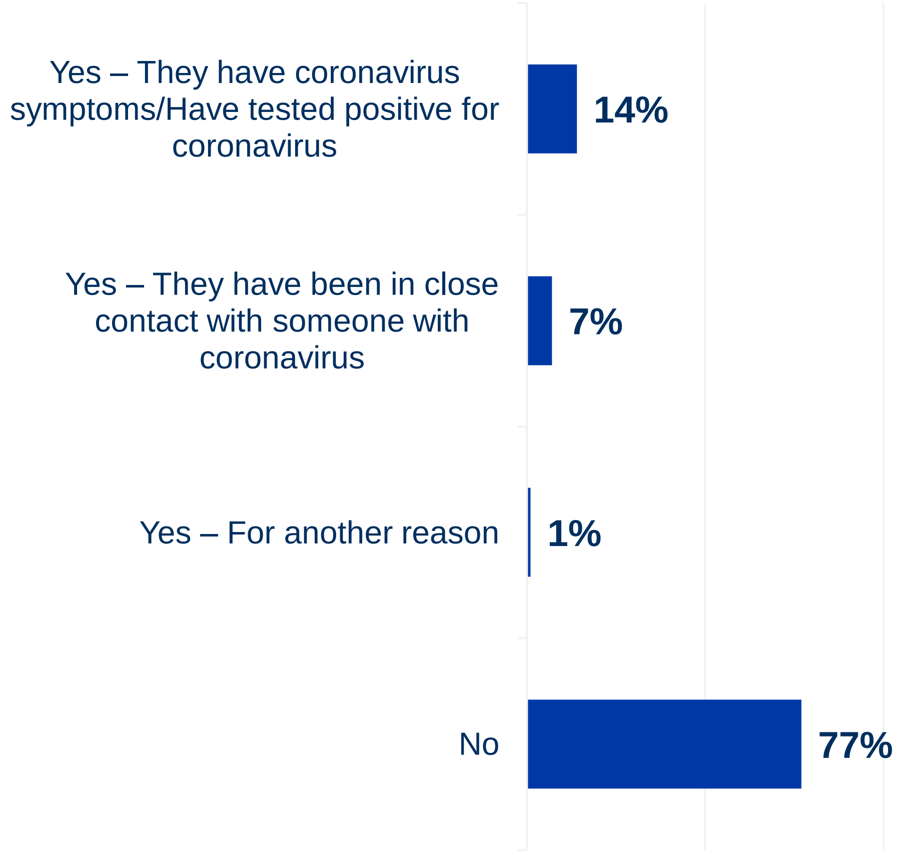
There has been a significant month-on-month increase in the proportion ignoring wider health worries so as not to put additional pressure on the NHS; those having appointments cancelled remain higher than the November baseline.



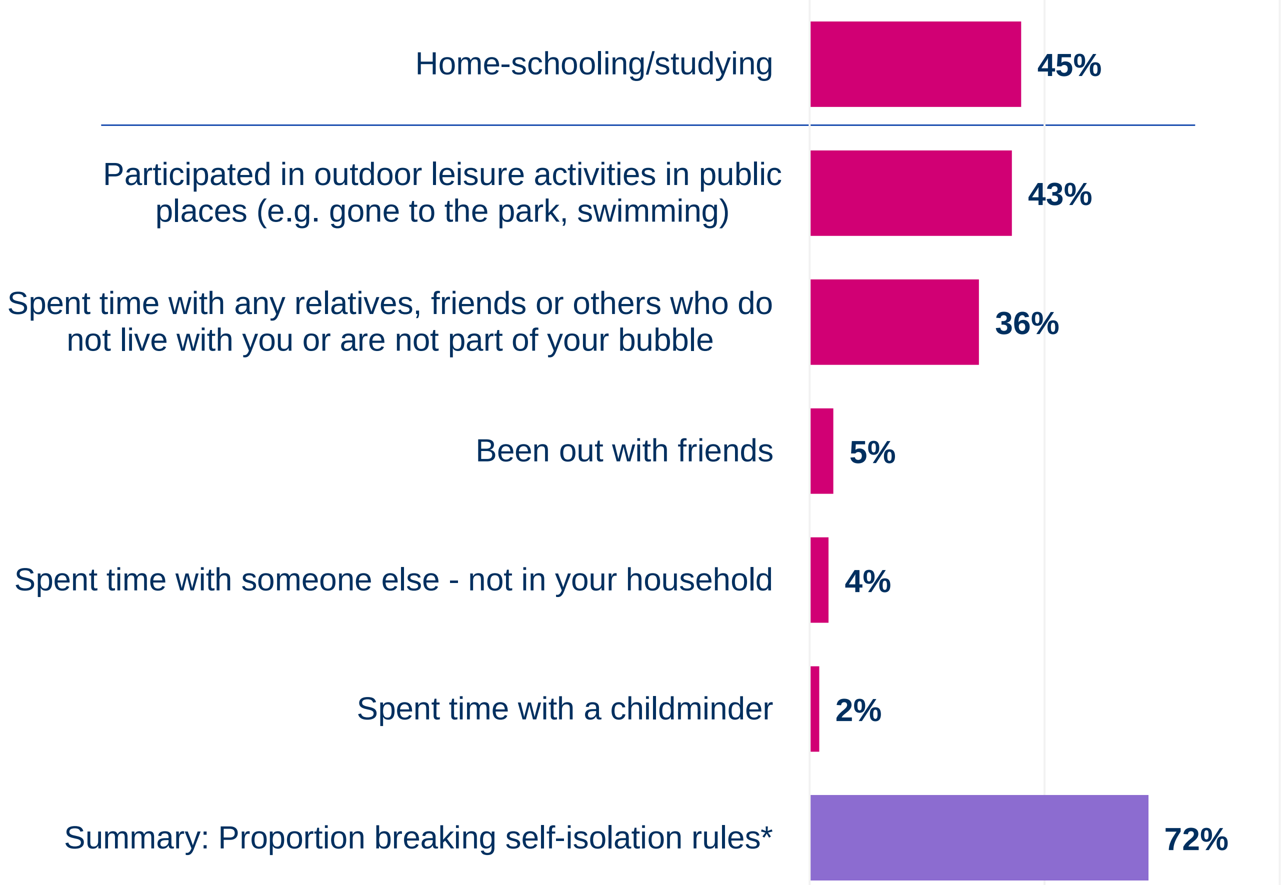
For further detail see "coronavirus impacts – indirect health impacts", page 45

Almost a quarter of parents (23%) say their children are currently self-isolating. Fewer than half (45%) are studying / learning while self-isolating, while almost three quarters (72%) not fully complying with the self-isolation rules.

Children currently self-isolating away from their place of education/childcare



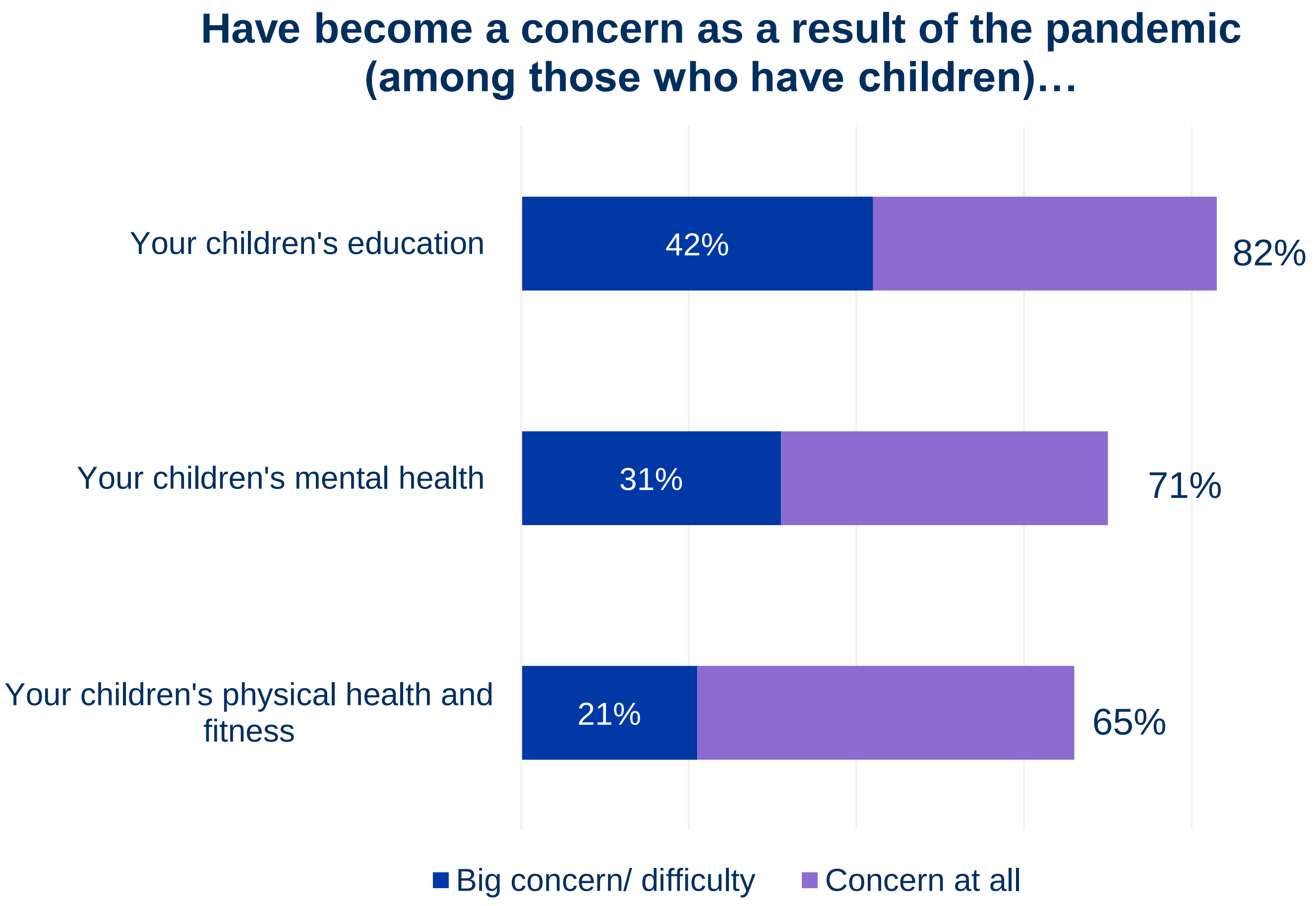
Done the following since self-isolating



* Done any of the activities above (not including home-schooling)

For further detail see "coronavirus impacts – children and education", page 33

High rates of self-isolation among children are accompanied by **increases in parents' concerns** for their children's education, mental health, and physical health and fitness.



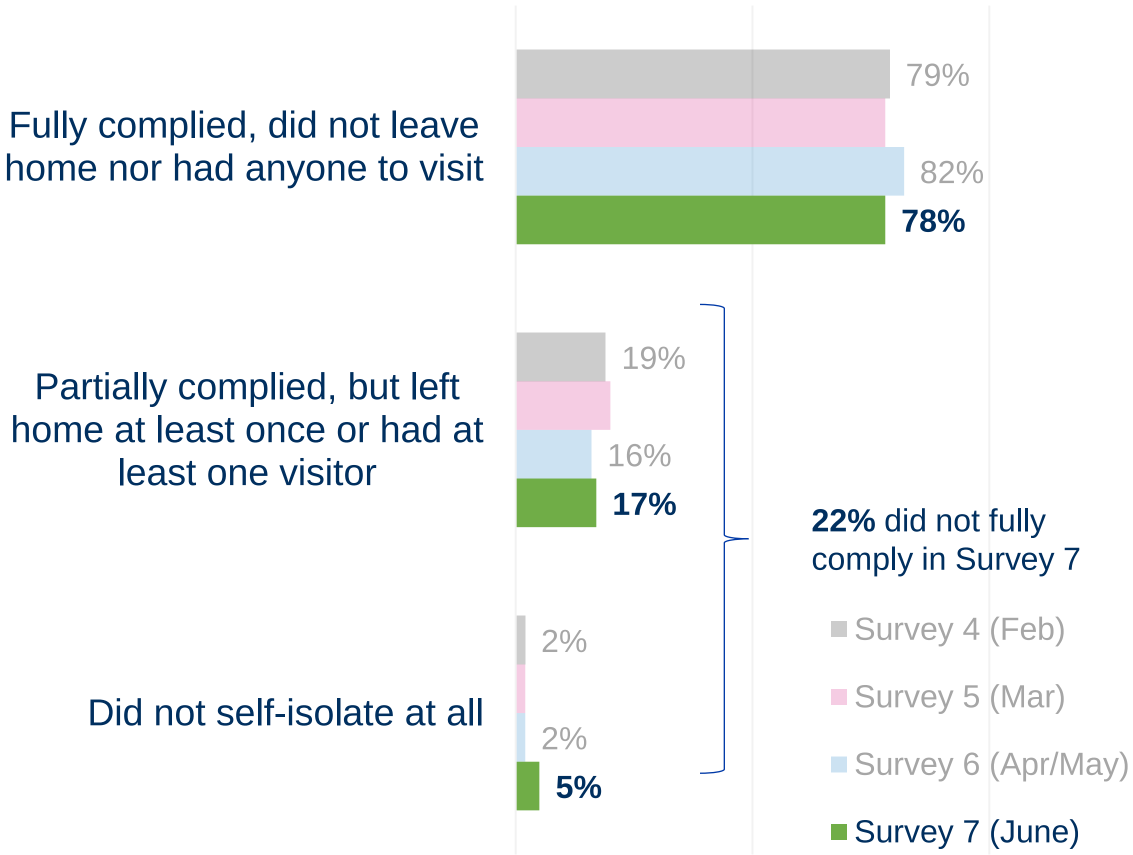
	Survey 1 (Nov)	Survey 2 (Dec)	Survey 3 (Jan)	Survey 4 (Feb)	Survey 5 (Mar)	Survey 6 (Apr/ May)	Survey 7 (June)
Your children's education	N/A	80%	85%	83%	79%	75%	**82%** ⇧
Your children's mental health	N/A	67%	71%	72%	66%	67%	**71%**
Your children's physical health and fitness	N/A	N/A	62%	65%	60%	55%	**65%** ⇧

⇧ Significant increase compared with Survey 6 (Apr/May)

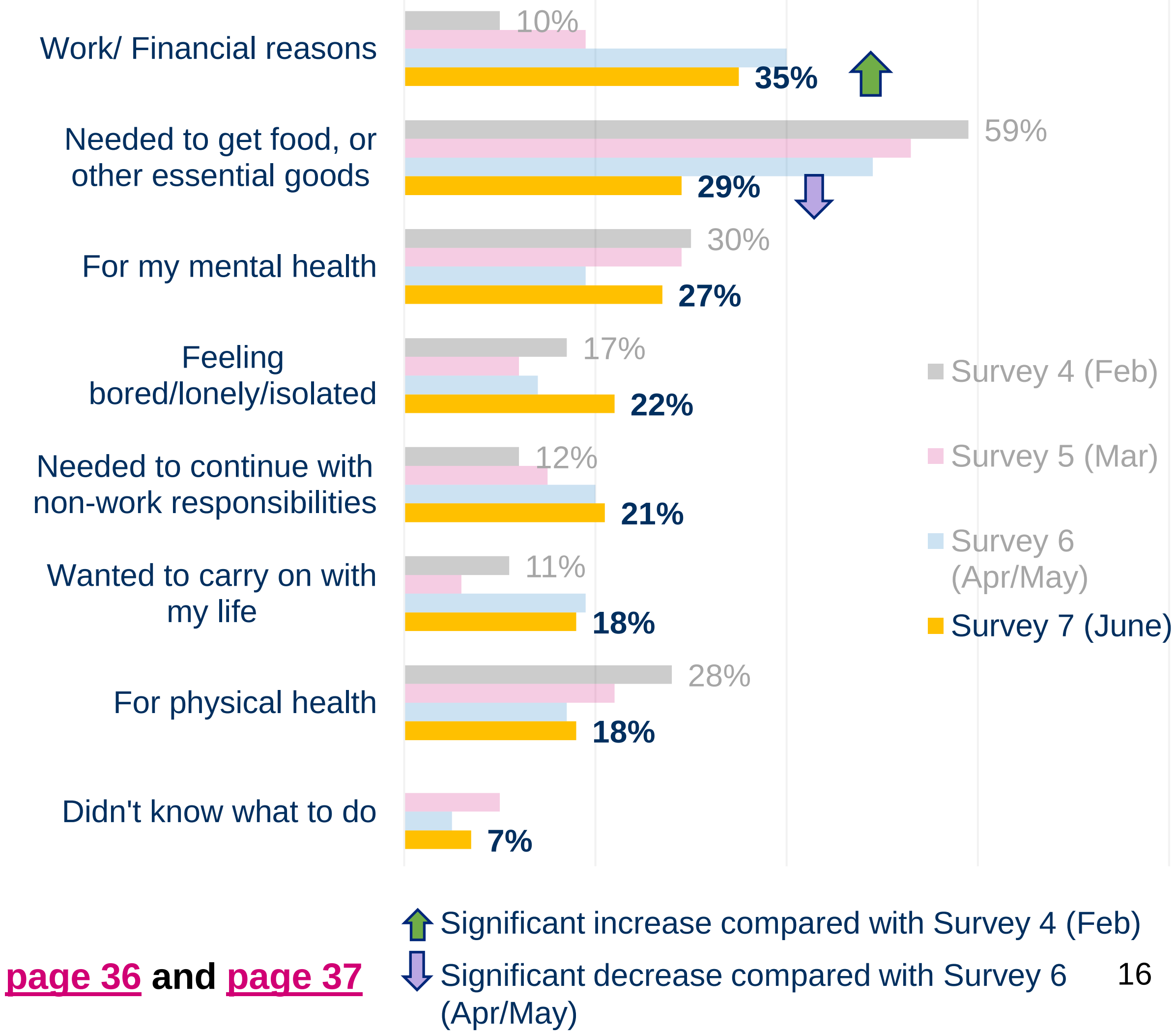
For further detail see "coronavirus impacts – children and education", page 34

In the overall population, around 1 in 5 (22%) respondents needing to self-isolate did not fully comply. The proportion breaking self-isolation for work or financial reasons has declined since April/May but remains higher than previous months.

Compliance with self-isolation…



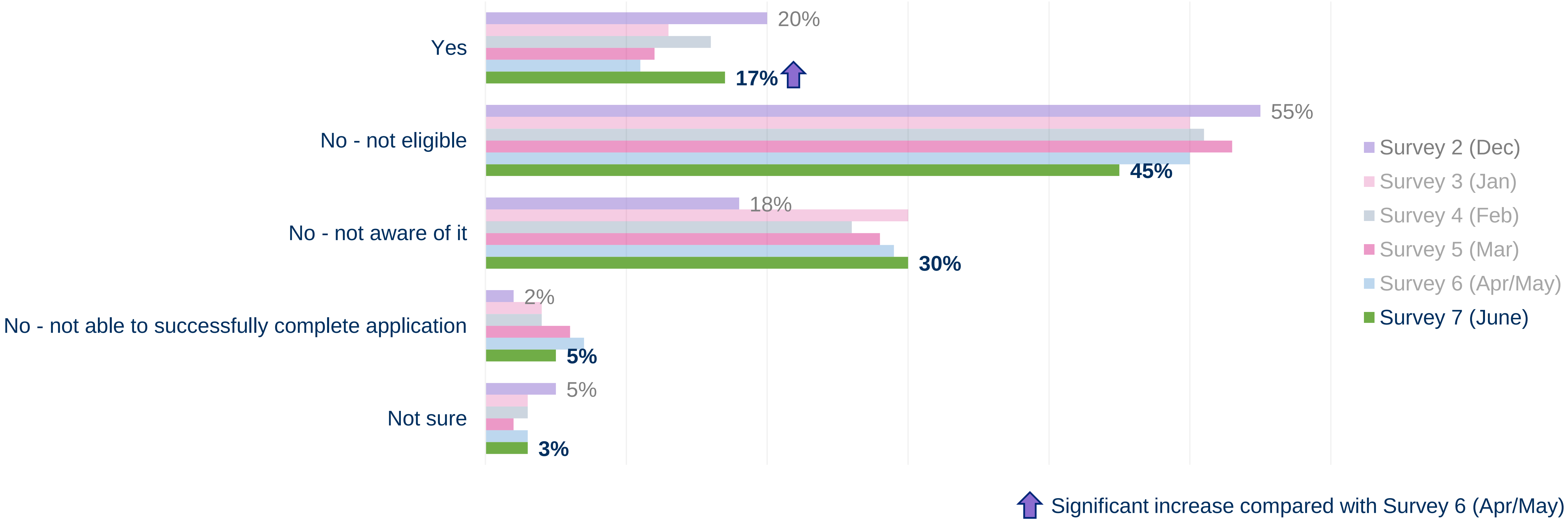
Reasons for non-compliance...



For further detail see "coronavirus impacts – self-isolation", page 35, page 36 and page 37

Nearly 1 in 5 (17%) people who needed to self-isolate say they have successfully claimed the financial support – an increase from 14% in April/May. This is partly driven by a decrease in people saying they are not eligible for the payment.

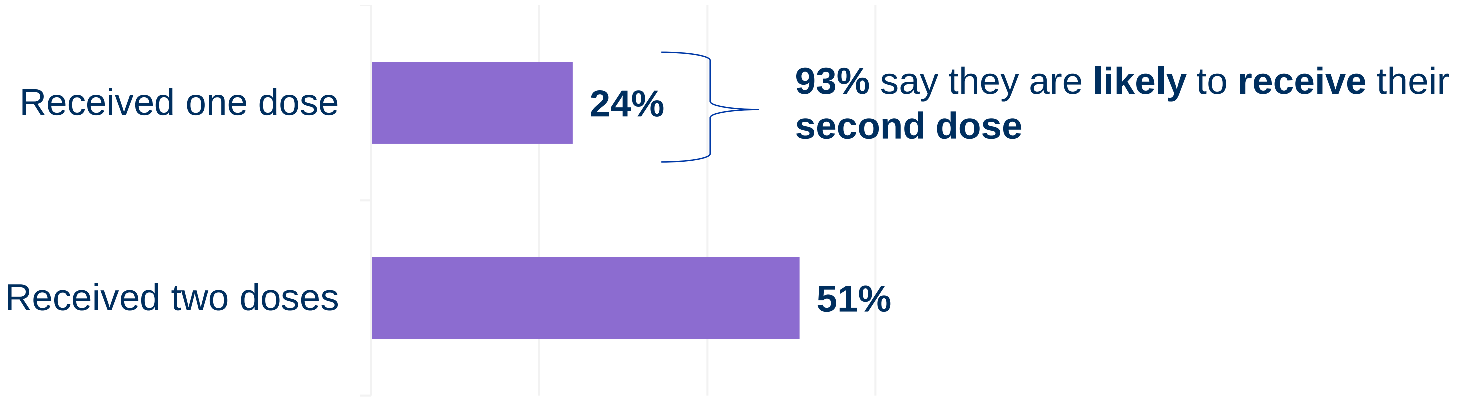
Did you claim any financial support available to some people during self-isolation?



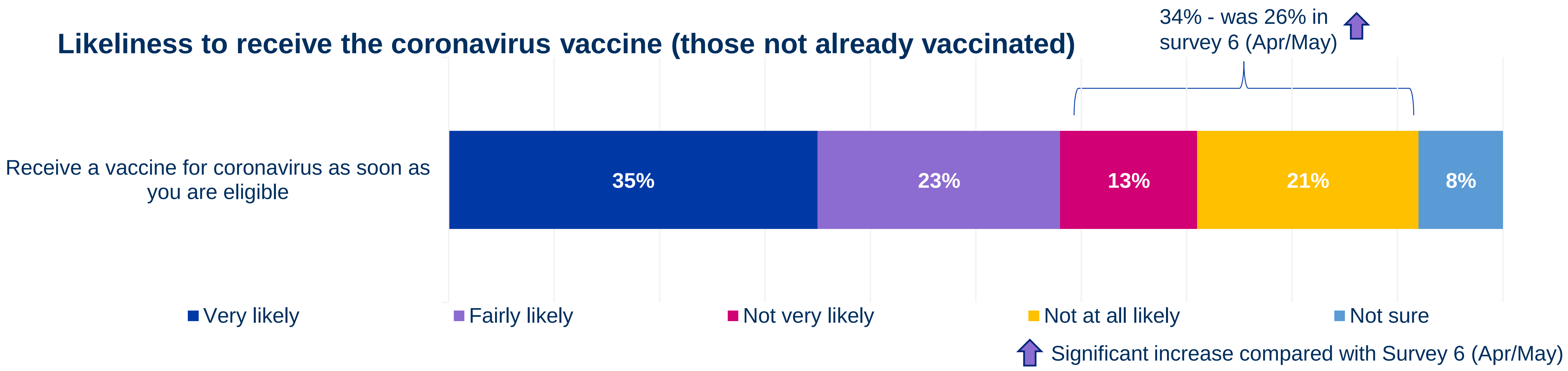
For further detail see "coronavirus impacts – self-isolation", page 38

Vaccine uptake continues to grow – although the proportion who are vaccine hesitant is increasing as fewer people remain unvaccinated.

Receiving the vaccine

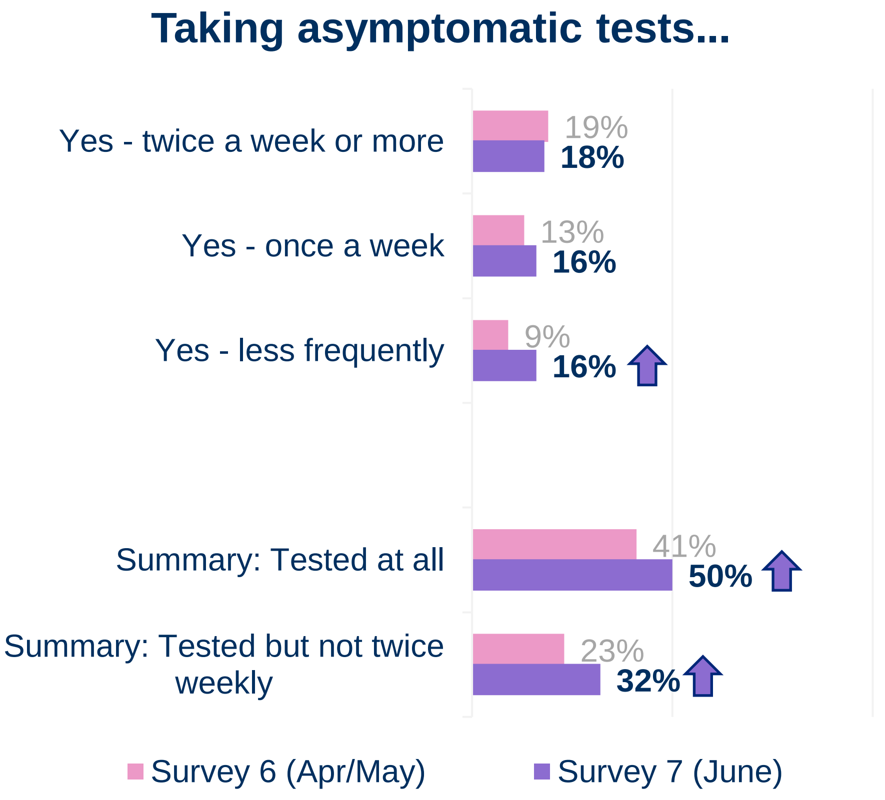


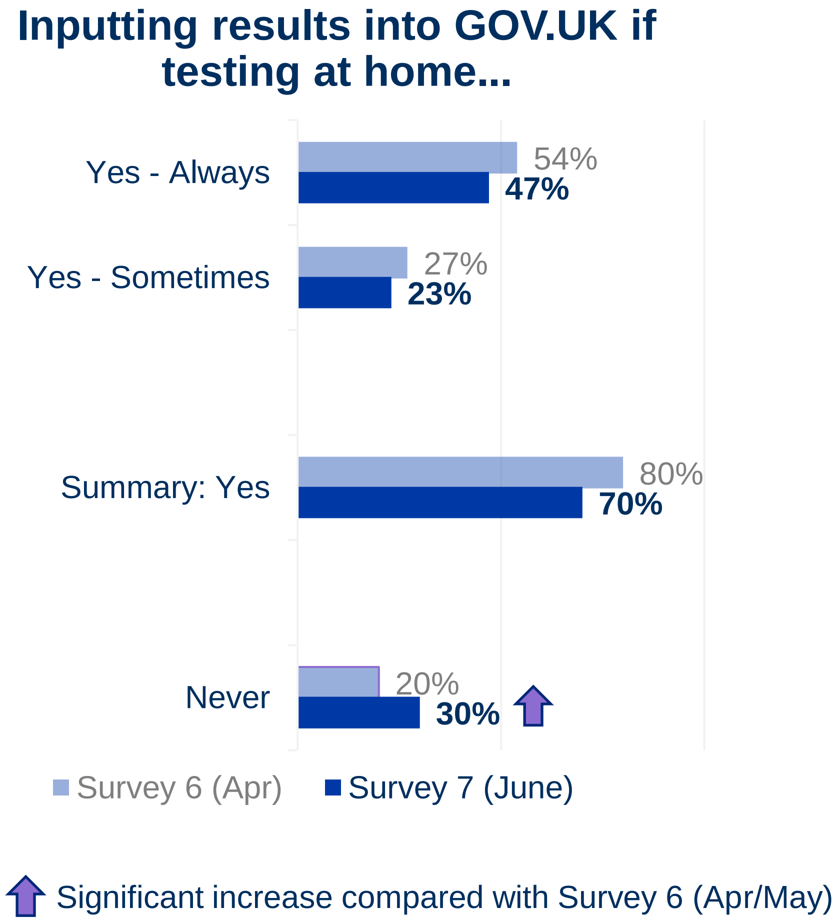
Likeliness to receive the coronavirus vaccine (those not already vaccinated)



For further detail see "attitudes and behaviours – vaccine uptake", page 54, page 55 and page 56

Half of the population are taking rapid asymptomatic tests – but fewer than 1 in 5 (18%) are doing so at the recommended twice a week. There has been a significant increase in those who take the tests at home but never register the results.

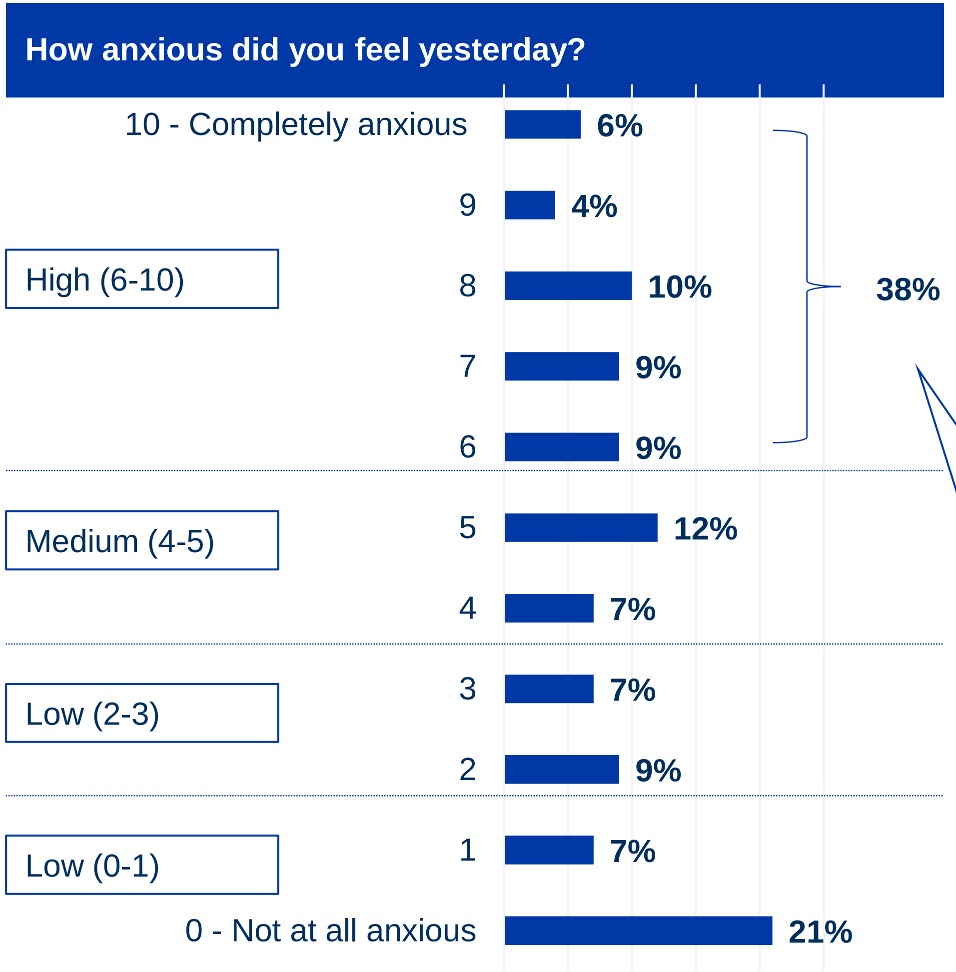




For further detail see "attitudes and behaviours – asymptomatic testing", page 57 and page 58

Feelings and concerns

While there has been a slight fall in overall residents' average levels of anxiety, the proportion with high levels of anxiety has increased to the rate seen in March (38%), following a drop in April/May.



	Survey 1 (Nov)	Survey 2 (Dec)	Survey 3 (Jan)	Survey 4 (Feb)	Survey 5 (Mar)	Survey 6 (Apr/ May)	Survey 7 (June)
% 'high' levels of anxiety (6-10)	39%	39%	41%	42%	37%	33%	**38%** ⇧
Mean score	5.63	5.50	5.46	5.5	5.8	6.08	**5.77**

% with 'high' anxiety higher among:

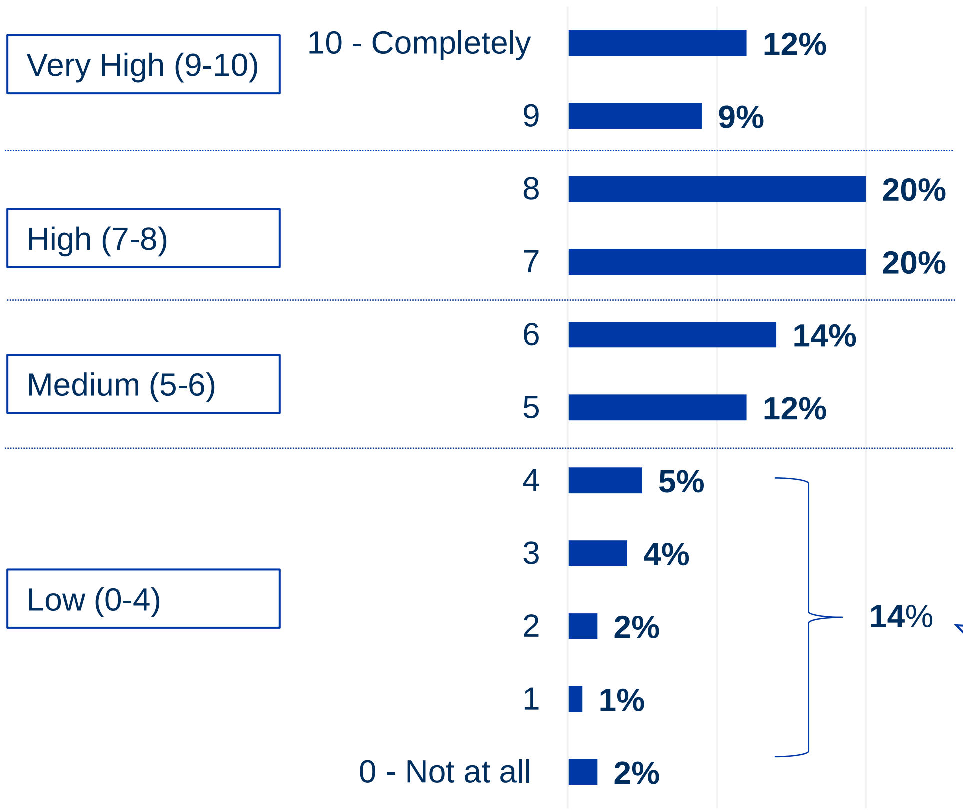
- Respondents not in work due to ill health or disability (69%)
- Furloughed workers (67%), those working reduced hours (62%), or on reduced pay (55%)**
- Respondents who are at high risk of coronavirus (60%)
- Non-heterosexual respondents (59%)
- Carers (55%)
- Respondents with a disability (54%), in particular those with mental health illnesses (67%)
- Part-time workers (46%)
- Those aged 25-44 (46%)
- Parents (43%)
- Respondents living in the most deprived areas (42%)
- Women (42%; compared to 33% men)

A1. Where 0 is "not at all" and 10 is "completely"…
Unweighted base: 1013 (All respondents) **Base below 50

⇧ Significant increase compared with Survey 6 (Apr/May)

But levels of life satisfaction remain largely unchanged, with no change in the proportions of residents with low (14%), high (40%) or very high (21%) ratings.

How satisfied are you with your life nowadays?



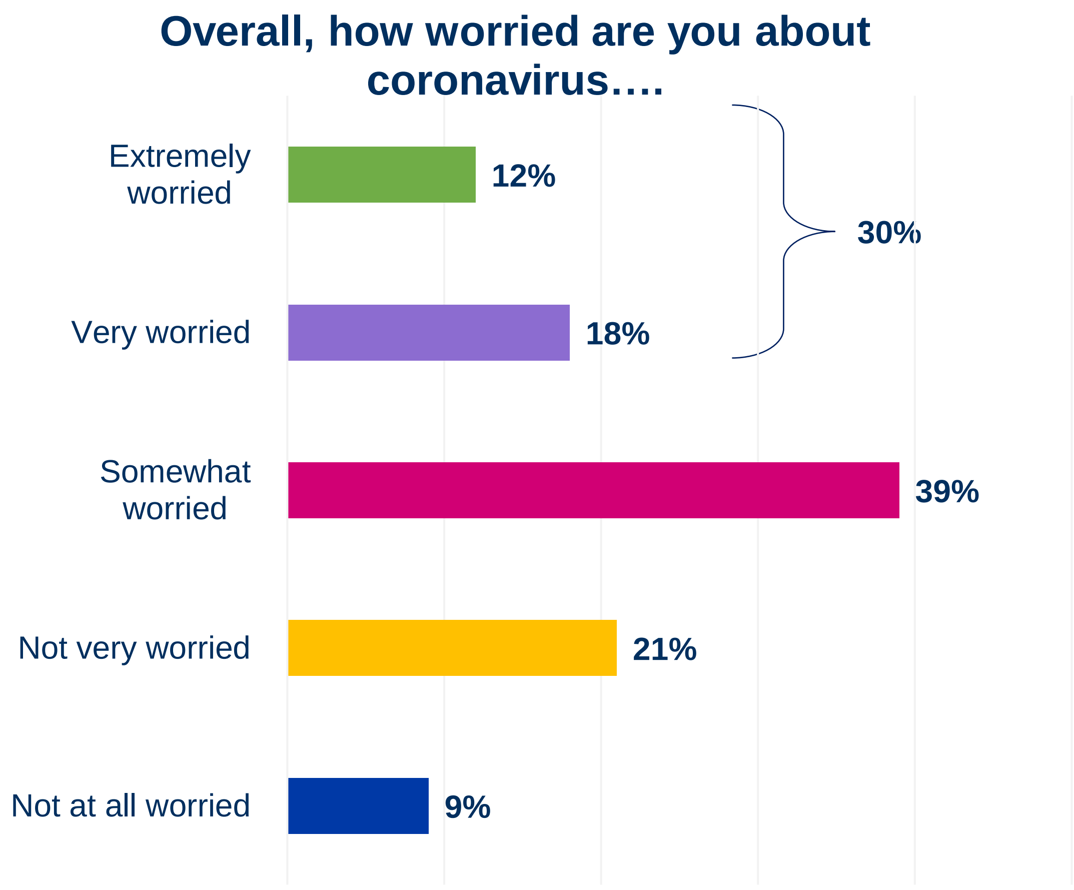
	Survey 1 (Nov)	Survey 2 (Dec)	Survey 3 (Jan)	Survey 4 (Feb)	Survey 5 (Mar)	Survey 6 (Apr/ May)	Survey 7 (June)
% 'low' levels of satisfaction (0-4)	16%	19%	22%	24%	19%	15%	**14%**
Mean score	6.56	6.21	6.11	5.97	6.31	6.7	**6.73**

% 'low' life satisfaction is significantly higher among:

- Respondents who are not in work due to ill health or disability (42%) and those out of work (38%)**
- Respondents with a disability, in particular those with mental ill health (33%) or mobility disabilities (25%)
- Bisexual respondents (26%)**
- Respondents living in Oldham (23%)
- Respondents where another member of their household is at high risk of coronavirus (22%)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (18%)

A1. Where 0 is "not at all" and 10 is "completely"…
Unweighted base: 1013 (All respondents) **Base below 50

There has been a slight increase since April/May in the proportion of residents extremely or very worried about coronavirus (30%, up from 28%) – although this still remains lower than in March (34%).

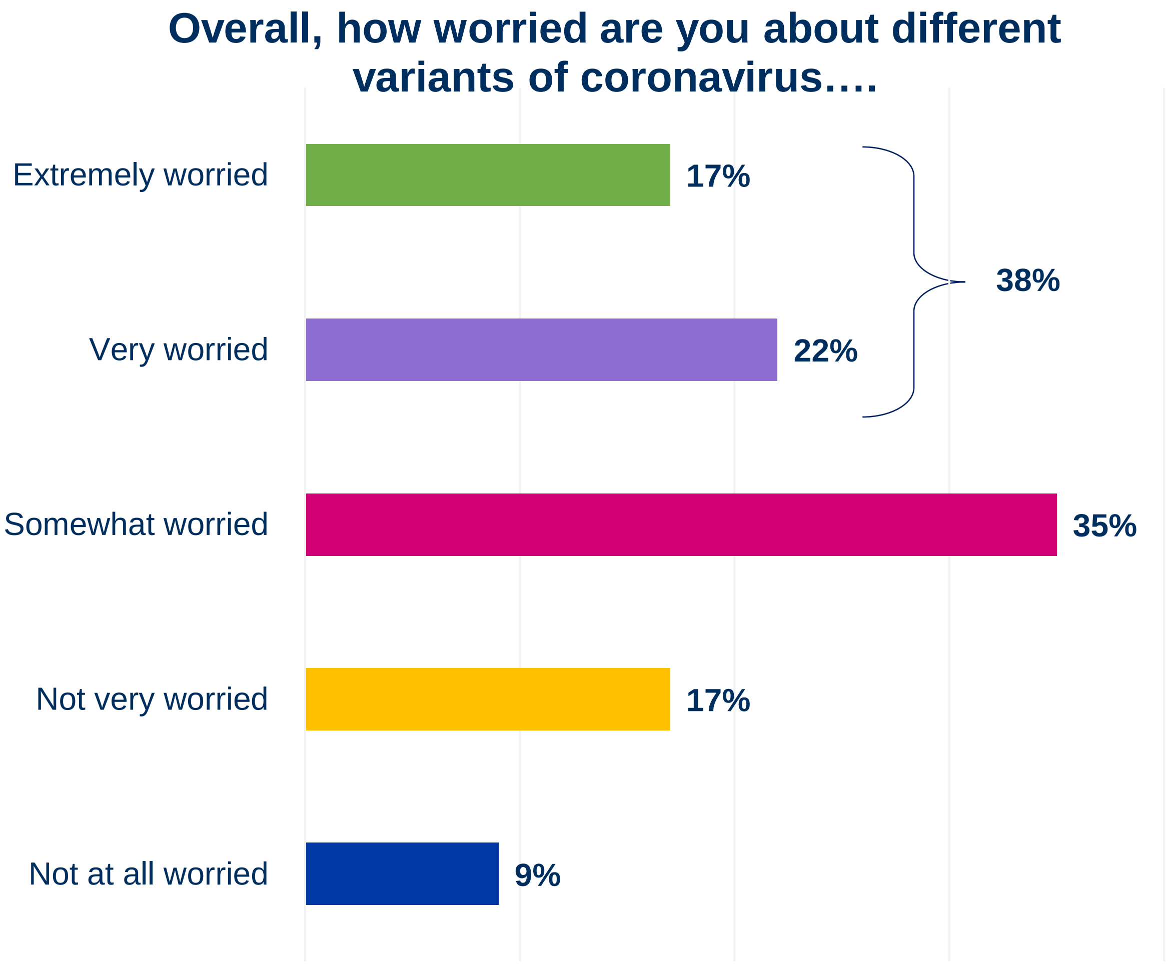


Respondents more likely to be extremely/very worried (vs. 30% on average):

- Furloughed workers (52%), those working reduced hours (55%), or on reduced pay (59%)**
- Asian respondents (51%)
- Respondents where they themselves or another member of their household is at high risk of coronavirus (50%)
- Muslim respondents (49%)
- Those not in work due to ill health or disability (45%)
- Respondents with a disability (44%), in particular those with mental ill health (45%) or a mobility disability (41%)
- Carers (42%)
- Non-heterosexual respondents (41%)
- Respondents living in Manchester (41%)
- Respondents who have only received their first vaccine dose (40%)
- Aged 25-44 (38%)
- Parents (36%)
- Full-time staff (35%)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (34%)

B1. Overall, how worried are you about coronavirus?
Unweighted base: 1013 (All respondents) **Base below 50

Respondents are more likely to be worried about variants of coronavirus specifically than about the virus more generally (38% vs 30%).

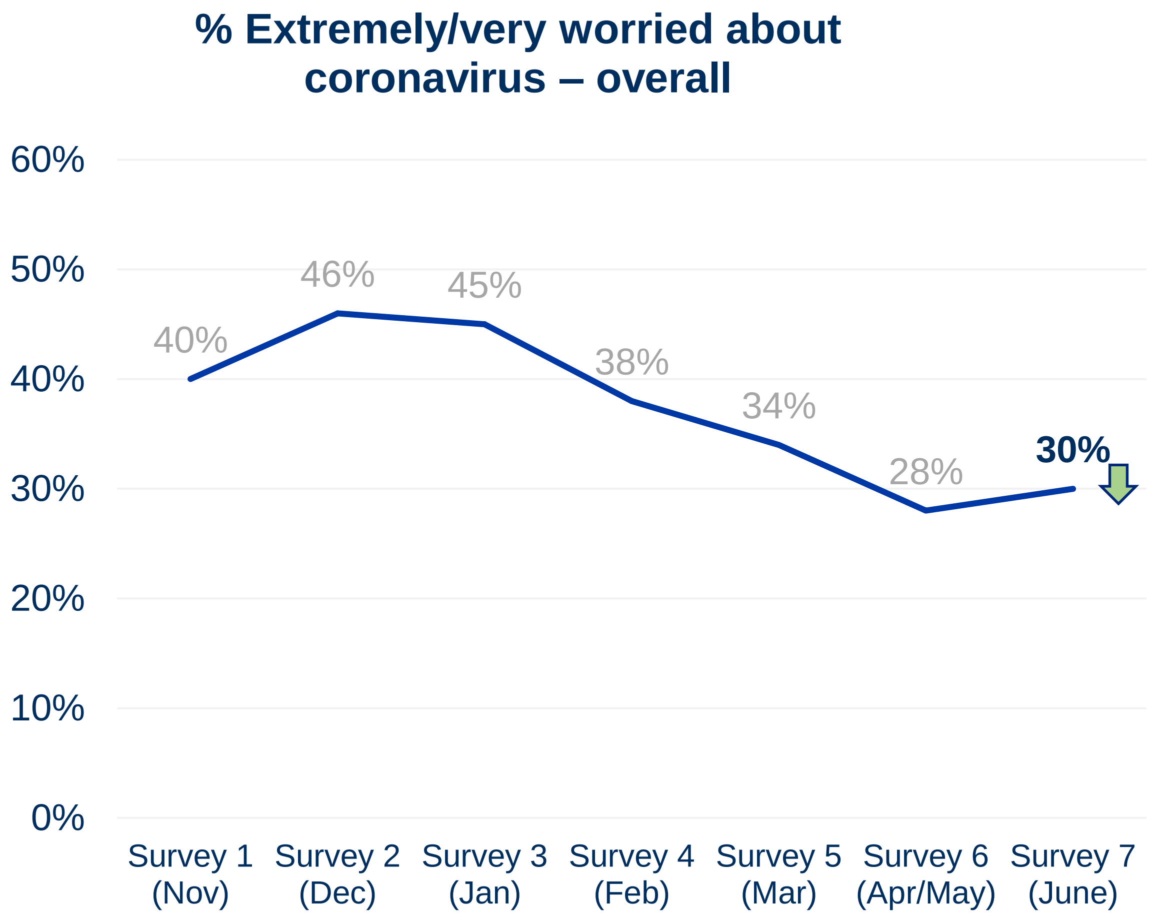


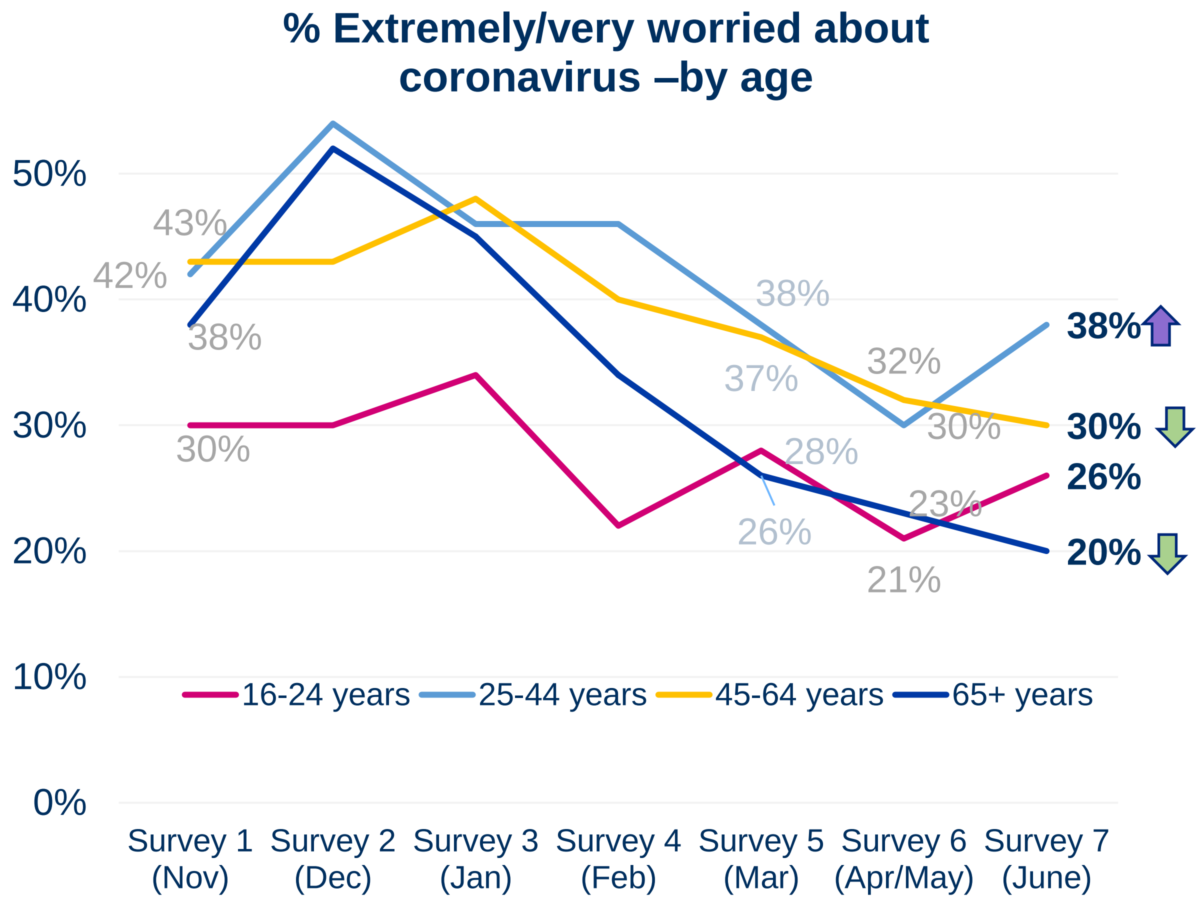
Respondents more likely to be extremely/very worried (vs. 38% on average):

- Those where either they themselves or another member of their household is at high risk of coronavirus (57%)
- Asian respondents (55%)
- Furloughed workers (55%), those working reduced hours (55%), or on reduced pay (65%)**
- Respondents with a disability (52%), in particular those with mental ill health (54%) or a mobility disability (49%)
- Muslim respondents (51%)
- Those not in work due to ill health or disability (51%)
- Carers (49%)
- Respondents living in Manchester (48%)
- Respondents aged 25-44 (44%)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (44%)
- Parents (43%)

B1a. And how worried are you about different variants of coronavirus?
Unweighted base: 1013 (All respondents) **Base below 50

Notably, the proportion extremely or very worried about coronavirus is increasing amongst younger age groups. Those aged 25-44 are now most likely to be extremely or very worried.





Significant decrease compared with Survey 1 (November)

Significant increase compared with Survey 6 (Apr/May)

B1. Overall, how worried are you about coronavirus?

Unweighted base: All respondents: Survey 1: 1015; Survey 2: 1007; Survey 3: 1010; Survey 4: 1003; Survey 5: 1008; Survey 6: 1007; Survey 7: 1013.

The proportion seeing coronavirus as a major risk to the UK as a whole has decreased since April/May, but this remains respondents' biggest area of risk.

How much of a risk coronavirus is to…

% consider it a 'major risk' to…						
Survey 1 (Nov)	Survey 2 (Dec)	Survey 3 (Jan)	Survey 4 (Feb)	Survey 5 (Mar)	Survey 6 (Apr/ May)	Survey 7 (June)
55%	58%	62%	54%	46%	36%	**31%** ↓
37%	32%	34%	32%	27%	19%	**21%** ↓
25%	21%	21%	23%	15%	15%	**14%** ↓

↓ Significant decrease compared with Survey 1 (Nov)

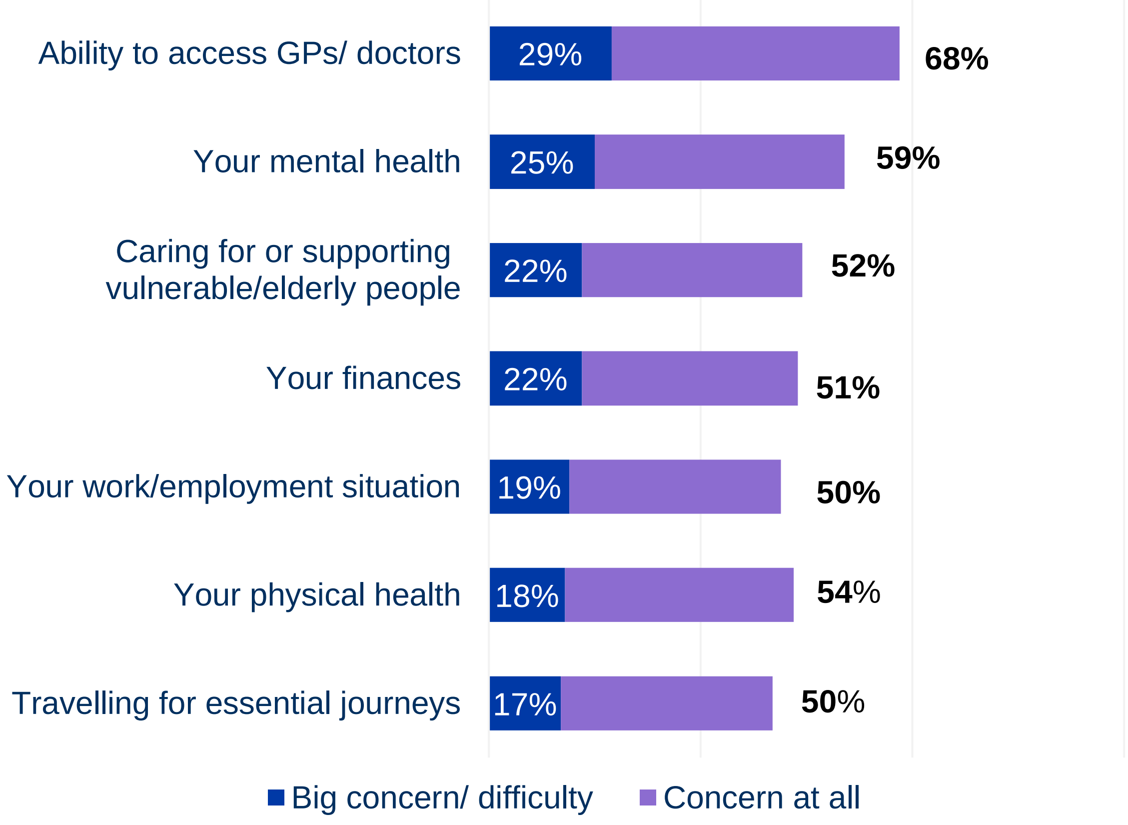
More likely to say it's a 'major risk' to them personally (vs. 14% average)

- Respondents where they themselves or another member of their household is at high risk of coronavirus (26%)
- Respondents on furlough (26%), working reduced hours (26%), on reduced pay (25%)** or lost their job (21%)
- Respondents with a disability (23%), in particular those with mental ill health (21%) or a mobility disability (23%)
- Carers (22%)
- Christian respondents (17%)
- Parents (16%)

D1. How much of a risk do you think coronavirus is to ...?
Unweighted base: All respondents: Survey 1: 1015; Survey 2: 1007; Survey 3: 1010; Survey 4: 1003; Survey 5: 1008; Survey 6: 1007; Survey 7: 1013 **Base below 50

The proportions of respondents with specific concerns have mostly remained consistent with April/May. But there have been significant increases in concerns for accessing GPs/doctors, supporting elderly / vulnerable people and essential travel.

Have become a concern as a result of the pandemic…



% Concerned at all						
Survey 1 (Nov)	Survey 2 (Dec)	Survey 3 (Jan)	Survey 4 (Feb)	Survey 5 (Mar)	Survey 6 (Apr/ May)	Survey 7 (June)
N/A	66%	58%	60%	57%	62%	**68%**
54%	64%	59%	62%	59%	60%	**59%**
N/A	50%	48%	50%	45%	47%	**52%**
42%	52%	54%	52%	45%	49%	**51%**
N/A	53%	58%	57%	51%	50%	**50%**
57%	60%	58%	60%	53%	56%	**54%**
47%	51%	47%	44%	44%	45%	**50%**

Significant increase compared with Survey 1 (Nov)

Significant increase compared with Survey 6 (Apr/May)

B4. To what extent, if at all have each of the following become a concern or difficulty for you, as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic?
Unweighted base: All respondents: Survey 1: 1015; Survey 2: 1007; Survey 3: 1010; Survey 4: 1003; Survey 5: 1008; Survey 6: 1007; Survey 7: 1013

Some groups are significantly more likely to say each of the following has become a specific concern (compared with the average for the population as a whole).

Physical health

Greater Manchester Average: 54%

- Respondents on furlough (78%), working reduced hours (75%), or on reduced pay (75%)**
- Those where a member of their household has lost their job due to coronavirus (76%)
- Carers (75%)
- Respondents not in work due to ill health or disability (74%) or out of work for more than 6 months (72%)**
- Respondents with a disability (73%), particularly those with mental health illnesses (76%) or mobility disabilities (76%)
- Muslim respondents (71%)
- Those where either themselves or a member of their household is at high risk of coronavirus (69%)
- Parent of children under 5 (69%)
- Non-heterosexual respondents (67%)
- Asian respondents (66%)
- Those who have had coronavirus, both those who have had it confirmed by a test (63%) and those who have not (67%)
- Aged 25-44 (62%)
- Respondents living in the most deprived areas (58%)

Mental health

Greater Manchester Average: 59%

- Those where a member of their household has lost their job due to coronavirus (83%)
- Respondents not in work due to ill health or disability (82%)
- Non-heterosexual respondents (79%)
- Carers (77%)
- Households of 4 or more adults (76%)
- Respondents with a disability (76%), particularly those with mental health illnesses (95%)
- Muslim respondents (75%)
- Respondents from ethnic minorities (75%), in particular Asian respondents (77%)
- Aged 16-24 (84%) or 25-44 (72%)
- Part-time workers (70%)
- Those where either themselves or a member of their household is at high risk of coronavirus (70%)
- Respondents living in Manchester (68%)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (67%)
- Women (66% cf. 53% men)
- Parents (64%)

B4. Which if any of the following have become a concern or difficulty for you as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic?
Unweighted base: 1013 (All respondents) **Base below 50

Some groups are significantly more likely to say each of the following has become a specific concern (compared with the average for the population as a whole) (cont.)

Work/employment

Greater Manchester Average: 50%

- Those currently on furlough (92%), working reduced hours (80%), or on reduced pay (85%)**
- Respondents where a member of their household lost their job due to coronavirus (77%)
- Muslim respondents (67%)
- Carers (67%)
- Those working in Wholesale/retail/distribution/personal services (64%), hospitality/arts/recreation (75%)** or the non-public sector (60%)
- Aged 16-24 (59%) or 25-44 (54%)
- Respondents from ethnic minorities (58%), particularly Asian respondents (62%)
- Respondents where they themselves are at risk of coronavirus (58%)
- Those educated to degree level or above (57%)
- Those who have had to self-isolate (58%)
- Those in full-time or part-time employment (55%)

Finances

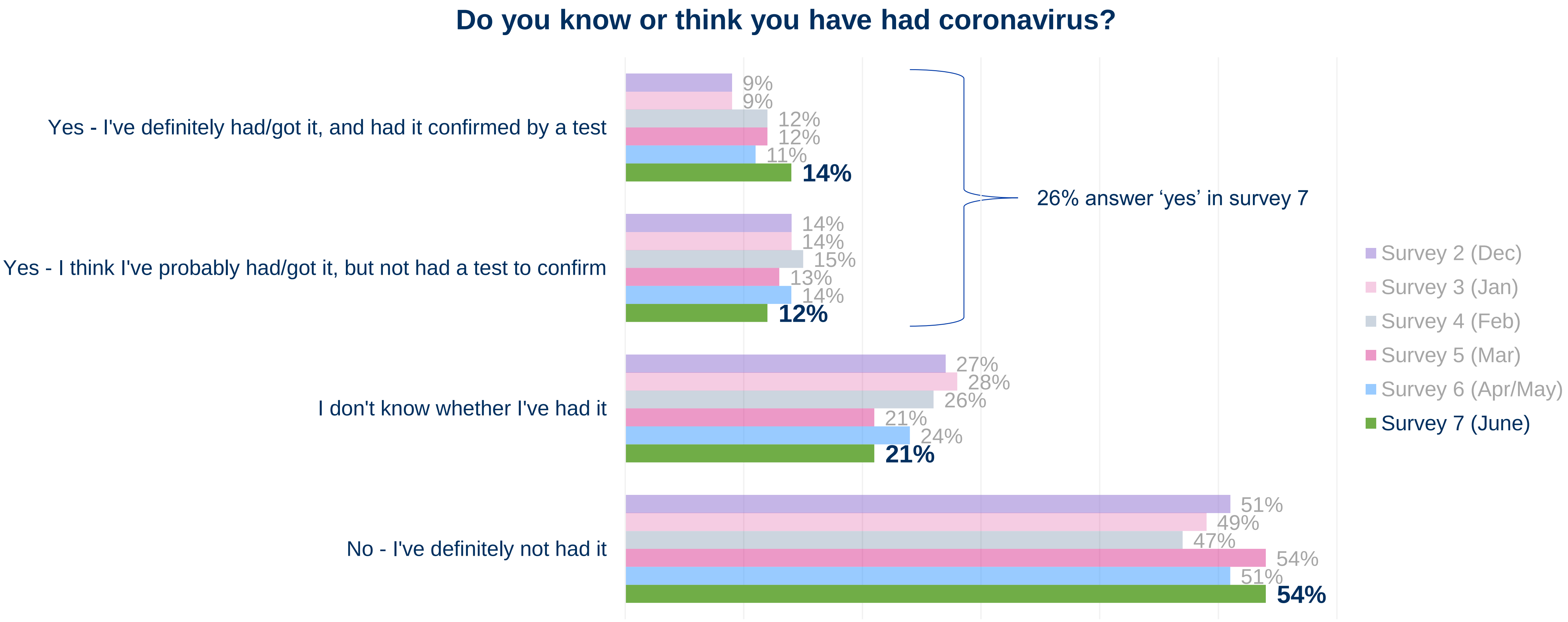
Greater Manchester Average: 51%

- Those on reduced pay (89%)**, reduced hours (82%), or furlough (83%)
- Where someone in household has lost their job due to coronavirus (81%)
- Self-employed respondents (80%)**
- Respondents who are out of work (77%)** or not in work due to ill health or disability (64%)
- White non-British respondents (76%)**, respondents from ethnic minorities (67%), in particular Asian respondents (69%)
- Muslim respondents (72%)
- Respondents living in Manchester (65%)
- Those working in wholesale / retail / distribution / personal services (64%), education (63%), or the non-public sector (60%)
- Those with 4 or more adults in their household (63%)
- Respondents with a disability (60%), in particular mental ill health (75%)
- Carers (65%)
- Those aged 16-24 (63%) or 25-44 (68%)
- Parents (62%)
- Those who live in the most deprived areas (61%)
- Those where either they themselves or a member of their household is at high risk of coronavirus (60%)
- Full-time staff (55%)
- Women (55% cf. 45% men)

B4. Which if any of the following have become a concern or difficulty for you as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic?
Unweighted base: 1013 (All respondents) **Base below 50

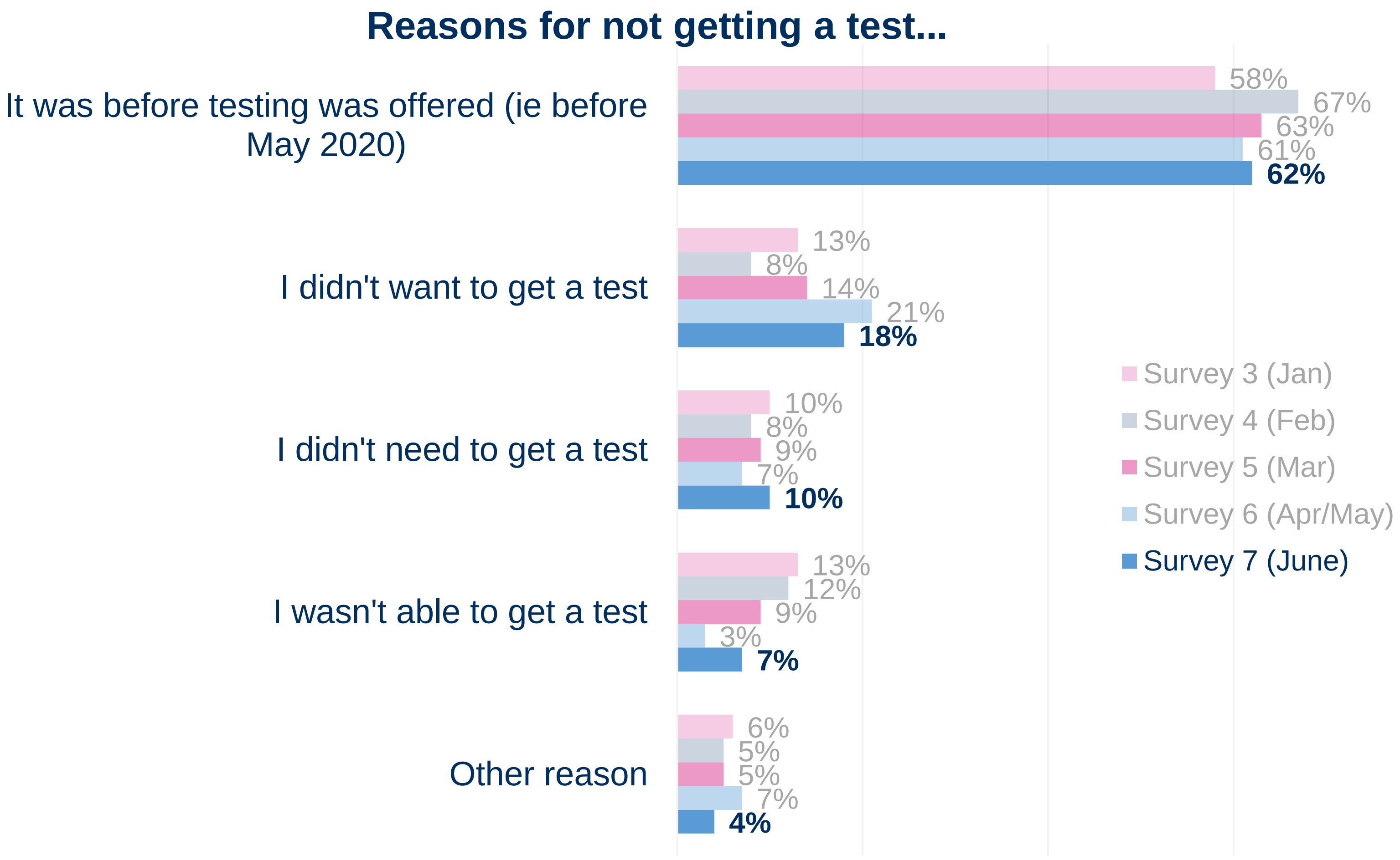
Coronavirus impacts

The proportion of respondents who say they have had coronavirus remains stable (26%). More than half (54%) of these say they have had coronavirus confirmed by a test.



B24. Do you know, or think, you have had coronavirus?
All respondents: Survey 2: 1007; Survey 3: 1010; Survey 4: 1003; Survey 5: 1008, Survey 6: 1007; Survey 7: 1013
N.B. Comparisons with survey 1 are not possible for this indicator due to the questions being asked in a different way

Most who say they have had coronavirus but not had a test to confirm say this is because they had it before testing was offered – although the proportions saying they didn't need or couldn't get a test have slightly increased.



Think they've had coronavirus but not had it confirmed by a test - significantly higher among:

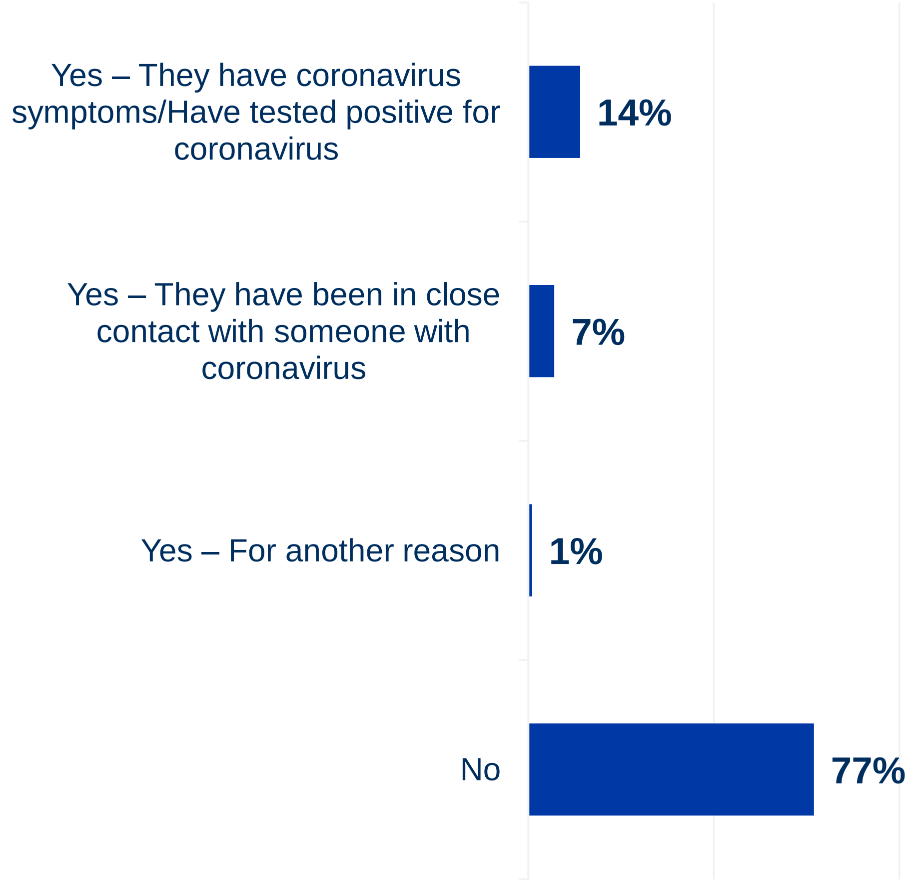
Greater Manchester Average: 12%

- White non-British respondents (23%)**
- Self-employed respondents (23%)**
- Muslim respondents (21%)
- Non-heterosexual respondents (21%)
- Those working in health and social work (21%)
- Respondents who have received their first vaccination dose (18%)
- 25-44 year olds (16%)
- Ethnic minorities (16%) and in particular Asian respondents (19%)

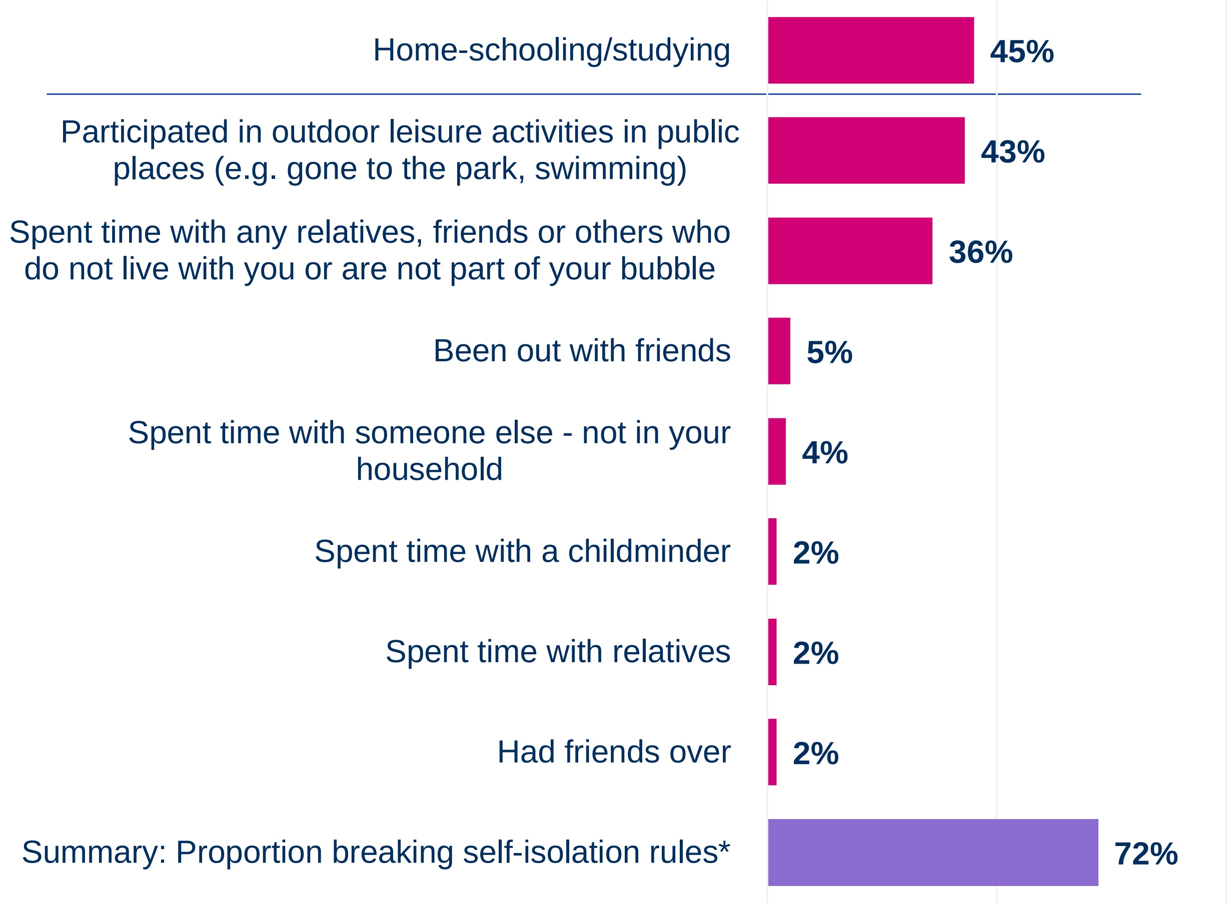
B24. Do you know, or think, you have had coronavirus? All respondents: 1013
B24a. Why did you not get a test to confirm whether you had coronavirus?
Unweighted base: 118 (Those who think have had coronavirus, but did not get a test) **Low base under 50

A fifth (23%) of parents have children self-isolating. Almost three quarters of these have broken the self-isolation rules in some way, while fewer than half are studying or doing schoolwork at home while self-isolating.

Children currently self-isolating away from their place of education/childcare



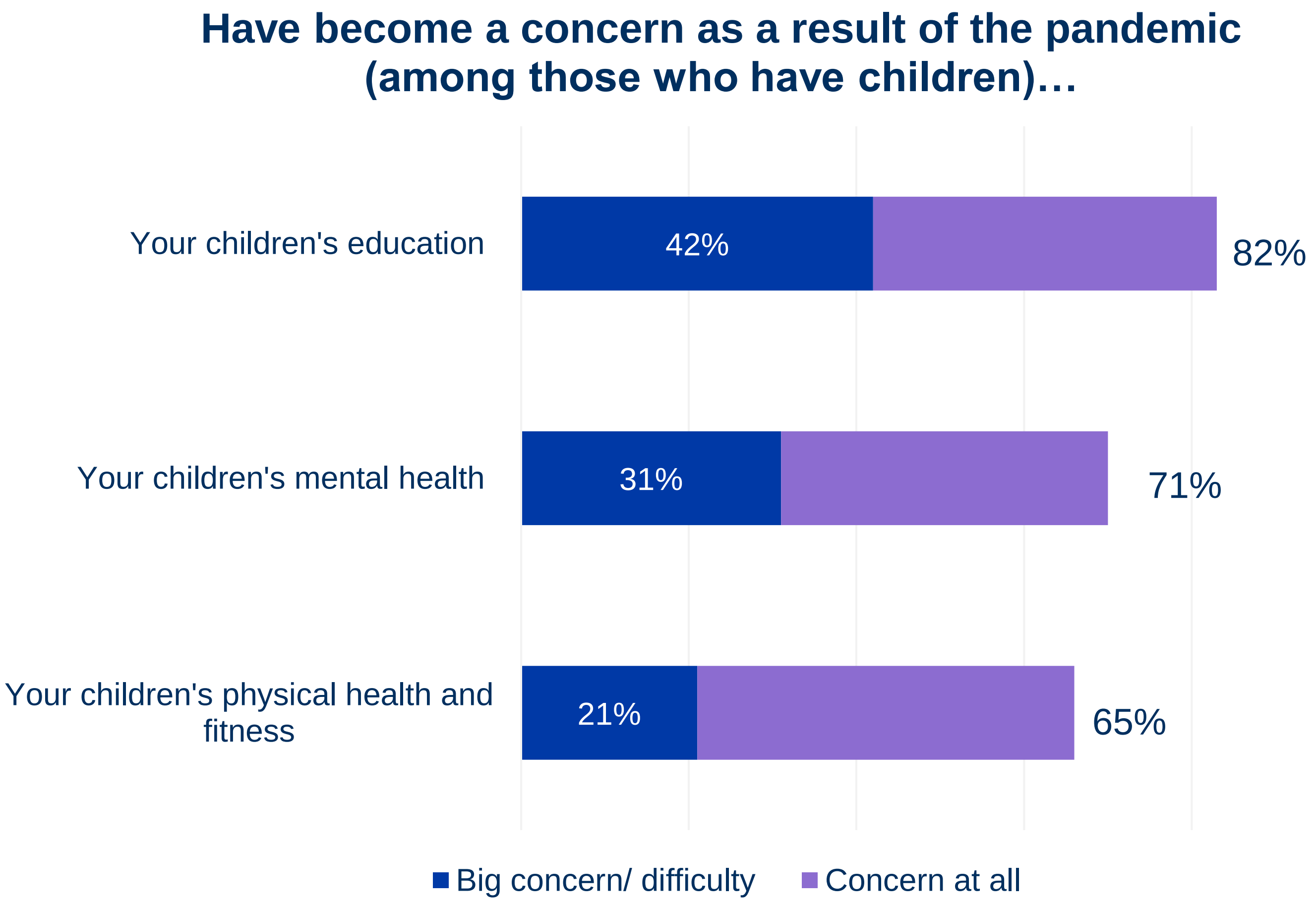
Done the following since self-isolating



B11aa. Are any of your children currently self-isolating away from their place of education/childcare?
B11ab. Have your children done any of the following since self-isolating?
Unweighted base: 283 (Respondents with children in a place of education), 55 (Where children are self-isolating)

* Done any of the activities above (not including home-schooling)

This has been accompanied by increases in parents saying they are concerned for their children's education, mental health and physical health and fitness.



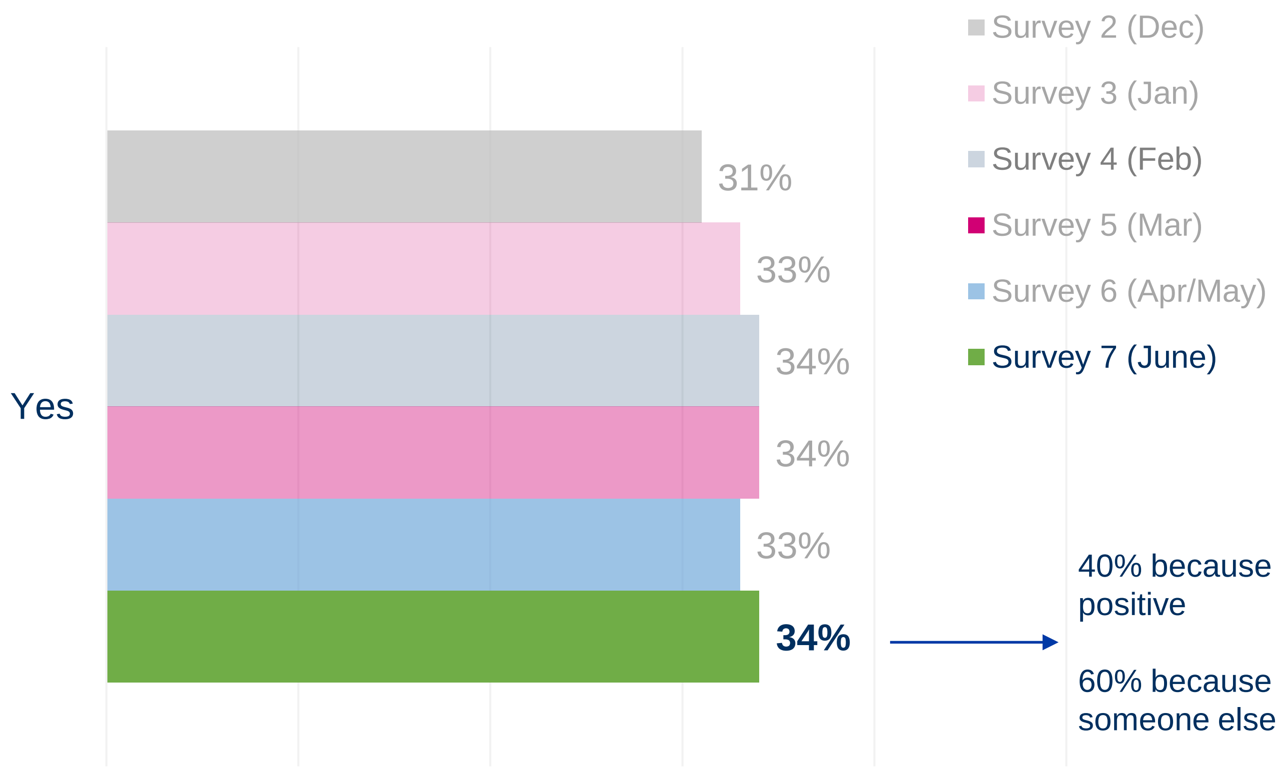
	Survey 1 (Nov)	Survey 2 (Dec)	Survey 3 (Jan)	Survey 4 (Feb)	Survey 5 (Mar)	Survey 6 (Apr/ May)	Survey 7 (June)
Your children's education	N/A	80%	85%	83%	79%	75%	**82%** ↑
Your children's mental health	N/A	67%	71%	72%	66%	67%	**71%**
Your children's physical health and fitness	N/A	N/A	62%	65%	60%	55%	**65%** ↑

↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 6 (Apr/May)

B4. To what extent, if at all have each of the following become a concern or difficulty for you, as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic?
Unweighted base: 345-461 (Those who have children)

The proportion of the whole population who have needed to self-isolate at some point remains stable – although this has increased to almost twice as high among 16 to 24 year olds (64%) as for the population as a whole (34%).

Have you needed to self-isolate due to symptoms, a positive test, or being a close contact of someone with coronavirus?



40% because they had symptoms or tested positive

60% because of being in close contact with someone else who had

The proportion that have needed to self-isolate increases to at least half among:

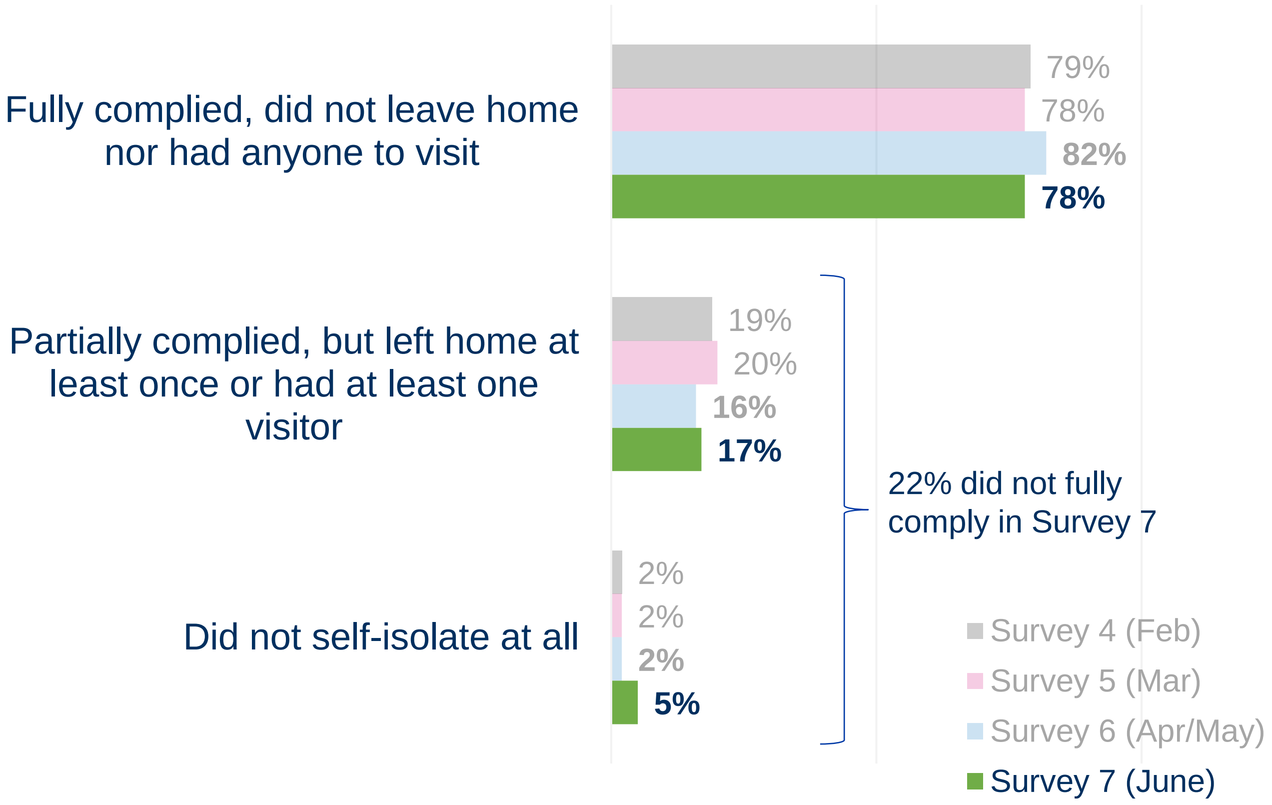
- Someone in household have lost their job due to coronavirus (67%)
- Aged 16-24 (64%)
- Are working reduced hours (59%) or currently furloughed (63%)
- Muslim respondents (56%)
- Households with 4 or more adults (55%)
- Respondents with children under 5 years (53%)
- Students (53%)**
- Asian respondents (52%)

Compared to 34% across the Greater Manchester population as a whole

B25. Have you needed to self-isolate due to symptoms, a positive test, or being a close contact of someone with coronavirus?
Unweighted base: 1013 (All respondents) **Low base under 50

As in the previous two surveys, one in five (22%) who needed to do so did not fully comply with self-isolation. However, there has been a slight increase in the proportion saying they did not self-isolate at all.

Compliance with self-isolation…

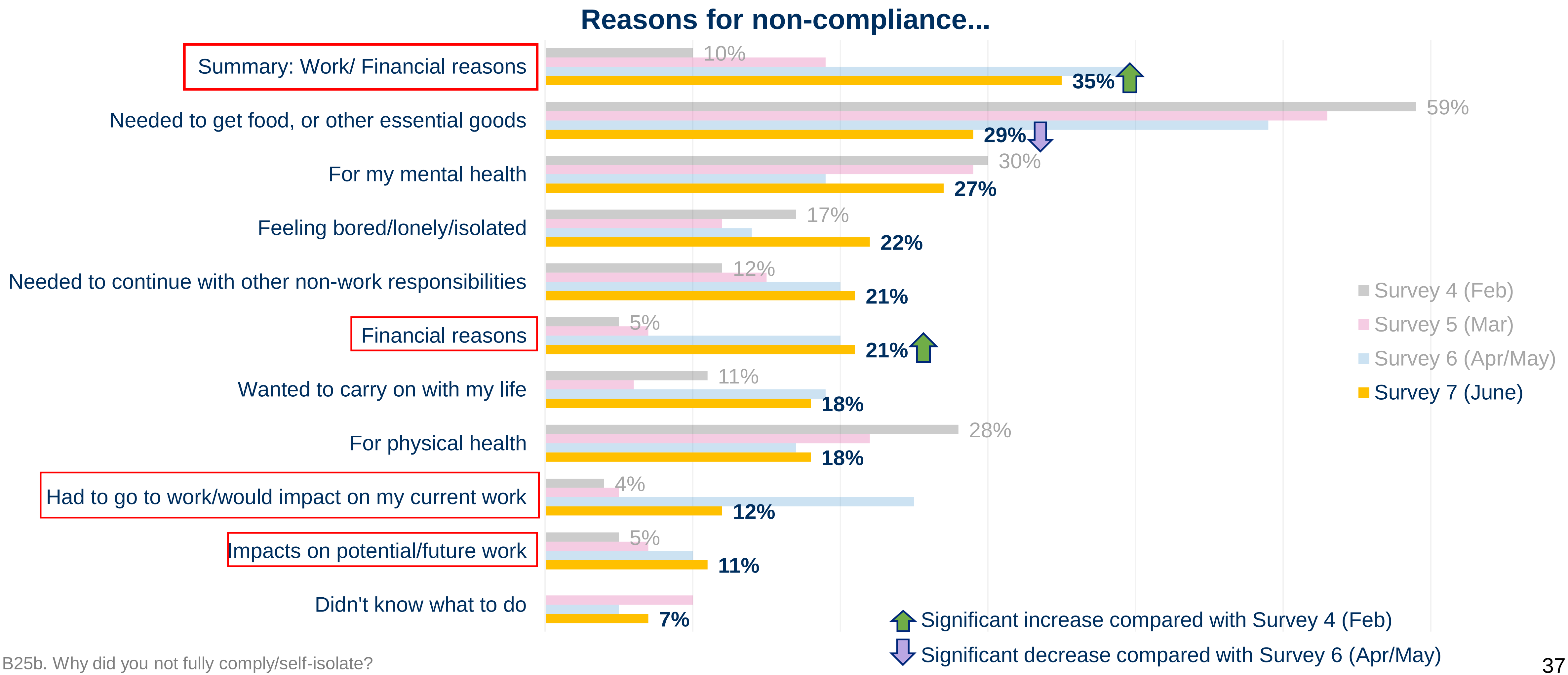


Those who are significantly more likely not to have fully complied with the self-isolation instructions (vs. 22% on average):

- Are working reduced hours (45%)**
- Have children in early years settings (44%)
- Someone in household has lost their job due to coronavirus (35%)
- Respondents with a disability (35%)
- Where they are at high risk of coronavirus (34%)
- Aged 25-44 (30%)

B25a. Which of the following best describes what you did in your most recent period of self-isolation?
Unweighted base: 315 (Where needed to self-isolate); **Low base under 50

Needing to get food or other essentials remains the most common reason for breaking self isolation. Following several months of growth, the proportion breaking self-isolation for work/financial reasons has declined (35% of those not fully complying - down from 40% in April/May), while those citing mental health reasons have increased.

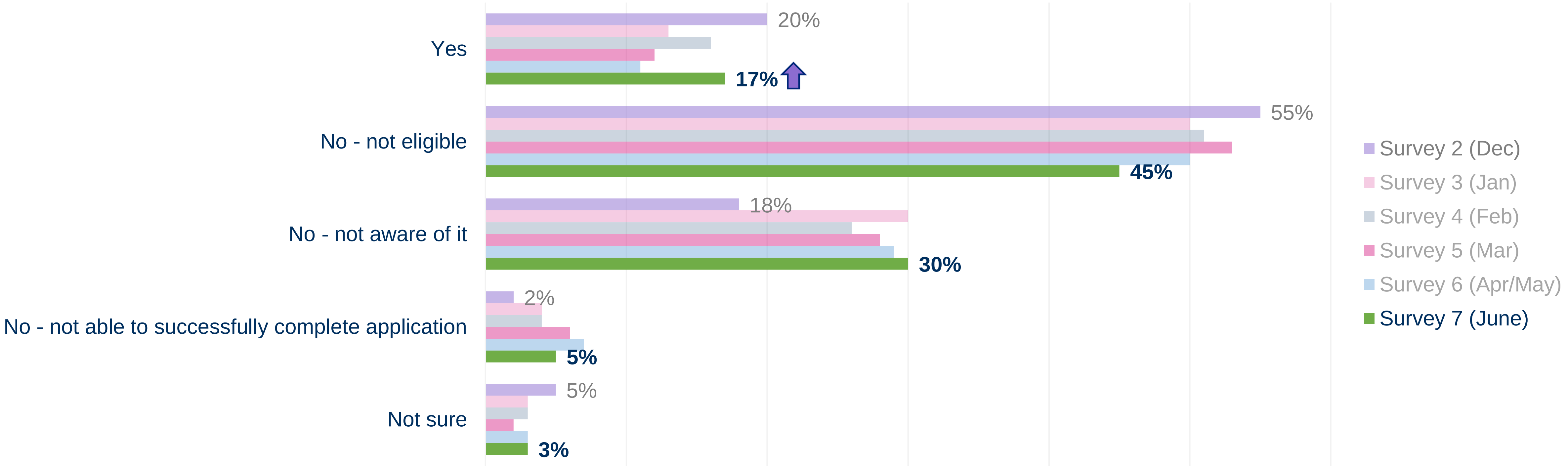


B25b. Why did you not fully comply/self-isolate?
Unweighted base: 62 (Where did not self-isolate)

**Low base under 50

Around 1 in 6 (17%) respondents who have had to self-isolate have successfully claimed the Test and Trace payment financial support. This is a significant increase since April/May, driven by a fall in those saying they are ineligible for the support.

Did you claim any financial support available to some people during self-isolation?



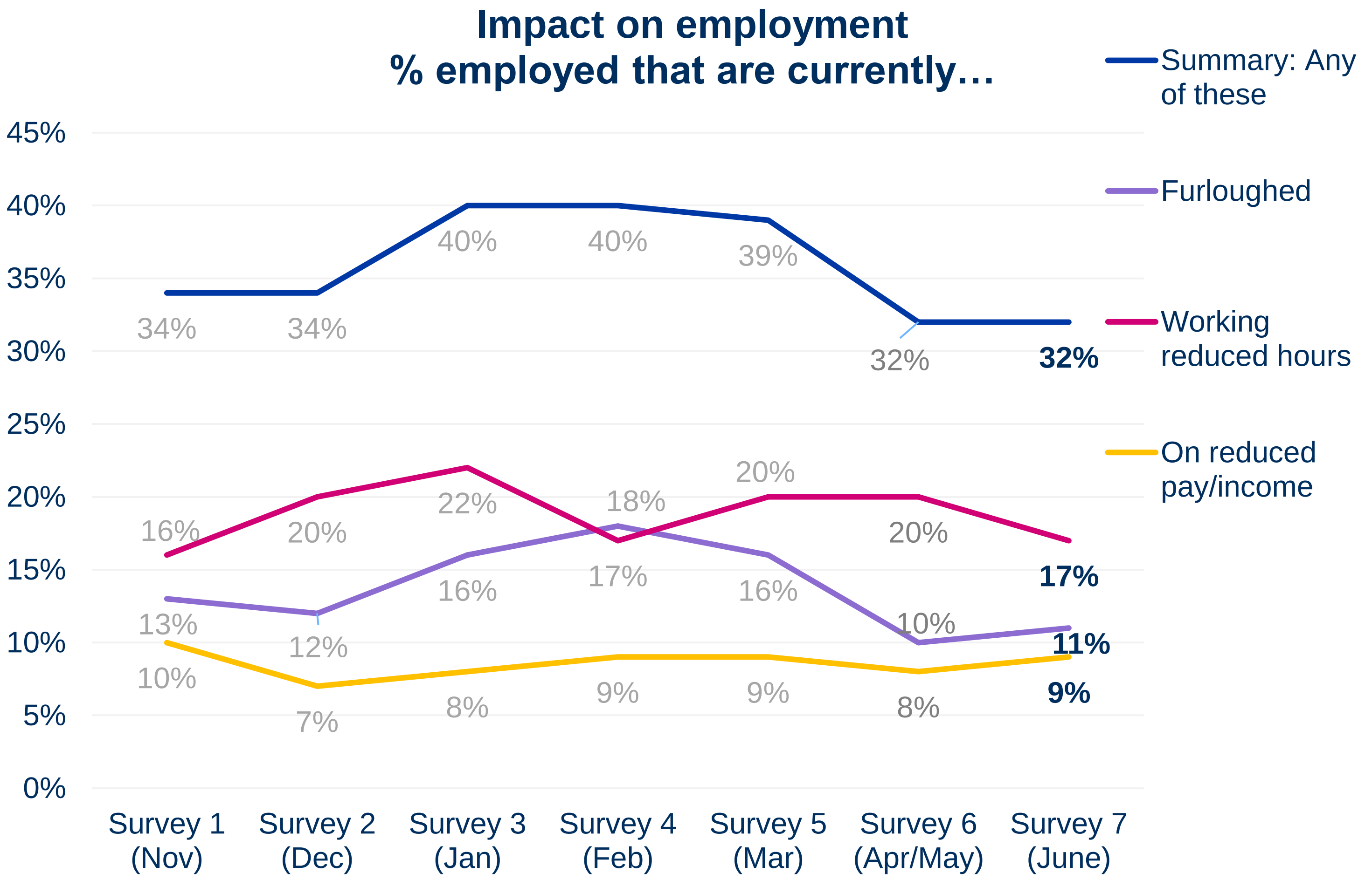
Claims are significantly higher amongst those aged 25-44 (24%) and those working full-time (22%).

They increase to 45% among carers.

B26 Did you claim the financial support payment available to some people during self-isolation?
Unweighted base: 315 (Those who self-isolated) **Low base under 50
From survey 7 the question wording was amended to include all forms of financial support

Significant increase compared with Survey 6 (Apr/May)

Of those in employment, the proportions furloughed, working reduced hours, or on reduced pay has not changed since the last survey.

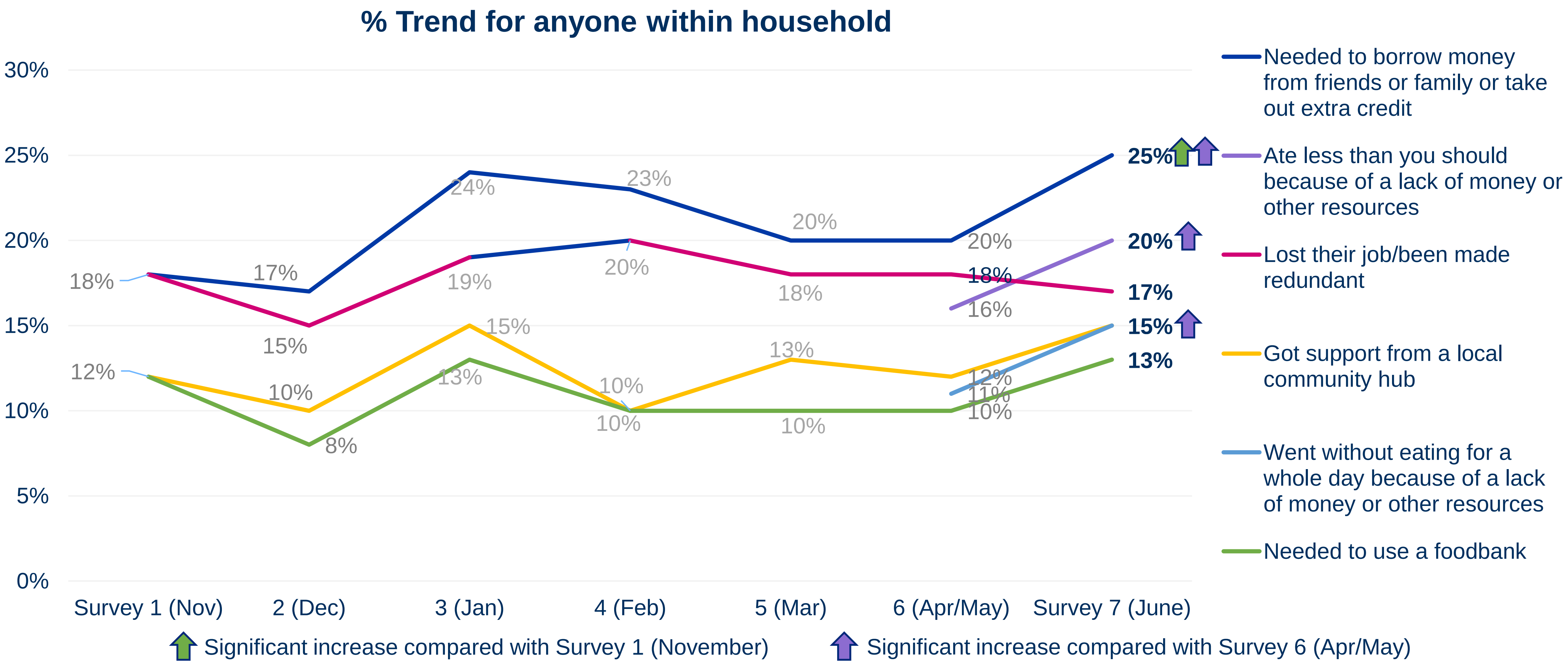


Some of the groups significantly more likely to be affected by any of these (vs. 32% on average):

- Carers (66%)
- Respondents not heterosexual (66%)
- Those who have served in the armed forces (64%)**
- Muslim respondents (60%)**
- Respondents that have had coronavirus (53%)
- Ethnic minorities (53%) and in particular Asian respondents (51%)**
- Respondents where either they themselves or another member of their household is at high risk of coronavirus (52%)
- Respondents with a disability (50%) and in particular mental ill health (49%)**
- Aged 16-24 (49%) or 25-44 (41%)
- Respondents in Tameside (48%) and Manchester (45%)
- Respondents who have had to self-isolate (46%)
- Part-time workers (45%)
- Respondents in the most deprived areas (40%)

B20b. As a result of the coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic are you currently?
Unweighted base: 536 (Those who are in employment) **Low base under 50

Although employment impacts remain stable, financial impacts have grown – with increases in the proportions of households needing to borrow money and going without food due to financial difficulties.



B8. Have any of the following happened to you, or someone else in your household as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic?
Unweighted base: All respondents: Survey 1: 1015; Survey 2: 1007; Survey 3: 1010; Survey 4: 1003; Survey 5: 1008; Survey 6: 1007; Survey 7: 1013

Despite an overall net increase in people eating more healthily (+15%, see page 53) certain parts of the population are significantly more likely to be eating less healthily and eating less in general due to a lack of money.

Eating ‘less’ healthily than before pandemic

Greater Manchester Average: 13%

- Those with low life satisfaction (30%) and high anxiety (19%)
- Those who’ve needed to use a foodbank (22%)
- Not heterosexual (22%) and in particular bisexual (26%) and gay woman or lesbian (26%)
- Where someone else in household is at high risk of COVID (22%)
- With a disability (21%) and in particular mental ill health (27%)
- Where lost job due to COVID (20%)
- 25-44 years (17%)
- Females (16%; 9% males)
- Where had to self-isolate (16%), and did not claim financial support (17%)

Someone in household has eaten less than they should due to lack of money

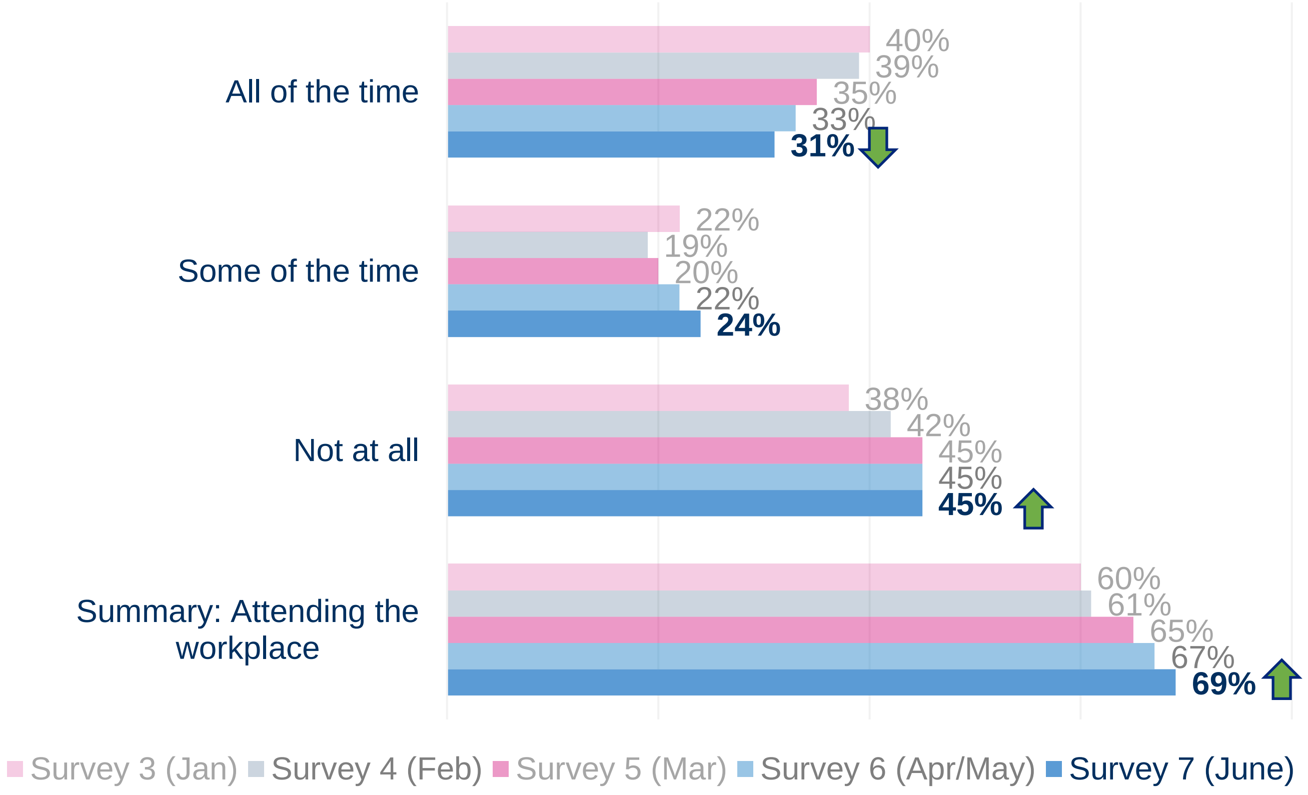
Greater Manchester Average: 20%

- Where lost job due to COVID (60%)
- Those who have served in the armed forces (56%)
- Not heterosexual (51%) and in particular bisexual (62%**) and gay woman or lesbian (47%**)
- Where currently furloughed/on reduce hours or pay (50%)
- Those with children under 5 year (48%), at college or university (33%)
- Where working from home all the time (41%)
- Carers (40%) and those where someone in household is at high risk of COVID (34%)
- Where had to self-isolate (37%) and did (71%) or did not (30%) claim financial support
- 16-24 (36%) and 25-44 years (33%)
- Respondents whose first language is not English (36%)
- Muslim respondents (36%)
- With a disability (35%) and in particular mental ill health (51%)
- Respondents out of work (35%)
- BME respondents (34%) and in particular Asian respondents (36%)
- Manchester respondents (30%)
- Those with low life satisfaction (30%) and high anxiety (33%)
- In the most deprived communities (27%)

B3. Thinking back to before the coronavirus pandemic, are you now doing each of the following either more or less than before? Eating healthily - % doing ‘less’
B8/11. Have any of the following happened to you, someone else in your household, or a close relative or friend as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic? : Ate less than you should because of a lack of money or other resources Unweighted base: All respondents:1013 **Low base under 50

More than 2 in 3 (69%) workers are now attending their usual place of employment at least some of the time. For some areas of employment, the rates are higher than 4 in 5 (health and social care, hospitality / arts / recreation, education).

Currently, how often are you working from home….



Significantly more likely to be going into their workplace (vs. 69% on average):

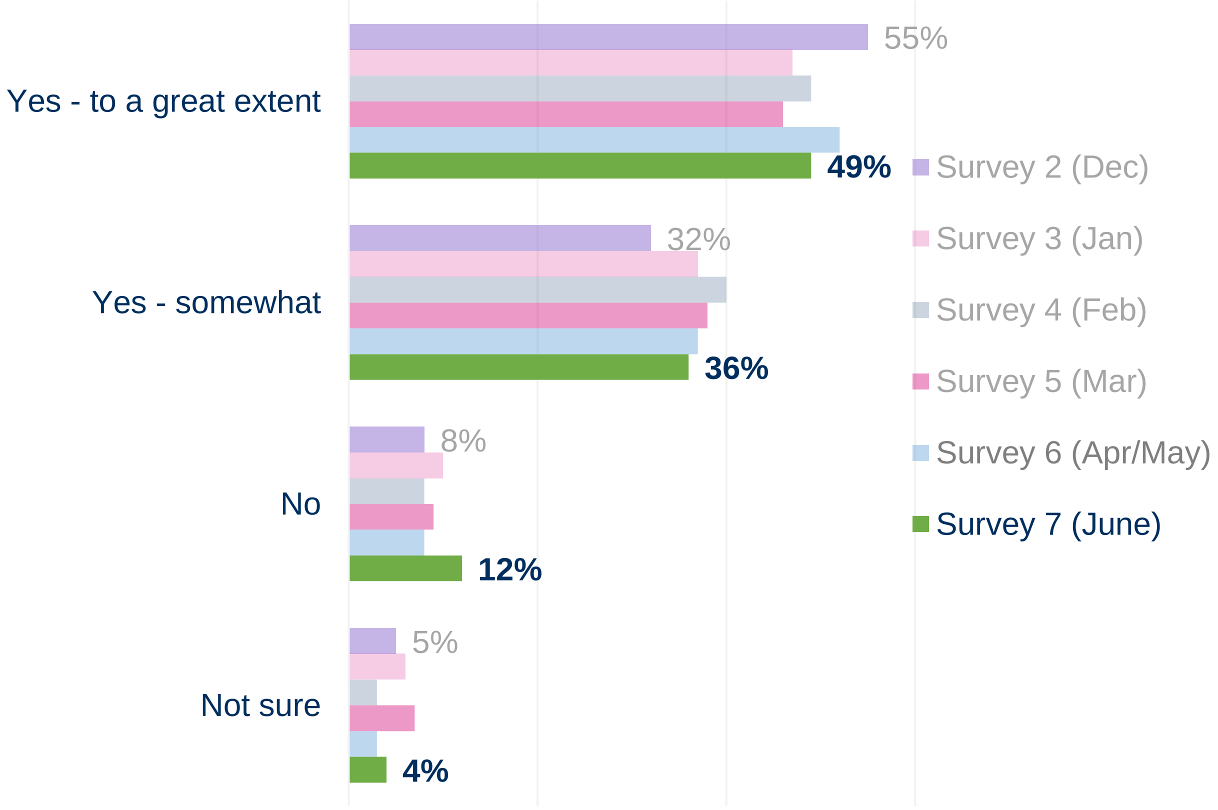
- Those living in Oldham (87%)
- Those working in health and social work (84%), hospitality / arts / recreation (81%) or education (80%)
- Those not very/not at all worried about coronavirus (82%)
- Aged 45-64 years (79%)
- Educated to below degree level (75%)
- Those who aren't a carer (72%) & not at high risk of COVID (73%)

Significant increase / decrease compared with Survey 3 (Jan)

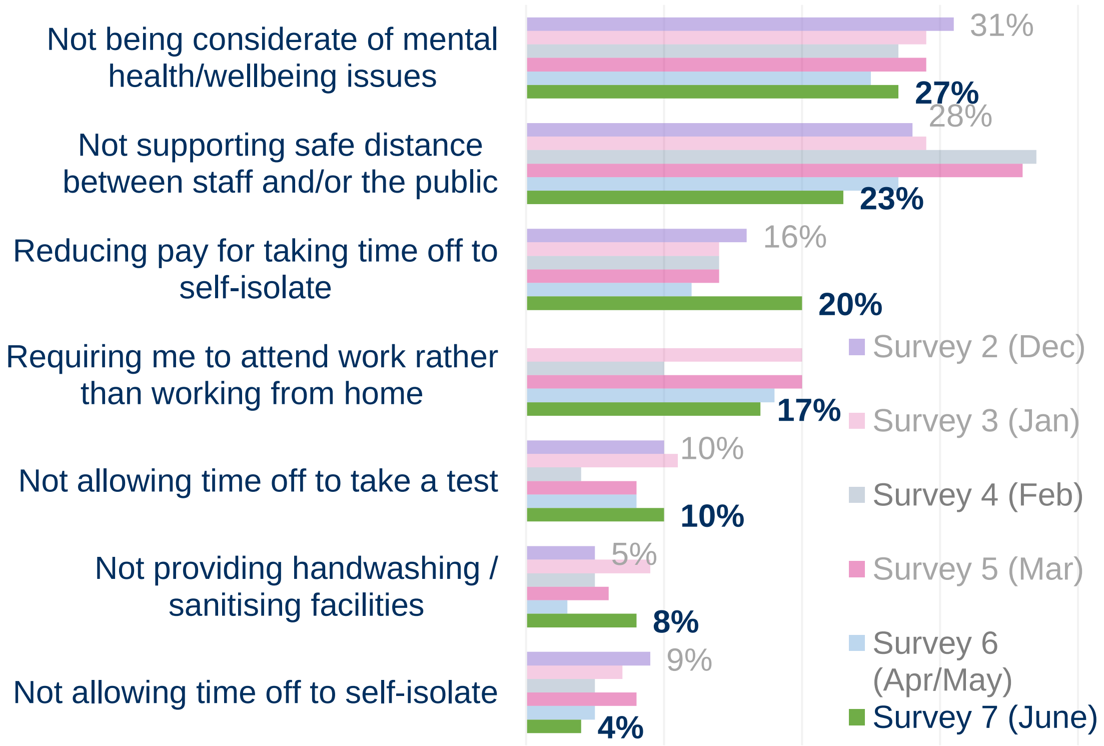
B14. Are you currently working from home...?
Unweighted base: 569 (Those who are in employment), 297 (Where working from home)

Just under half (49%) of those attending their workplace feel their employer offers a greatly safe working environment. Mental health and distancing remain the most common concerns, although barriers to testing and self-isolation have increased.

Is your employer offering a safe working environment?



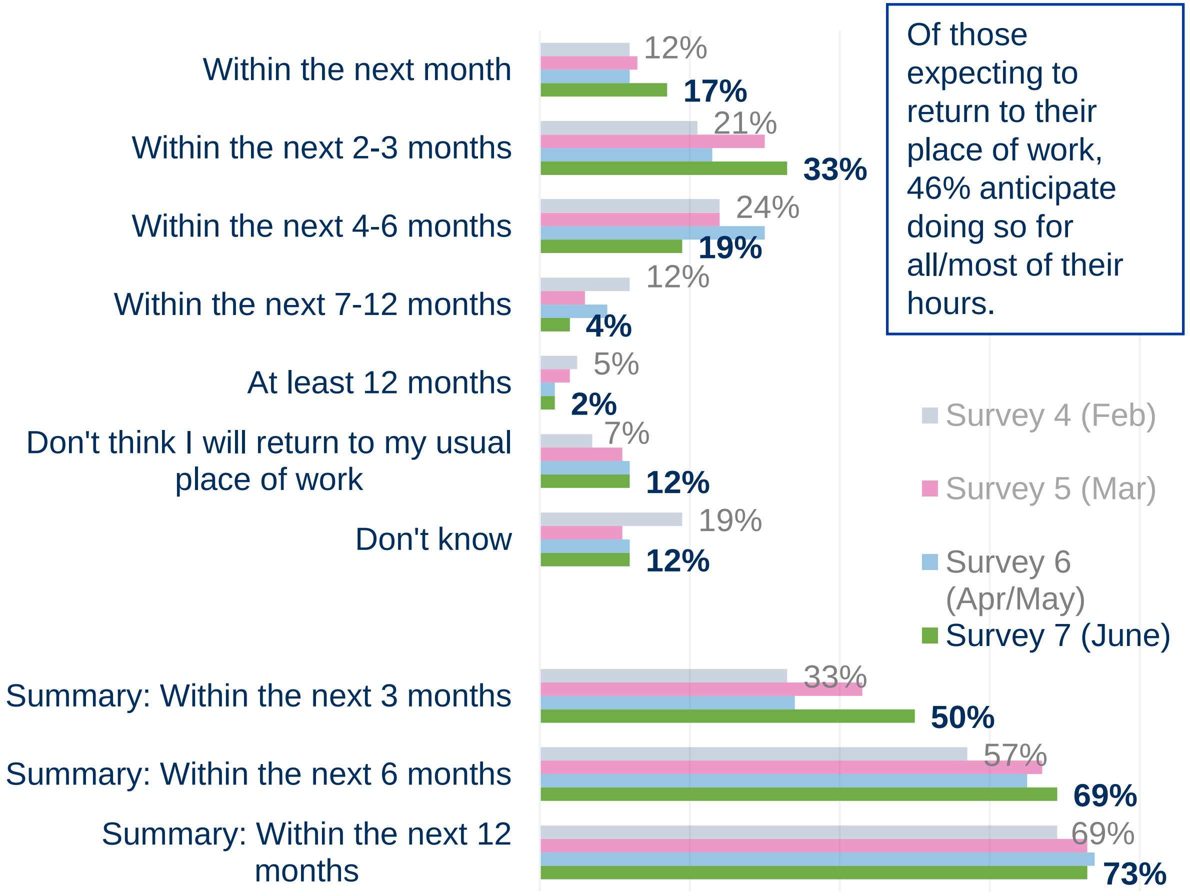
Reasons why employers are not offering a safe working environment...



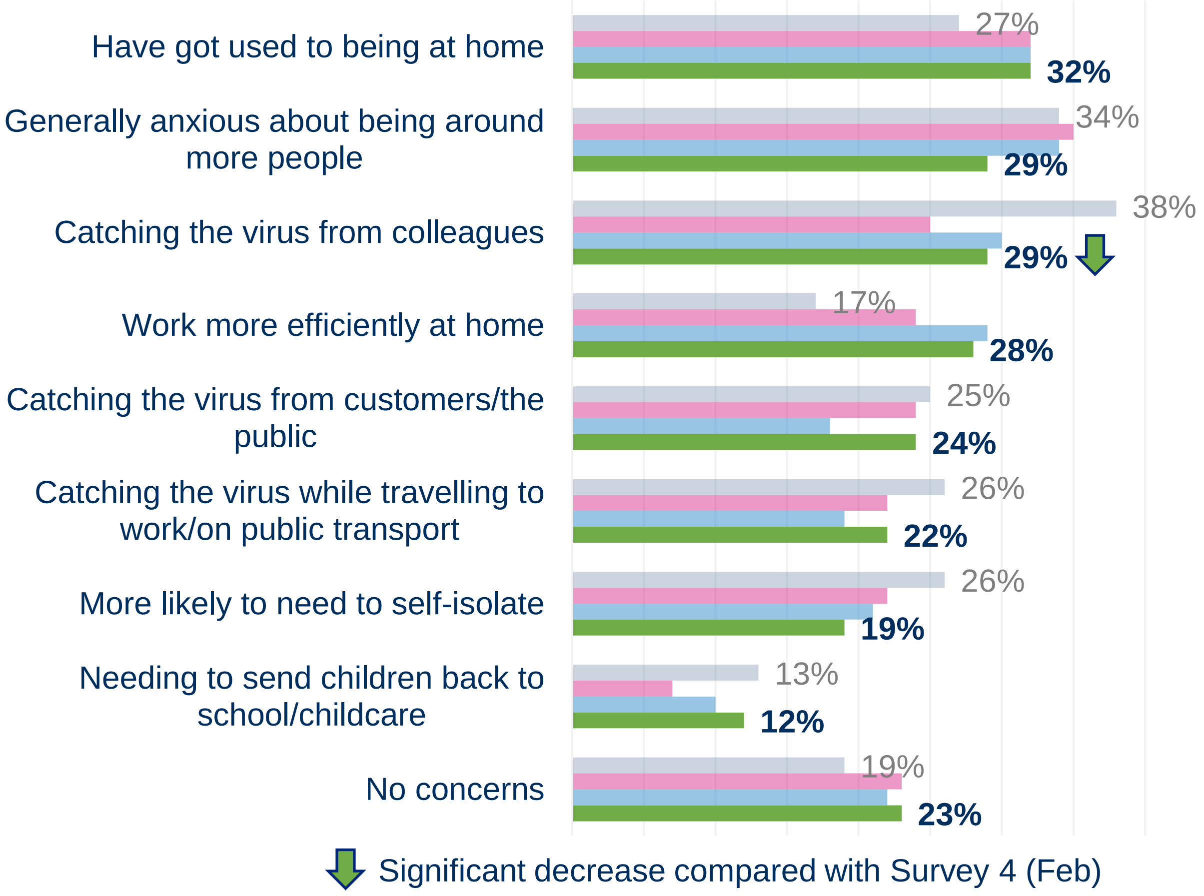
B31 To what extent if at all is your employer offering a safe working environment for you and your colleagues during the COVID-19 pandemic?
B32. In what ways has your employer not been offering a safe working environment?
Unweighted base: 383 (Those who were employed and not working from home all the times), 183 (Those whose employer is not offering a safe working environment to a great extent)

Fewer than half (46%) of those currently working from home believe they will return to the workplace for all/most of their hours. Four in five (77%) of current home-workers have some concern about returning to the workplace.

Expectation of return to the workplace…



Concerns about returning to the workplace...

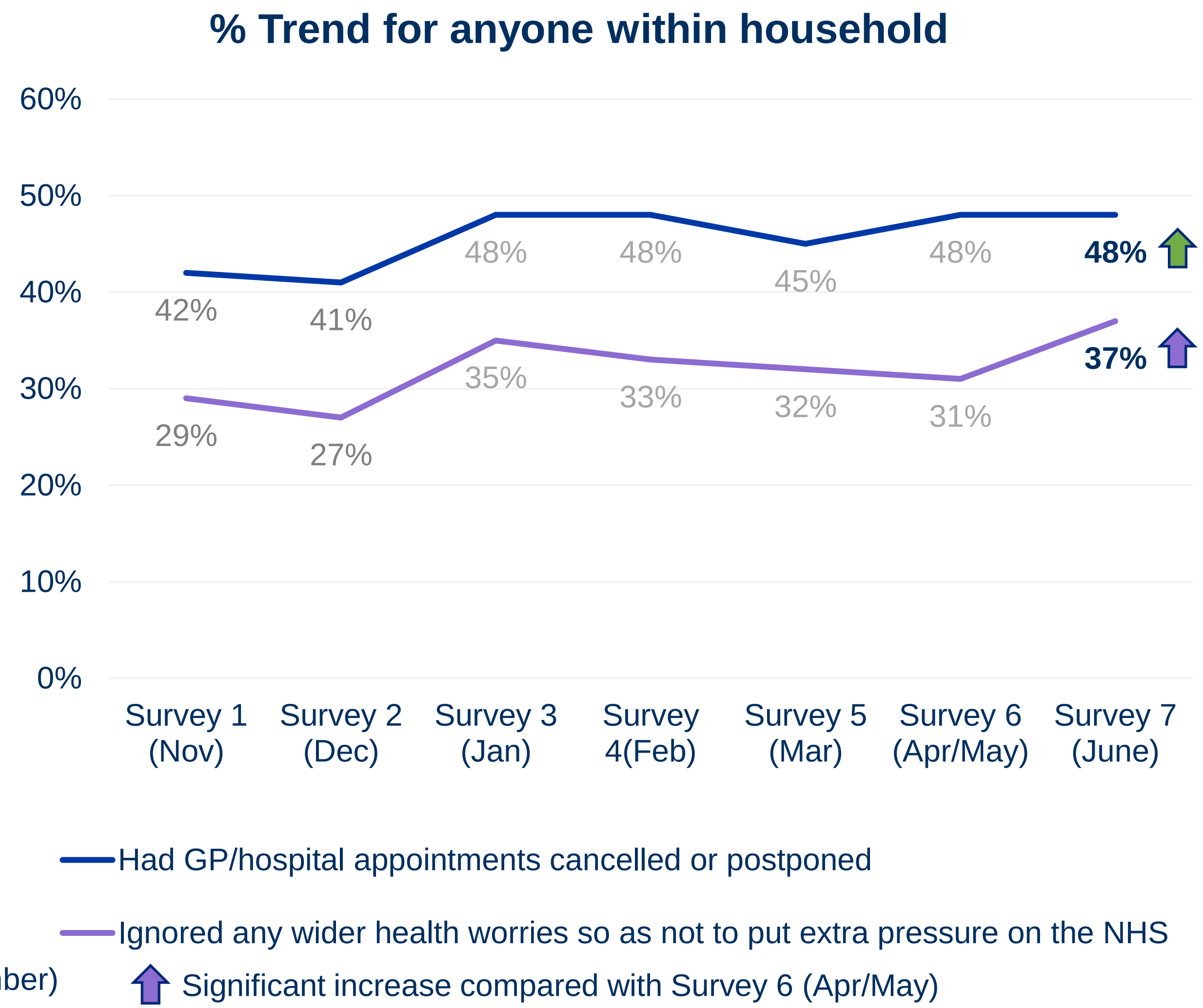


B38. When do you expect to return to your usual place of work i.e., your employer's premises, or to be working there as often as you usually would, before COVID?
B38a. Do you expect to return to your usual place of work for:
B39. Do you have any concerns or anxieties about returning to your usual place of work, or going there more often than you do now?
Unweighted base: 219 (where working from home due to the pandemic), 158 (where expecting to return to the workplace)

There have been significant increases in the proportions of people ignoring wider health worries so as not to put additional pressure on the NHS (37%, was 31% in April / May).

Health impacts	Themselves	Someone else in household	Anyone in household
Had GP/ hospital appointments cancelled or postponed	28%	28%	48%
Ignored any wider health worries so as not to put extra pressure on the NHS	27%	15%	37%

Significant increase compared with Survey 1 (November)

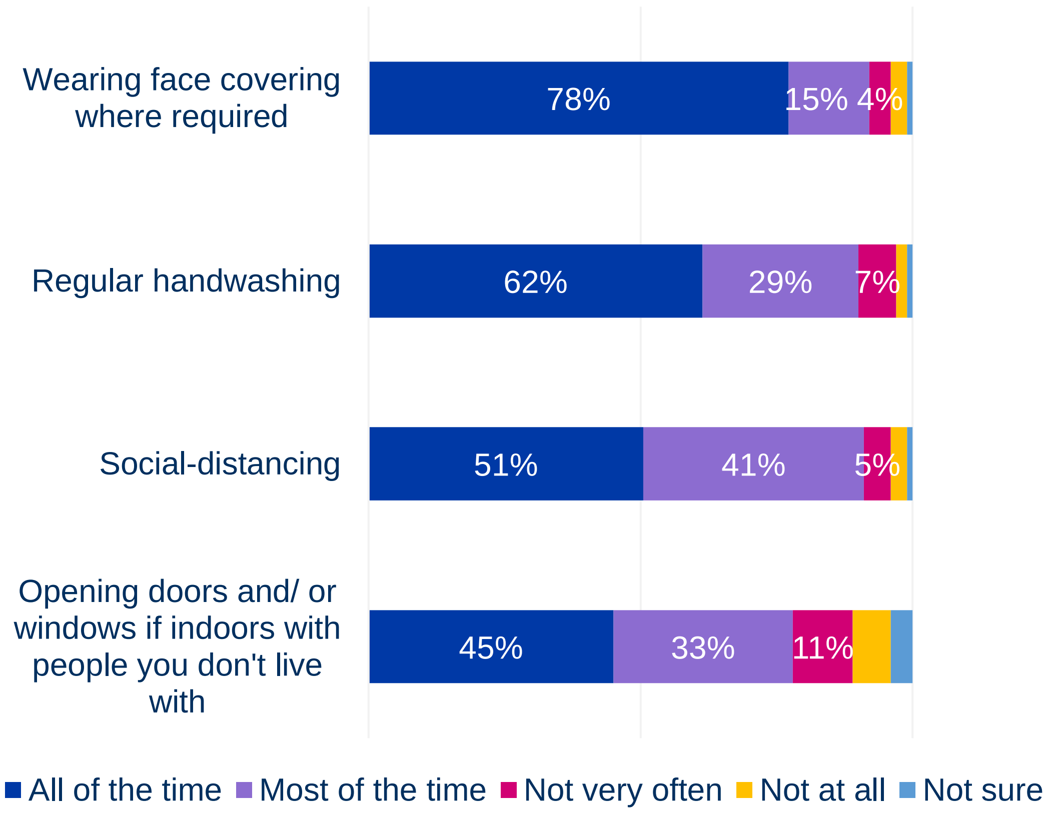


B8. Have any of the following happened to you, or someone else in your household as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic?
Unweighted base: All respondents: Survey 1: 1015; Survey 2: 1007; Survey 3: 1010; Survey 4 1003; Survey 5: 1008; Survey 6: 1007; Survey 7: 1013

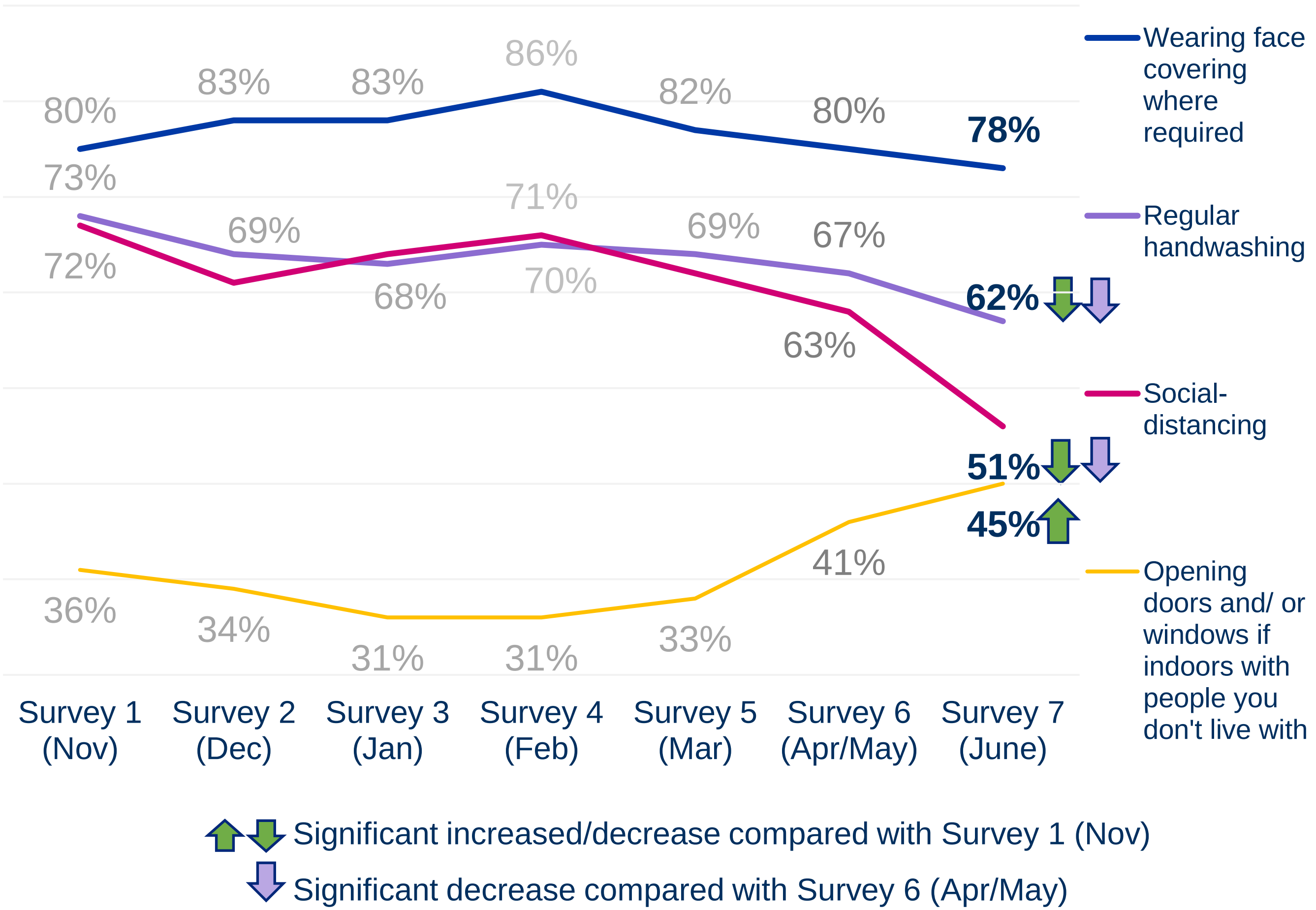
Attitudes and behaviours

There has been a significant decrease in those always keeping a safe distance from others and regularly handwashing. But ventilating indoor spaces has increased with the good weather.

Compliance with …

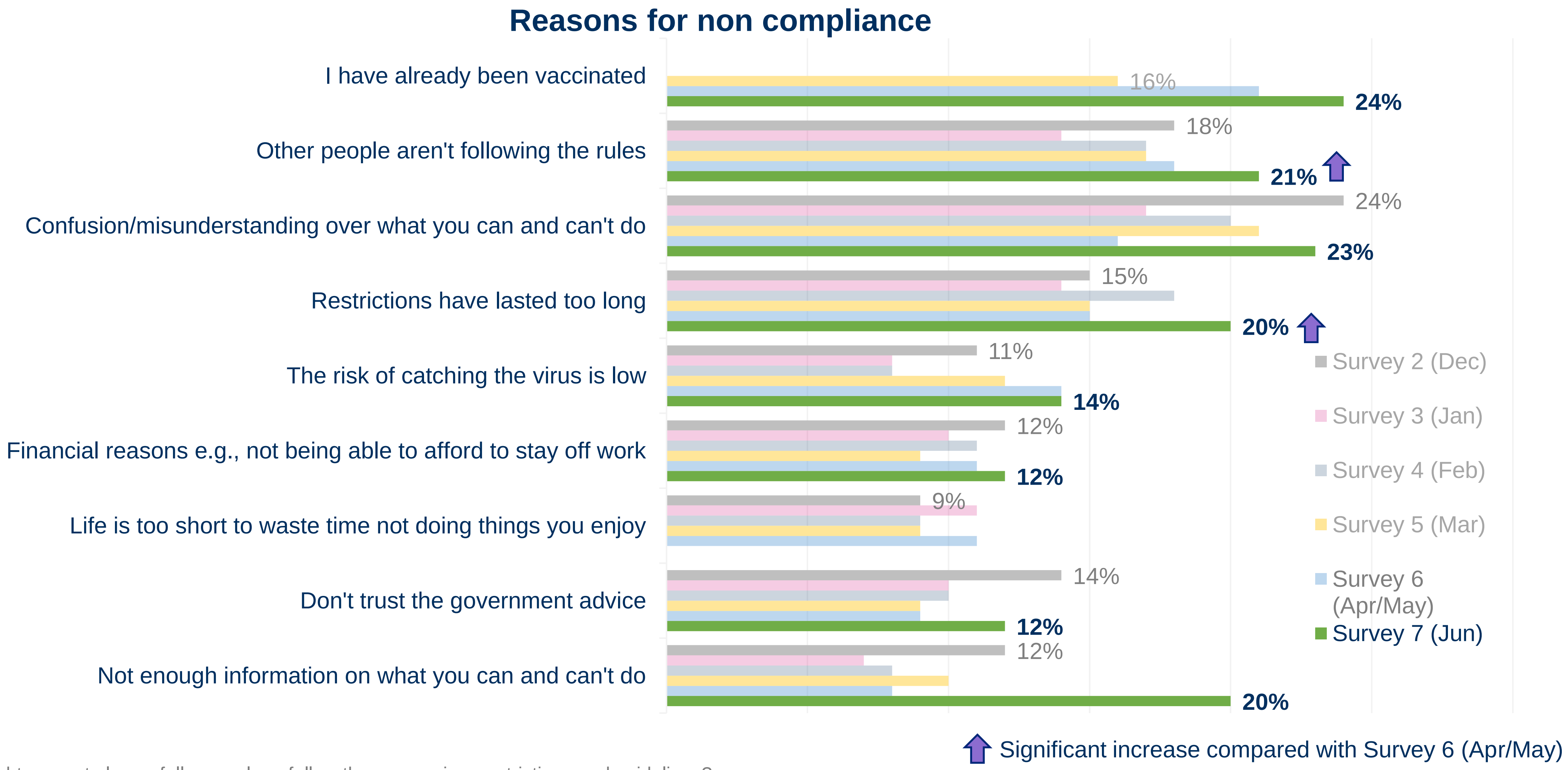


% Always compliant



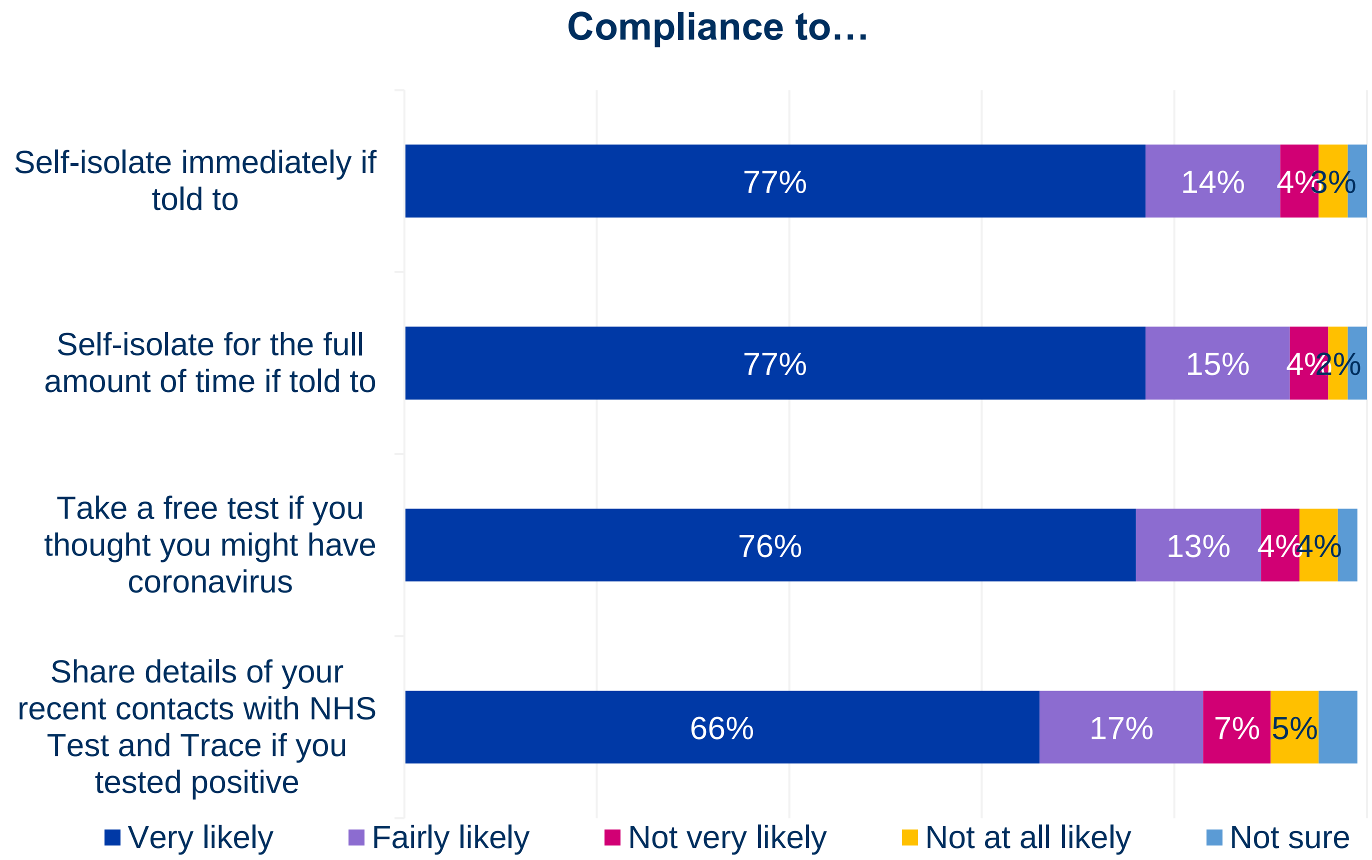
D4. Are you complying with or following each of the current restrictions and guidelines?
Unweighted base: All respondents: Survey 1: 1015; Survey 2: 1007; Survey 3: 1010; Survey 4: 1003; Survey 5: 1008; Survey 6: 1007; Survey 7: 1013
From survey 7, wording was clarified on opening doors and windows to specify it is when with others from outside the household

The ‘vaccine effect’ continues to affect behaviour – with being vaccinated the most frequently given reason for not always complying with guidelines. Not understanding what you can do and other people not following the rules are also frequently given.



D6. Why might you not always fully comply or follow the coronavirus restrictions and guidelines?
Unweighted base: 688 (Those who do not comply with restrictions all the times)

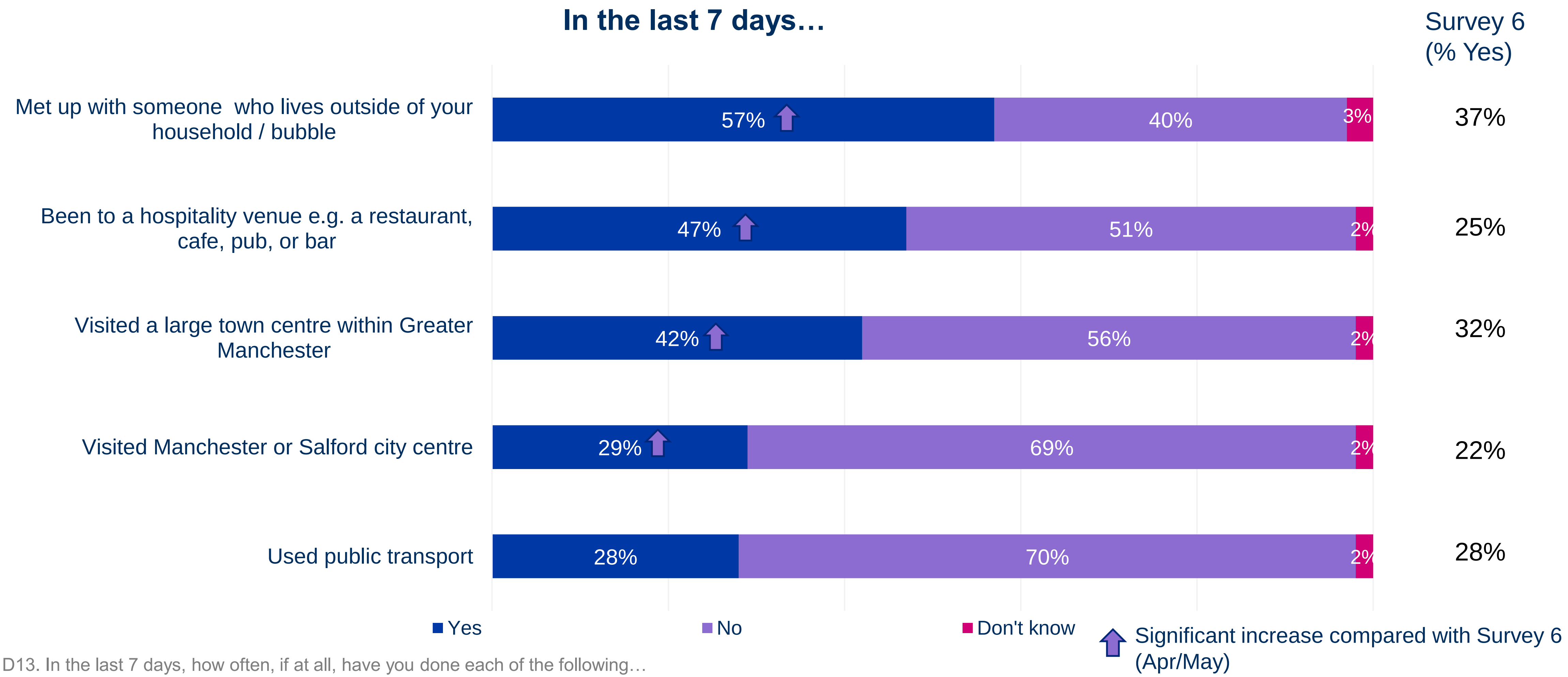
Levels of self-reported likely compliance with NHS Test and Trace remain consistently high, at around 9 in 10 respondents for testing and self-isolation and 8 in 10 for sharing details of recent contacts if positive.



% Not very/ Not at all likely/ Not sure						
Survey 1 (Nov)	Survey 2 (Dec)	Survey 3 (Jan)	Survey 4 (Feb)	Survey 5 (Mar)	Survey 6 (Apr/ May)	Survey 7 (June)
7%	7%	8%	7%	9%	8%	**9%**
7%	8%	9%	8%	8%	10%	**9%**
9%	11%	11%	8%	10%	12%	**11%**
15%	18%	17%	13%	18%	15%	**17%**

D5. How likely would you be to do each of the following?
Unweighted base: All respondents: Survey 1: 1015; Survey 2: 1007; Survey 3: 1010; Survey 4: 1003; Survey 5: 1008, Survey 6: 1007; Survey 7: 1013

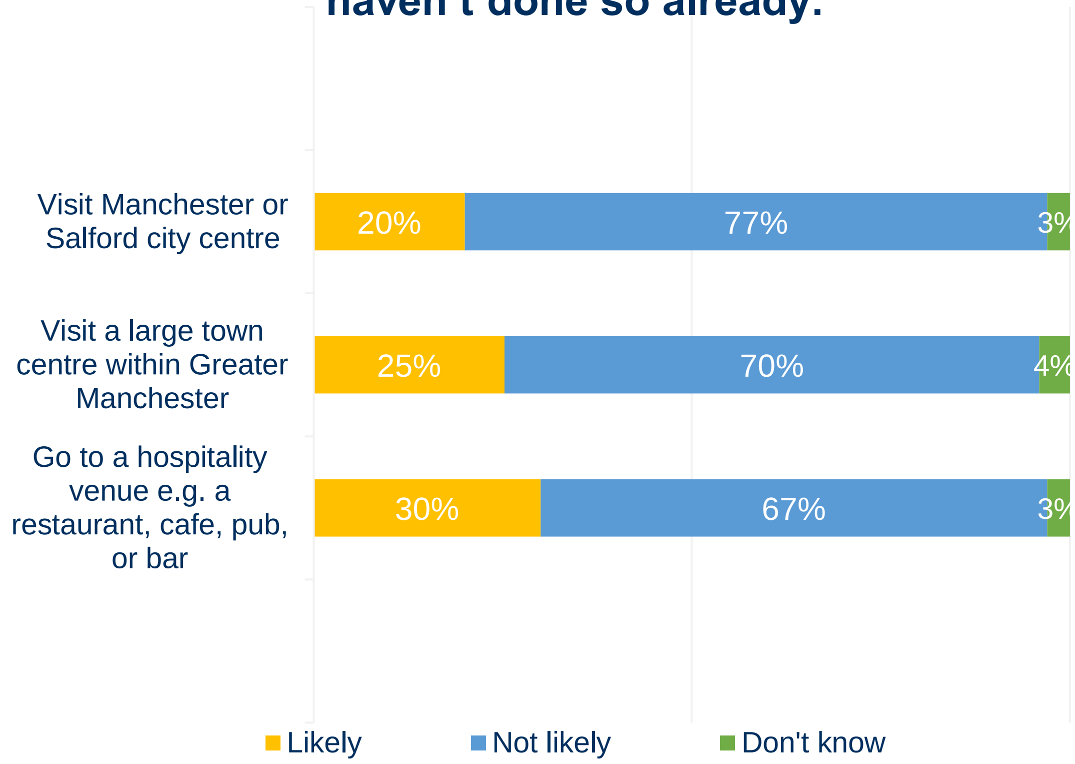
Respondents' activity levels have increased since April/May, with more meeting up in groups, visiting hospitality venues and visiting local town or city centres.



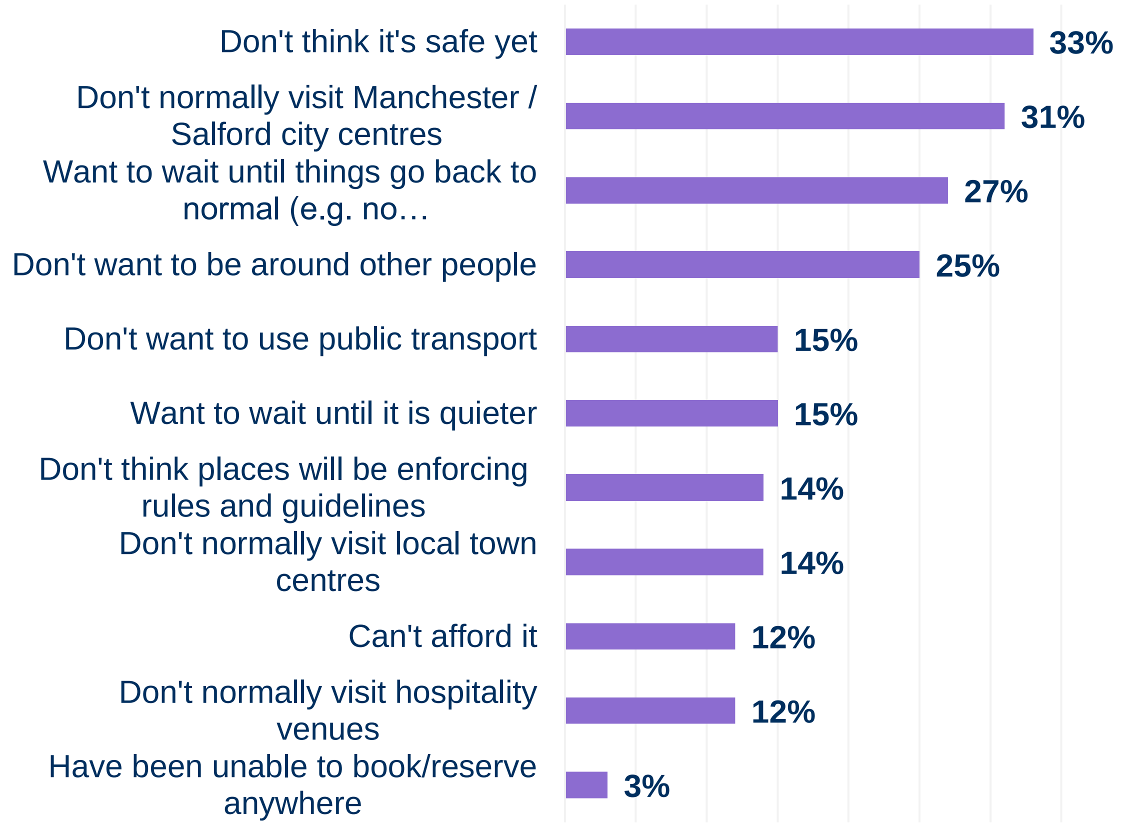
D13. In the last 7 days, how often, if at all, have you done each of the following…
Unweighted base: 1013 (All respondents), 533 (Where not visited a hospitality venue), 746 (Where not visited a city centre), 595 (Where not visited a town centre)

Where people are not yet doing things, there is established reluctance – with the large majority of those not recently visiting hospitality venues or town or city centres unlikely to do so in the next two weeks. Safety, waiting for fewer restrictions and reluctance to be around other people are frequent concerns.

Likelihood to visit in next two weeks if haven’t done so already:



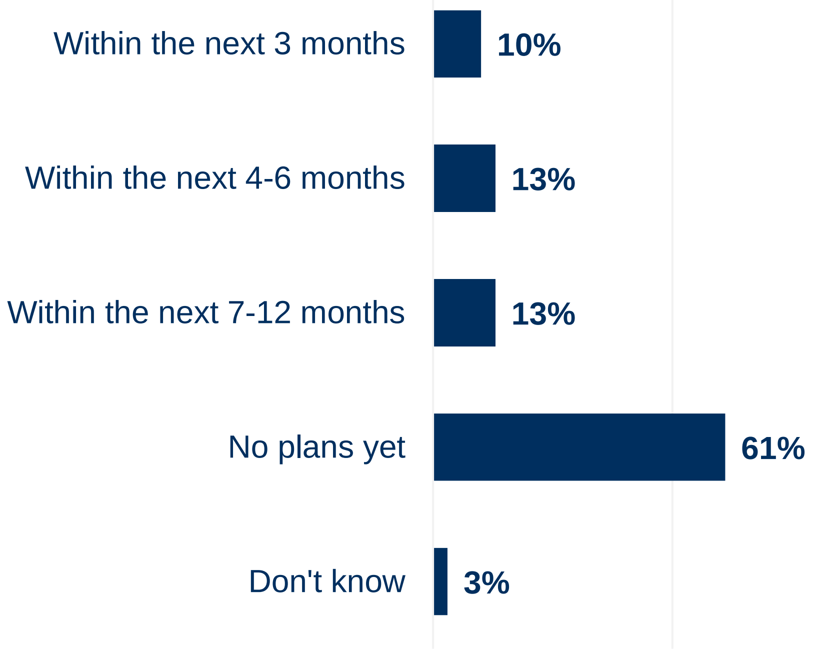
Why not likely to visit…



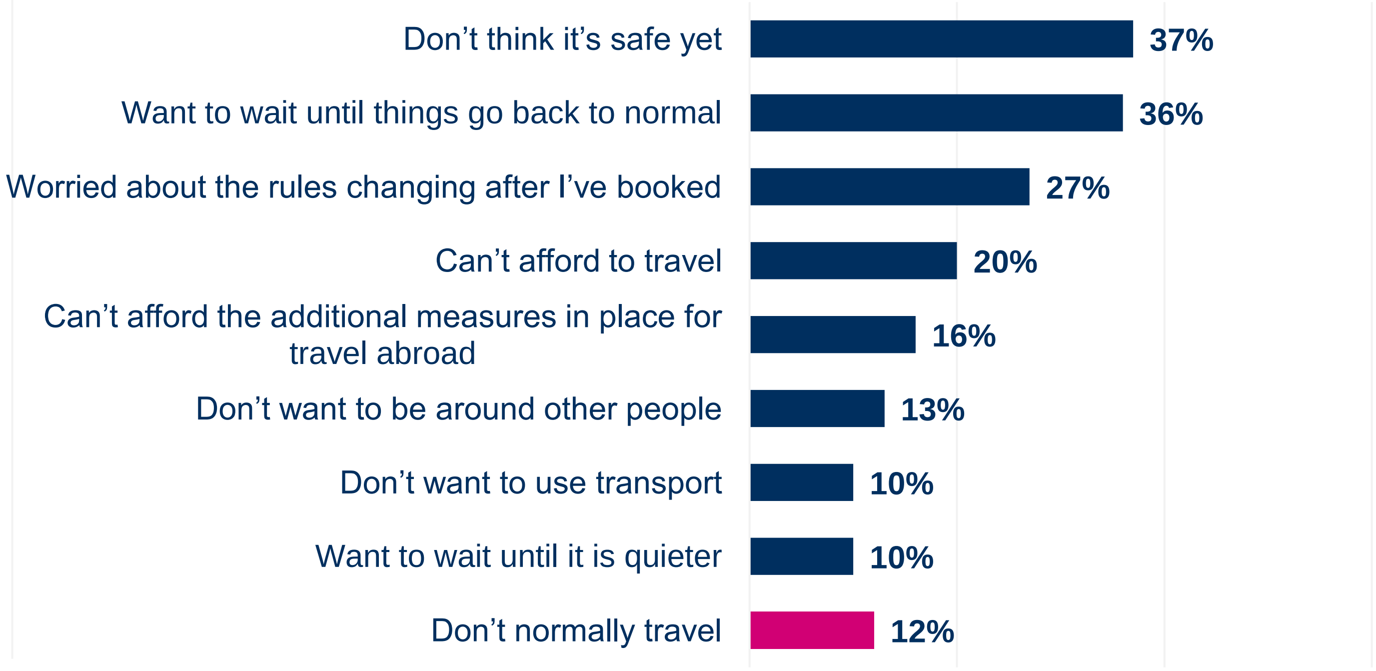
D13a. How likely are you to visit a hospitality venue in the next two weeks?
D14a. How likely are you to visit Manchester or Salford city centre in the next two weeks?
D15c. How likely are you to visit a large town centre within Greater Manchester in the next two weeks?
D13b. Why are you not likely to visit a hospitality venue/town centre/city centre in the next two weeks?
Unweighted base: 695 (Where unlikely to visit)

Only 1 in 3 (36%) are planning to travel abroad in the next 12 months. The majority not planning to do so say they don’t feel it is safe or want to wait until things feel more normal.

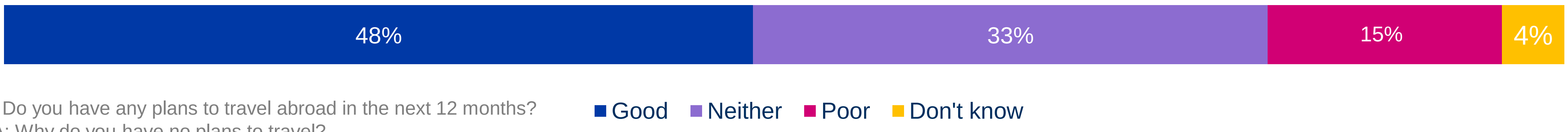
Plan to travel abroad …



Reasons for no travel plans…

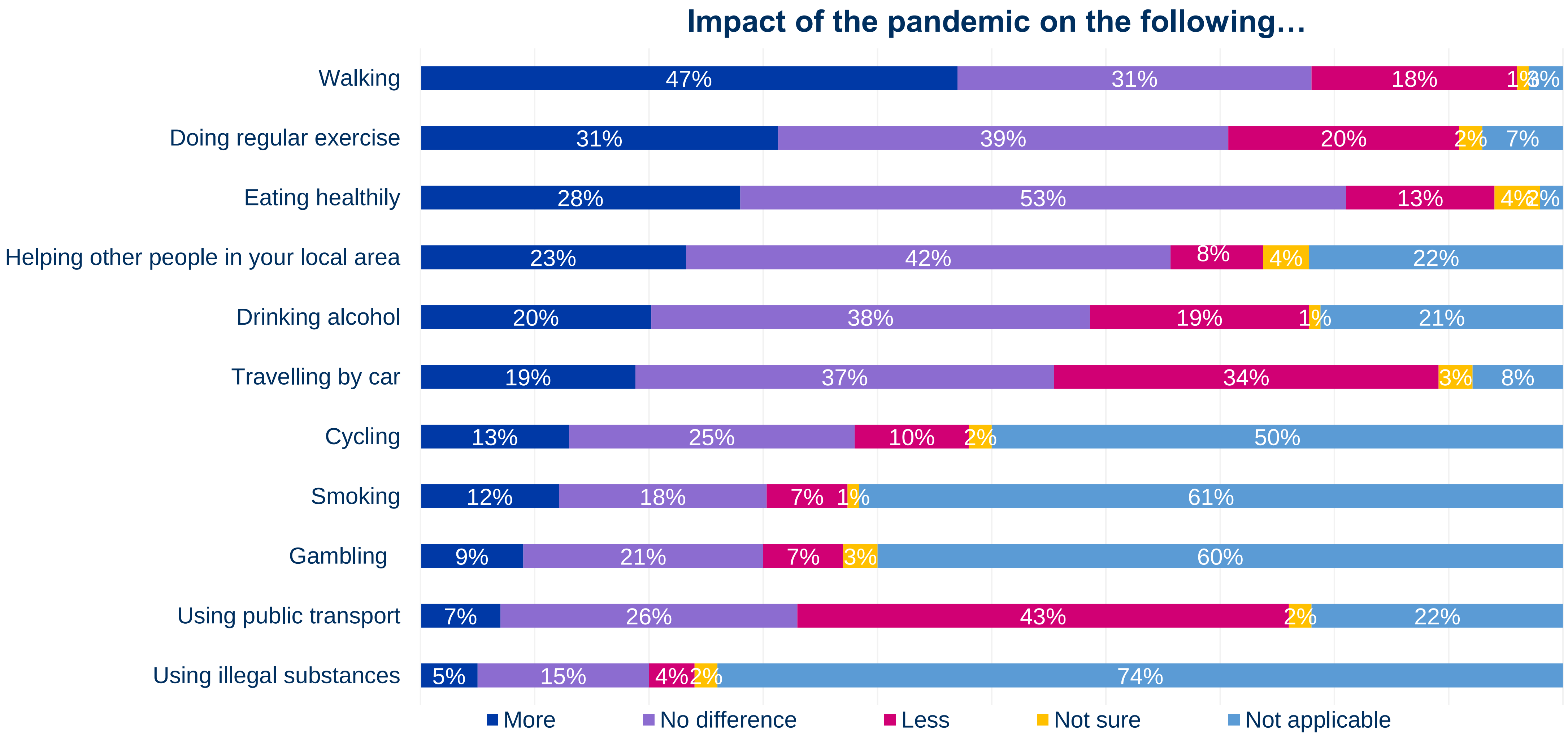


Knowledge and understanding of the restrictions and guidelines for travelling abroad



D15B. Do you have any plans to travel abroad in the next 12 months?
D15AA: Why do you have no plans to travel?
D15AB. How would you rate your knowledge and understanding of the restrictions and guidelines for travelling abroad?
Unweighted base: 1013 (All respondents); 657 (Where have no plans to travel abroad)

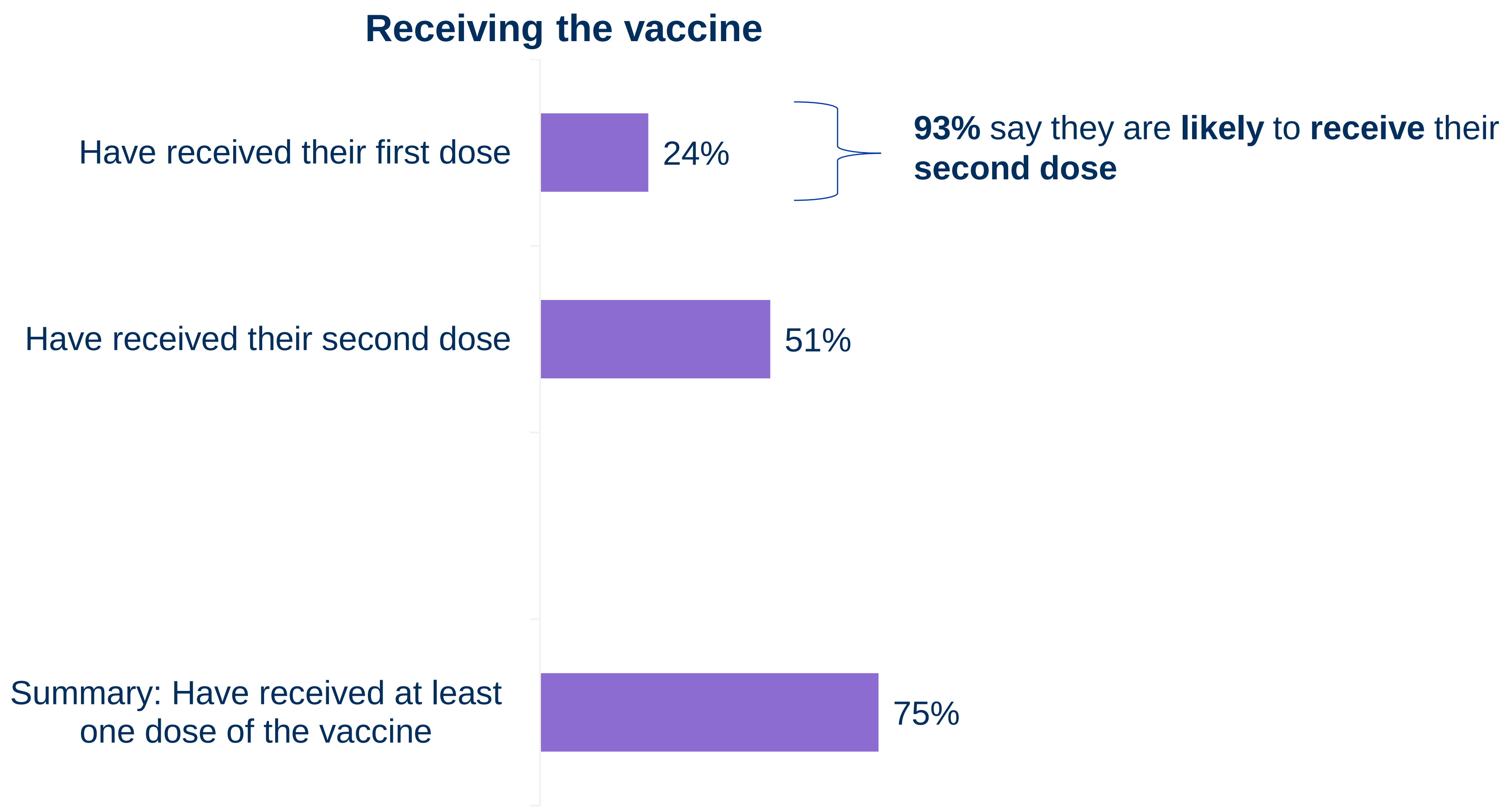
There have been a wide range of changes to people's behaviours. While larger proportions are walking and doing regular exercise more, there have been big declines in travelling by car and using public transport.



NET increase / decrease
+29%
+11%
+15%
+15%
+1%
-15%
+3%
+5%
+2%
-36%
+1%

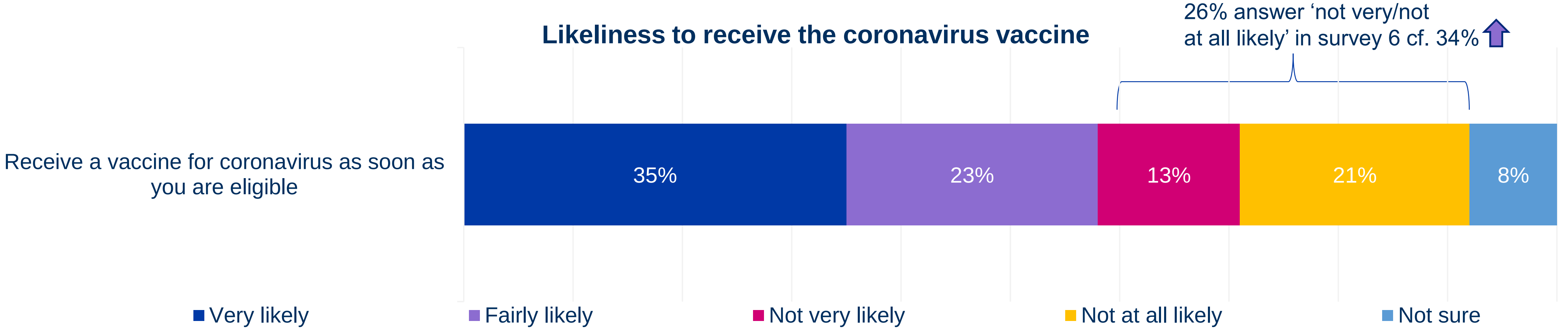
B3. Thinking back to before the coronavirus pandemic, are you now doing each of the following either more or less than before?
Unweighted base: 1013 (All respondents)

3 in 4 (75%) respondents have had a least one vaccine, with 51% receiving both doses. Of those yet to receive their second dose, 93% say they are likely to do so.



D17. Have you received both doses of your vaccine or just one?
D17a. How likely are you to receive your second dose?
Unweighted base: 1013 (All) respondents; 213 (Where had 1st dose)
At time of fieldwork, vaccines were available to over 25s: care home residents and staff; frontline health and social care; clinically extremely vulnerable.

3 in 5 (58%) of those yet to receive the vaccine say they will do so when they are offered, including 35% who say they are very likely. The proportion who are hesitant is increasing as the number of unvaccinated people falls.



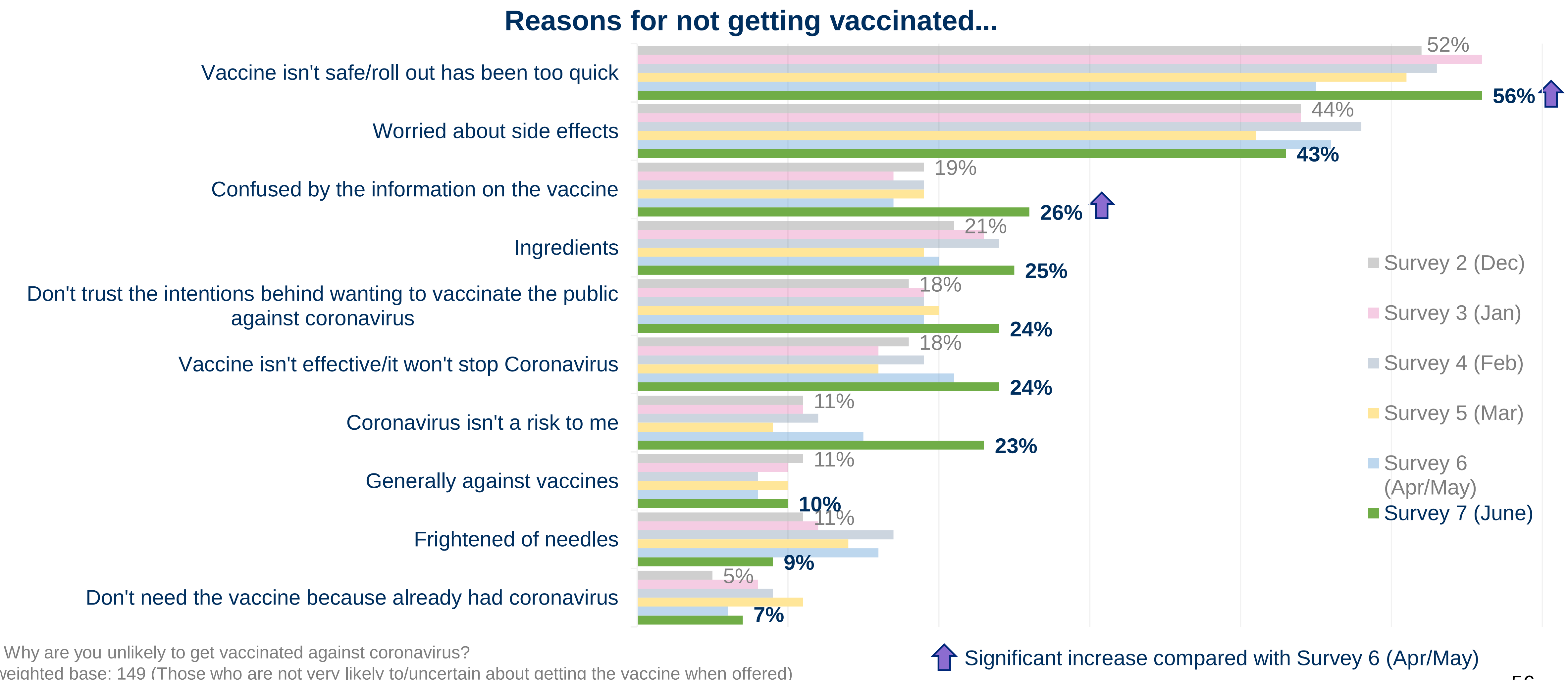
More respondents from the following groups are not very/not at all/not sure about getting the vaccine (compared to 42% average among all respondents):

- Respondents who are aware of asymptomatic testing but not doing it (57%)
- Parents (56%)
- Christian respondents (51%)
- Aged 25-44 (51%) and 45-64 (77%)**
- Respondents who haven't had to self-isolate (48%)

Significant increase compared with Survey 6 (Apr/May)

D5. How likely would you be to do each of the following? Receive the coronavirus vaccine **Base below 50
Unweighted base: 216 (Those who have not had the vaccine)
At time of fieldwork, vaccines were available to over 25s: care home residents and staff; frontline health and social care; clinically extremely vulnerable

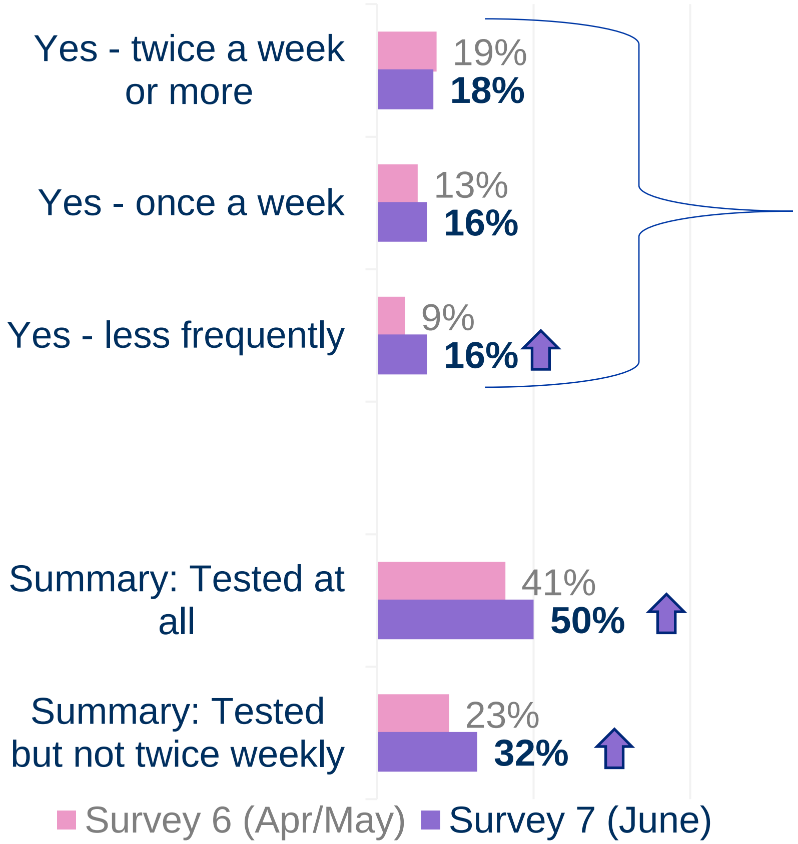
For those who are hesitant about being vaccinated, safety concerns and worries about the side effects remain the two main reasons. There has been a significant increase in proportion of those hesitant saying they are confused by information.



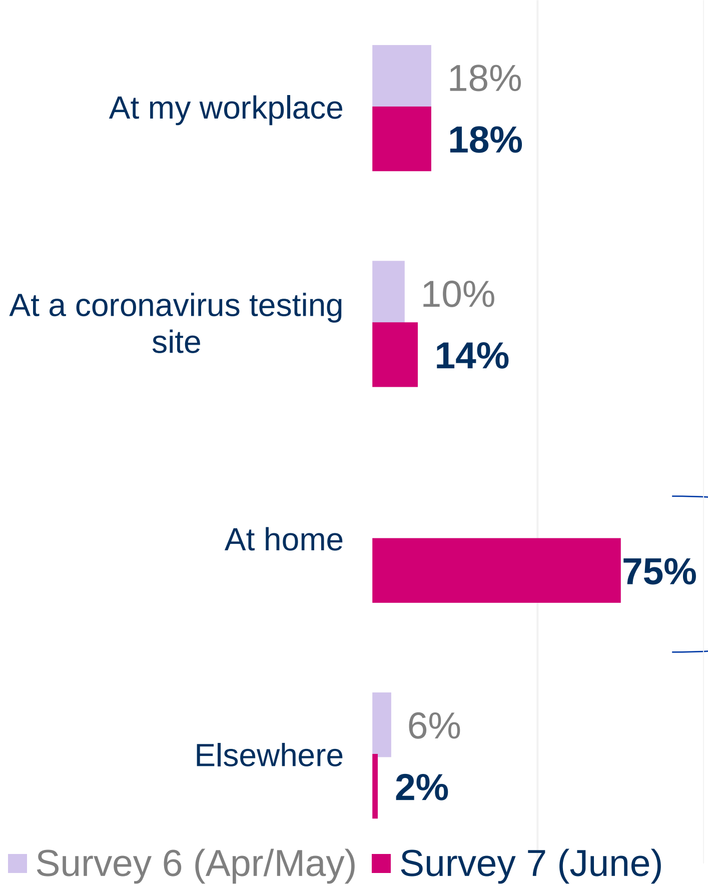
D9. Why are you unlikely to get vaccinated against coronavirus?
Unweighted base: 149 (Those who are not very likely to/uncertain about getting the vaccine when offered)
At time of fieldwork, vaccines were available to over 25s: care home residents and staff; frontline health and social care; clinically extremely vulnerable

There has been a significant rise in those taking rapid asymptomatic tests – but few do so at the recommended twice a week. The majority of those testing do so at home, but fewer than half always register the results and a significantly increased proportion never do.

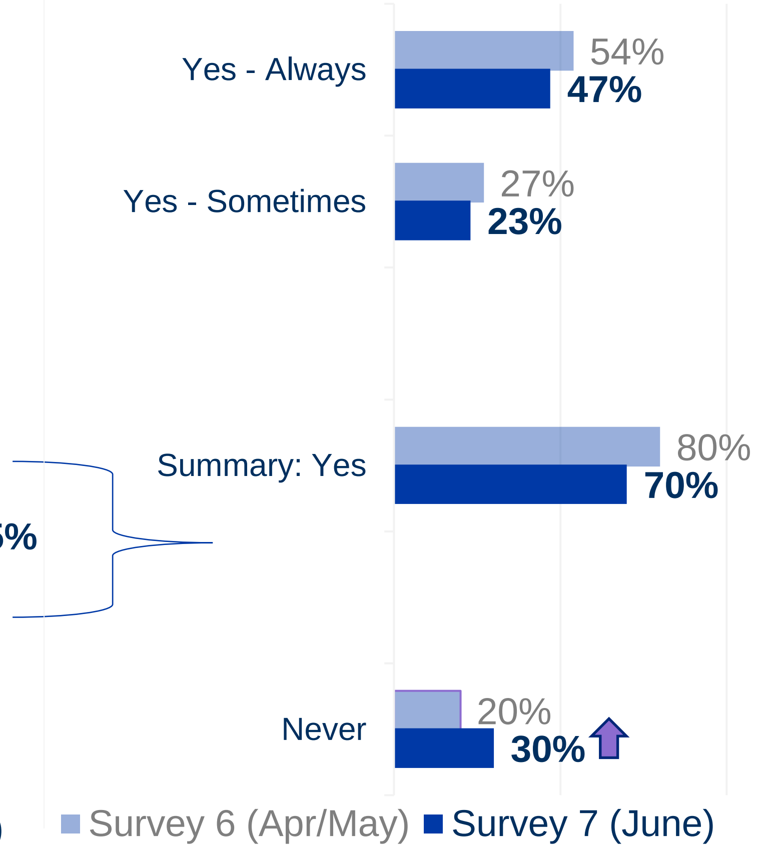
Taking asymptomatic tests...



Where taking tests...



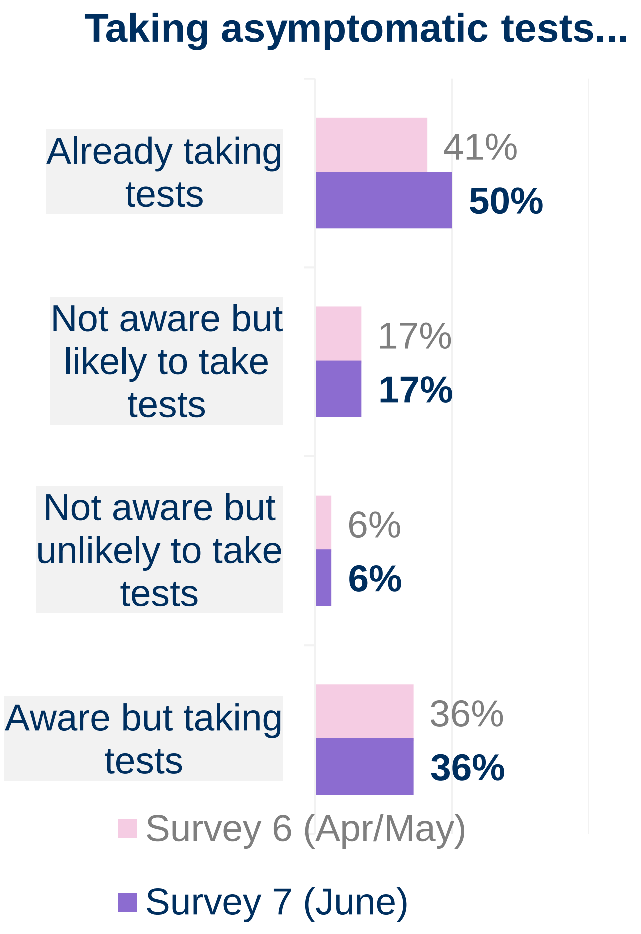
Inputting results into GOV.UK ...

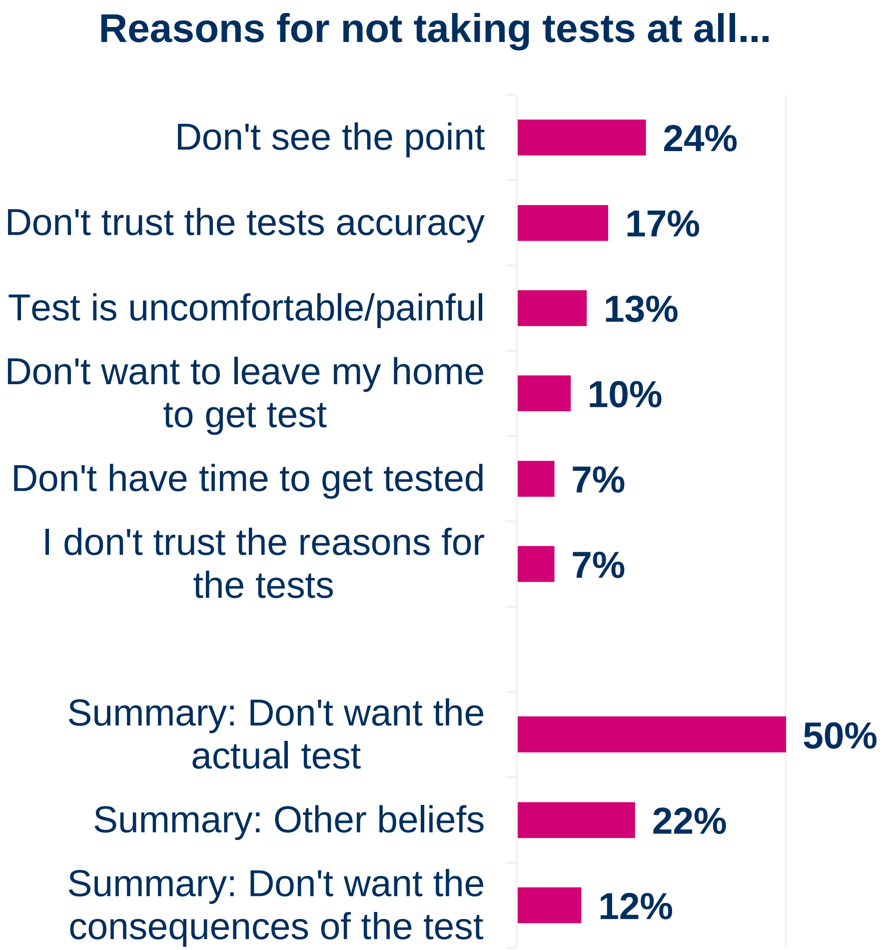


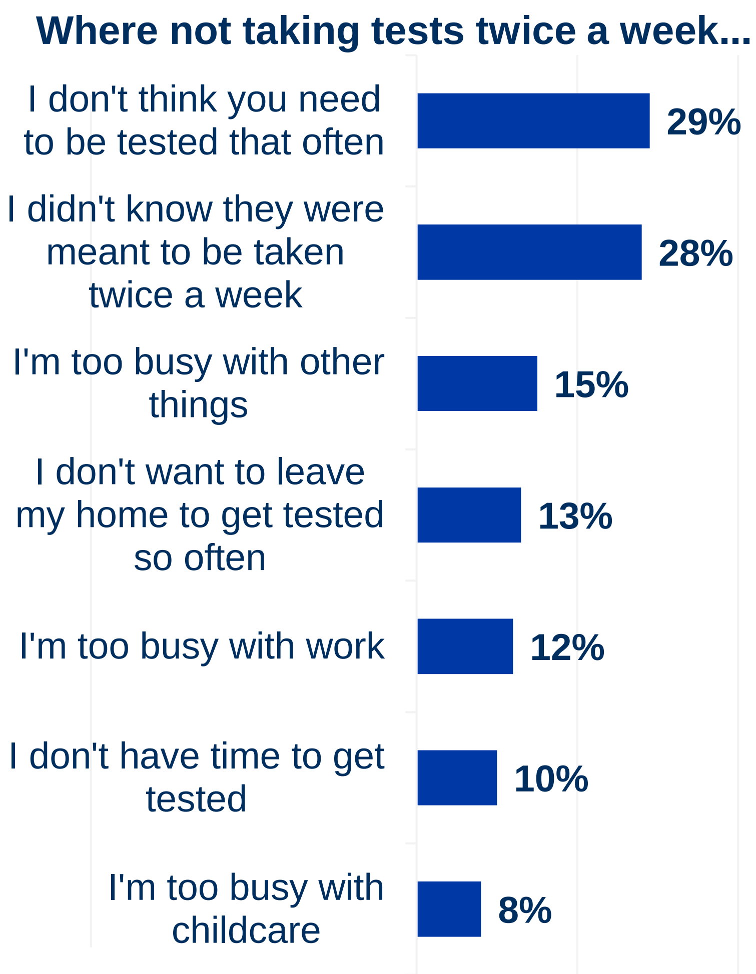
Significant increase compared with Survey 6 (Ap/Mayr)

D20a. Are you taking these tests?
D20b. Where are you taking these tests?
D20d. After taking these tests, do you input your results into gov.uk?
Unweighted base: 1013 (All respondents); 486 (Where taking tests); 380 (Where taking tests at home)

More than 2 in 3 (68%) of those not taking the tests are aware of them being available but choose not to take them. The most common reason for not doing so is not seeing the point of the tests.

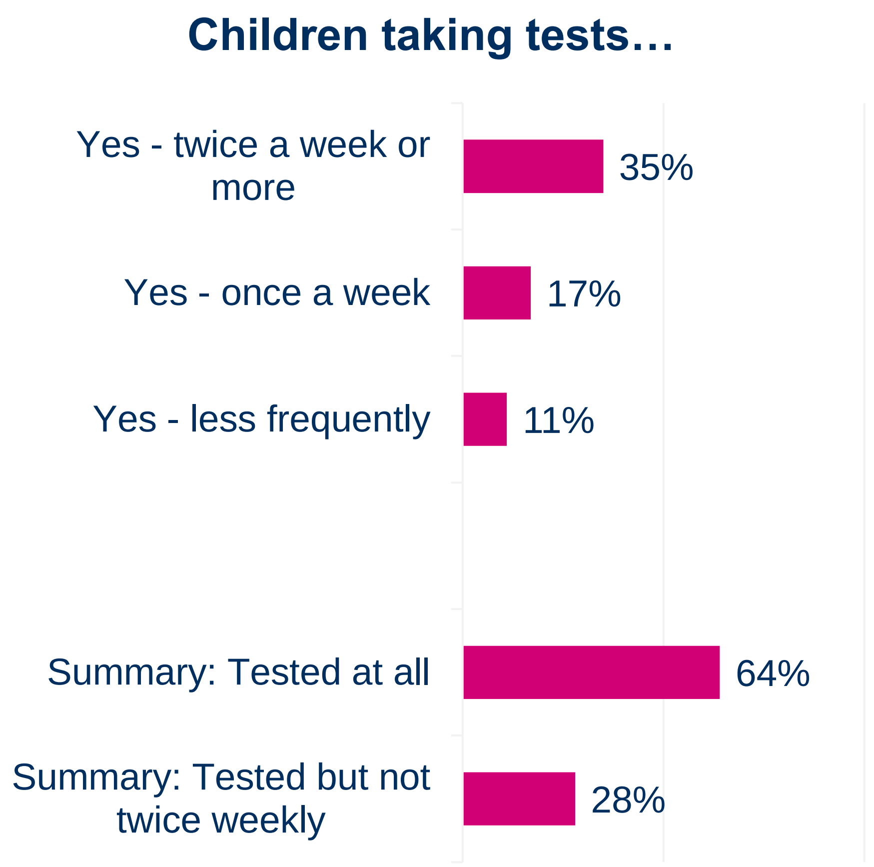


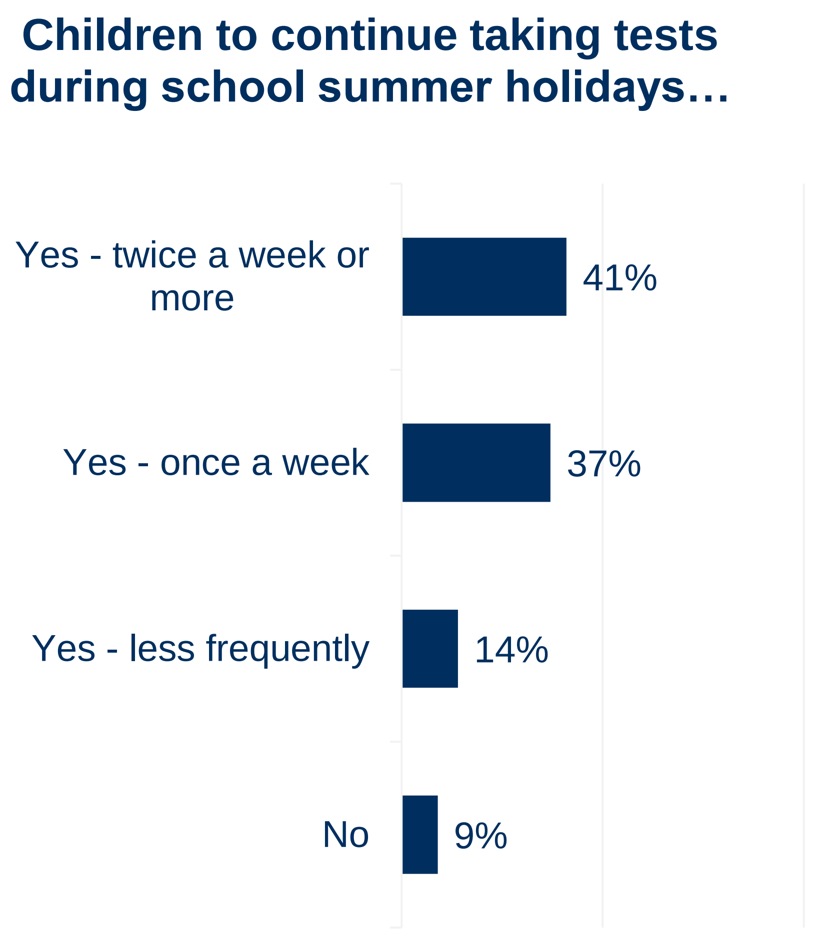




D20a. Are you taking these tests?
D20e. These tests are now available to everyone without symptoms living in England, were you aware you could receive these tests?
D20. How likely would you be to take these free tests?
D21a. Why have you not taken the tests?
D20c. It is recommended these tests are taken at least twice a week, has anything prevented you from doing so?
Unweighted base: 1013 (All respondents); 517 (Where not taking tests); 151 (Where not aware); 376 (Where aware but not taking tests); 307 (Where taking tests less than twice weekly)

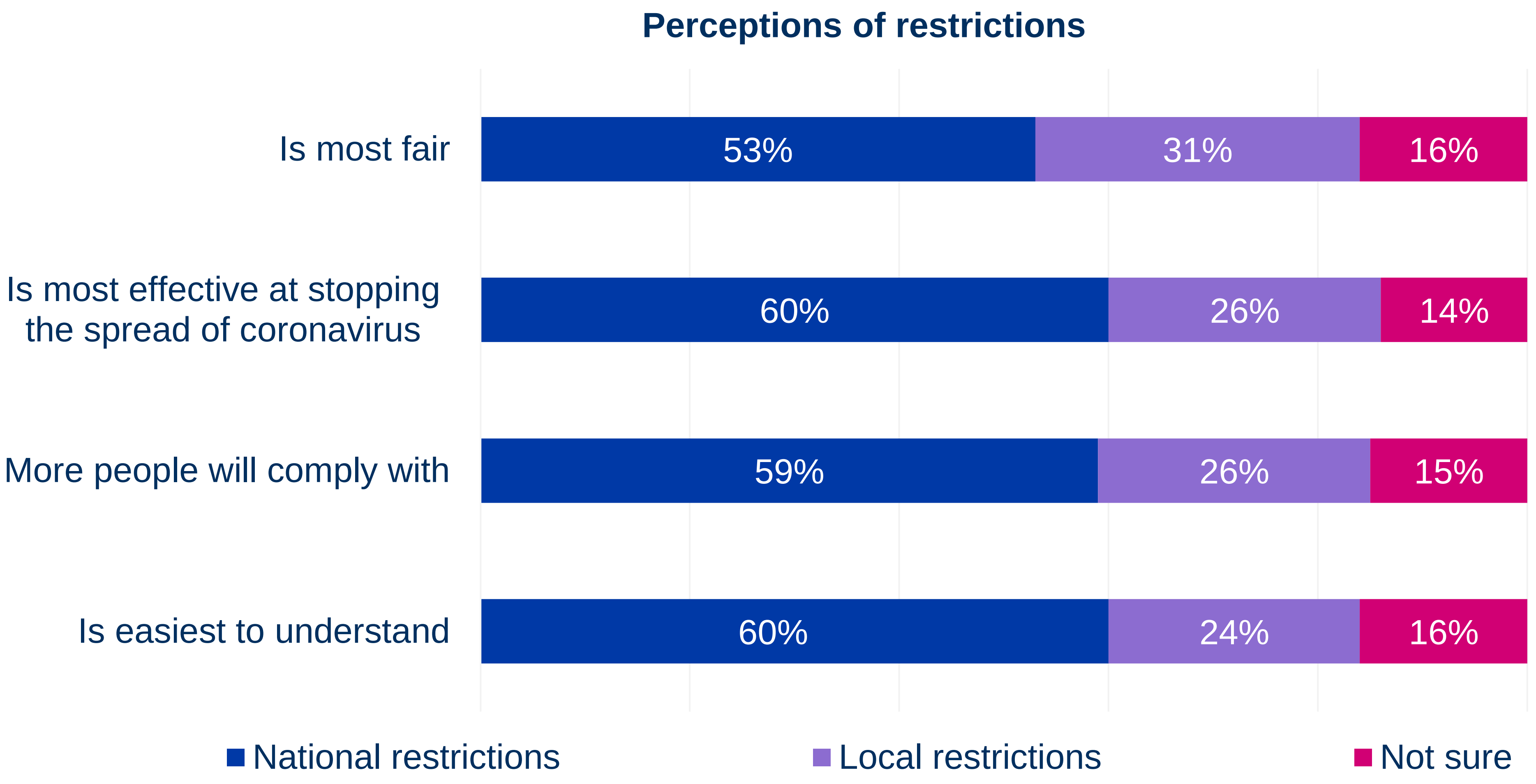
2 in 3 (64%) parents of secondary age children say their children are taking rapid tests, with the highest proportion (35%) doing so twice a week as recommended. Of those whose children take tests, most (91%) are likely to continue during school holidays.





D20aa. Are your children taking these tests?
D20bb. Do you plan for your children to continue testing during the school summer holidays?
Unweighted base: 305 (Where have children in place of education or childcare) 189 (Where children are currently taking tests)

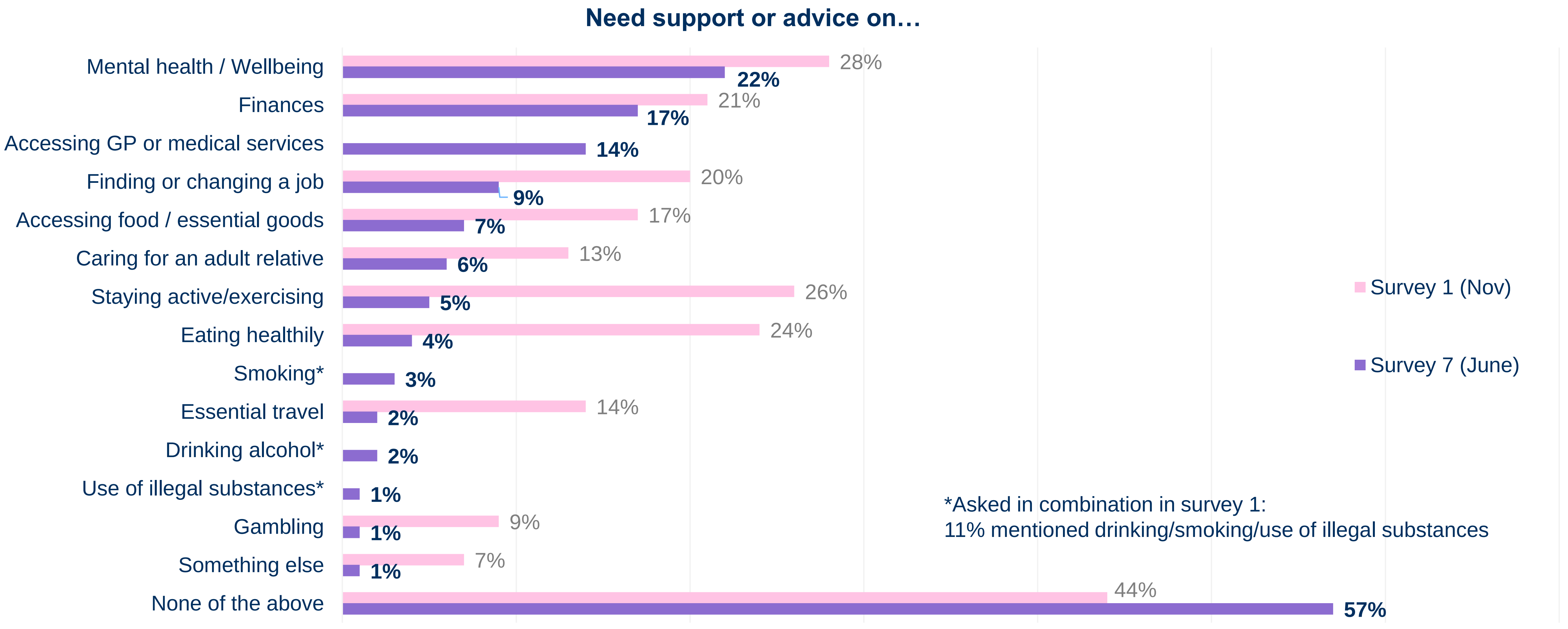
Respondents have more favourable perceptions of national restrictions than those introduced locally across all measures.



C1A. Which of the restrictions do you think…
Unweighted base: 1013 (All respondents)

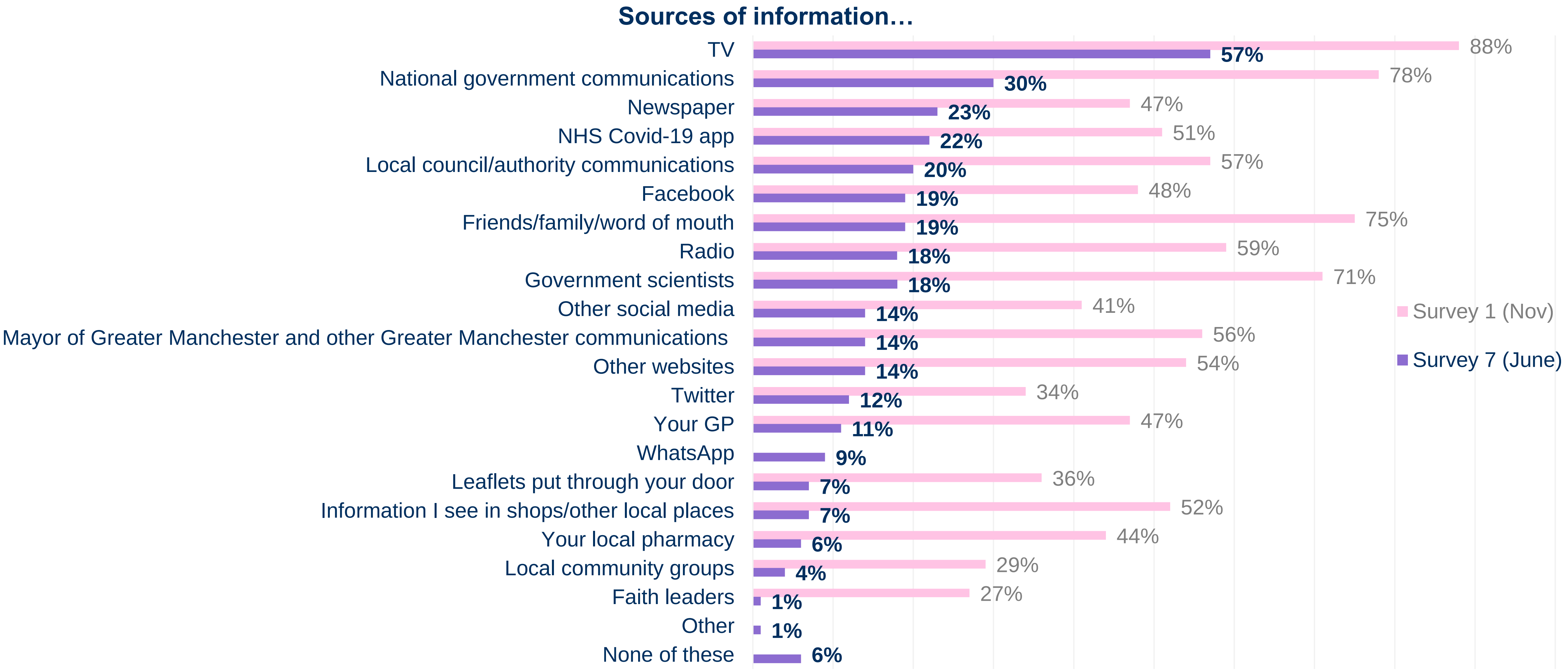
Access to information and advice

The largest proportions of respondents say they need more advice or support around mental health / wellbeing, followed by finances and accessing medical services. Compared with November fewer respondents need additional support on any aspect (although some allowance is needed for changes in how the question was asked this time)**.**



B6. Do you think you need more help, advice or support with any of the following (unprompted in survey 7 on CATI: Are there any issues you need more help, advice or support with?)
Unweighted base: 1013 (All respondents)

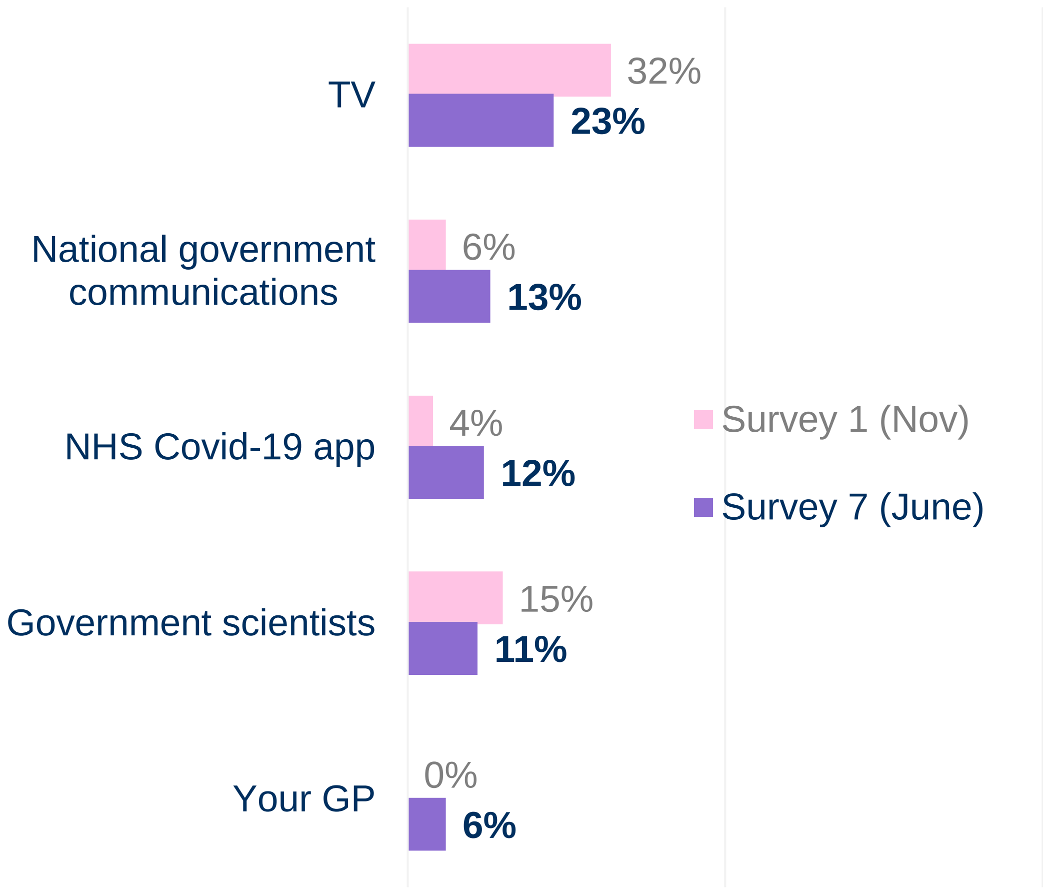
TV is by far the most popular way to access information on coronavirus. Fewer mention every source compared with November, suggesting people are now less active in seeking coronavirus information (although again some allowance is needed due to question variation).



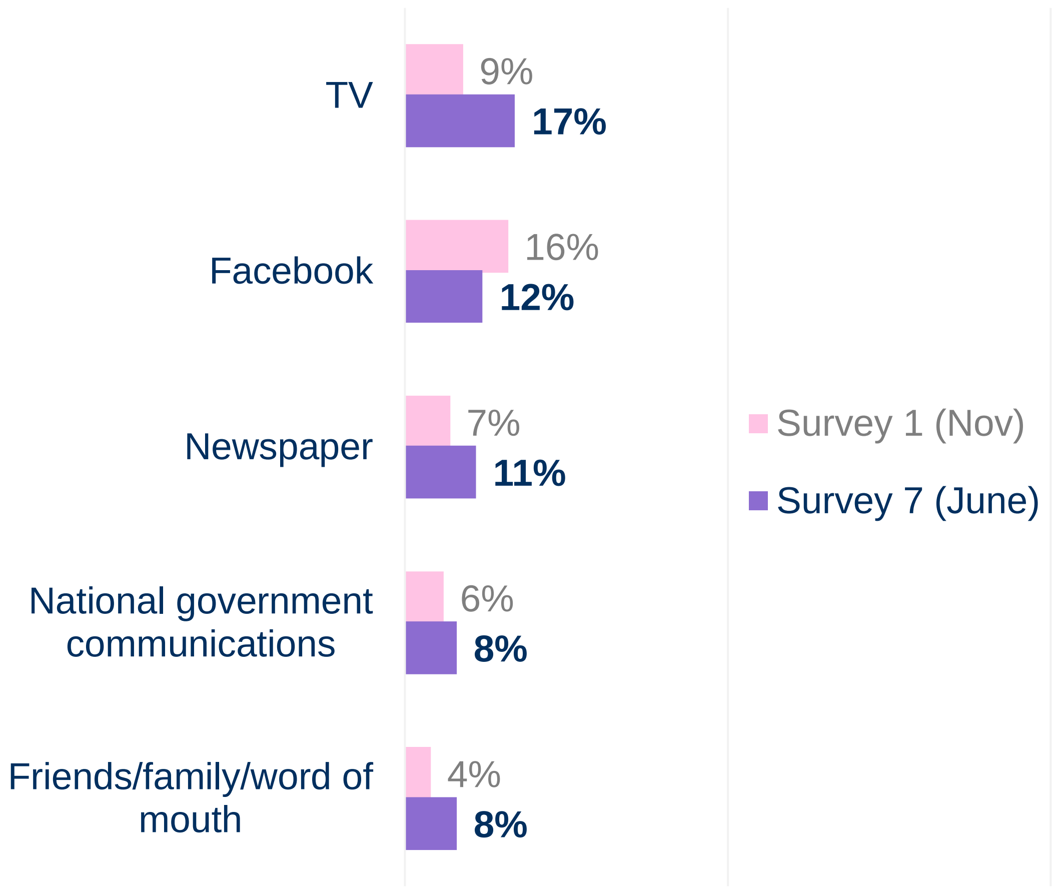
E4. Which of the following sources do you use to keep up to date about coronavirus and the restrictions in place? (unprompted in survey 7 on CATI: Which sources do you use to keep up to date about coronavirus and the restrictions in placeUnweighted base: 1013 (All respondents)

TV is both the most and least trusted source of information, while trust in national government communications & the COVID-19 app seems to have improved.

Most trusted…



Least trusted…



E5. And which of these do you trust the most/the least (where each was mentioned ay E4) (not asked on CATI in survey 7, and only asked on CATI in survey 1)
Unweighted base: bases vary, based on sources used at E4

Carried out on behalf of Greater Manchester partners