Safely Managing COVID-19: Greater Manchester Population Survey

Survey 8 Report

August 2021

Based on fieldwork 22 – 31 July, following most legal restrictions ending on Monday 19 July

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 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.
- Eight 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%)
8	**22 July 2021**	**31 July 2021**	**1017**	**773 (76%)**	**244 (24%)**

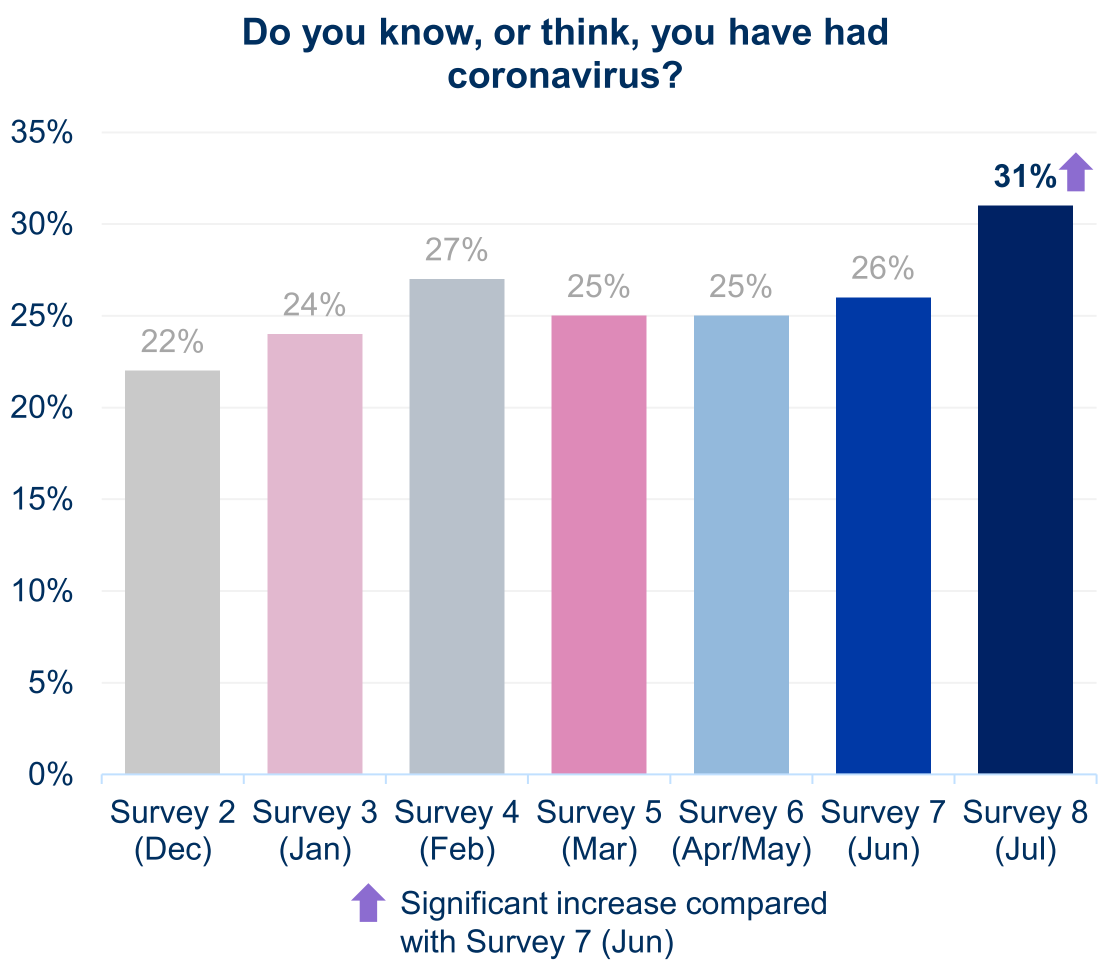
Report contents and guidance

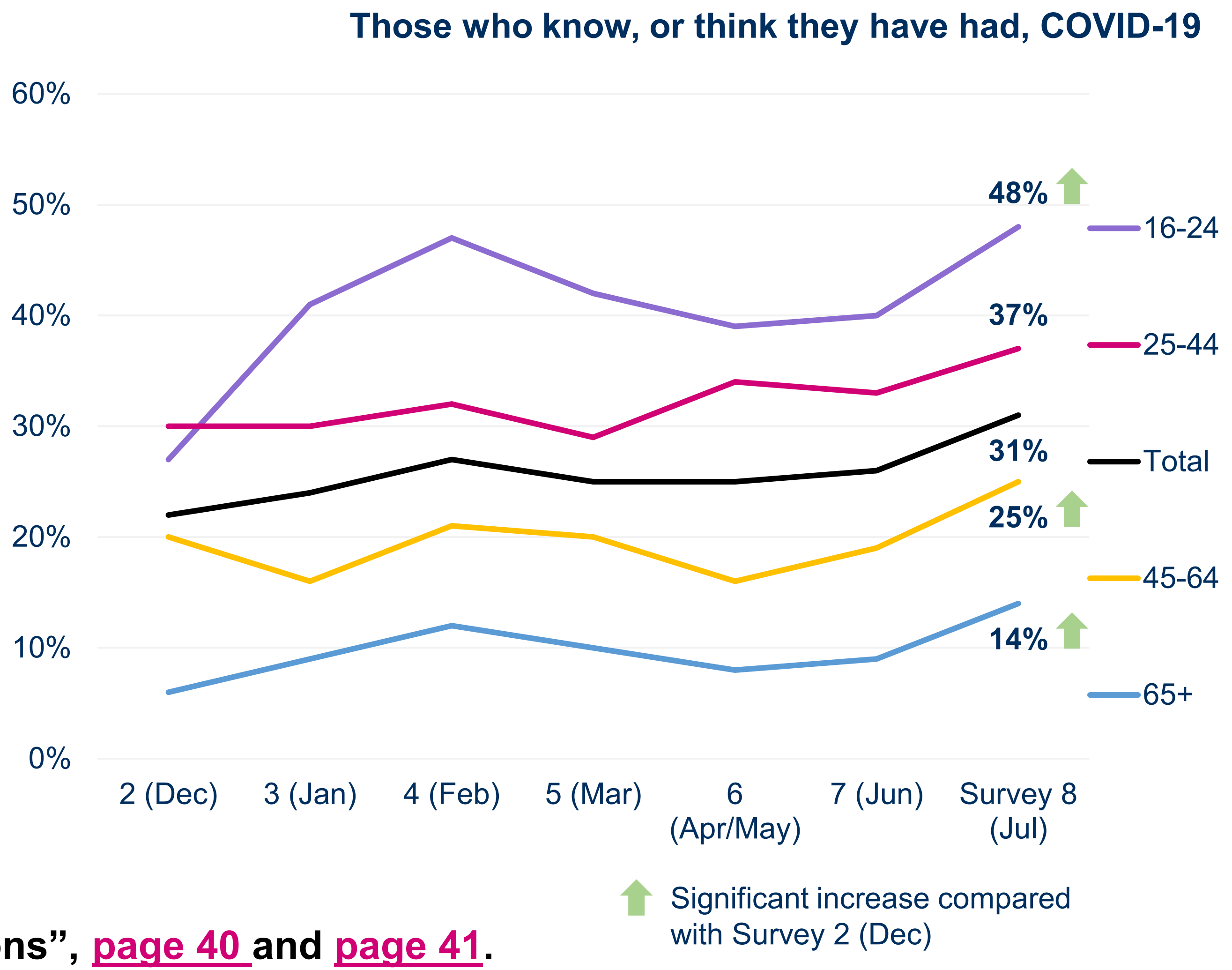
Report contents & guidance

- **This report focuses on the findings from survey 8 (July),** after transitioning to the final Step 4 of the national roadmap out of ‘lockdown’ restrictions on 19 July. This transition saw the lifting of many of the legal restrictions that the Government had imposed through the pandemic, replaced by “cautious guidance” to act carefully and manage the virus.
- 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 8 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 1017 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), 6 (April-May), 7 (June) and 8 (July); 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 1017 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 respondents’ feelings and concerns, coronavirus impacts, attitudes and behaviours and responses to NHS Test and Trace and vaccination requirements.

Highlights

The proportion of respondents who say they have had COVID-19 has increased significantly since June (31%, from 26%). This is driven by increases across all age groups, but among 16-24s in particular.



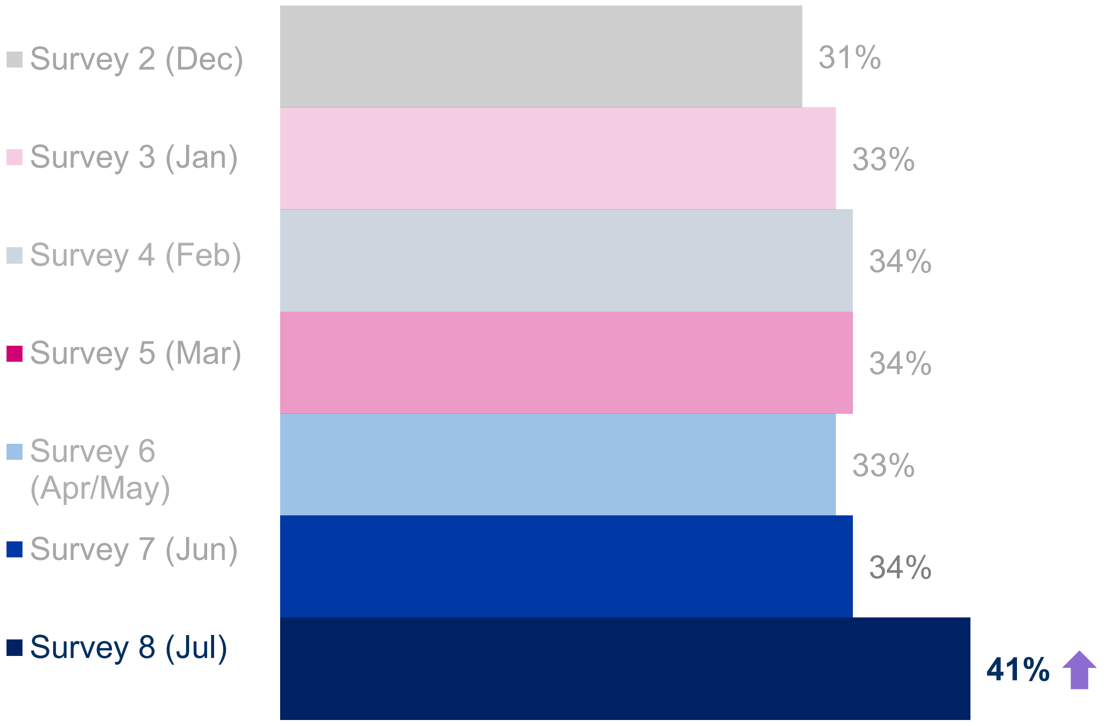


For further detail see "coronavirus impacts – infections", page 40 and page 41.

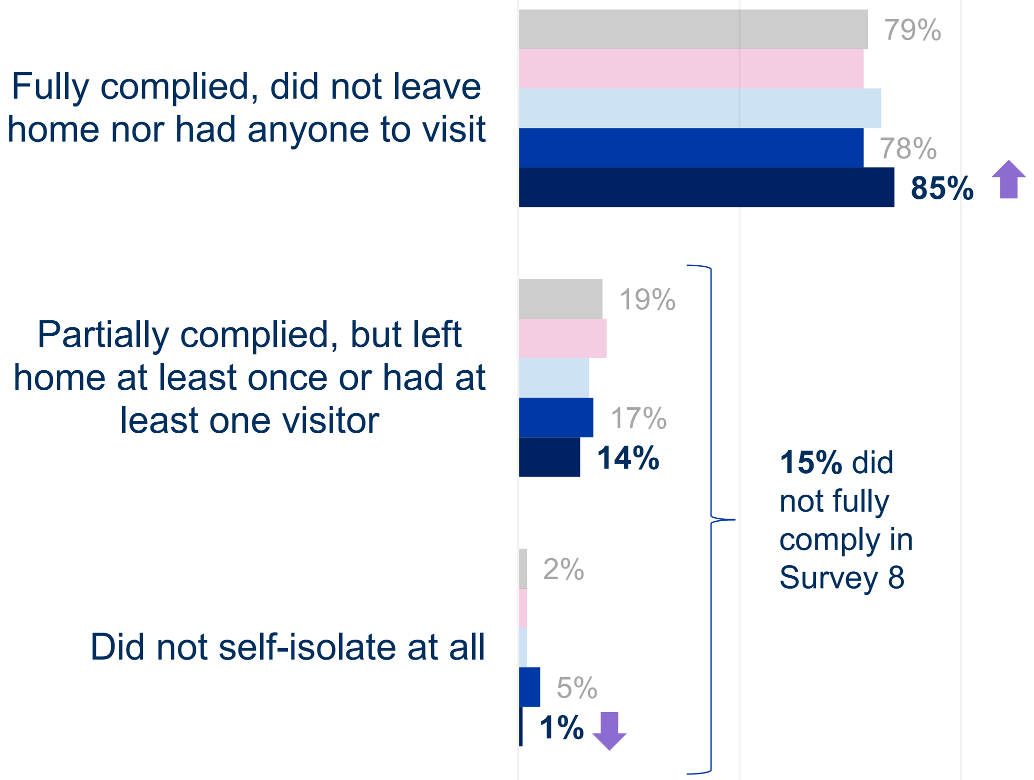
B24. Do you know, or think, you have had coronavirus? All respondents: Survey 2: 1007; Survey 3: 1010; Survey 4: 1003; Survey 5: 1008, Survey 6: 1007; Survey 7: 1013; Survey 8: 1017. N.B. Comparisons with survey 1 are not possible for this indicator due to the questions being asked in a different way
B24b. After testing positive, did you share details of all of your recent close contacts and places you had recently been with NHS Test and Trace? Unweighted base: 143 (Those who think have had COVID-19, but did not get a test)

There has also been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who have ever needed to self-isolate – now above 2 in 5 (41%). The proportion of those needing to self-isolate who fully do so has also significantly increased since June (85% cf. 78%).

Those who needed to self-isolate due to symptoms, a positive test, or being a close contact of someone with COVID-19



Compliance with self-isolation…



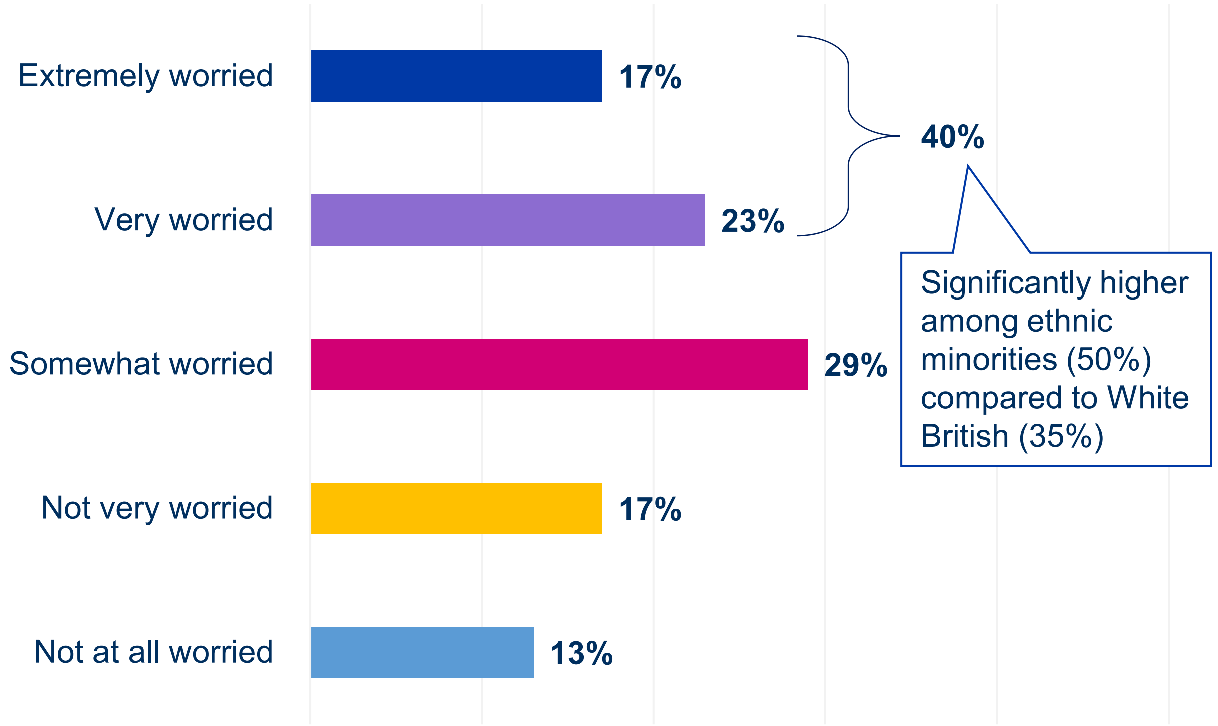
Significant increase compared with Survey 7 (Jun) Significant decrease compared with Survey 7 (Jun)

For further detail see "test, trace, isolate, vaccinate – self-isolation", page 67, page 68 and page 69.

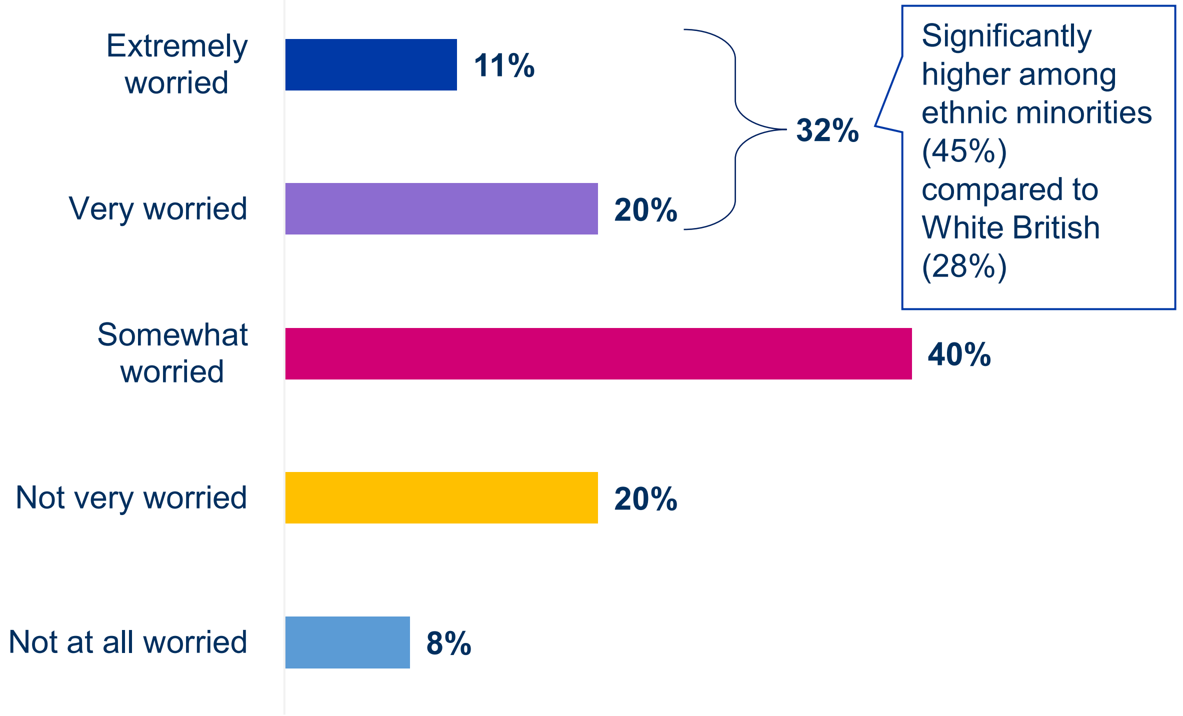
B25. Have you needed to self-isolate due to symptoms, a positive test, or being a close contact of someone with coronavirus?
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents) Change in question codes between waves 3 and 4
B25a. Which of the following best describes what you did in your most recent period of self-isolation?
Unweighted base: 374 (Where needed to self-isolate);

Two fifths (40%) of respondents are extremely or very worried about the removal of restrictions from 19 July. 1 in 3 (32%) remain extremely or very worried about coronavirus overall – a slight increase since June but significantly below the peak of almost half (46%) in December.

How worried are you about the removal of restrictions to stop coronavirus, as introduced from 19 July?



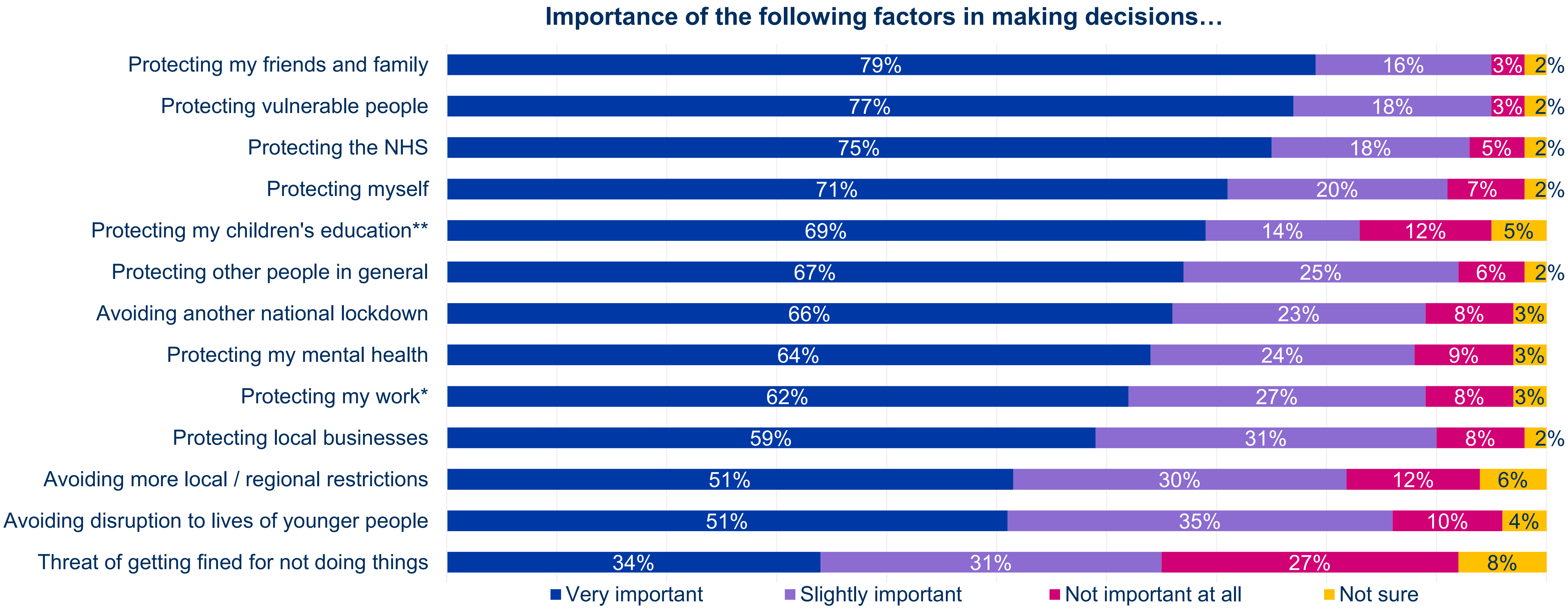
Overall, how worried are you about coronavirus?



For further detail see "feelings and concerns – coronavirus worries", page 29, page 30, page 31, page 32, page 33.

B1b. And how worried are you about the removal of restrictions to stop coronavirus, as introduced from 19 July? / B1. Overall, how worried are you about coronavirus?
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents)

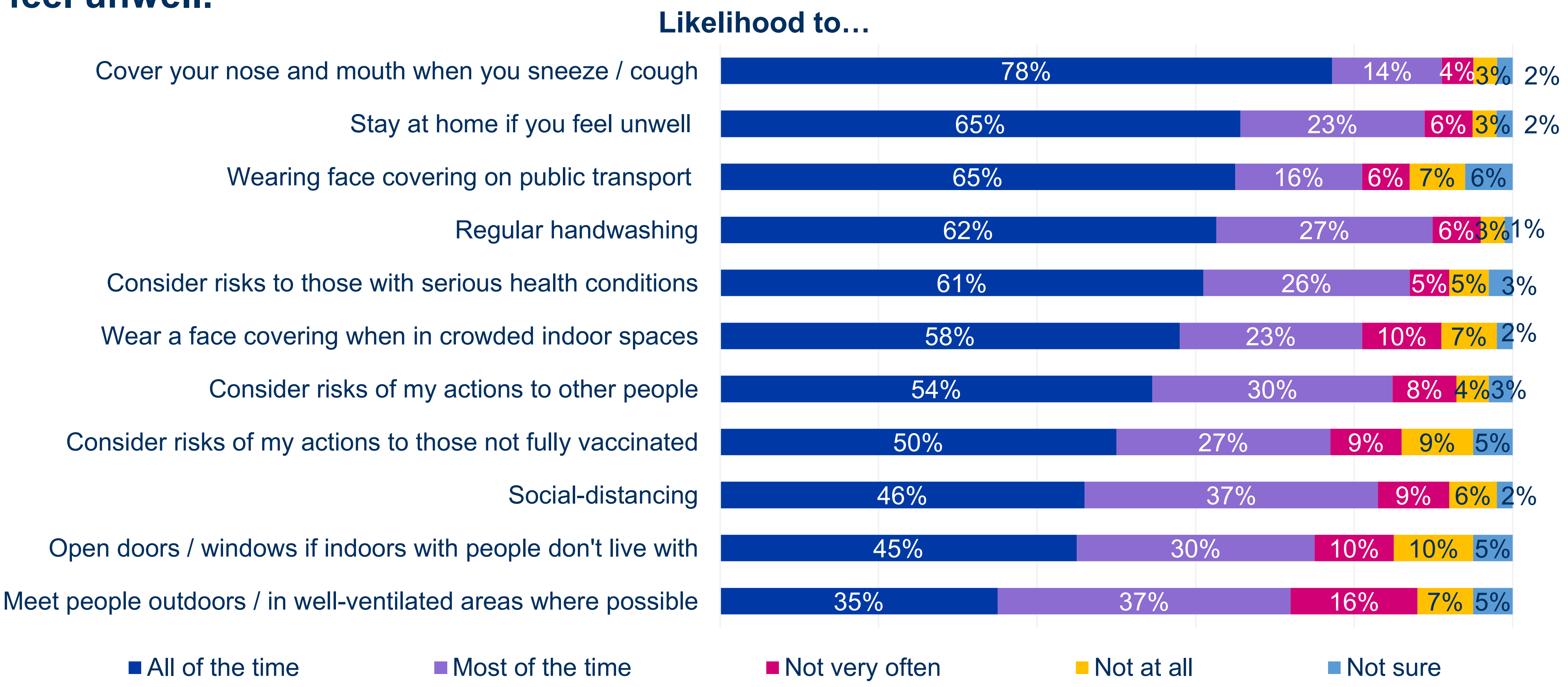
Protecting vulnerable people (95%), friends and family (95%) and the NHS (93%) are the most common reasons why people will continue to behave cautiously following the lifting of restrictions; the threat of getting fined for not doing things is the least common consideration (a factor for 65% of respondents).



For further detail see "attitudes and behaviours – motivating behaviours, page 52.

D24. With the lifting of coronavirus restrictions, we are all being asked to make personal decisions about our actions to stop the virus. How important are each of the following factors for you in making these decisions? Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents), except * 593 (All in work) and ** 462 (All with children)

Following the lifting of restrictions, around 9 in 10 respondents say they will continue to regularly wash or sanitise their hands, cover their nose and mouth when they sneeze/cough and stay at home if they feel unwell.



Women are significantly more likely to always do the following compared to men:

- Regularly handwash or sanitise their hands throughout the day (68% cf. 56%)
- Consider the risks of their actions to other people (59% cf. 51%)
- Keep their distance from others outside household (49% cf. 43%)

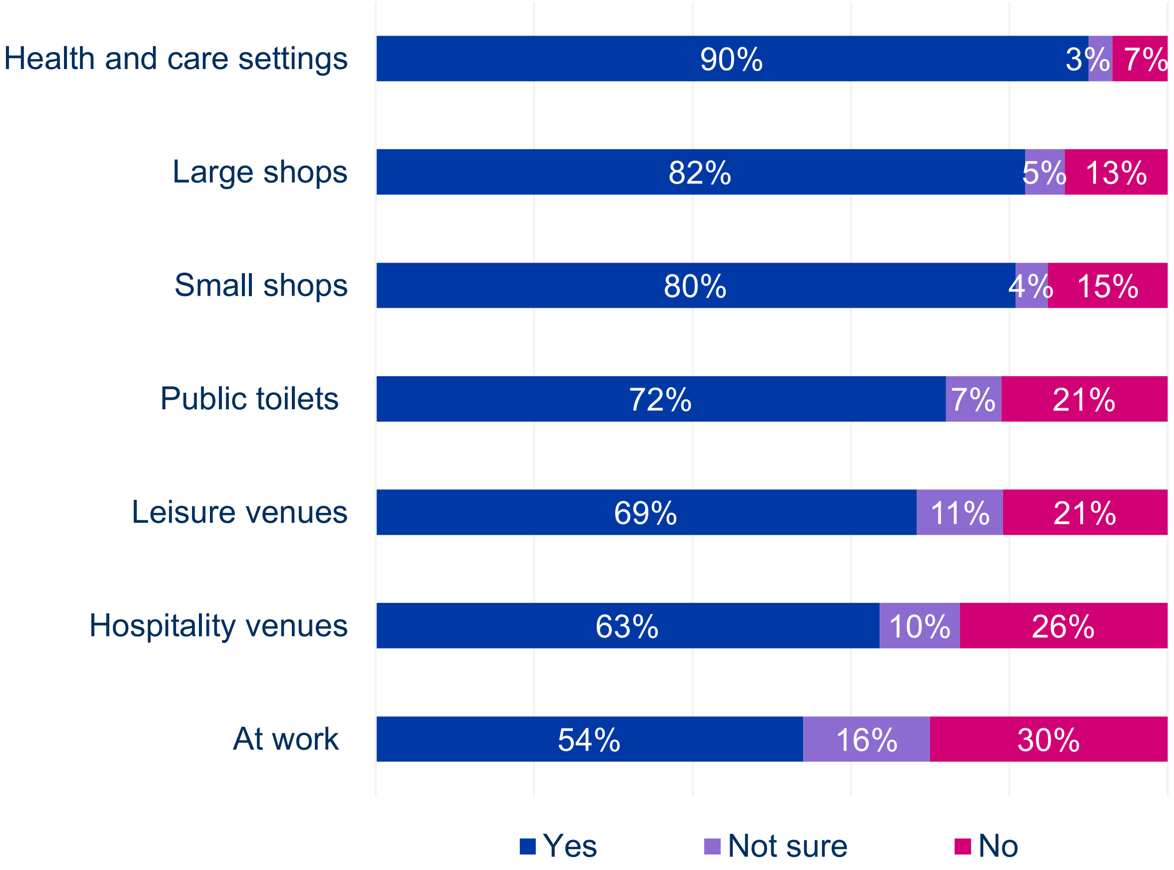
The most common reasons for not behaving cautiously are not trusting government advice (25% of those not always doing so), feeling the limits to our lives have lasted too long (24%), and seeing other people not doing so (23%).

For further detail see "attitudes and behaviours – cautious behaviours, page 55 and page 56.

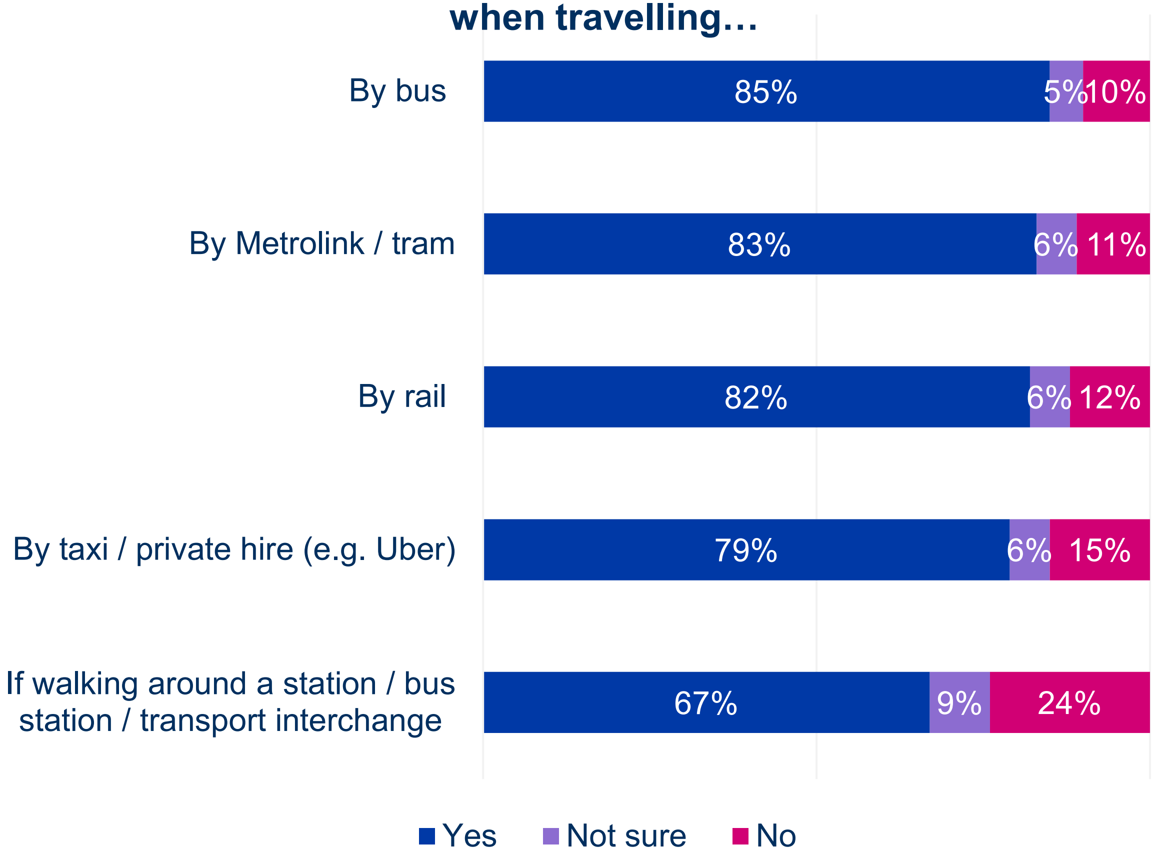
D4. Following the change in restrictions, are you likely to…
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents)

9 in 10 (90%) say they will continue to wear face coverings in health and care settings, while work is the least common setting where face coverings will continue to be worn (54%). Likelihood to wear face coverings in stations is lower (67%) than other transport settings.

Likelihood to continue wearing face coverings in…



Likelihood to continue wearing face coverings when travelling…

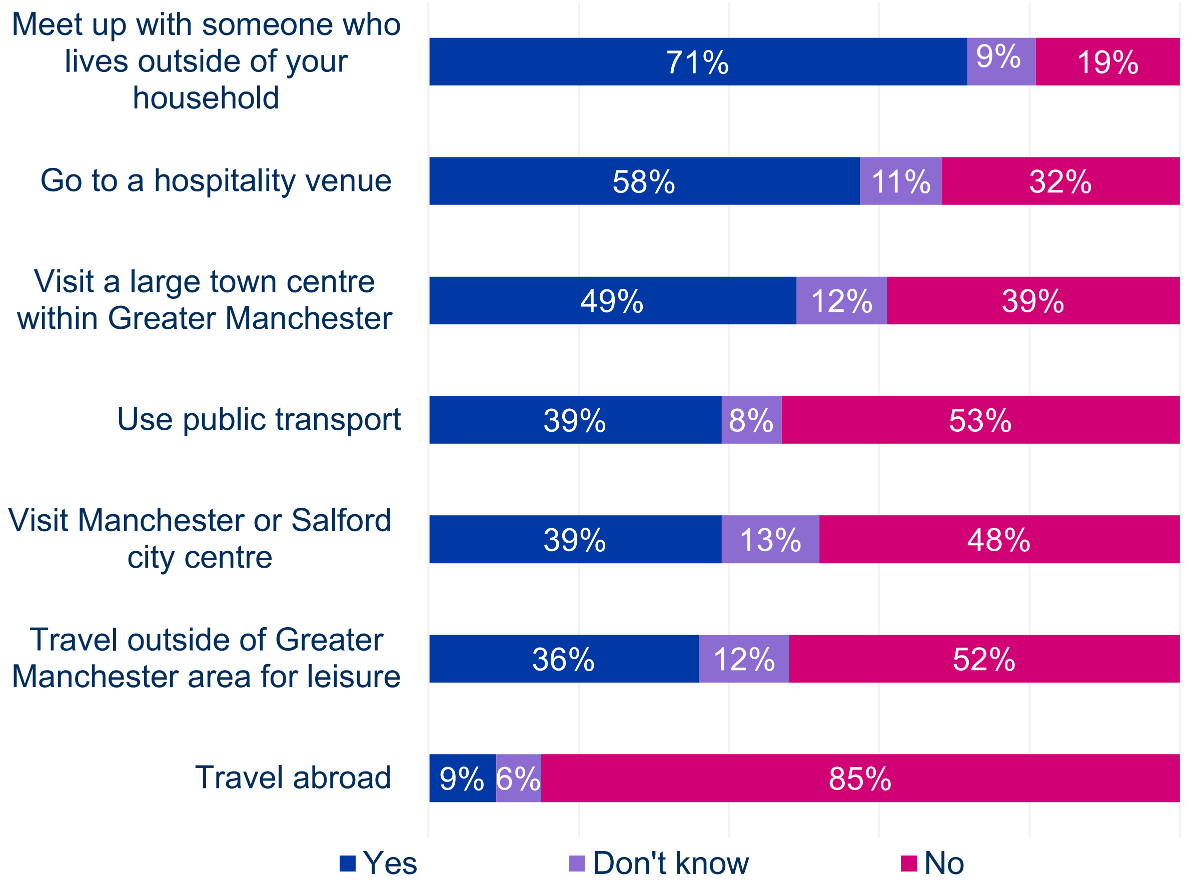


For further detail see "attitudes and behaviours – face coverings, page 57 and page 58.

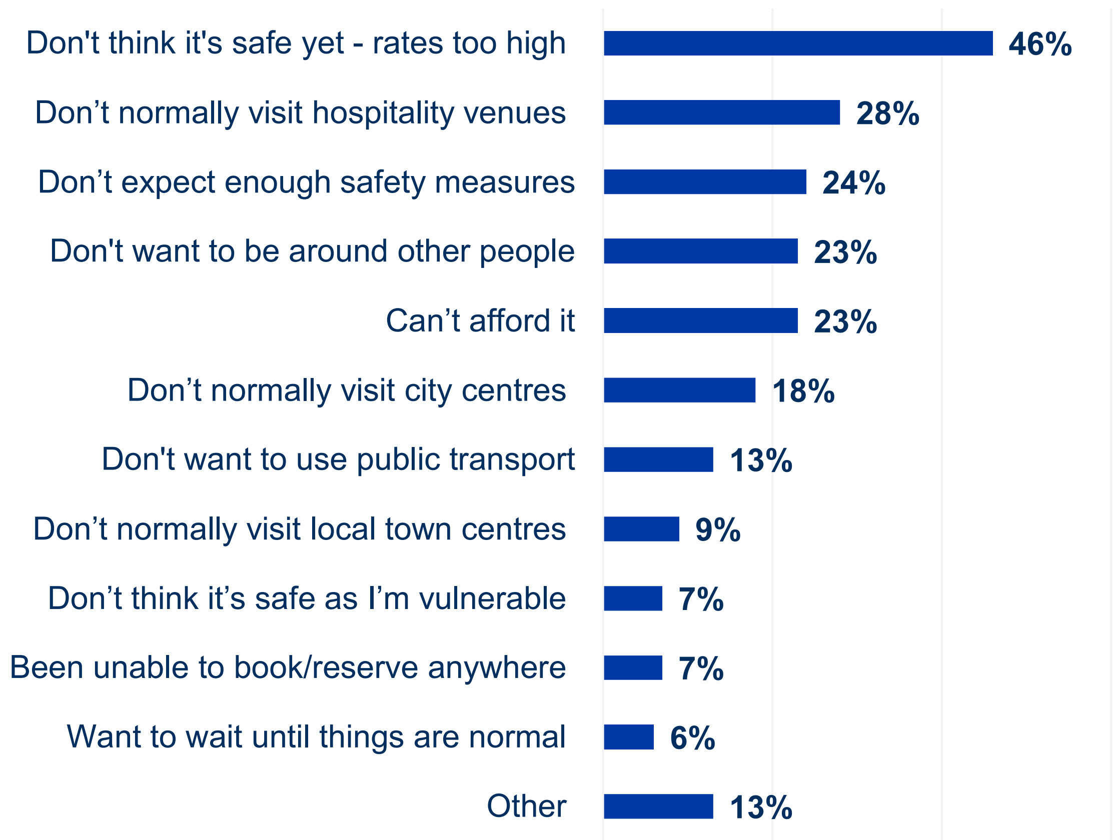
D4a. Which specific places are you likely to continue to wear a face covering? / D4b. Which specific types of transport are you likely to continue wearing a face covering on?
Unweighted base: Where will wear a face covering in crowded indoor spaces: 948; Where will wear a face covering on public transport: 1004

Nearly 3 in 4 (71%) respondents intend to meet up with someone from outside their household in the next 2 weeks. The most frequent reason respondents gave for not being likely to do a range of things following the lifting of restrictions is because they don’t think it’s safe yet (46%).

In the next 2 weeks are you likely to…



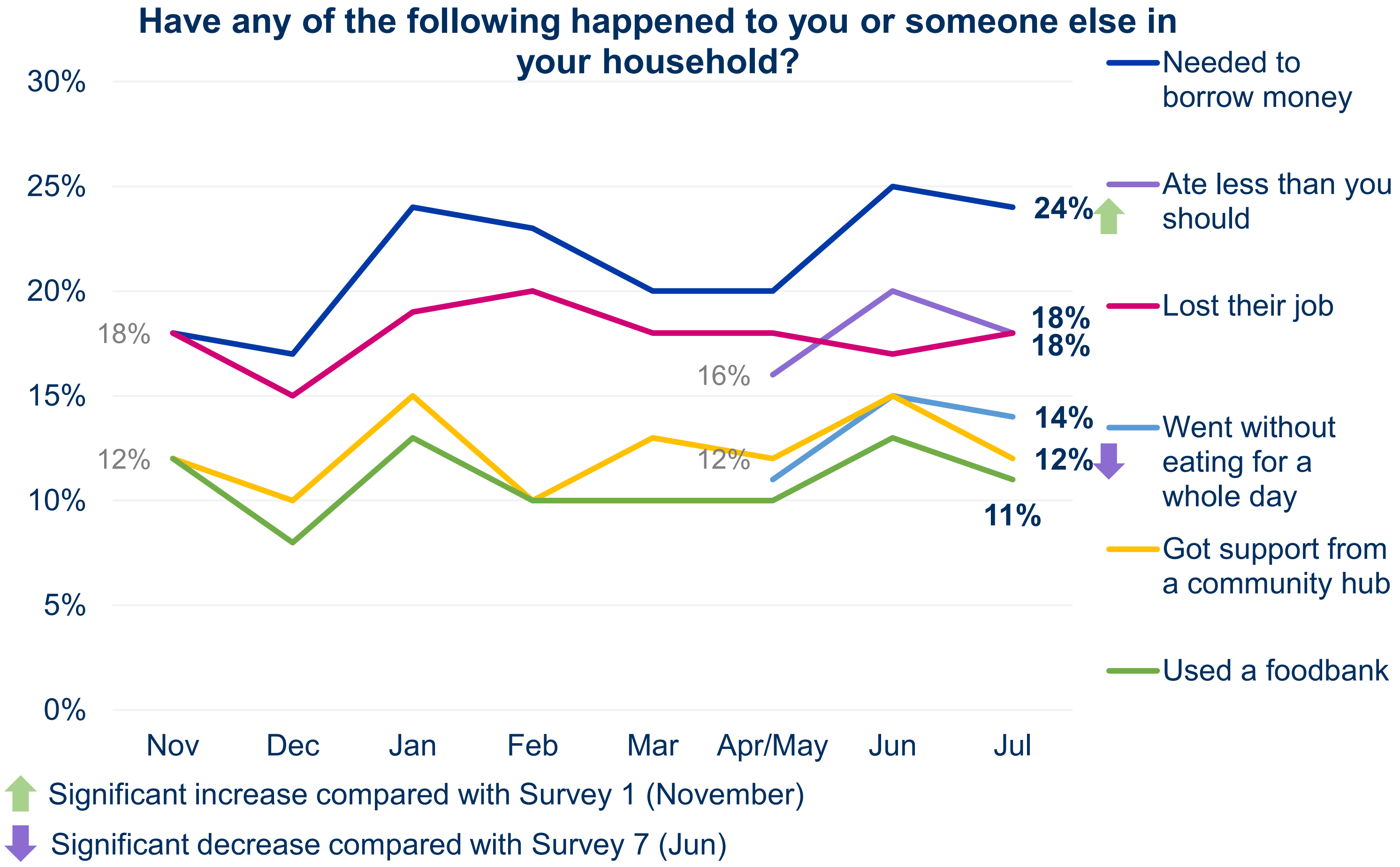
Reasons for not being likely to do these things



For further detail see “attitudes and behaviours – activity levels, page 53 and page 54.

D13. In the next two weeks, are you likely to… / D13e. For each of these, are you more or less likely to do so as a result of the lifting of restrictions from 19 July.
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents); 1007 (Where likely/not likely to)
D6.Why are you unsure or not likely to do these things all or most of the time?
Unweighted base: 30 (Those unlikely or unsure to do these things)

Respondents under 45 years are among those more likely to have lost their job or used a foodbank (compared with the average for the population as a whole). Ethnic minorities are twice as likely as White British respondents to have experienced these.



Lost their job/been made redundant

Greater Manchester Average: 18%

- Have served in the armed forces (64%)
- With children aged 0-4 (36%) or in primary school (28%)
- Muslim respondents (34%)
- Carers (34%)
- **Ethnic minorities (32%** cf. 14% of White British**); in particular White non-British (37%)** and Asian (31%)**
- With mental ill health (31%)
- **16-24yr olds (31%) and 25-44 yr olds (22%)**

Used a foodbank

Greater Manchester Average: 11%

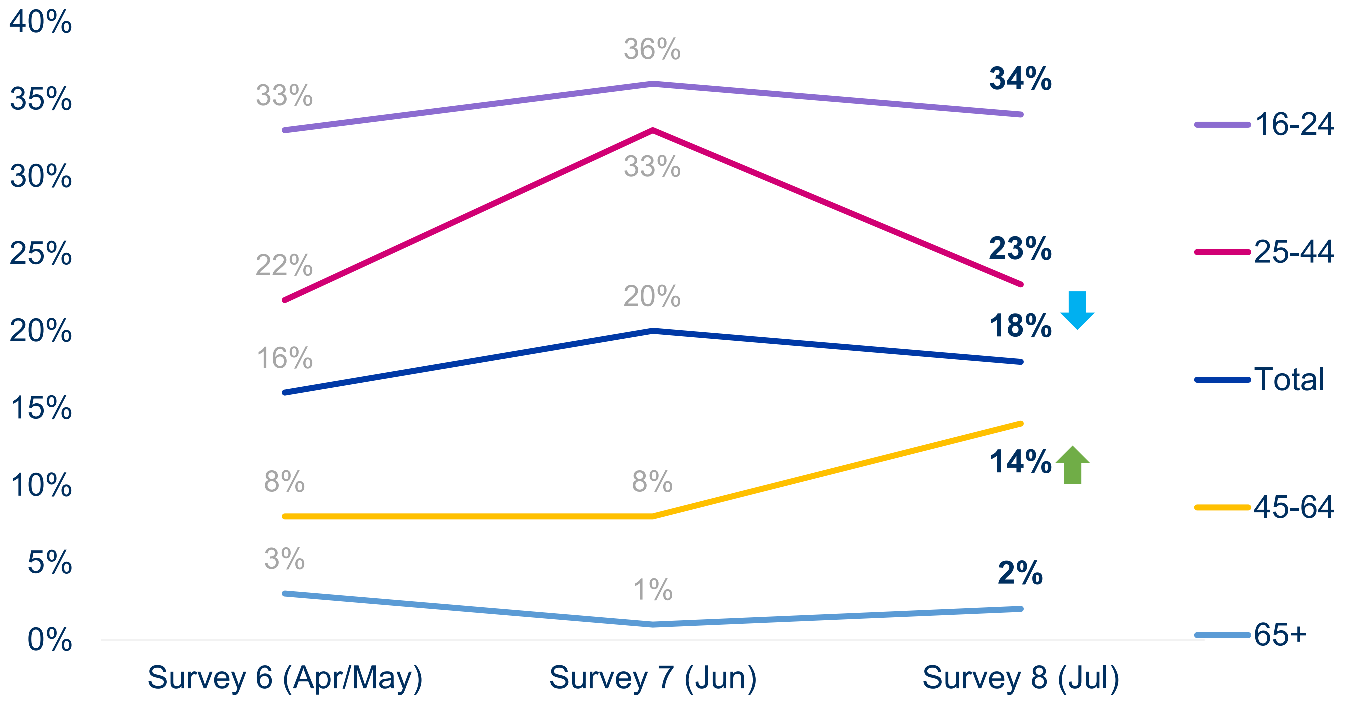
- Have served in the armed forces (55%)
- Furloughed (50%)**, lost their job due to COVID-19 (42%), working reduced hours (40%) or on reduced pay(30%)**
- Carers (29%)
- Muslim respondents (28%)
- With householder at high risk of COVID-19 (25%)
- **16-24yr olds (23%) and 25-44yr olds (16%)**
- **Ethnic minorities (20%** cf. 9% of White British**); in particular Asian (21%)**

For further detail see "coronavirus impacts – financial / employment" **page 42, page 43 and page 44.**

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; Survey 8: 1017

Nearly 1 in 5 (18%) households have eaten less than they should due to lack of money/resources. But in the most deprived communities, this rises to over a quarter (27%).

% Trend for anyone whose household has eaten less than they should because of a lack of money or other resources



Eaten less than they should because of a lack of money or other resources

Greater Manchester Average: 18%

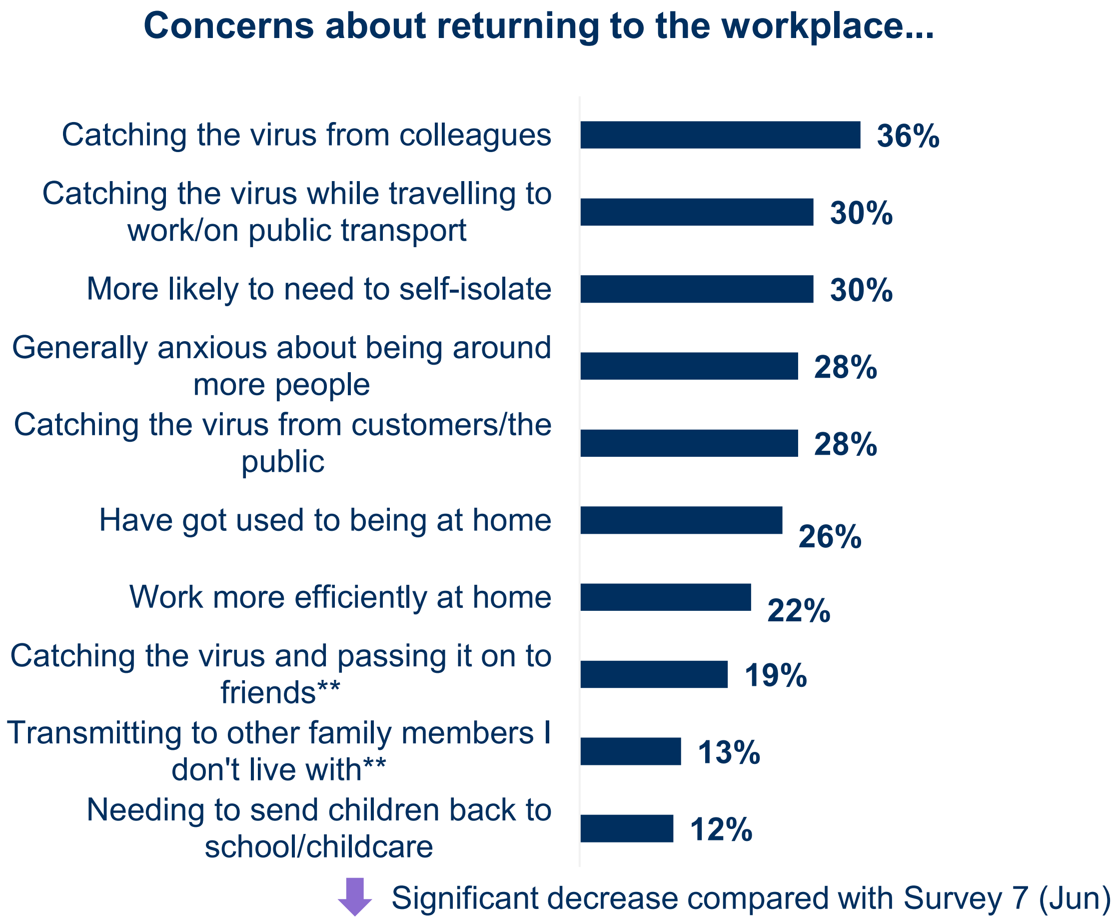
- Those households that use a foodbank (83%)
- Those who claimed financial support to self-isolate (60%)
- Those who currently or have previously served in the armed forces (58%)
- A household where someone lost their job due to COVID-19 (54%)
- Those who are working reduced hours due to COVID-19 (53%), who have been furloughed (52%)** or are on reduced payments due to COVID-19 (50%)**
- Those who have previously worked as a carer (52%)**
- Those who aren't likely to receive a booster dose if offered (46%)
- Those with a mental health disability (43%)
- Those who have partially complied with self-isolation (42%)**
- Those who think they've had coronavirus, but not confirmed (38%)
- Those who have a child aged 0-4 (37%), especially those in early years (40%)**
- Those aged 18-24 (34%)
- Those with low life satisfaction (35%)

⬇ Significant decrease compared with Survey 7 (Jun) ⬆ Significant increase compared with Survey 7 (Jun)

For further detail see "coronavirus impacts – financial" page 42 and page 43.

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 6: 1007; Survey 7: 1013; Survey 8: 1017 **base size under 50

Almost half (48%) of workers still working from home expect to return to the workplace for all or most of their hours within the next three months. Concerns about doing so focus around catching the virus from colleagues or while travelling to/from work.

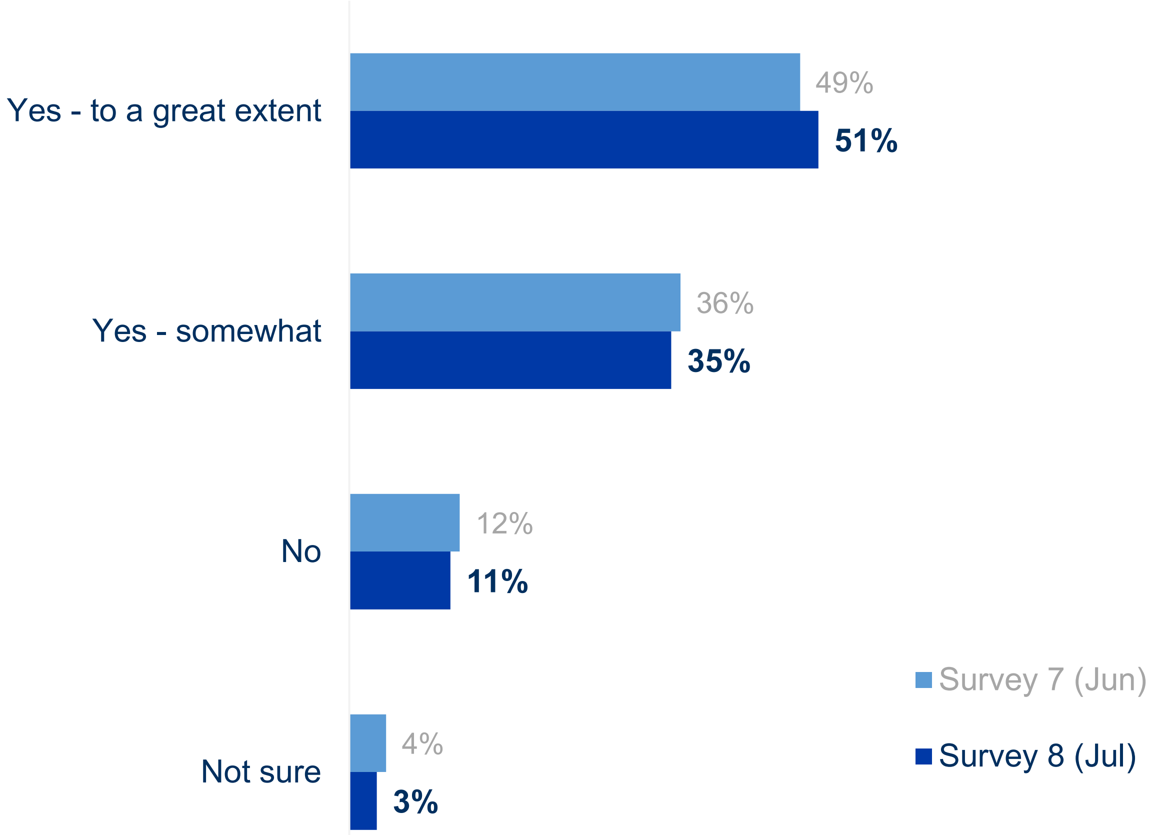


For further detail see "coronavirus impacts – employment" page 45, page 46, page 47 and page 48.

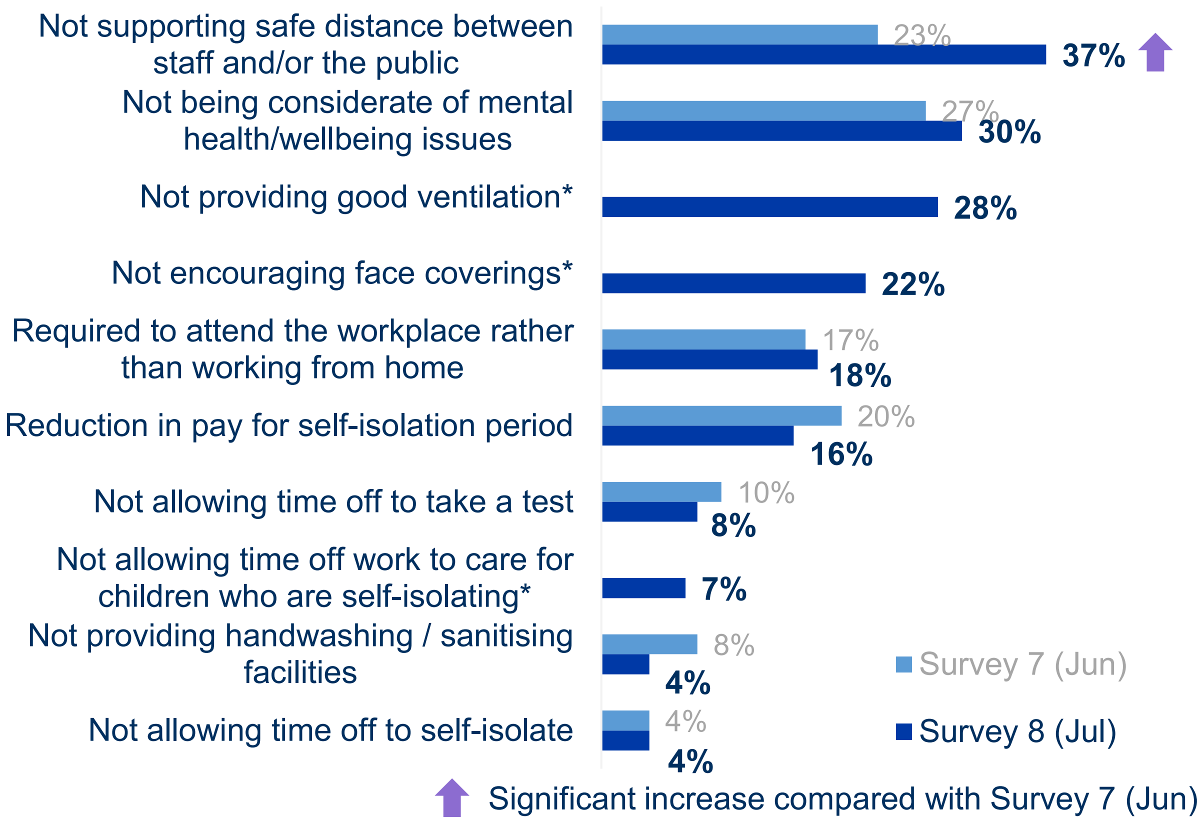
B38. You mentioned you are currently working from home at least some of the time because of the pandemic. When do you expect to return to your usual place of work for all / most of your working hours i.e. your employer's premises?B39. Do you have any concerns or anxieties about returning to your usual place of work, or going there more often than you do now? Unweighted base: 340 (where working from home due to the pandemic) * Statements adapted for Survey 8, tracking not possible. ** New statements for Survey 8

Almost half (49%) of workers already attending the workplace don’t feel their employer is offering a greatly safe environment. Of these, a significantly increased portion (37%, was 23%) say it is due to lack of safe distancing.

Is your employer offering a safe working environment?



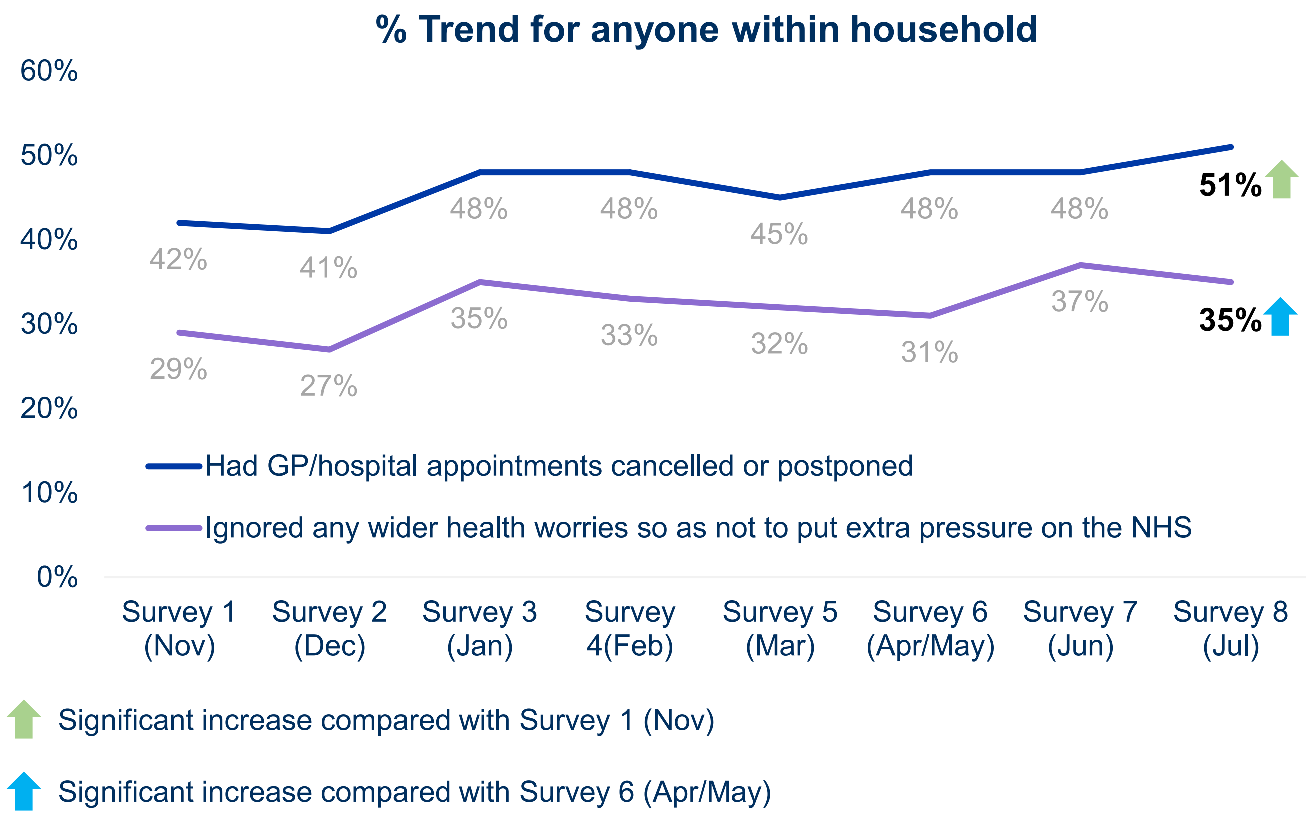
Employers are not offering a safe working environment by...



For further detail see “coronavirus impacts – employment” **page 45, page 46, page 47 and page 48.**

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?
Unweighted base: Between 326 - 491 in surveys 2-8 (Those who were employed and not working from home all the times)
B32. In what ways has your employer not been offering a safe working environment?
Unweighted base: Between 157 – 196 for surveys 2-8 (Those whose employer is not offering a safe working environment to a great extent) * New statements for Survey 8

Over half of respondents now say they have had medical appointments cancelled or postponed during the pandemic. The proportions doing so, or ignoring wider health worries to protect the NHS, are higher among those experiencing financial or employment impacts.



Had GP/ hospital appointments cancelled or postponed

Greater Manchester Average: 51%

- Households that use a foodbank (78%)
- Whose household has lost a job due to COVID-19 (77%)
- With 4+ adults in the household (76%)
- With someone else at high risk due to COVID-19 in their household (74%)
- Who are currently or have previously served in the armed forces (74%)
- With a mobility disability (73%)

Ignored any wider health worries so as not to put extra pressure on the NHS

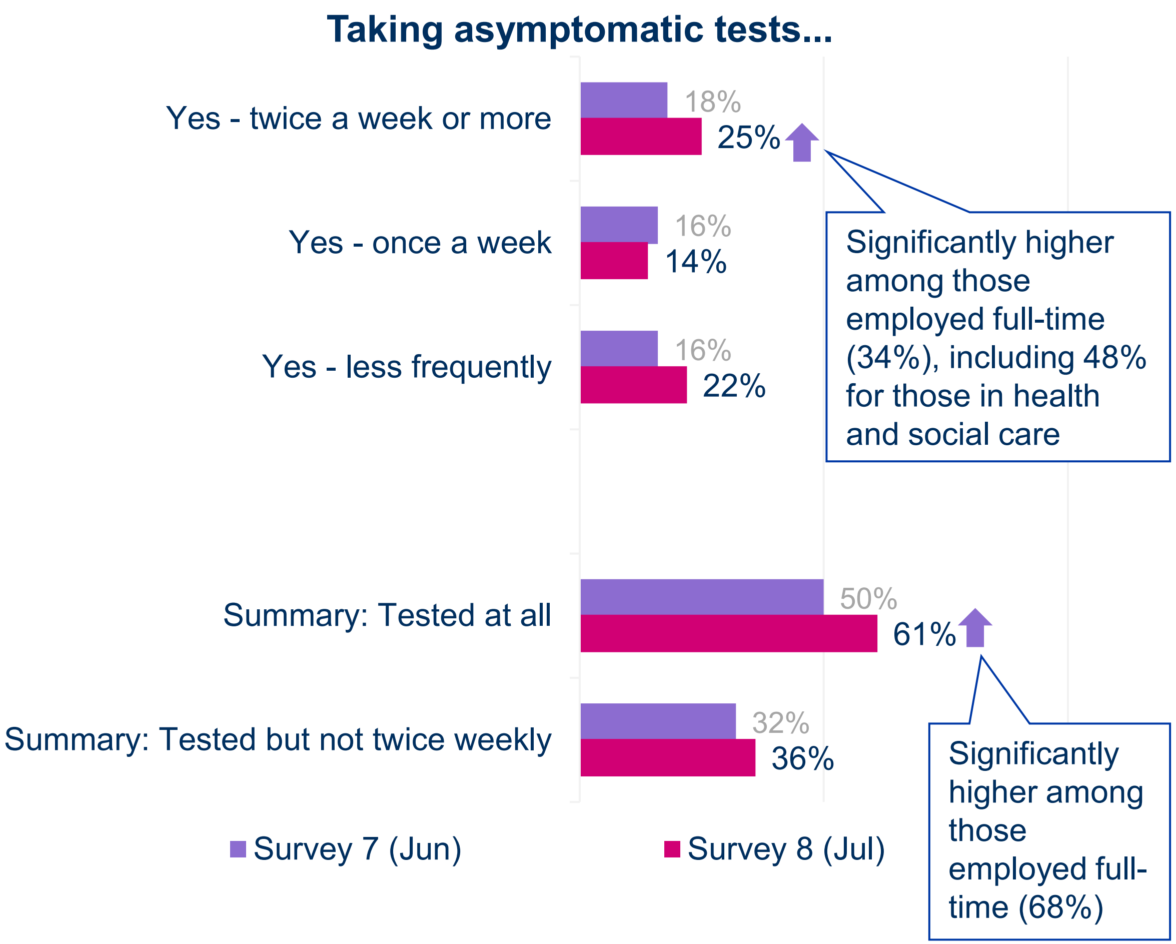
Greater Manchester Average: 35%

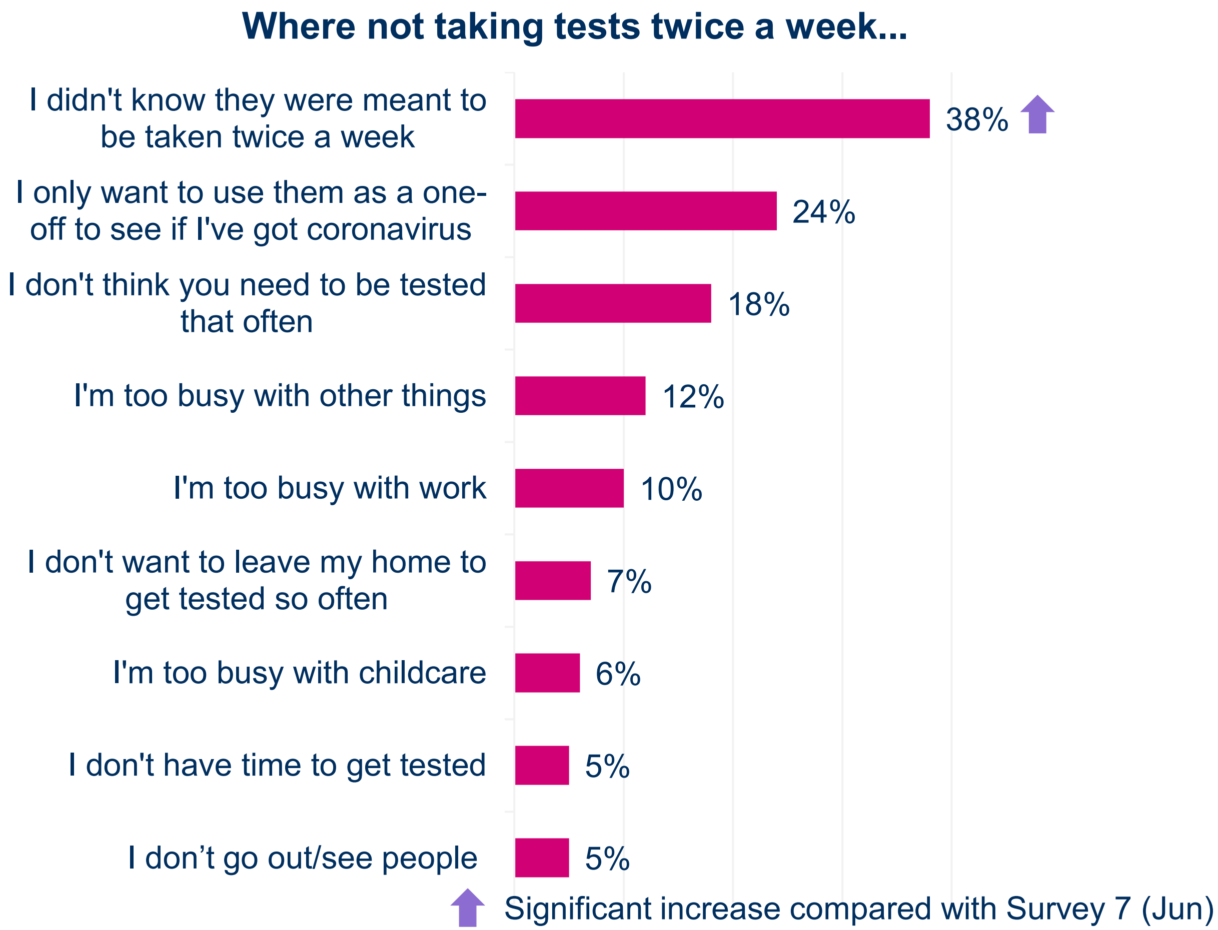
- Households that use a foodbank (81%)
- Who have claimed financial support to self-isolate (74%)
- Who currently or have previously served in the armed forces (64%)
- Whose household has lost a job due to COVID-19 (64%)
- Who think they have had COVID-19 but haven't had it confirmed (59%)
- Who are unlikely to receive a booster dose if offered (59%)
- With mental ill health (55%)

For further detail see "coronavirus impacts – indirect health" page 49 and page 50.

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; Survey 8: 1017

61% of respondents say they are taking rapid asymptomatic COVID-19 tests – the highest figure yet seen. But, despite significantly increasing since June, only a quarter (25%) of respondents are testing at the recommended twice a week, with common lack of awareness of the need to do so.

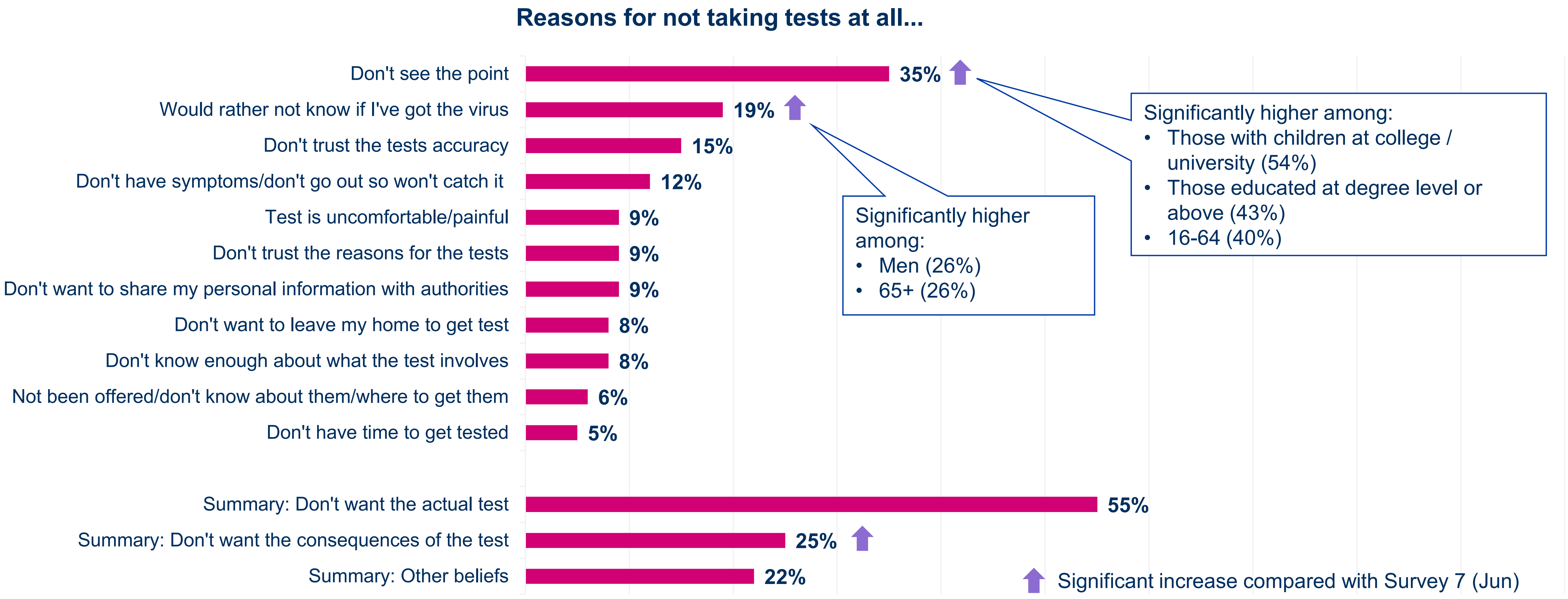




For further detail see "test, trace, isolate, vaccinate – rapid testing" page 62, page 63, page 64 and page 65.

D20a. Are you taking these tests?
D20c. It is recommended these tests are taken at least twice a week, has anything prevented you from doing so?
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents); 608 (Where taking tests); 356 (Where taking tests less than twice weekly)

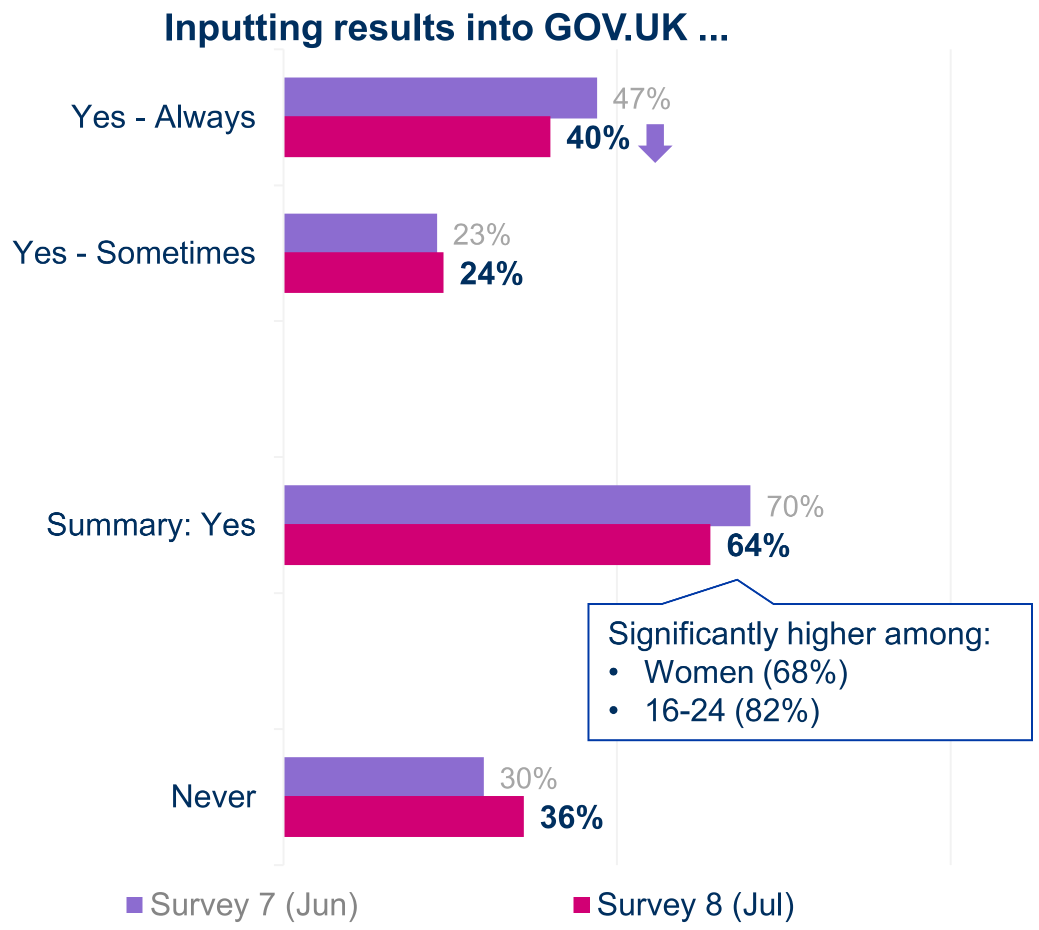
Of those not testing at all, there have been significant increases in the proportions saying they don't see the point of the tests (35%, cf. 24%), don't want the consequences of a positive test (25%, cf. 12%), and would rather not know if they have COVID-19 (19%, cf. 2%).

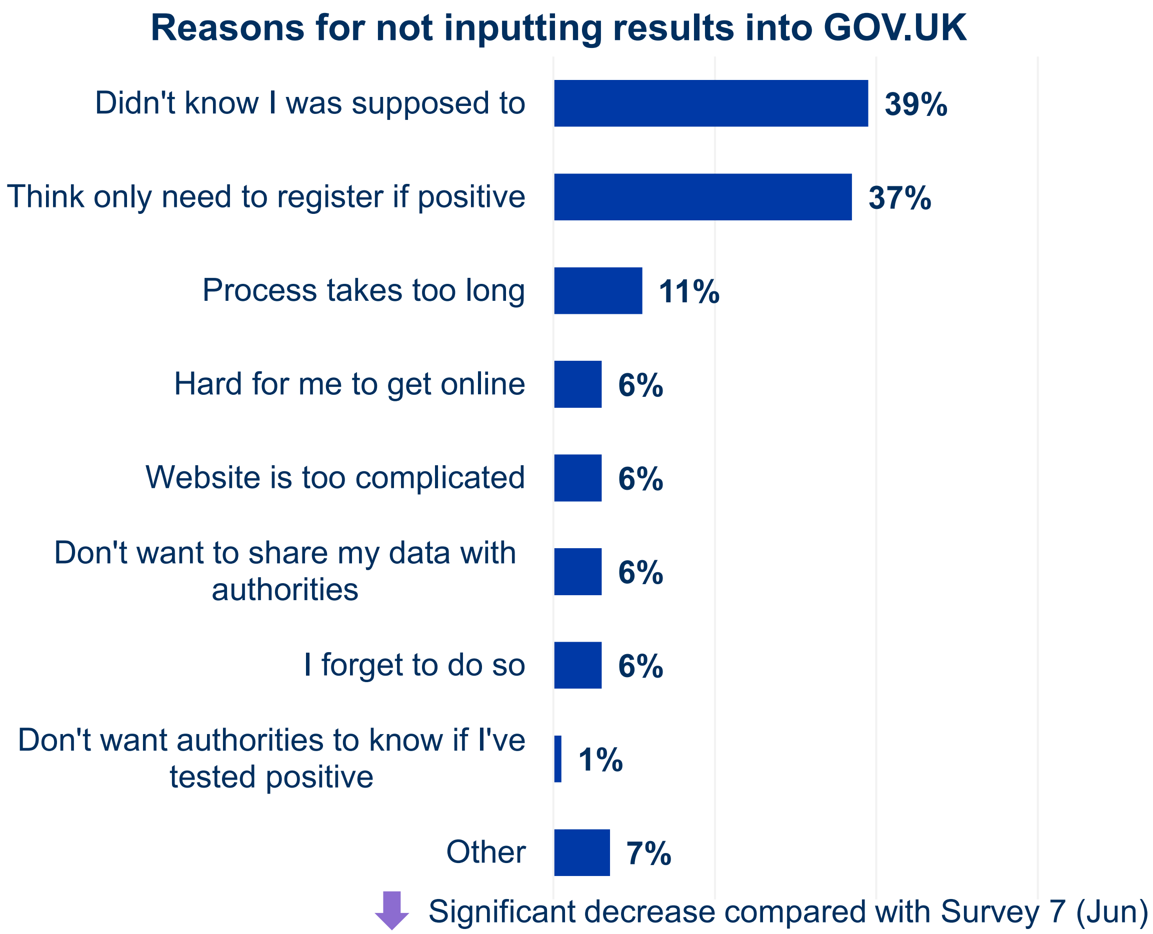


For further detail see "test, trace, isolate, vaccinate – rapid testing" page 62, page 63, page 64 and page 65.

D21a. Why have you not taken the tests?
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents); 409 (Where not taking tests)

The proportion of respondents testing at home who register their results on the GOV.UK website continues to fall – 40% always do (compared to 47% in June), while 36% never do. This is mainly because of lack of awareness.

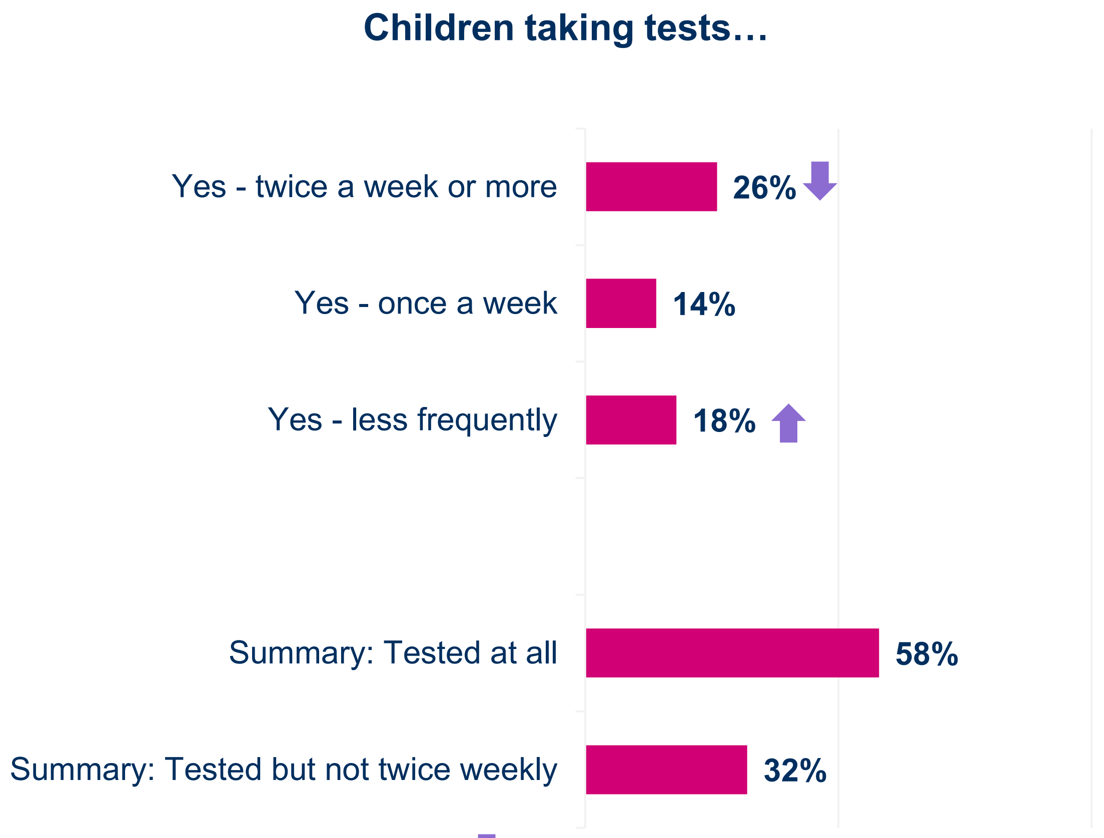


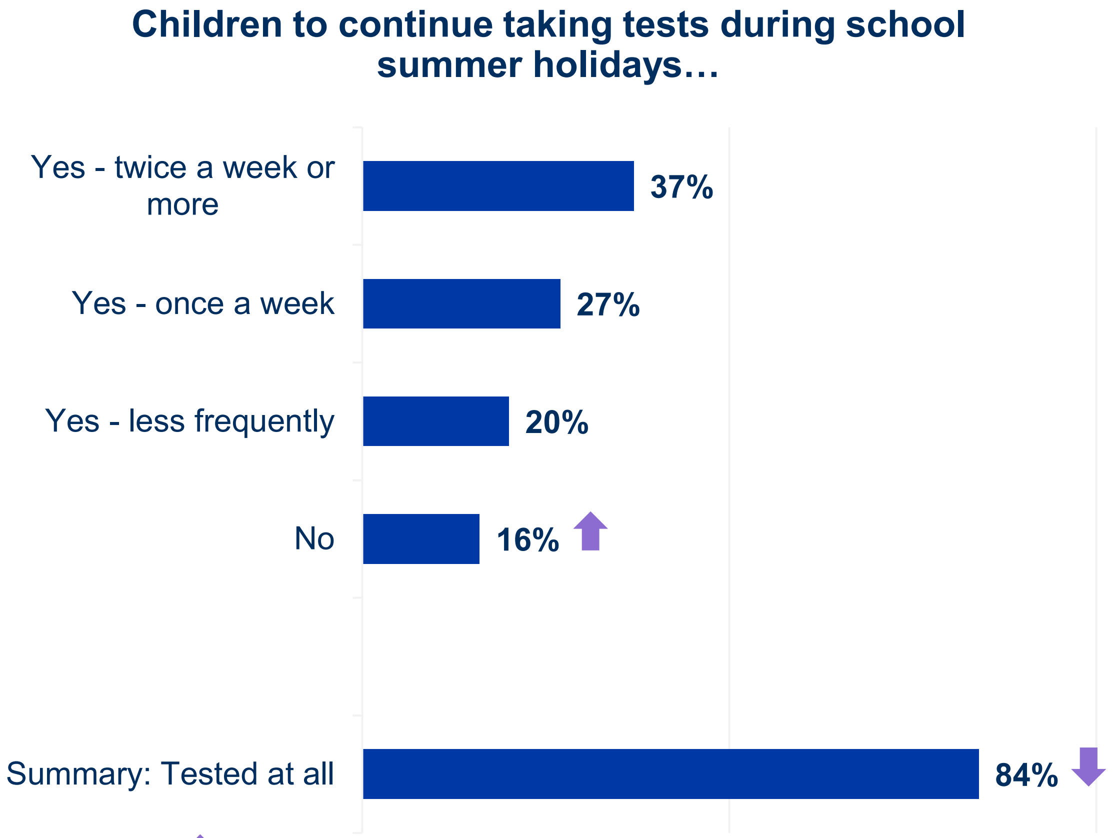


For further detail see "test, trace, isolate, vaccinate – rapid testing" page 62, page 63, page 64 and page 65.

D20d. After taking these tests, do you input your results into gov.uk? D20f. Why do you not always input your/your children's results into gov.uk?
Unweighted base: 478 (Where taking tests at home) 292 (Where do not always reports results)

With school terms ending, there have been significant declines in parents saying that their children are testing twice a week (26%, cf. 35% in June) and that their children will continue to take the tests at all during the school summer holidays (84%, cf. 91%).



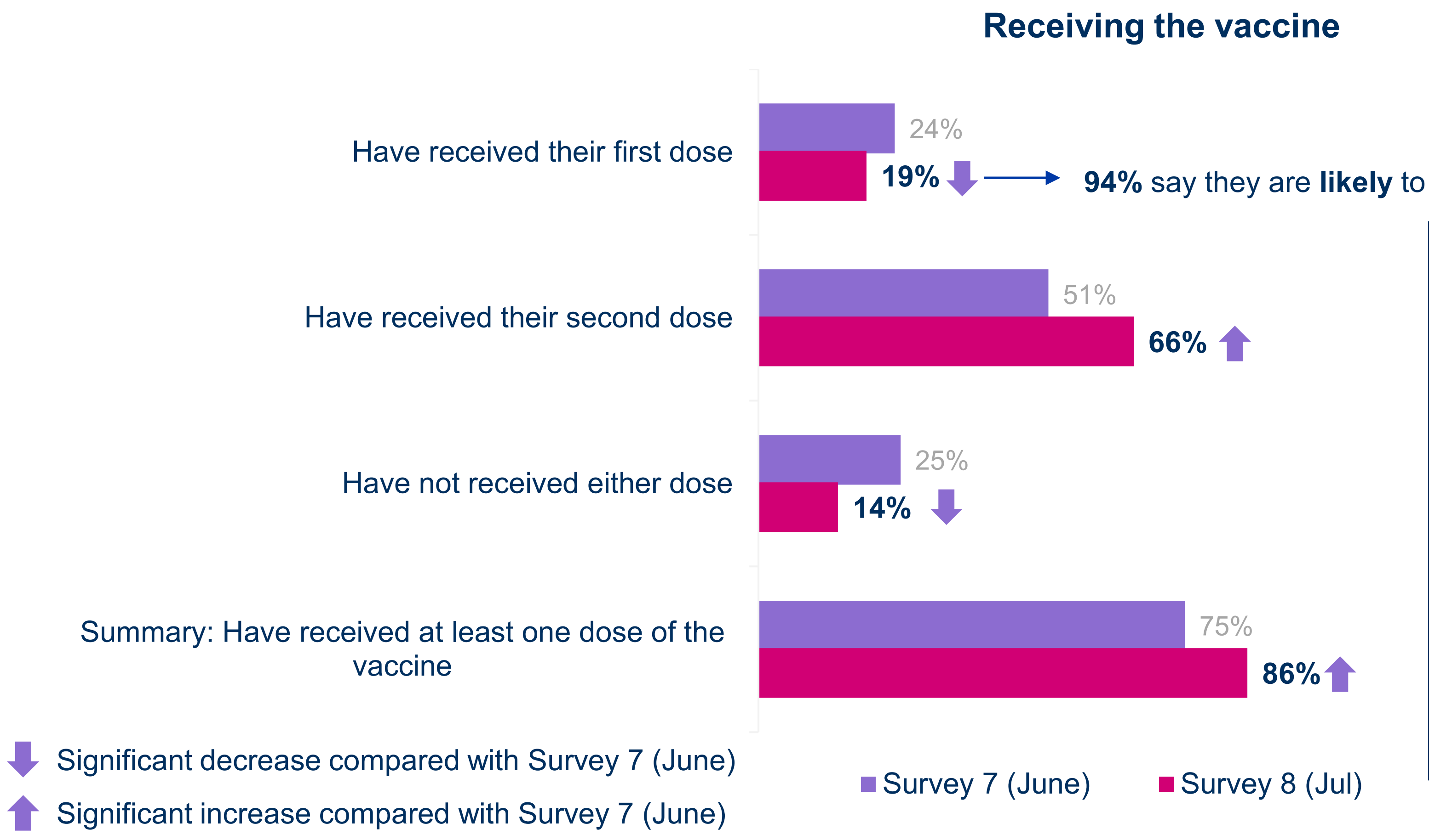


Significant decrease compared with Survey 7 (June)   Significant increase compared with Survey 7 (June)

For further detail see "test, trace, isolate, vaccinate – rapid testing" page 62, page 63, page 64 and page 65.

D20aa. Are your children taking these tests?
D20bb. Do you plan for your children to continue testing throughout the school summer holidays?
Unweighted base: 462 (Where have children in place of education or childcare) 261 (Where children are currently taking tests)

2 in 3 respondents (66%) have received both doses of the COVID-19 vaccine. Over 9 in 10 of those with one dose (94%) say they are likely to receive their second, while around 4 in 5 of those vaccinated at all (83%) say they are likely to receive a booster dose if offered.



83% of those already vaccinated at least once say they are **likely** to **receive** a **booster dose** if offered.

Some groups significantly more likely to receive a booster dose if offered are:

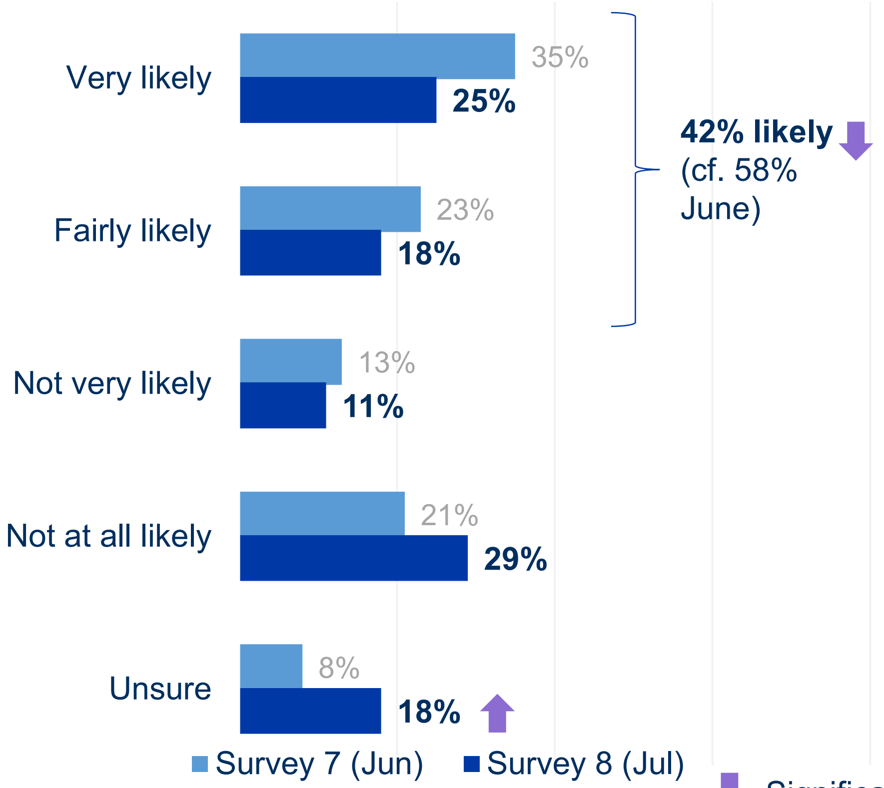
- Men compared to women (85% cf. 80%)
- White British respondents compared to those from an ethnic minority group (85% cf. 73%)
- Those working in in the following employment sectors: primary industry/utilities/construction (97%)

For further detail see "test, trace, isolate, vaccinate – vaccine uptake" page 72 and page 73.

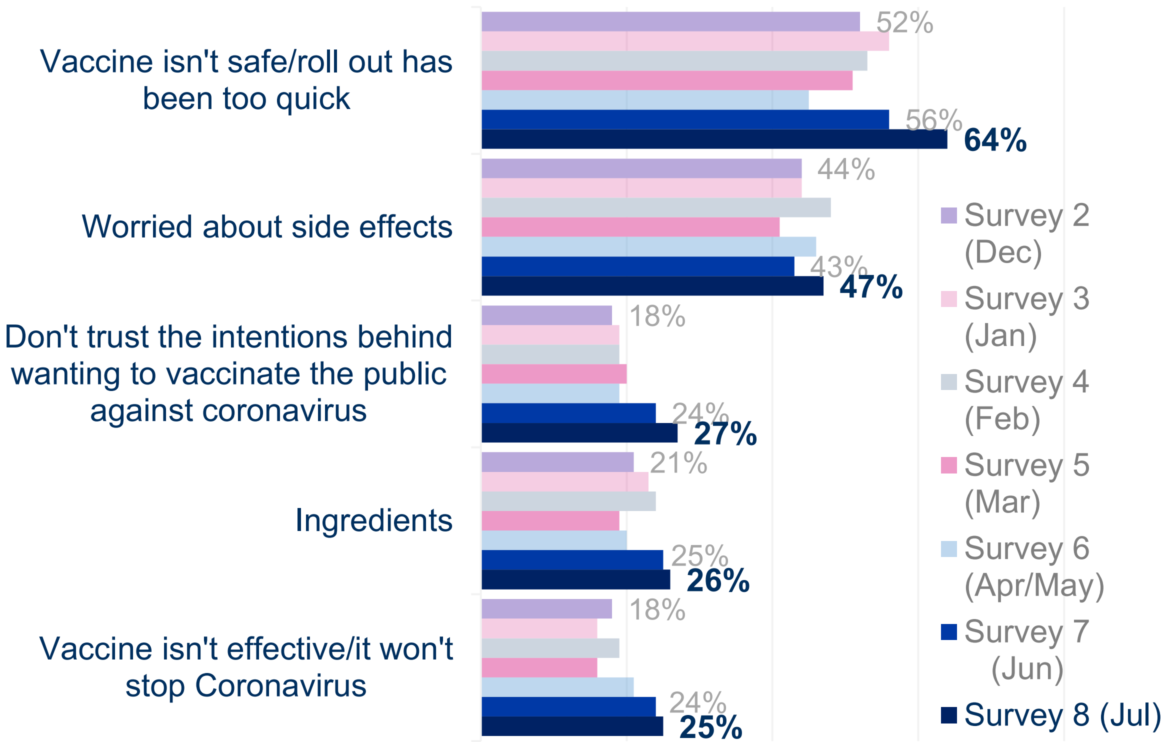
D17. Have you received your coronavirus vaccine? /D17a. How likely are you to receive your second dose? / D19_w8.
Are you likely to receive a booster dose if offered? Unweighted base: 1017 (All) respondents; 159 (Where had 1st dose)
At time of fieldwork, vaccines were available to over 25s: care home residents and staff; frontline health and social care; clinically extremely vulnerable.

Among the 1 in 7 (14%) unvaccinated, fewer than half (42%) say they are likely to receive the vaccine. Worries about side effects and safety/speed of roll out remain the most common reasons for not doing so.

Likelihood to receive vaccine among unvaccinated



Reasons for not getting vaccinated...

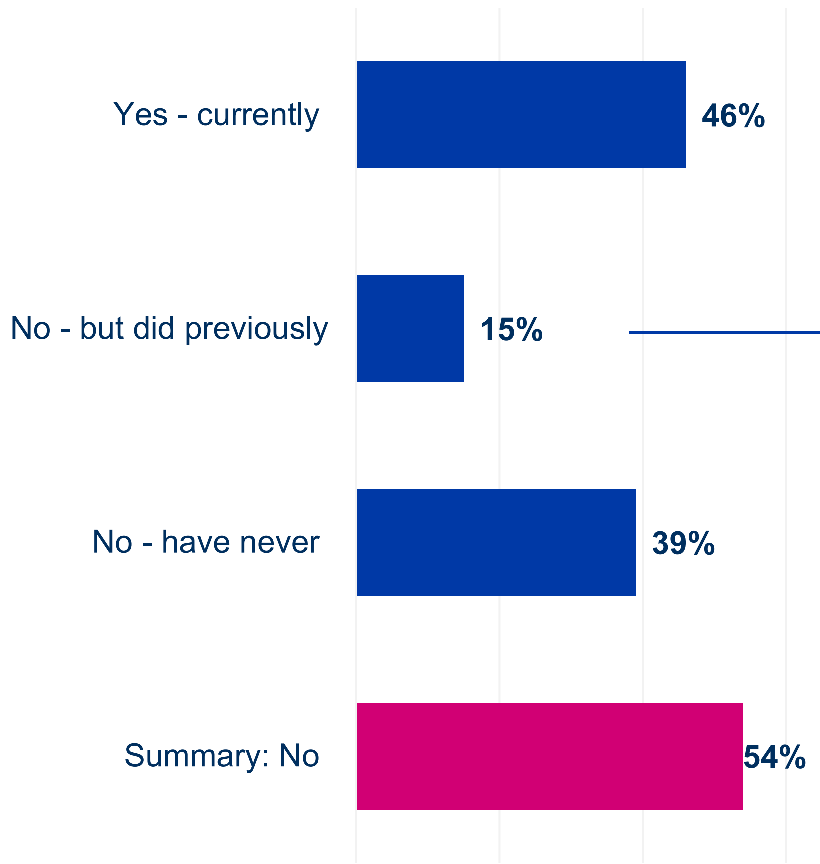


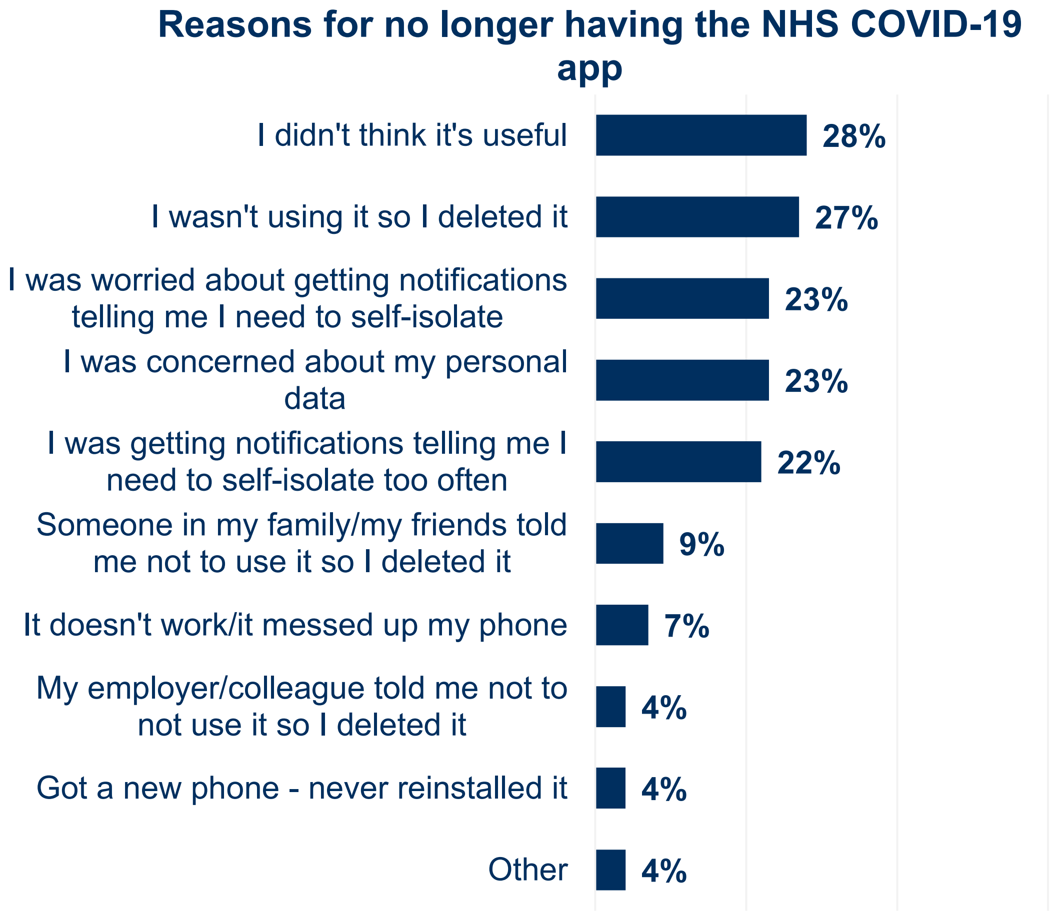
Significant decrease compared with Survey 7 (June) Significant increase compared with Survey 7 (June)

For further detail see "test, trace, isolate, vaccinate – vaccine uptake" page 72 and page 73.

D5/6. How likely are you to receive your coronavirus vaccine? / Unweighted base: 126 where not already received a vaccine
D9. Why are you unlikely to get vaccinated against coronavirus? / Unweighted base: 100 (Those who are not very likely to/uncertain about getting the vaccine when offered)

Fewer than half (46%) of respondents say they have the NHS COVID-19 app – with around 1 in 7 (15%) respondents saying they did so previously but don't any more.





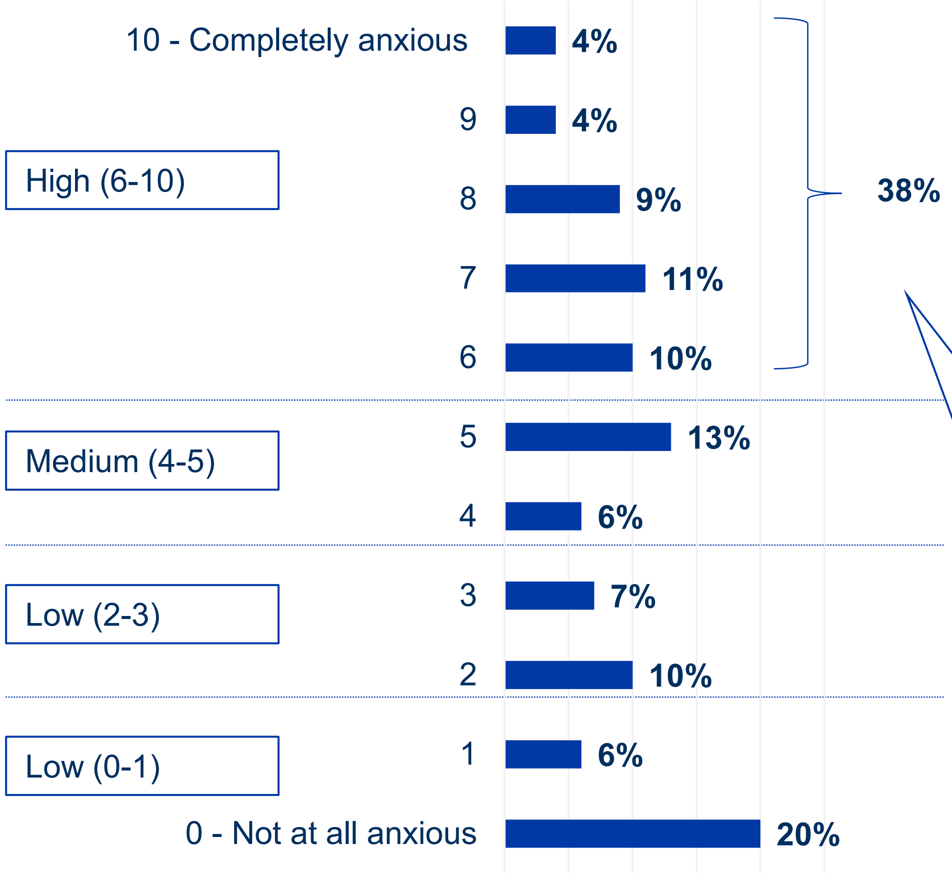
For further detail see "test, trace, isolate, vaccinate – NHS COVID App" page 70 and page 71.

D5a. Do you have the NHS COVID-19 app?
D5b. What do you use the NHS COVID-19 app for?
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents); 473 (Where have the app)

Feelings and concerns

Respondents' average anxiety levels have remained consistent with June, as has the proportion who say they have high levels of anxiety. Respondents in financially vulnerable positions – on furlough, claiming financial support, using foodbanks – are more likely to be anxious.

How anxious did you feel yesterday?



	Survey 1 (Nov)	Survey 2 (Dec)	Survey 3 (Jan)	Survey 4 (Feb)	Survey 5 (Mar)	Survey 6 (Apr/ May)	Survey 7 (Jun)	Survey 8 (Jul)
% 'high' levels of anxiety (6-10)	39%	39%	41%	42%	37%	33%	38%	**38%**
Mean score	5.63	5.50	5.46	5.5	5.8	6.08	5.77	**5.76**

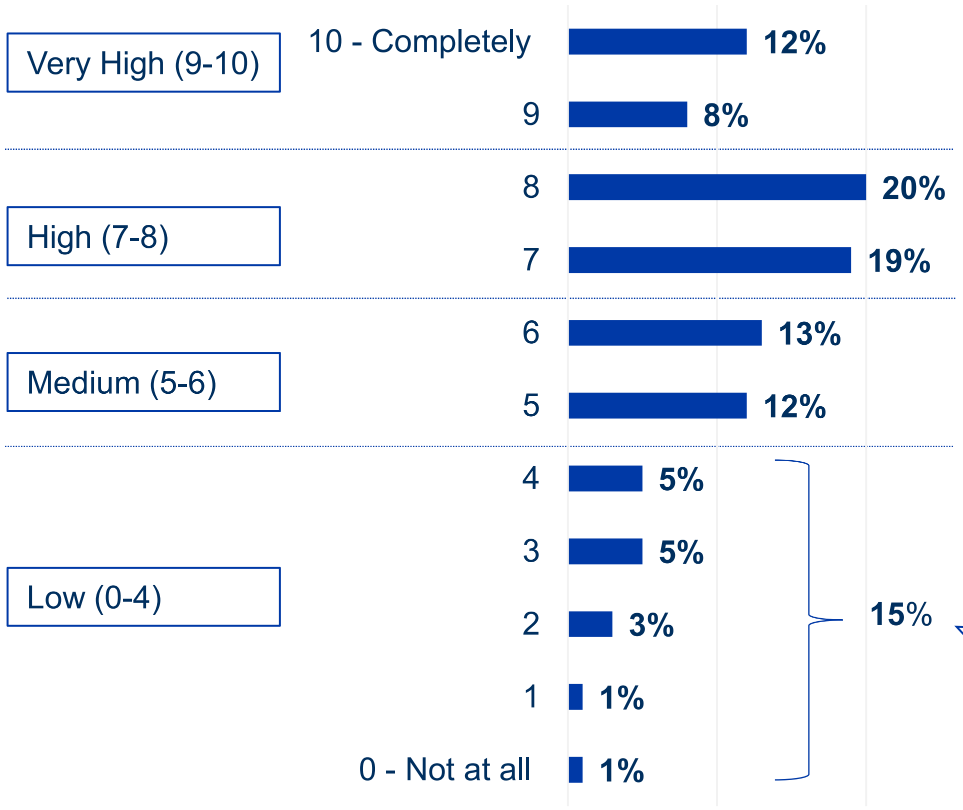
% with 'high' anxiety higher among:

- Furloughed (69%)**
- Those with a disability, in particular those with mental ill health (67%)
- Those who are not heterosexual (62%), in particular Bisexual respondents (58%)
- Those who have claimed financial support to self-isolate (61%)
- Those households that use a foodbank (61%)
- Those who are not in work due to a disability or their health (60%)
- Those with young children (0-4 yrs) (59%), in particular those not in early years (73%)**
- Carers (56%)
- Those with low life satisfaction (56%)

A1. Where 0 is "not at all" and 10 is "completely"…
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents) **Base below 50

Likewise, the proportion of respondents with low levels of life satisfaction (15%) remains similar to June. Those respondents who are reluctant to get the vaccine are particularly likely to say they have low levels of life satisfaction.

How satisfied are you with your life nowadays?



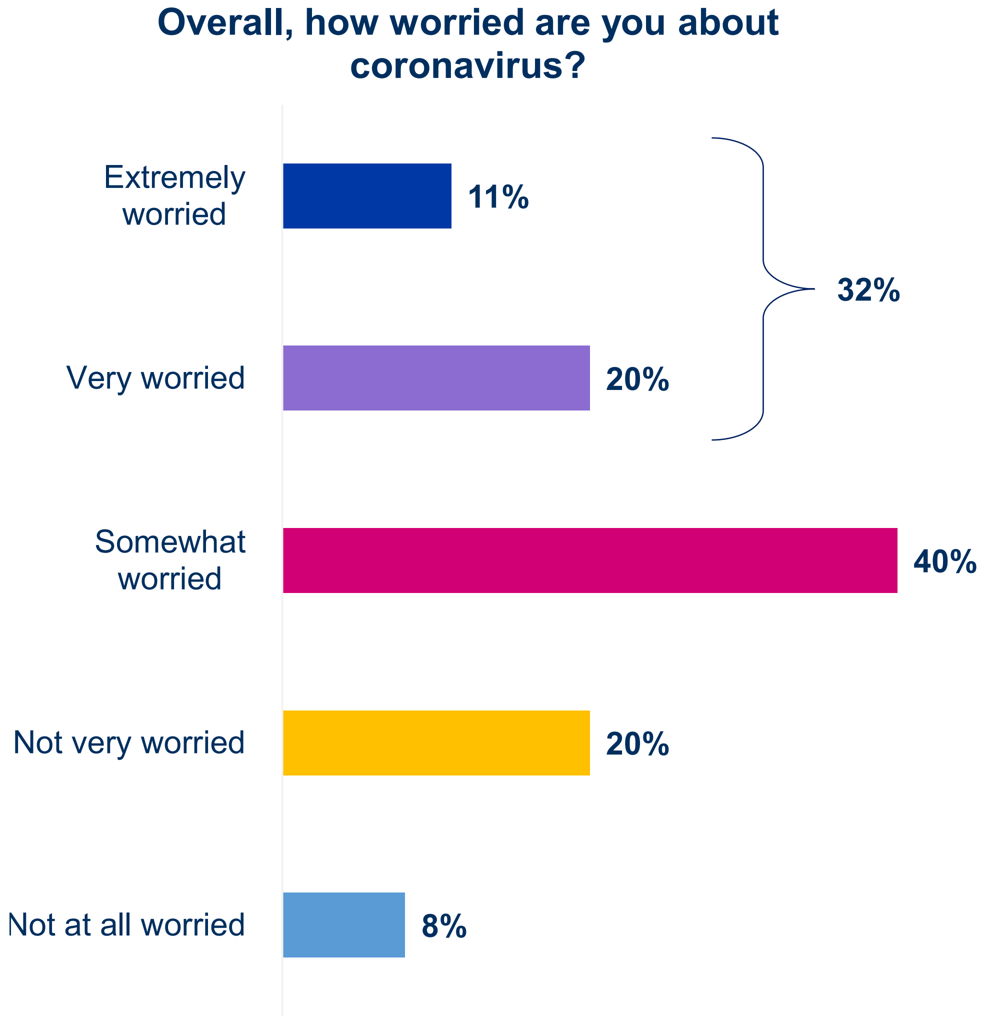
	Survey 1 (Nov)	Survey 2 (Dec)	Survey 3 (Jan)	Survey 4 (Feb)	Survey 5 (Mar)	Survey 6 (Apr/ May)	Survey 7 (Jun)	Survey 8 (Jul)
% 'low' levels of satisfaction (0-4)	16%	19%	22%	24%	19%	15%	14%	**15%**
Mean score	6.56	6.21	6.11	5.97	6.31	6.7	6.73	**6.68**

% 'low' life satisfaction is significantly higher among:

- Those who are out of work (37%)**, or not in work due to ill health or disability (33%)
- Those who have not received the vaccine (29%), in particular those unlikely to do so (33%)
- Those with a disability (29%), in particular those with mental ill health (38%) or mobility disabilities (25%)
- Those working in wholesale, retail, distribution, or personal services (27%)
- Muslim respondents (25%)
- Working part-time (25%)
- Those who are extremely or very worried about COVID-19 (22%)
- Those with high levels of anxiety (22%)

A1. Where 0 is "not at all" and 10 is "completely"…
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents) **Base below 50

For the second month in a row, there has been a slight increase in the proportion of respondents extremely or very worried about COVID-19 (32%, up from 30% in June and 28% in April/May). This rate, however, remains significantly below the peak of December 2020 (46%).

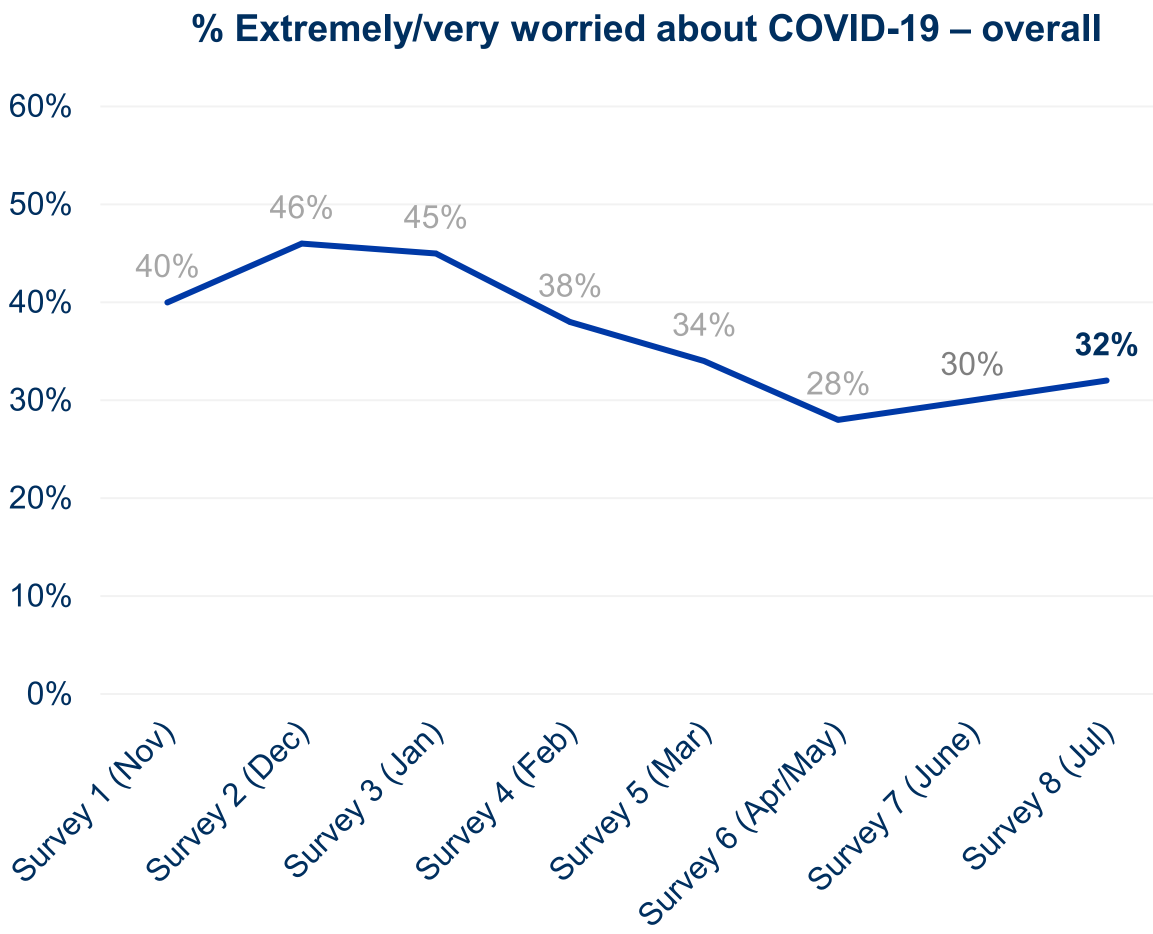


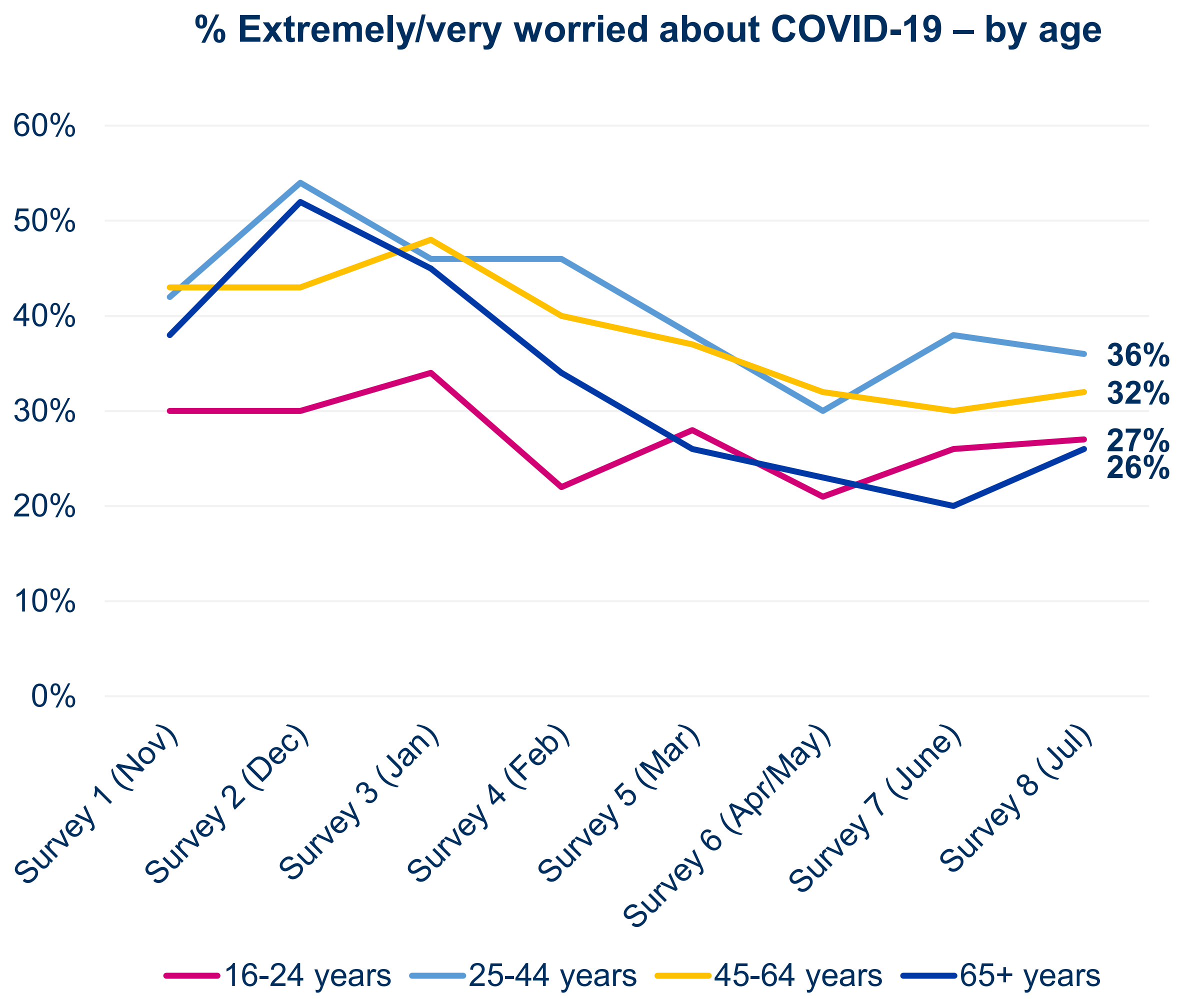
Respondents more likely to be extremely/very worried about COVID-19 (cf. 32% GM average):

- Those worried about the removal of COVID-19 restrictions (65%)
- Furloughed (57%)**
- Those who have claimed financial support to self-isolate (56%)
- Those who have served, or currently serve in the armed forces (51%)
- Those whose primary role is looking after their household (49%)
- Muslim respondents (47%)
- Carers (47%)
- Ethnic minorities (45%), in particular Asian respondents (48%)
- Those with a disability (45%), in particular with mobility disabilities (53%), or with mental ill health (45%)
- Those who have a high risk individual in their household (45%), in particular when it is themselves (50%)
- Not in work due to health issue or disability (45%)
- Those who have someone in their household who has lost their job due to COVID-19 (45%)
- Those with low life satisfaction (45%)

B1. Overall, how worried are you about coronavirus?
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents) **Base below 50

There has been a slight increase in those extremely/very worried about COVID-19 since June. This has been driven by increases in worries among respondents aged 45+.

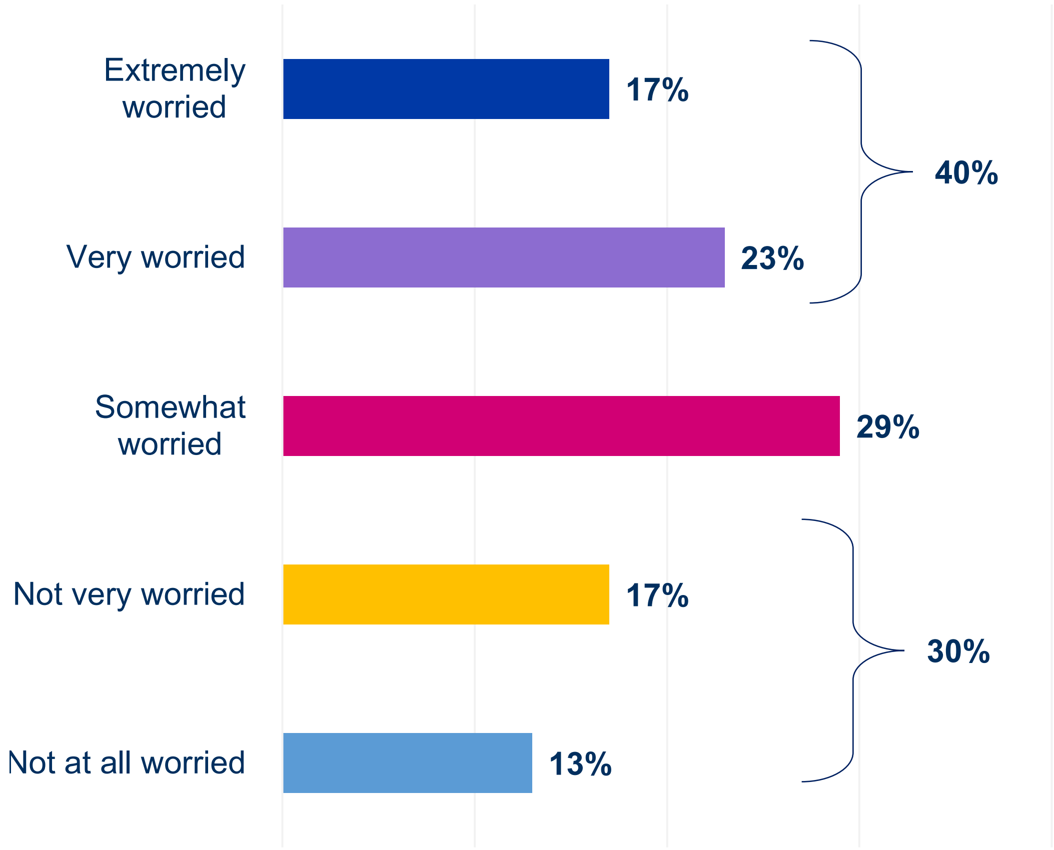




B1. Overall, how worried are you about coronavirus?
Unweighted base: All respondents: Survey 1: 1015; Survey 2: 1007; Survey 3: 1010; Survey 4: 1003; Survey 5: 1008; Survey 6: 1007; Survey 7: 1013; Survey 8: 1017

Two fifths (40%) of respondents are extremely or very worried about the removal of COVID-19 restrictions. Carers, those in the armed forces, and those with young children are particularly worried about this.

How worried are you about the removal of restrictions to stop coronavirus, as introduced from 19 July?



Respondents more likely to be extremely/very worried about removal of restrictions (cf. 40% GM average):

- Those who are extremely or very worried about COVID-19 (83%)
- Those who were previously a carer (66%)**, or currently a carer (57%)
- Those who currently or previously served in the armed forces (63%)
- Those who have claimed financial support to self-isolate (60%)
- Those whose primary role is to look after their household (58%)
- Furloughed respondents (58%)**, or those on reduced hours (55%)
- Those with young children (0-4 yrs) but not in early years (57%)**
- Those with high levels of anxiety (57%)
- Asian respondents (56%)
- Muslim respondents (56%)
- Those who are not in work due to a health issue or disability (56%)
- Those with a disability (54%), in particular a mobility disability (60%)

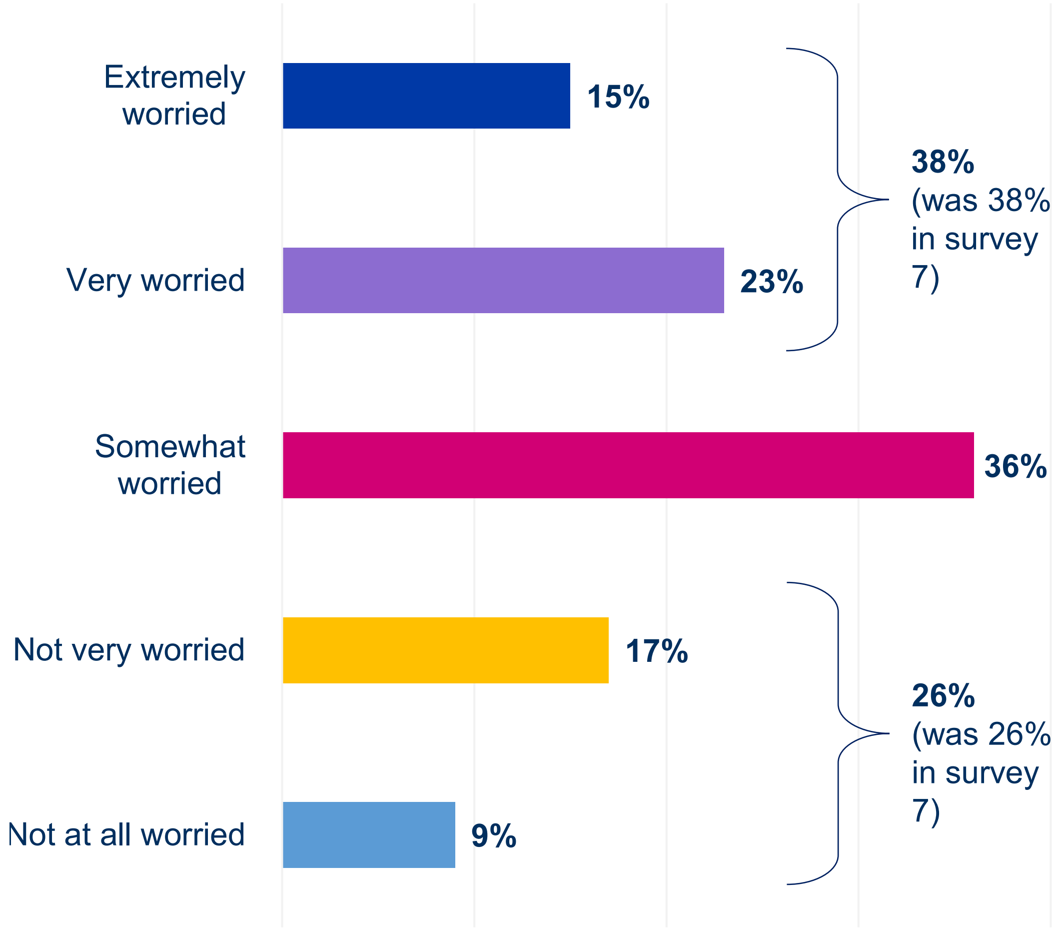
Respondents less likely to be extremely/very worried about removal of restrictions (cf. 40% GM average):

- Those who remain unvaccinated (26%)

B1b. And how worried are you about the removal of restrictions to stop coronavirus, as introduced from 19 July?
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents) **Base below 50

Respondents are slightly more worried about COVID-19 variants than they are about the virus generally (38% cf. 32%). This is particularly true of respondents who are worried about the removal of COVID-19 restrictions.

Overall, how worried are you about different variants of coronavirus?

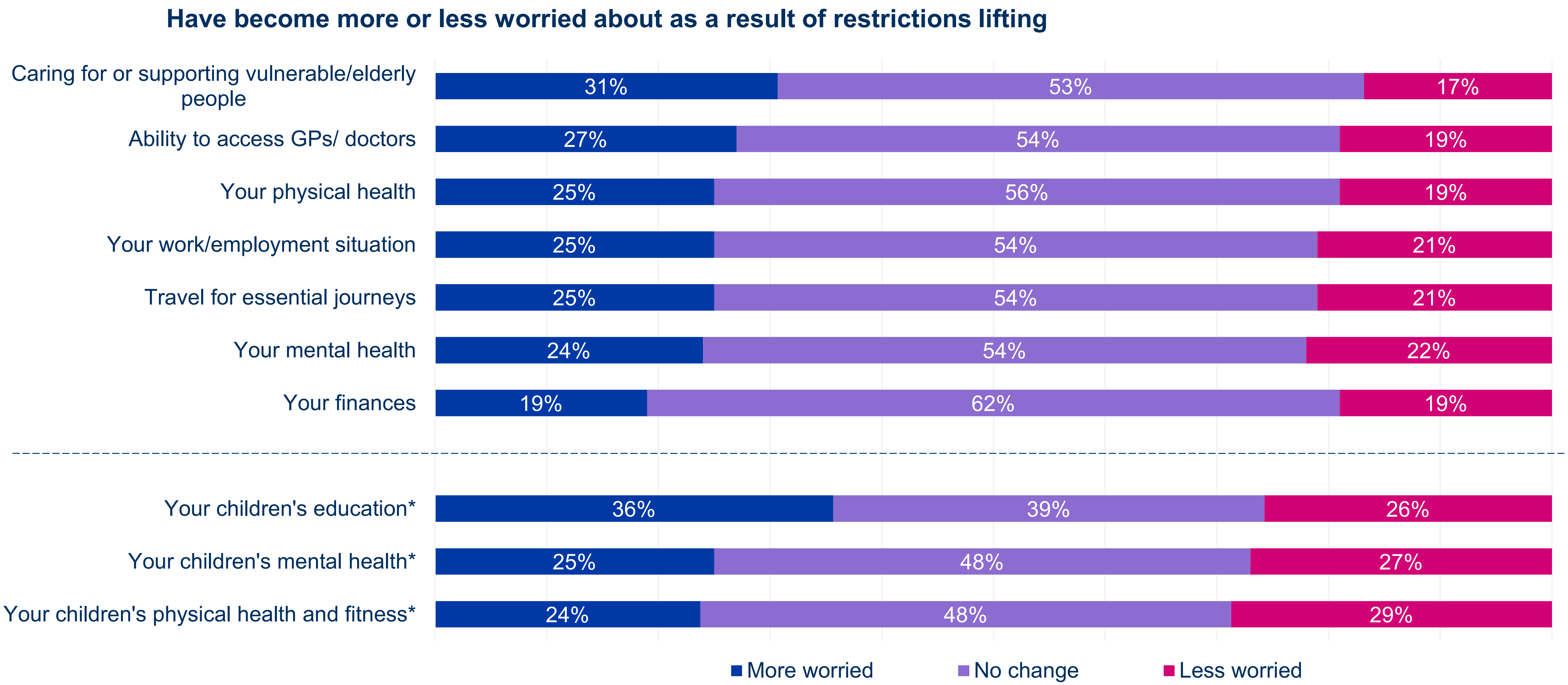


B1a. And how worried are you about different variants of coronavirus?
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents) **Base below 50

Respondents more likely to be extremely/very worried about variants (cf. 38% GM average):

- Those who are worried about the removal of COVID-19 restrictions (73%)
- Those whose primary role is looking after their household (64%)
- Furloughed (63%)**
- Muslim respondents (57%)
- Those with high levels of anxiety (56%)
- Those who have claimed financial support to self isolate (55%)
- Those with low life satisfaction (55%)
- Those living in Manchester (53%)
- Those households that use a foodbank (52%)
- Carers (51%)
- Those who have a high risk individual in their household (51%), in particular when it is themselves (54%)
- Ethnic minorities (50%), in particular Asian respondents (58%)
- Those with a disability (49%), in particular with a mobility disability (58%)

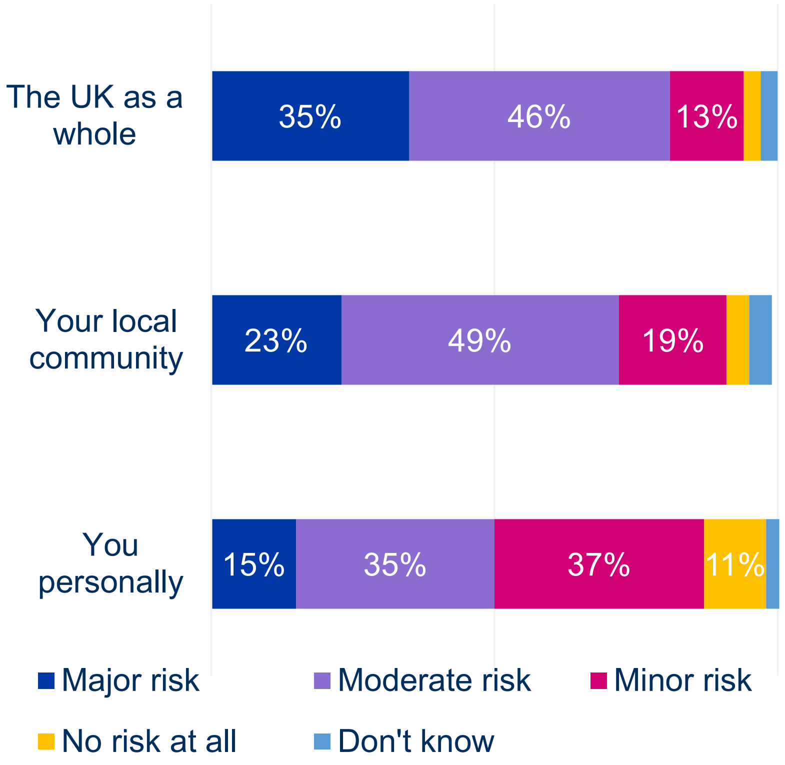
Respondents have become more worried about caring and supporting the vulnerable since restrictions were lifted on July 19. Among parents, there is increased worry about their children's education as a result of the relaxation of rules.



B4a. Are you any more or less worried about any of the following as a result of the lifting of restrictions on 19 July?
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents); * Between 332 – 415 parents answering where applicable

While the proportion of the public who see COVID-19 as a risk has increased since June, it is still much less likely to be seen as a risk than it was when the surveys began in November 2020.

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 (Jun)	Survey 8 (Jul)
55%	58%	62%	54%	46%	36%	31%	**35%** ⇩
37%	32%	34%	32%	27%	19%	21%	**23%** ⇩
25%	21%	21%	23%	15%	15%	14%	**15%** ⇩

⇩ Significant decrease compared with Survey 1 (Nov)

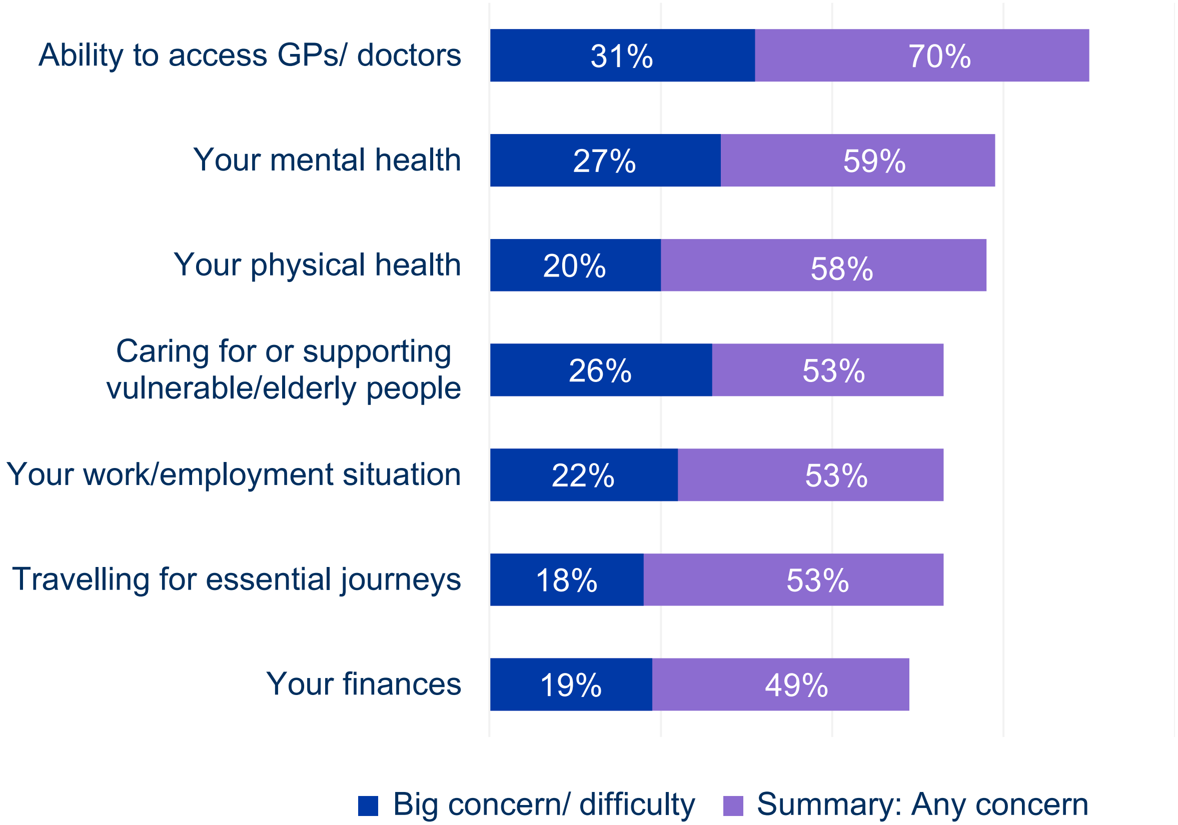
More likely to say it's a 'major risk' to them personally (cf. 15% GM average)

- Those whose primary responsibility is looking after their household (37%)
- Those who are personally at high risk of COVID-19 (35%)
- Those who are worried about the removal of COVID-19 restrictions (31%)
- Those who have claimed financial support in order self-isolate (29%)
- Those with a disability (28%), in particular a mobility disability (39%)

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; Survey 8: 1017

Mental health, work/employment and essential travel all remain significantly more frequent specific concerns than when the surveys began in November; accessing GPs and doctors remains the most common concern stated.

Have become a concern/ difficulty 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 (Jun)	Survey 8 (Jul)
N/A	66%	58%	60%	57%	62%	68%	70%
54%	64%	59%	62%	59%	60%	59%	59% ↑
57%	60%	58%	60%	53%	56%	54%	58%
N/A	50%	48%	50%	45%	47%	52%	53%
N/A	53%	58%	57%	51%	50%	50%	53% ↑
47%	51%	47%	44%	44%	45%	50%	53% ↑
42%	52%	54%	52%	45%	49%	51%	49%

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; Survey 8: 1017

↑ Significant increase compared with Survey 1 (Nov)

Note – no significant change cf. Survey 7 (Jun)

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

Physical health

Greater Manchester Average: 58%

- Those not in work due to ill health or disability (84%)
- Those on furlough (80%)**, working reduced hours (74%)
- Those households that use a foodbank (80%)
- Those with a disability (77%), in particular those with mobility disabilities (81%), or mental health illnesses (79%)
- Those who have claimed financial support to self-isolate (77%)
- Those who are extremely or very worried about COVID-19 (76%)
- Those who have low life satisfaction (74%)
- Those who have a high-risk individual in their household (73%), in particular when it is themselves (77%)
- Those where a member of their household has lost their job due to COVID-19 (73%)
- Those with high anxiety (73%)
- Muslim respondents (72%)
- Those who are worried about the removal of COVID-19 restrictions (71%)
- Those who are working from home some of the time (71%)
- Those who are unlikely to receive a booster jab if offered (71%)
- Carers (70%)

Mental health

Greater Manchester Average: 59%

- Those not in work due to ill health or disability (86%), out of work (75%)**, or part-time (72%)
- Those with low life satisfaction (81%)
- Those aged 16-24 (80%)
- Those households that use a foodbank (78%)
- Those who live in households of 4 or more adults (78%)
- Those with a high (77%) or moderate level of anxiety (73%)
- Those who have only received one dose of the vaccine (75%), or not received either (72%)
- Those who work from home some of the time (74%)
- Those who have completely complied with self-isolation if asked to isolate (74%)
- Those who have young children (0-4 yrs) but not in early years (74%)**
- Non-heterosexual respondents (74%)
- Those who have had an unconfirmed case of COVID-19 (73%)
- Those who have a disability (71%), in particular mental health issues (91%)

B4. Which if any of the following have become a concern or difficulty for you as a result of the coronavirus pandemic?
Unweighted base: 1017 (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: 53%

- Those on furlough (78%)**, working reduced hours (77%)
- Those who have claimed financial support to self-isolate (73%)
- Those who live in a household with 4 or more adults (72%)
- Those households that use a foodbank (71%)
- Those who have higher education qualifications (70%)
- Those who will not receive a booster jab if offered one (70%)
- Those where a member of their household lost their job due to COVID-19 (67%)
- Those who have had an unconfirmed (66%) or confirmed (65%) case of COVID-19
- Those who work in health and social work (66%)
- Those who have completely complied with self-isolation if asked to isolate (65%)
- Those aged 16-24 (64%)
- Those who have had to self-isolate (63%)
- Those living in Manchester (63%)
- Those whose employer does not, or only somewhat offers a COVID-19 safe environment (63%)

Finances

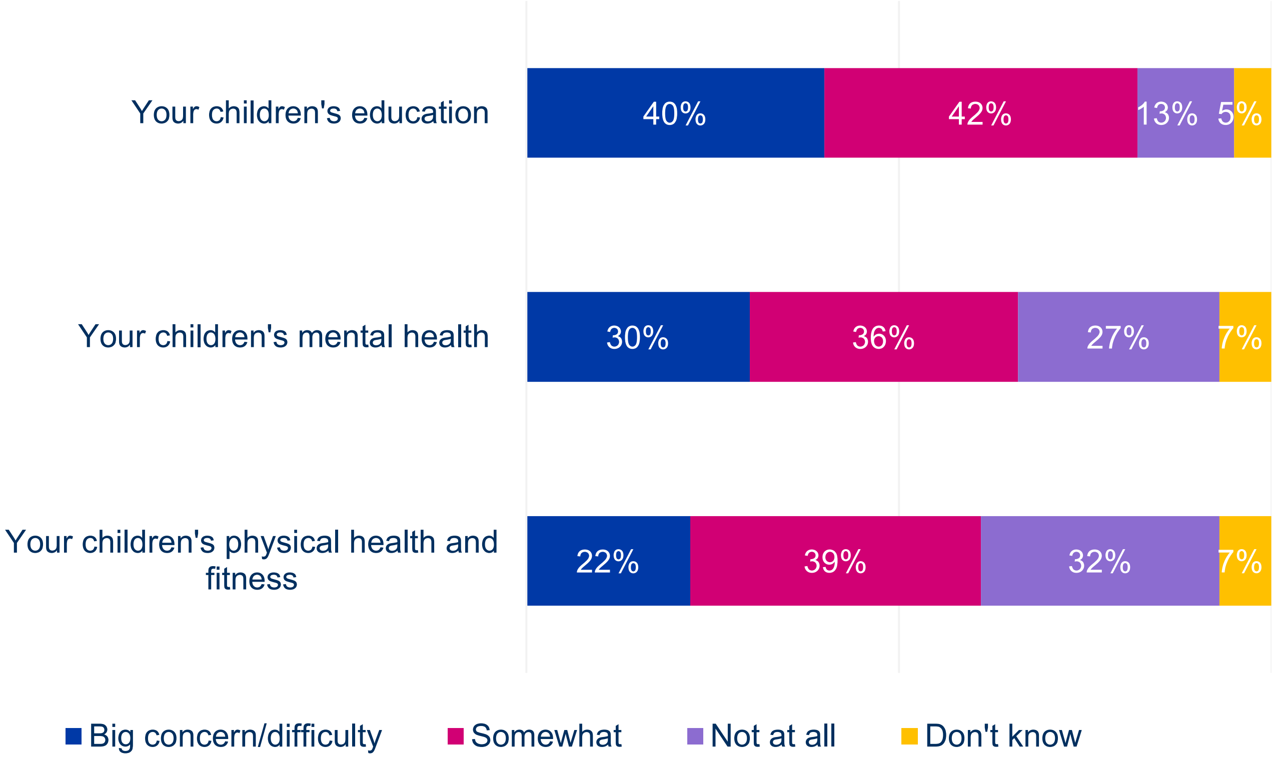
Greater Manchester Average: 49%

- Those households that use a foodbank (86%)
- Those who have claimed financial support to self-isolate (83%)
- Those on furlough (82%)**, or reduced hours (80%)
- Those who have young children (0-4 yrs) but not in early years (80%)**
- Where someone in household has lost their job due to COVID-19 (79%)
- Those who suffer from mental ill health (75%)
- Those who had previously been a carer (72%)**
- Those who have had an unconfirmed case of COVID-19 (72%)
- Bisexual respondents (70%)
- Those who live in a household with 4 or more adults (70%)
- Muslim respondents (69%)
- Those aged 16-24 (68%)
- Those who have received their first dose of the vaccine (68%)
- Those who have someone else in their household who is at high risk of COVID-19 (67%)

B4. Which if any of the following have become a concern or difficulty for you as a result of the coronavirus pandemic?
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents) **Base below 50

There has been a slight but not significant decline since June in the proportion of those respondents who have children agreeing that their children's mental health, and their physical health and fitness is a concern.

Factors that are a concern as a result of the pandemic (amongst those who have children)…

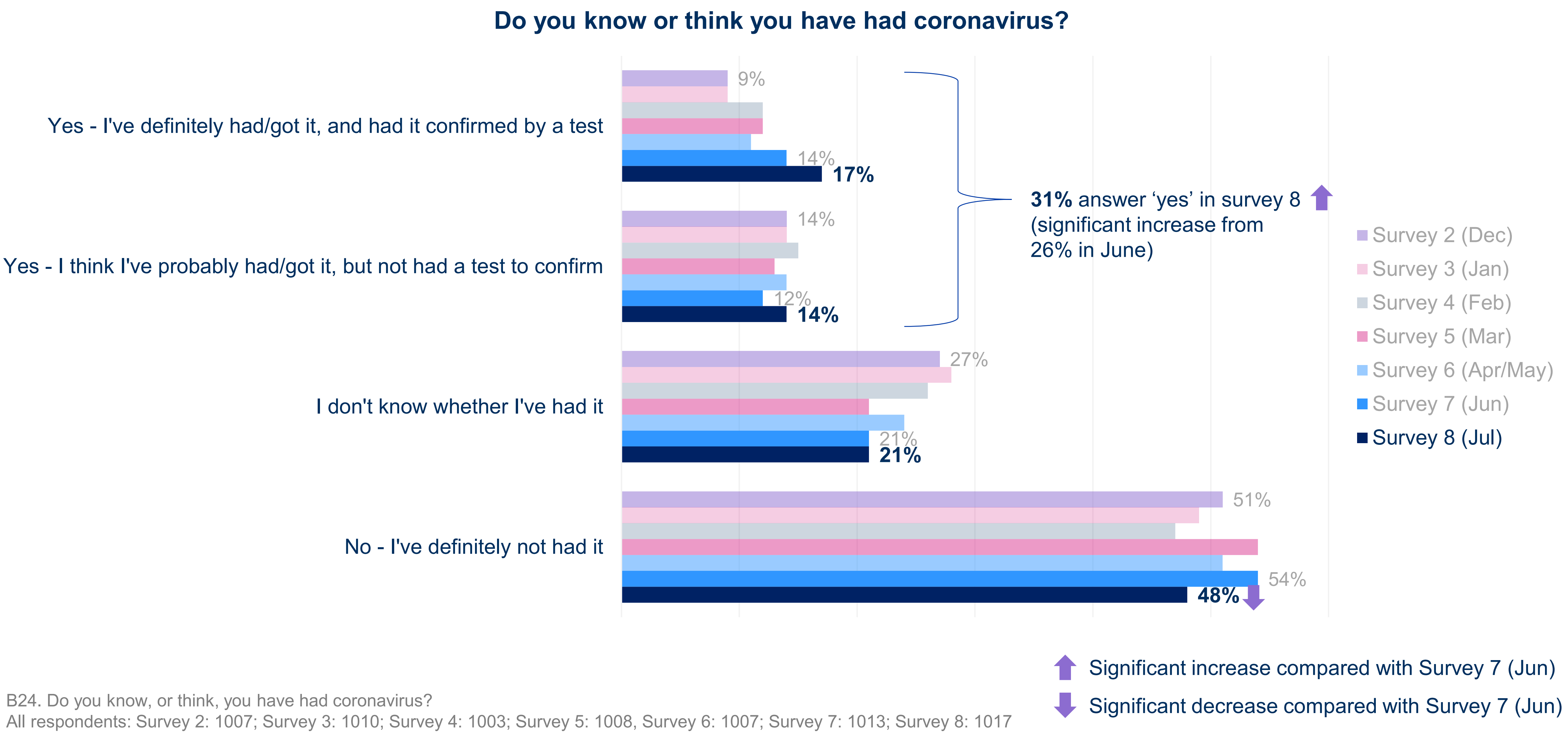


% Summary: A concern						
Survey 2 (Dec)	Survey 3 (Jan)	Survey 4 (Feb)	Survey 5 (Mar)	Survey 6 (Apr/ May)	Survey 7 (June)	Survey 8 (Jul)
80%	85%	83%	79%	75%	82%	**82%**
67%	71%	72%	66%	67%	71%	**66%**
N/A	62%	65%	60%	55%	65%	**61%**

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: 350-462 (Those who have children)

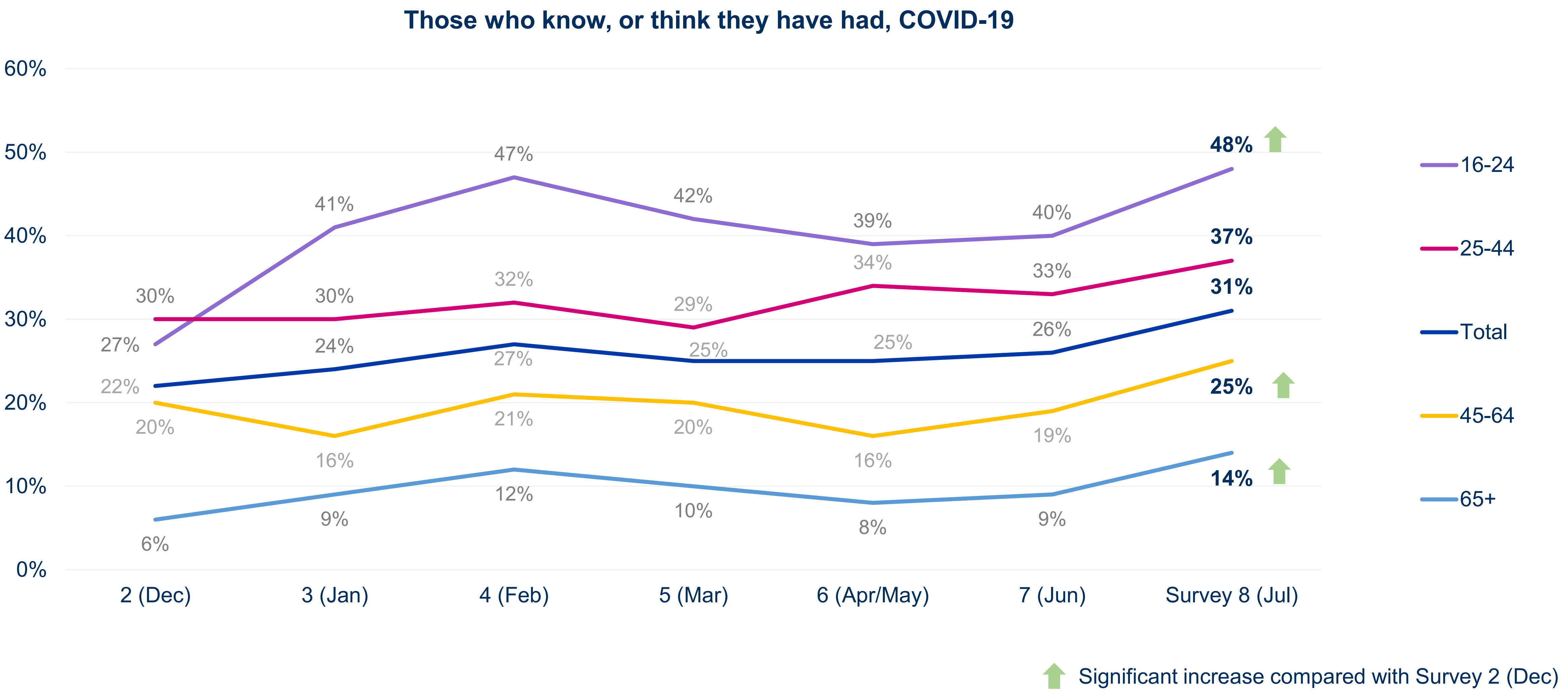
Coronavirus impacts

The proportion of respondents who say they have had COVID-19 has increased since June (31% cf. 26%).



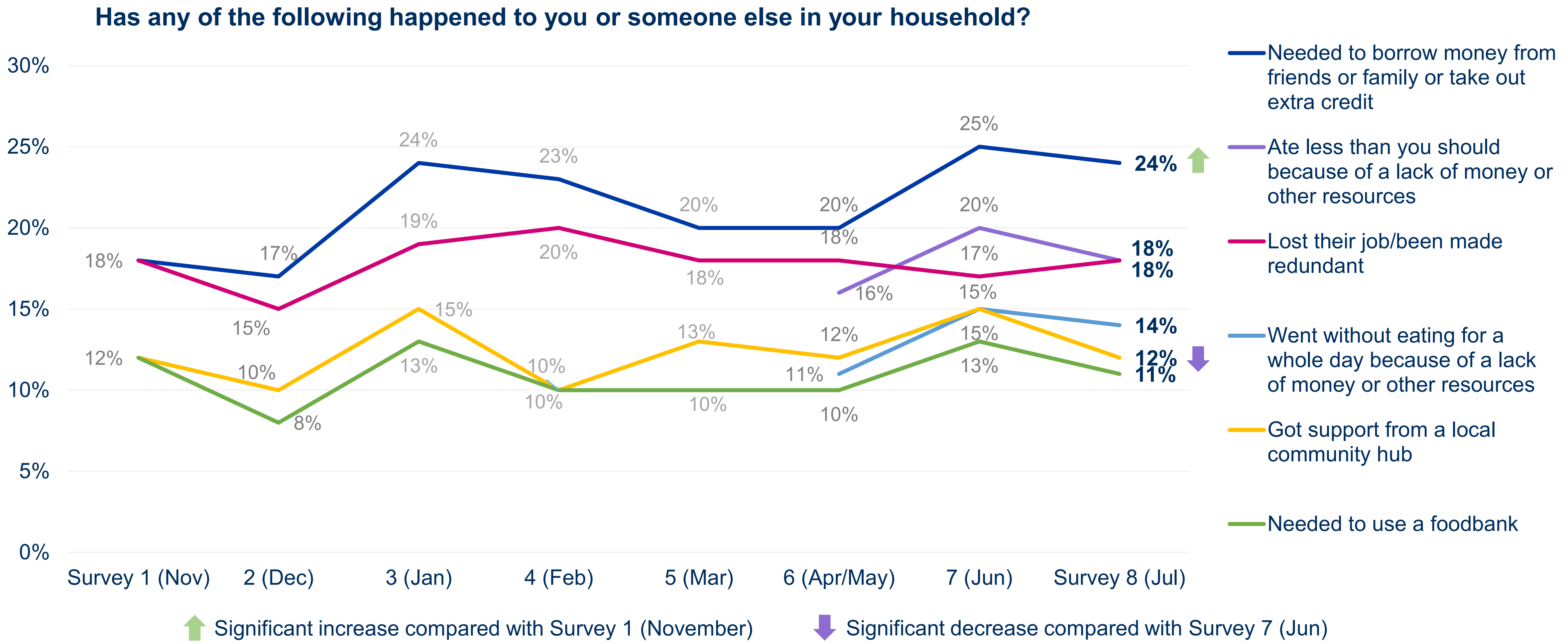
B24. Do you know, or think, you have had coronavirus?
All respondents: Survey 2: 1007; Survey 3: 1010; Survey 4: 1003; Survey 5: 1008, Survey 6: 1007; Survey 7: 1013; Survey 8: 1017
N.B. Comparisons with survey 1 are not possible for this indicator due to the questions being asked in a different way

Rates of coronavirus are particularly high amongst those aged 16-24, with almost half (48%) saying they have definitely had, or think they may have had, COVID-19.



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; Survey 8: 1017
N.B. Comparisons with survey 1 are not possible for this indicator due to the questions being asked in a different way

While most factors have not changed significantly since June, the proportion of respondents who received support from a local community hub (12%) has significantly declined during this period.



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; Survey 8: 1017

Respondents who have had their employment impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic are more likely than respondents overall to say someone in their household has eaten less than they should due to lack of money.

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

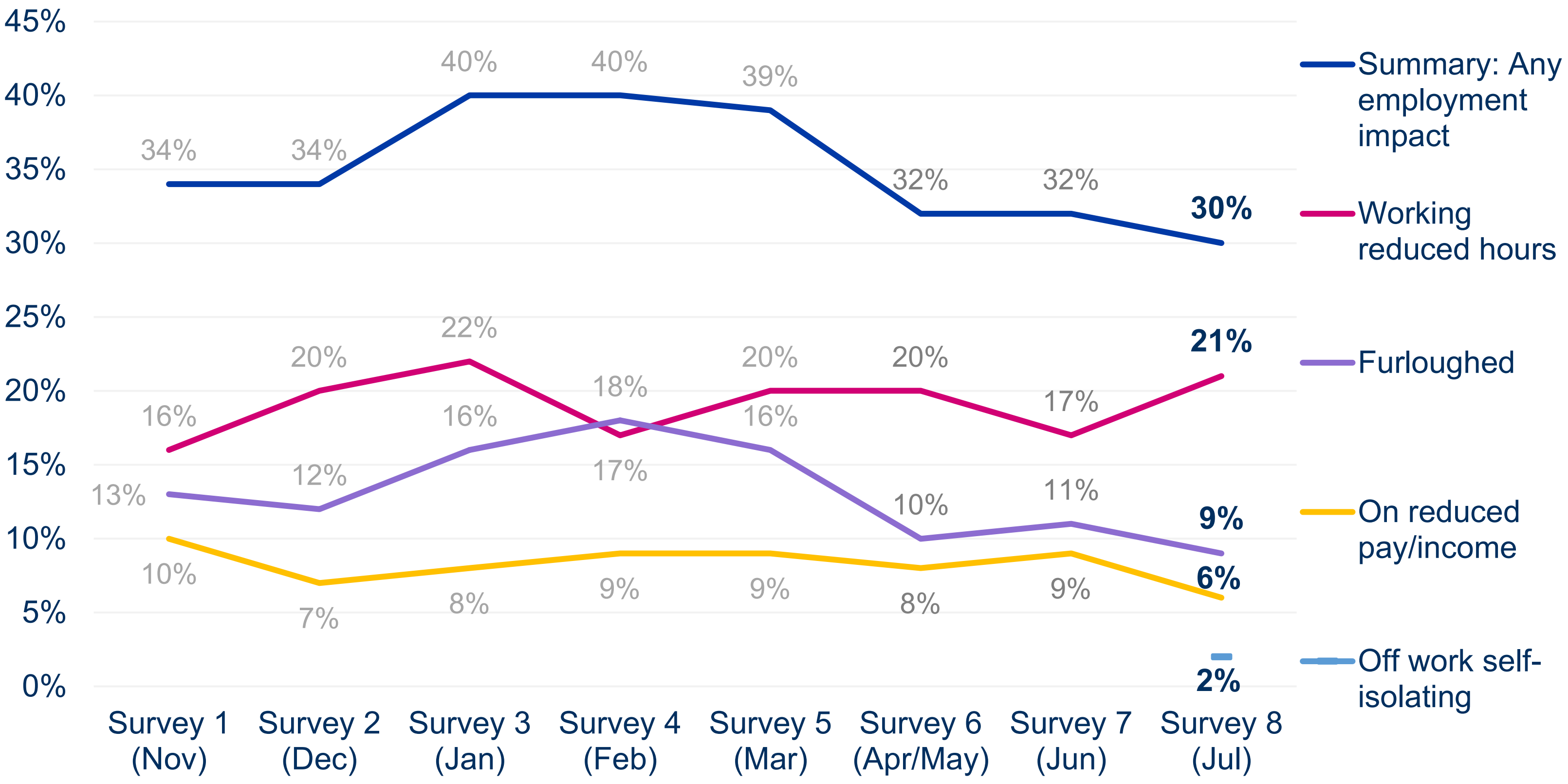
Greater Manchester Average: 18%

- Those who claimed financial support to self-isolate (60%)
- Those who currently or previously served in the armed forces (58%)
- Where someone in household has lost their job due to COVID-19 (54%)
- Those who have had their working life impacted by COVID-19 (50%), in particular those working reduced hours (53%), or those on furlough (52%)**
- Those who were previously a carer (52%)**
- Those who won’t receive a booster jab if offered (46%)
- Those who have mental ill health (43%)
- Those who only partially complied with self-isolation after a positive test (42%)
- Those who have received their first does of the vaccine (39%)
- Those who have had an unconfirmed case of COVID-19 (38%)
- Those who have young children (0-4 yrs) (37%), in particular those in early years (40%)
- Those with low life satisfaction (35%)
- Those aged 16-24 (34%)
- Muslim respondents (34%)
- Those who have a high-risk individual in their household (33%), in particular when it is themselves (34%)
- Those who are out of work (33%)**

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:1017 **Low base under 50

Of those respondents who are employed, the proportion who are **working reduced hours** has increased since June. Meanwhile, the proportion who are on **reduced pay or furloughed** has declined. Just 2% are off work self-isolating.

Impact on employment



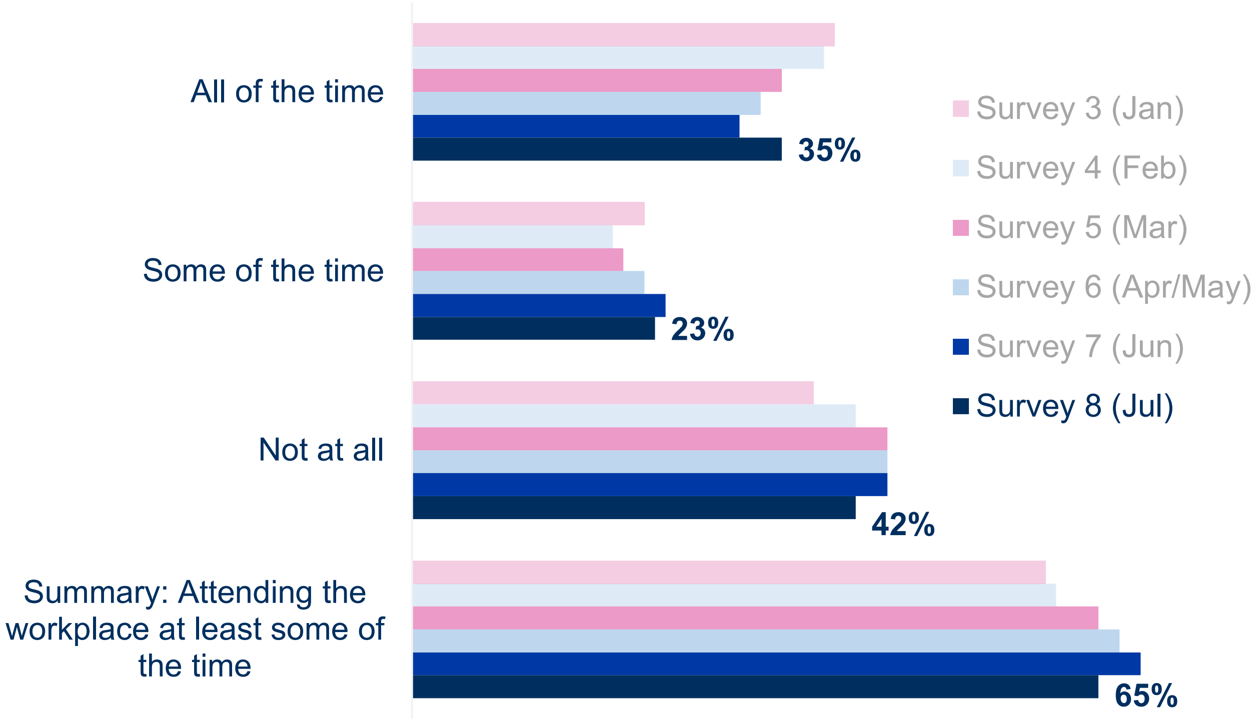
The proportion that have had their work impacted by the pandemic - significantly higher among (cf. 30% GM average):

- Those households that use a foodbank (86%)
- Those who have claimed financial support to self-isolate (84%)**
- Current or former members of the armed services (72%)
- Those where someone in household has lost their job due to COVID-19 (65%)
- Those who have received the first dose of the vaccine (60%)
- Carers (59%)
- Those who will not have a booster dose if offered one (59%)**
- Those who have someone in their household who is at high risk of COVID-19 (58%), especially if this is themselves (64%)
- Those who are unlikely to receive the vaccine (58%)
- Those aged 16-24 (52%)

B20b. As a result of the coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic are you currently?
Unweighted base: Between 491 – 571 across surveys 1-8 (Those who are in employment)
**Low base under 50

Just under two thirds (65%) of respondents in employment are attending the workplace at least some of the time. Those who have education below degree level are more likely than respondents overall to be attending a workplace.

Are you currently working from home because of the pandemic?

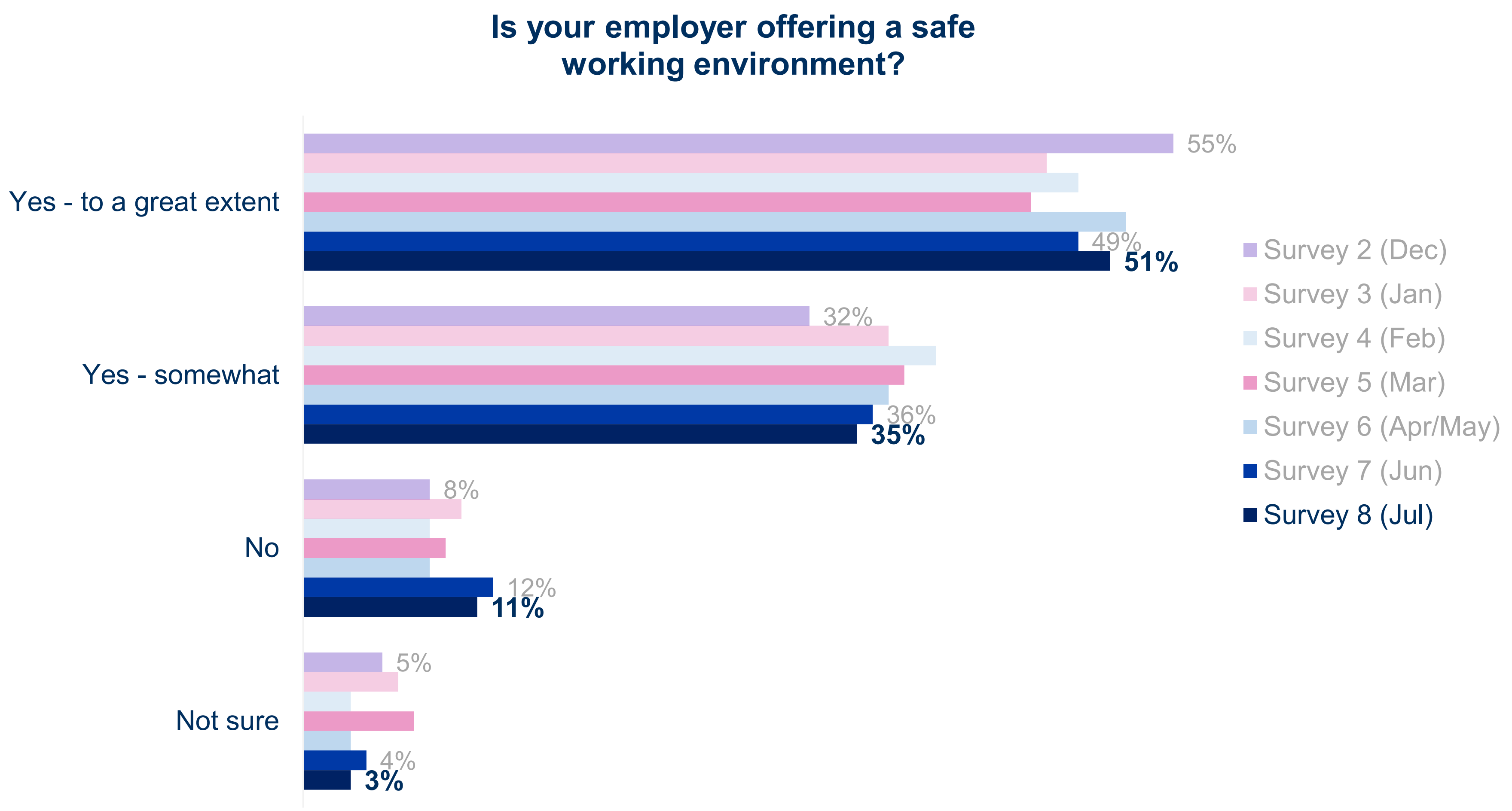


The proportion attending the workplace at least some of the time - significantly higher among (cf. 65% GM average):

- Those who are working part time (81%)
- Those who work in wholesale, retail, distribution, and personal services (80%), education (80%), hospitality, arts, and recreation (79%)**, health & social work (78%)
- Those who are educated to A-level or equivalent (75%), or those educated to GCSE or below (73%)
- Those aged 55-64 (74%)
- Those who have not claimed financial support to self-isolate (74%)
- Those who say they are not very or not at all worried about coronavirus (72%)

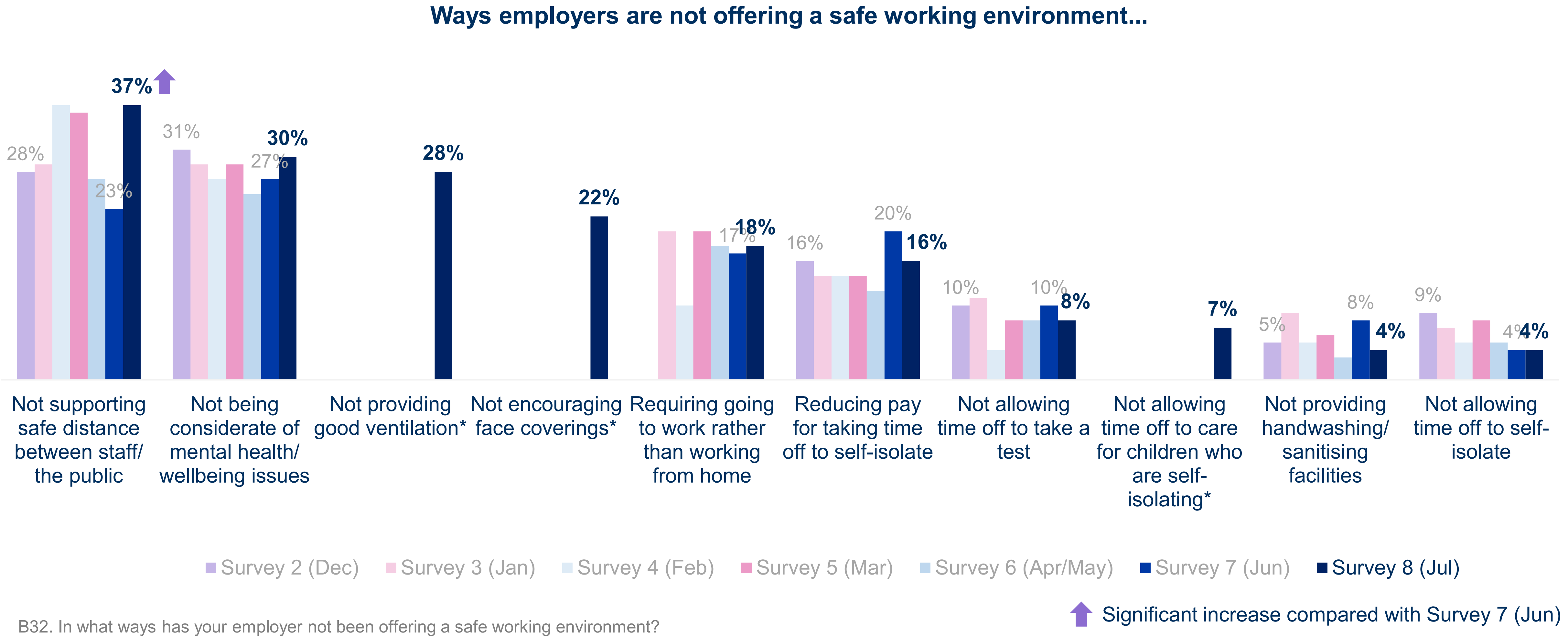
B14. Are you currently working from home because of the pandemic...?
Unweighted base: Between 565 – 602 from surveys 3-8 (Those who are in employment) **Low base under 50

Half of those (51%) attending their workplace feel their employer offers a safe working environment, and just over a third (35%) think that their environment is somewhat safe.



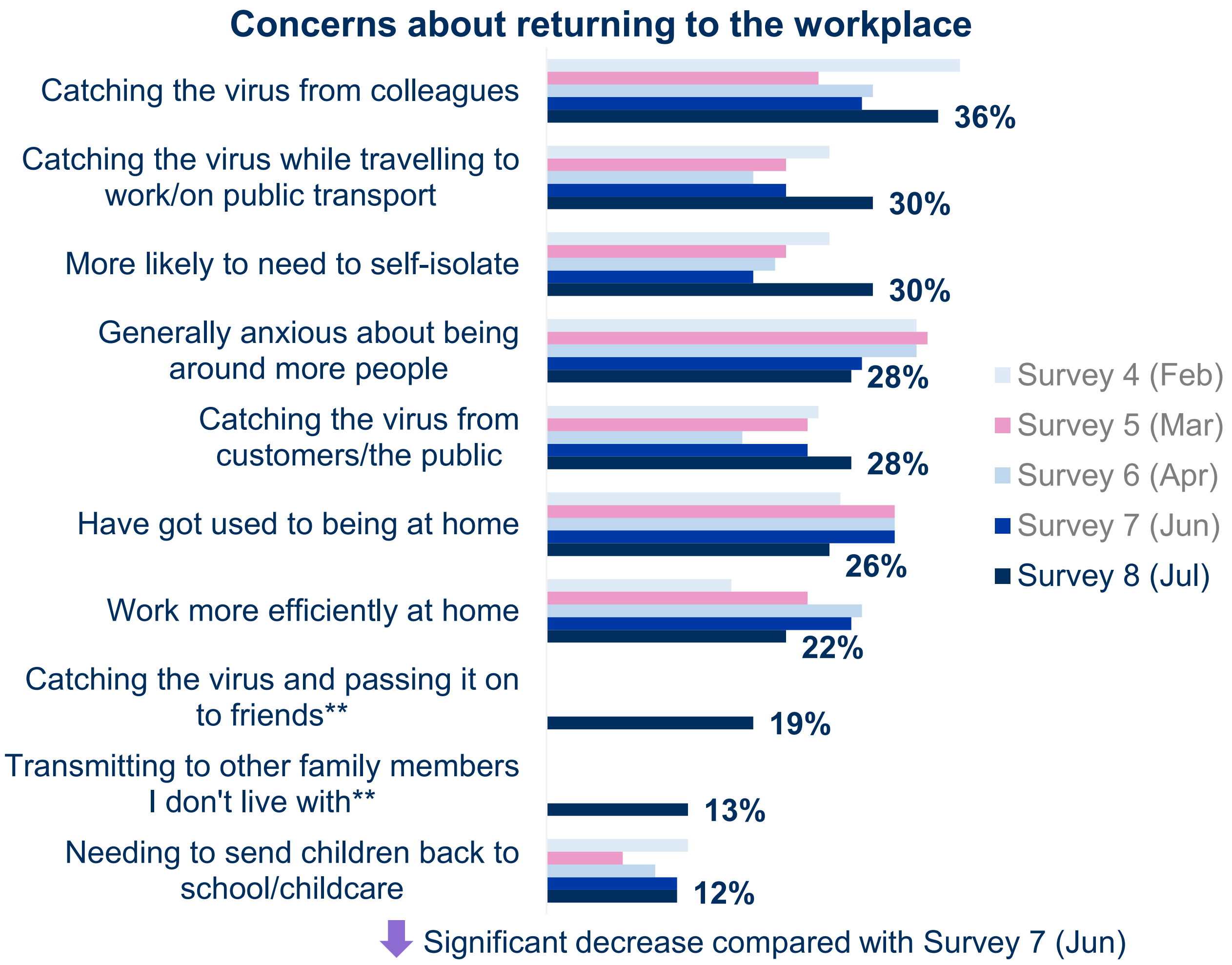
B31 To what extent if at all is your employer offering a safe working environment for you and your colleagues during the COVID-19 pandemic?
Unweighted base: Between 326 - 491 in surveys 2-8 (Those who were employed and not working from home all the times)

Among those who do not think their work environment is greatly safe, there has been a significant increase since June in the proportion who think that their employer is not supporting safe distancing between staff and/or the public (37%).



B32. In what ways has your employer not been offering a safe working environment?
Unweighted base: Between 157 – 196 for surveys 2-8 (Those whose employer is not offering a safe working environment to a great extent)
* New statements for Survey 8

Almost half (48%) of those respondents currently working from home believe they will return to the workplace within the next 3 months. If they do return, they are most likely to be concerned about catching the virus from colleagues.

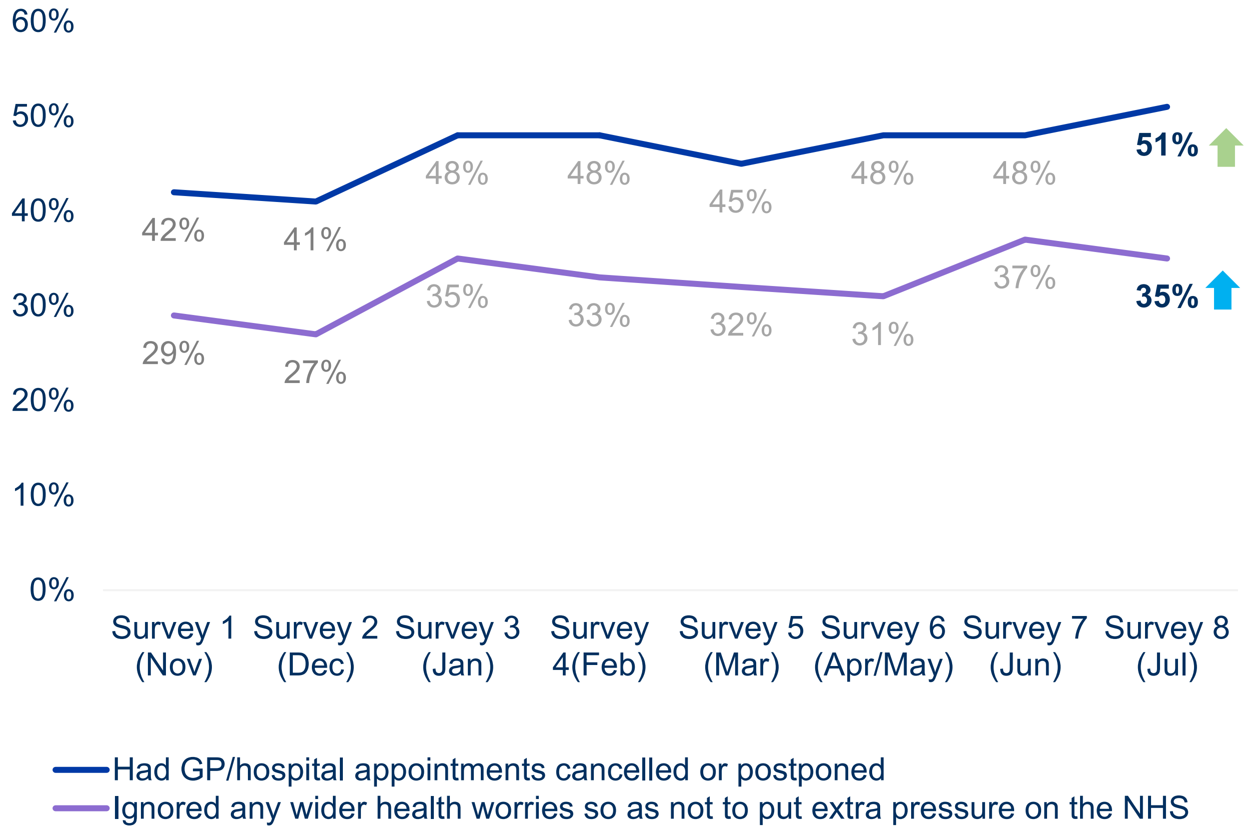


B38. You mentioned you are currently working from home at least some of the time because of the pandemic. When do you expect to return to your usual place of work for all / most of your working hours i.e. your employer's premises?B39. Do you have any concerns or anxieties about returning to your usual place of work, or going there more often than you do now? Unweighted base: 340 (where working from home due to the pandemic) * Statements adapted for Survey 8, tracking not possible. ** New statements for Survey 8

Half of respondents (51%) now say they or someone in their household has experienced having GP or hospital appointments cancelled or postponed.

Health impacts	Themselves	Someone else in household	Anyone in household
Had GP/ hospital appointments cancelled or postponed	32%	27%	51%
Ignored any wider health worries so as not to put extra pressure on the NHS	26%	15%	35%

% Trend for anyone within household



Significant increase compared with Survey 1 (Nov)   Significant increase compared with Survey 6 (Apr/May)

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; Survey 8: 1017

Some groups are significantly more likely to say each of the following has happened to them or someone in their household (compared with the average for the population as a whole)

Had GP/ hospital appointments cancelled or postponed

Greater Manchester Average: 51%

- Those households that use a foodbank (78%)
- Those whose household has lost a job due to COVID-19 (77%)
- Those with 4+ adults in the household (76%)
- Those with someone else at high risk due to COVID-19 in their household (74%)
- Those who are currently or have previously served in the armed forces (74%)
- Those with a mobility disability (73%)
- Carers (68%)
- Those who have had their working experience affected by COVID-19 (68%), those who have been furloughed (70%)**, have worked reduced hours due to COVID-19 (70%), or who are on reduced payments (68%)**
- Those who are unlikely to receive a booster dose if offered (70%)
- Those who think they have had COVID-19 but haven't had it confirmed (69%)
- Those who have children at university (68%)**
- Those who have partially complied with self-isolation rules (68%)**
- Those working in utilities/construction (68%)** and hospitality/arts/recreation (67%)**
- Those with children aged (0-4) not in early years (67%)**

Ignored any wider health worries so as not to put extra pressure on the NHS

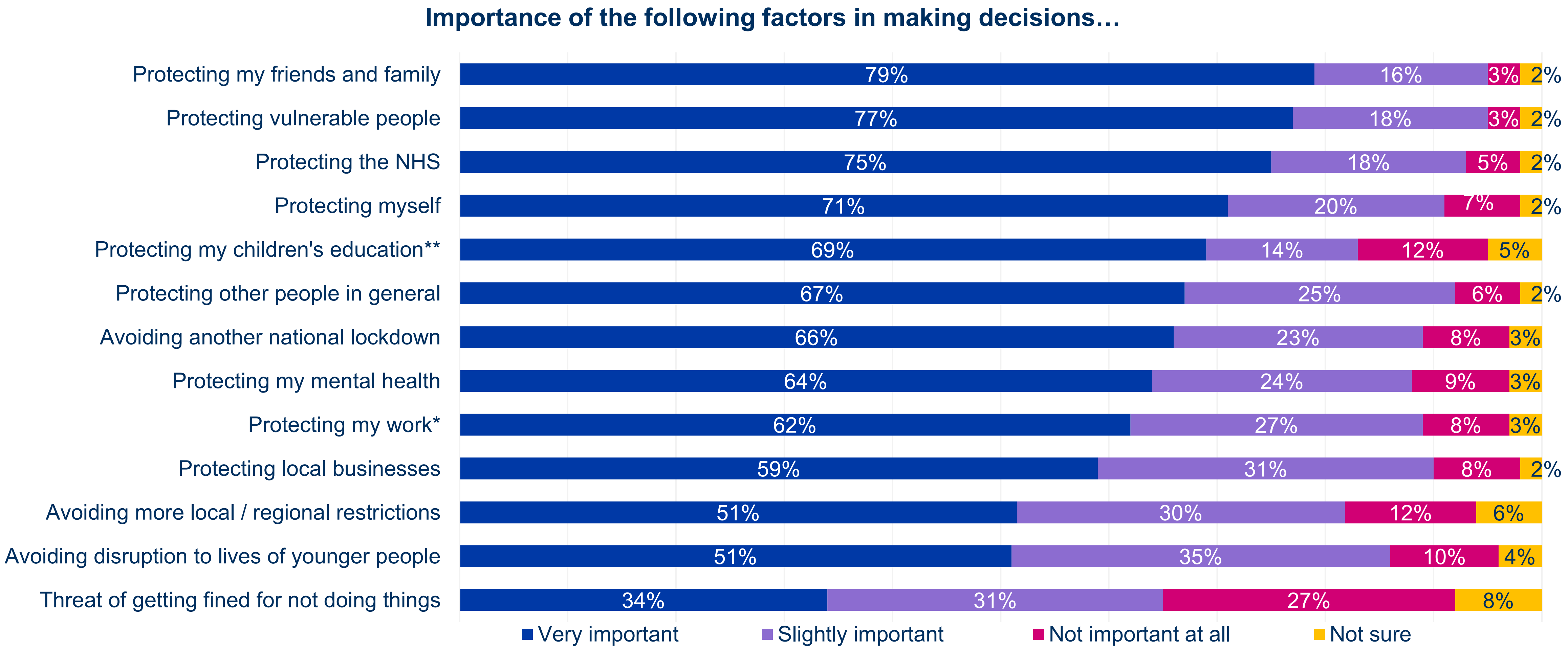
Greater Manchester Average: 35%

- Those households that use a foodbank (81%)
- Those who have claimed financial support to self-isolate (74%)
- Those who currently or have previously served in the armed forces (64%)
- Those whose household has lost a job due to COVID-19 (64%)
- Those who think they have had COVID-19 but haven't had it confirmed (59%)
- Those who are unlikely to receive a booster dose if offered (59%)
- Those with mental ill health (55%)
- Those who are not in work due to health/disability (54%)
- Those who have had their working experience affected by COVID-19 (54%), including those who have been furloughed (60%)**, have worked reduced hours due to COVID-19 (57%), or are on reduced payments (53%)**
- Those who are personally at risk of COVID-19 (53%), or have someone else at risk in their household (53%)
- Those with low life satisfaction (53%)
- Bisexual respondents (51%)
- Those with children aged (0-4) not in early years (51%)**
- Those who have had to self-isolate because of symptoms/positive tests (51%)
- Those who have received a first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine (50%)
- Carers (49%)

B8. Have any of the following happened to you, or someone else in your household as a result of the coronavirus pandemic?
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents)
**Base below 50

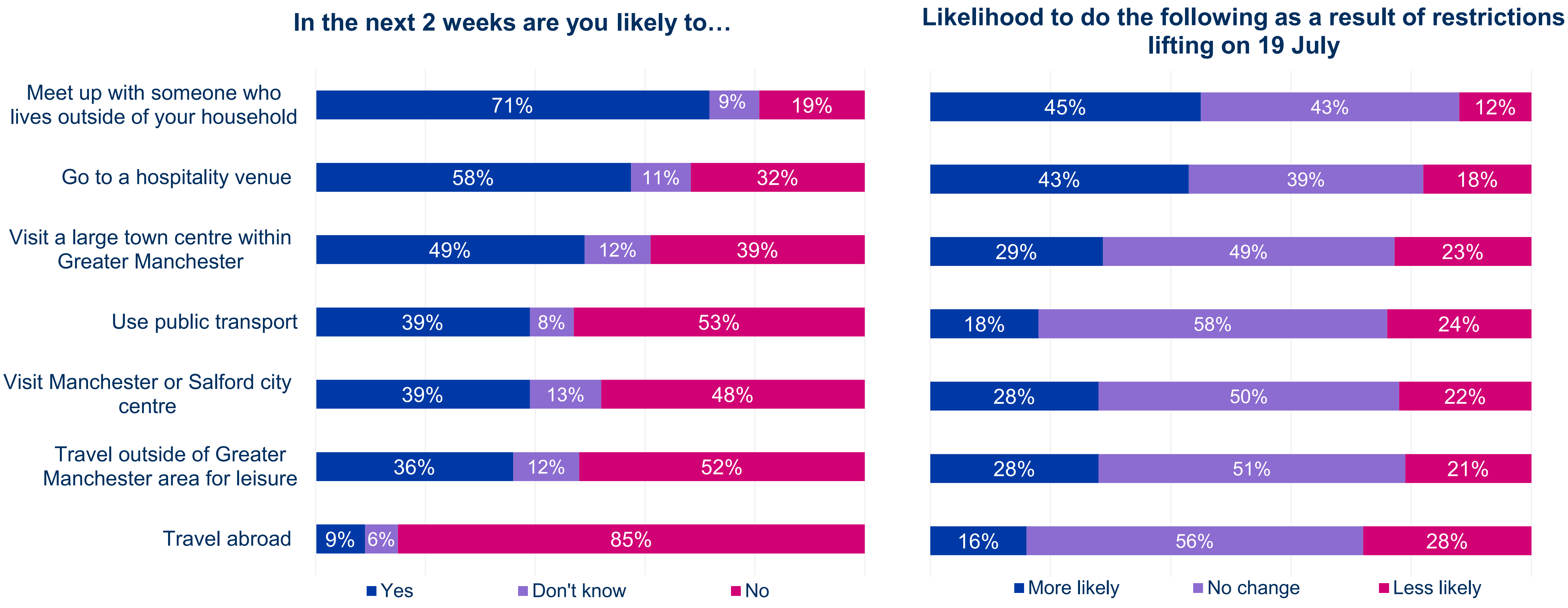
Attitudes and behaviours

Protecting friends, family and vulnerable people are highest on the list of factors considered important when making decisions around COVID safety. Protecting the NHS is very important to 3 in 4 people (75%). The threat of being fined, however, is least likely to be seen as very important (34%).



D24. With the lifting of coronavirus restrictions, we are all being asked to make personal decisions about our actions to stop the virus. How important are each of the following factors for you in making these decisions? Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents), except * 593 (All in work) and ** 462 (All with children)

With restrictions lifting, respondents are more likely to meet with others outside their household and visit hospitality venues. But more respondents say they are less likely to use public transport or travel abroad as a result of the changes.

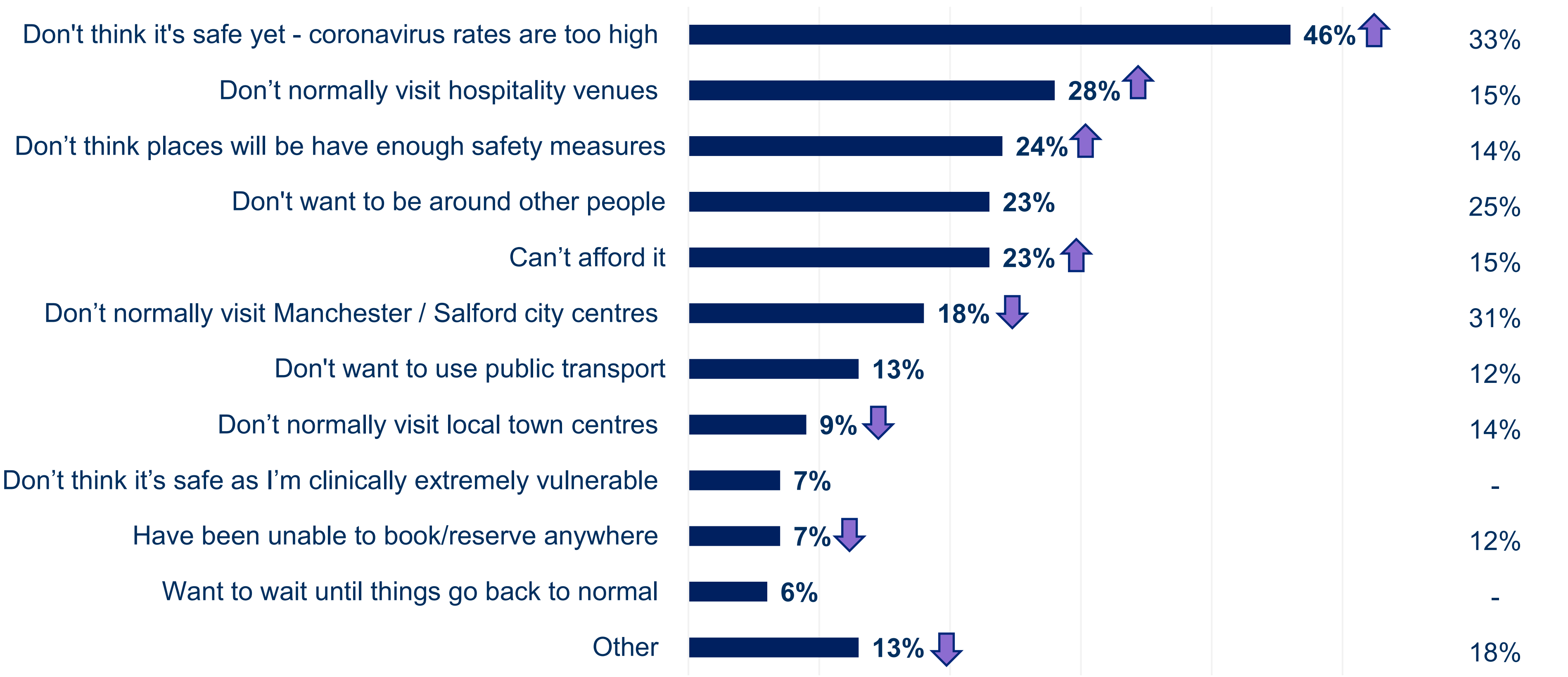


D13. In the next two weeks, are you likely to… / D13e. For each of these, are you more or less likely to do so as a result of the lifting of restrictions from 19 July.
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents); 1007 (Where likely/not likely to)

The main reason for being unlikely to visit places/travel in the next 2 weeks is due to safety, with almost half (46%) reporting they don’t think it’s safe, an increase on survey 7. Almost 1 in 4 (24%) are apprehensive about whether places will be taking enough safety precautions.

Reasons for not being likely to visit in the next 2 weeks

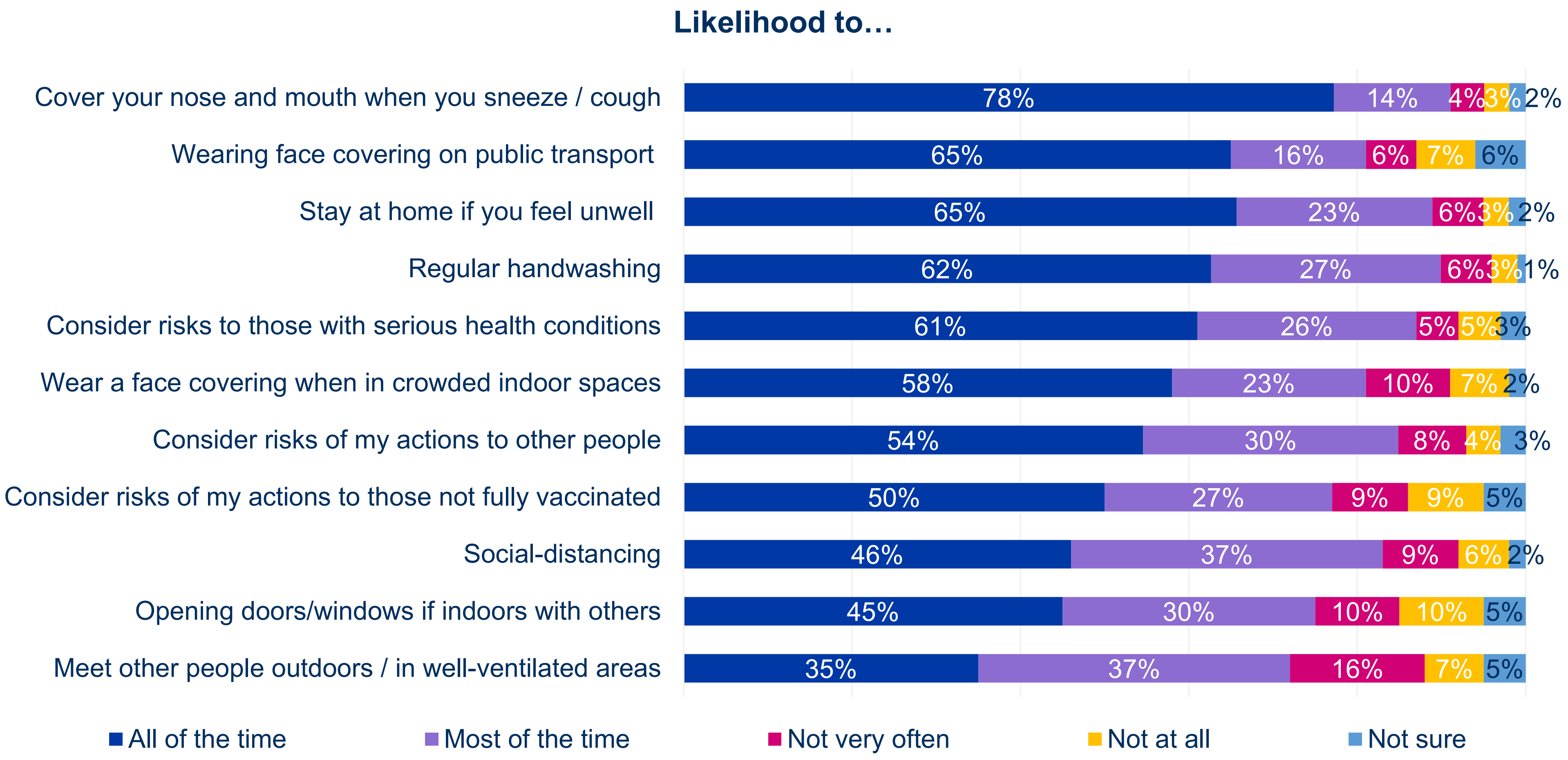
Survey 7



D13b. Why are you not likely to visit a ... in the next two weeks?
Unweighted base: 966 (Where not likely to do any of the following) N.B. change in some response codes

Significant decrease compared with Survey 7 (Jun)
Significant increase compared with Survey 7 (Jun)

Following the lifting of restrictions, over 3 in 5 (65%) are likely to wear a face covering on public transport and stay at home if feeling unwell all the time. In comparison, likelihood to social distance is low, with only 46% saying they will do this all the time.

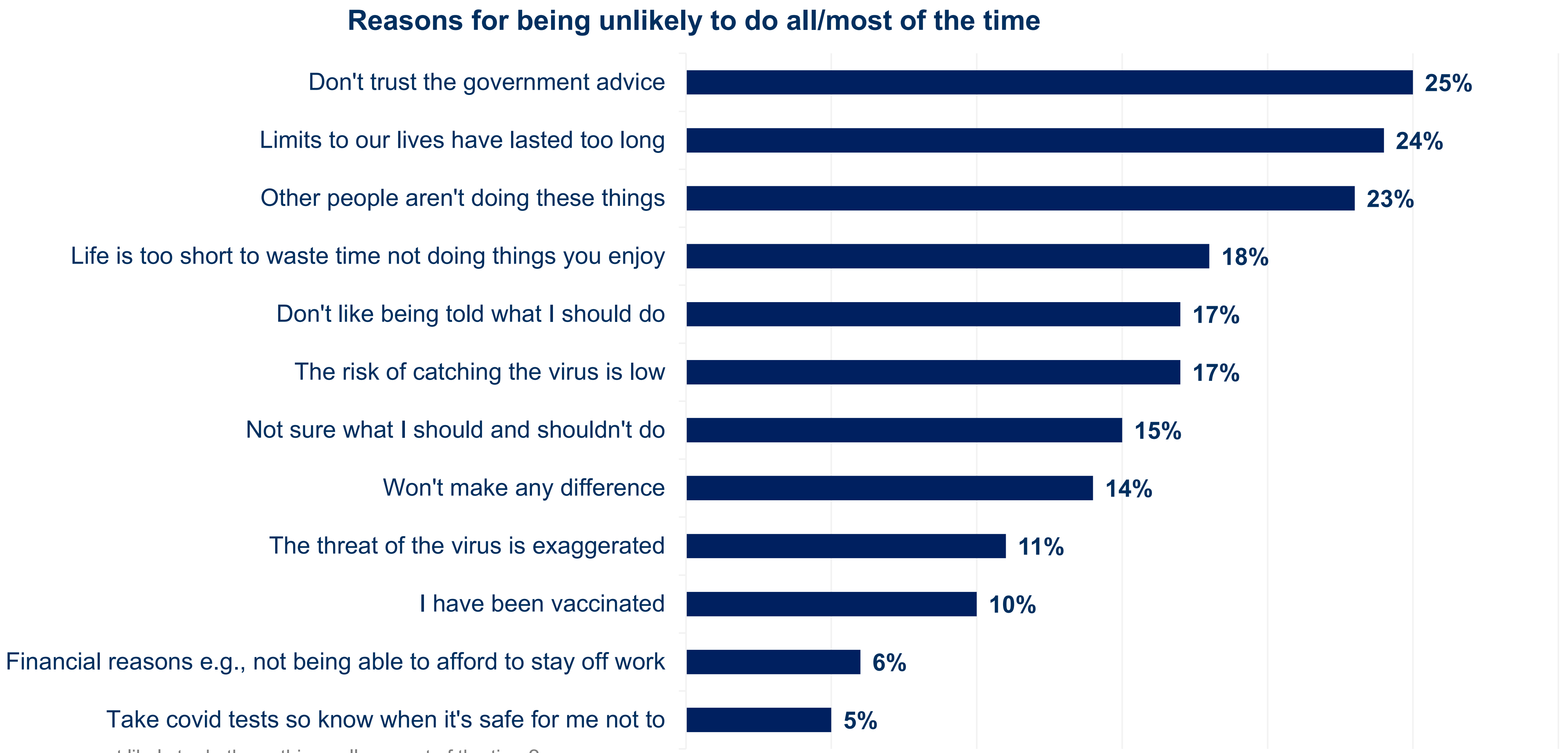


Women are significantly more likely to do the following all of the time compared to men:

- Regularly handwash or sanitise their hands throughout the day (68% cf. 56%)
- Consider the risks of their actions to other people (59% cf. 51%)
- Keep their distance from others outside household (49% cf. 43%)

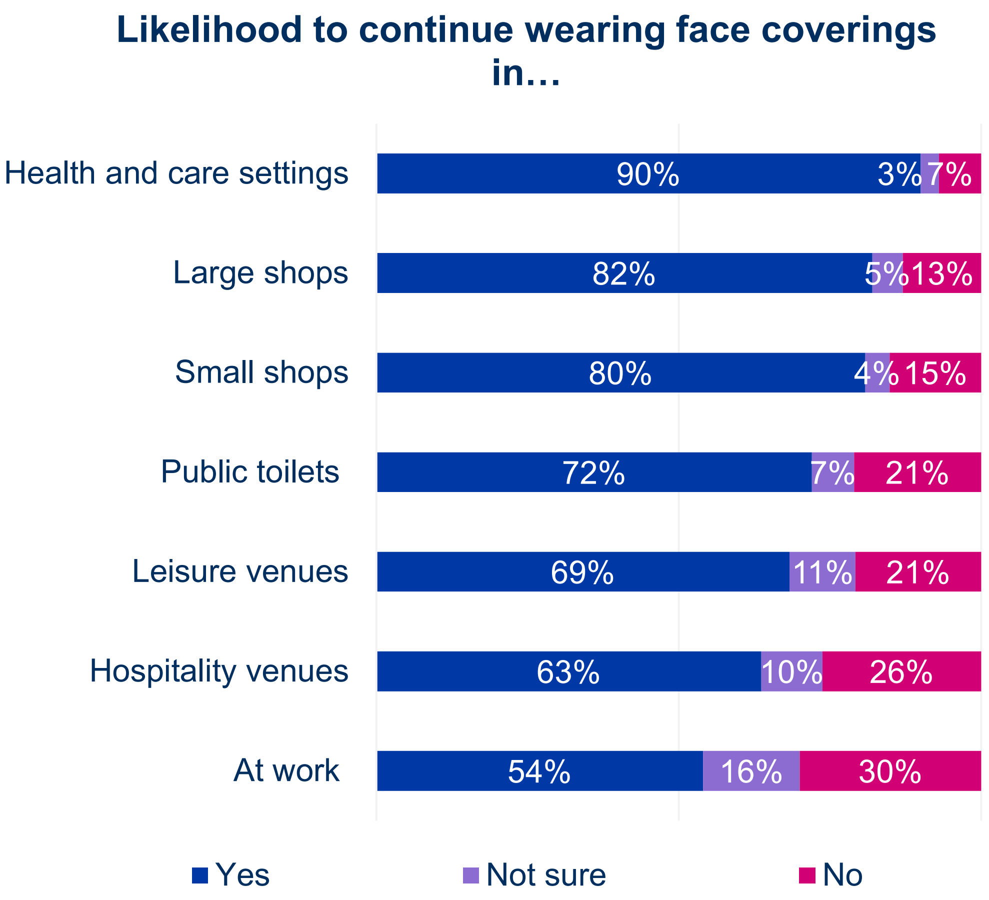
D4. Following the change in restrictions, are you likely to…
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents)

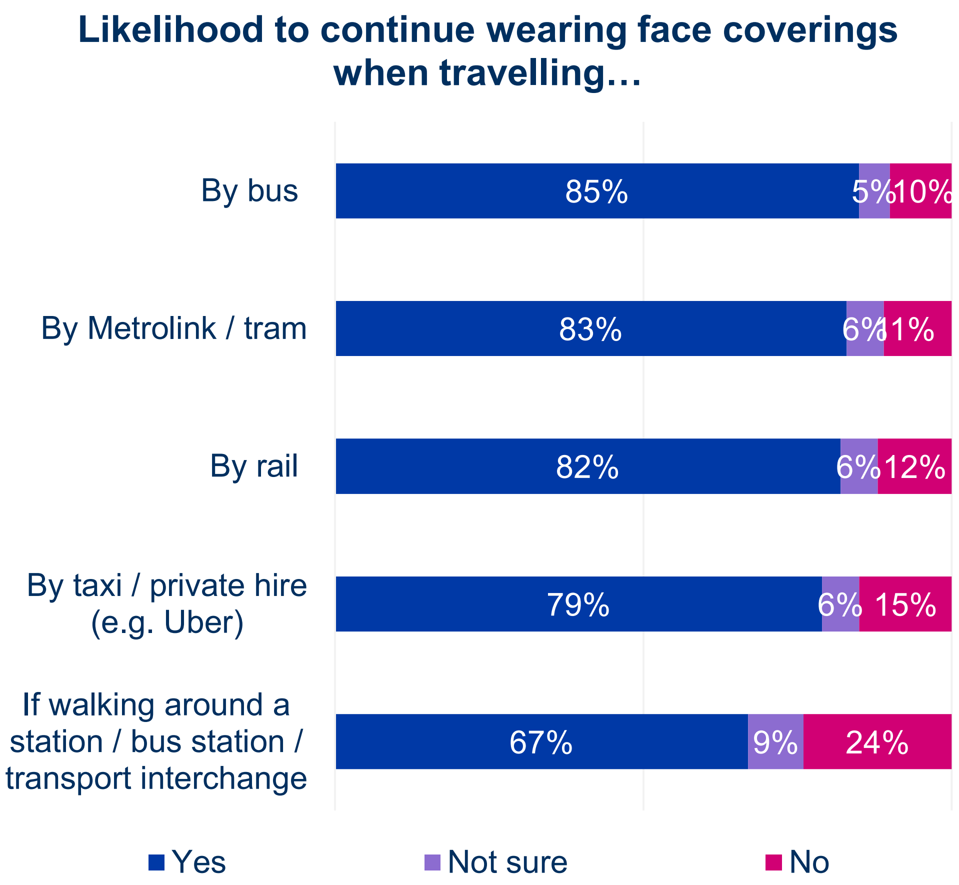
Distrust in government advice is the main reason for not continuing safe behaviour (25%), followed closely by feeling as though the limit to their lives has lasted too long (24%). Almost 1 in 4 (23%) say they are unlikely to because others aren't doing so.



D6.Why are you unsure or not likely to do these things all or most of the time?
Unweighted base: 30 (Those unlikely or unsure to do these things)

Almost all (90%) report being likely to continue wearing face coverings in health and care settings, with little to no difference in likelihood between large and small shops. Over 4 in 5 are likely to wear them on a bus (85%), via Metrolink / tram (83%) and rail (82%).

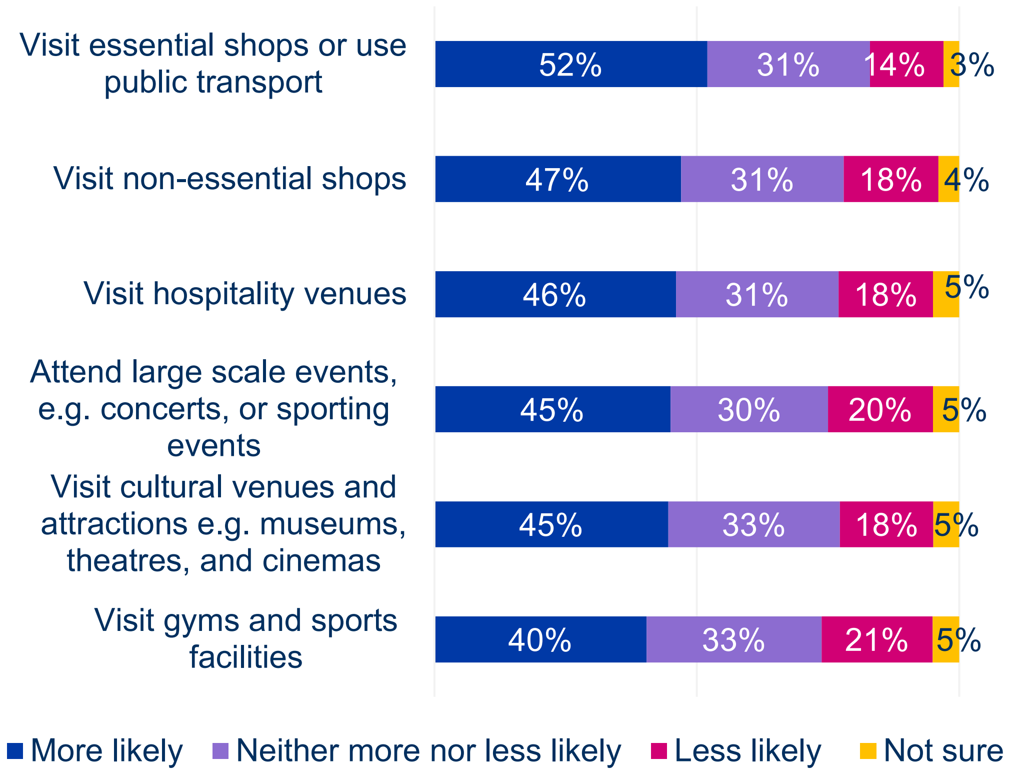




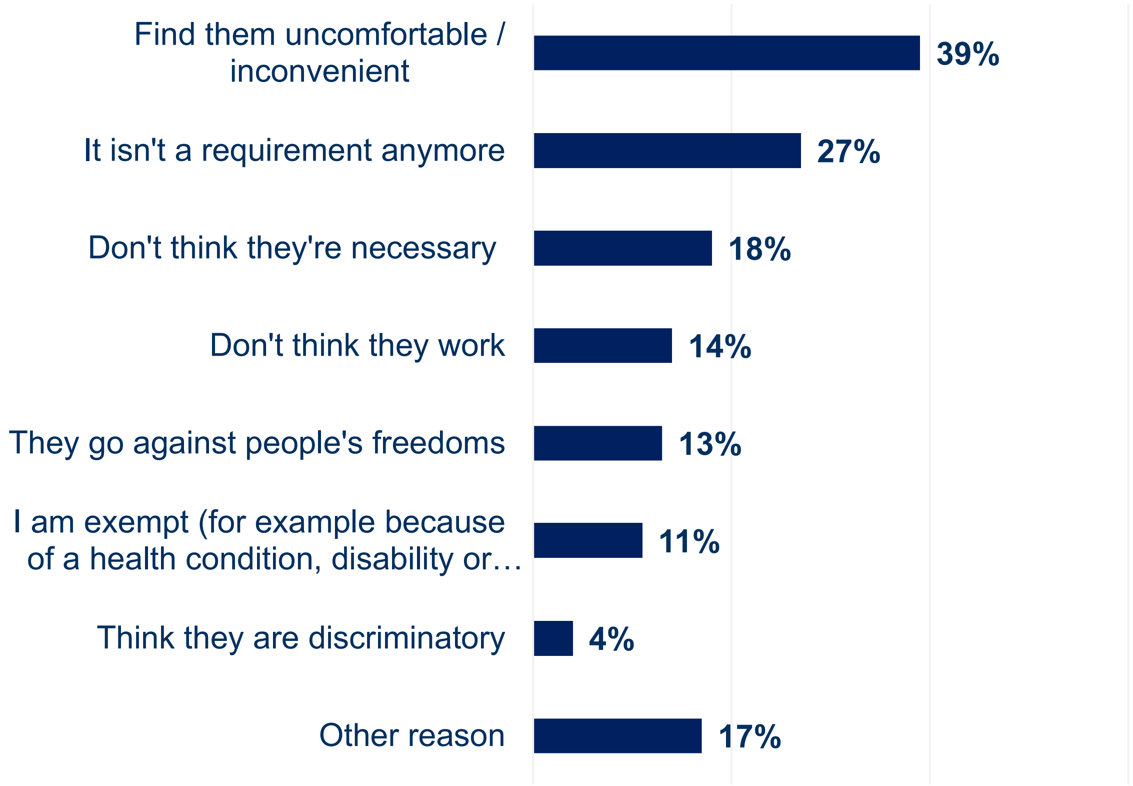
D4a. Which specific places are you likely to continue to wear a face covering? / D4b. Which specific types of transport are you likely to continue wearing a face covering on?
Unweighted base: Where will wear a face covering in crowded indoor spaces: 948; Where will wear a face covering on public transport: 1004

While over half (52%) are more likely to visit essential shops or use public transport if a face covering is required, over 1 in 7 (14%) are less likely to. 2 in 5 (39%) of those less likely to visit won't wear a face covering because they find them uncomfortable/inconvenient.

Likelihood to do the following if wearing a face covering is a requirement to so

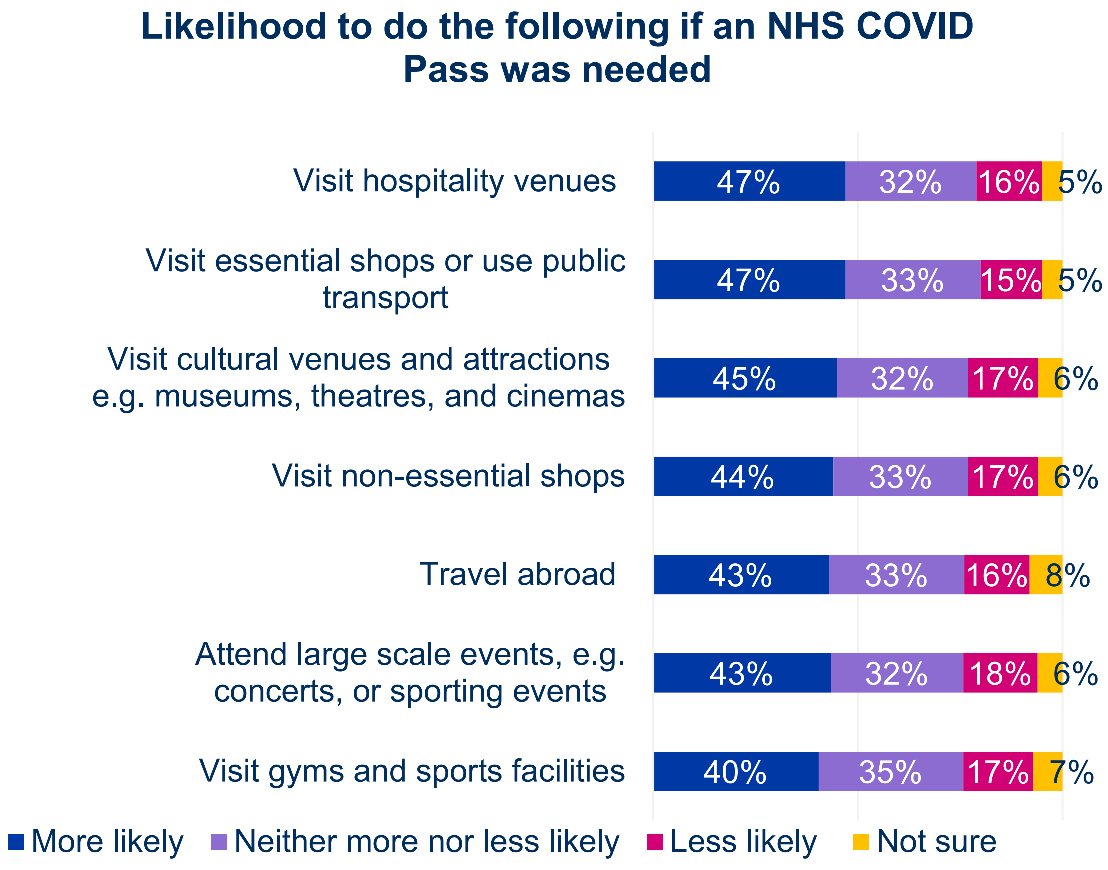


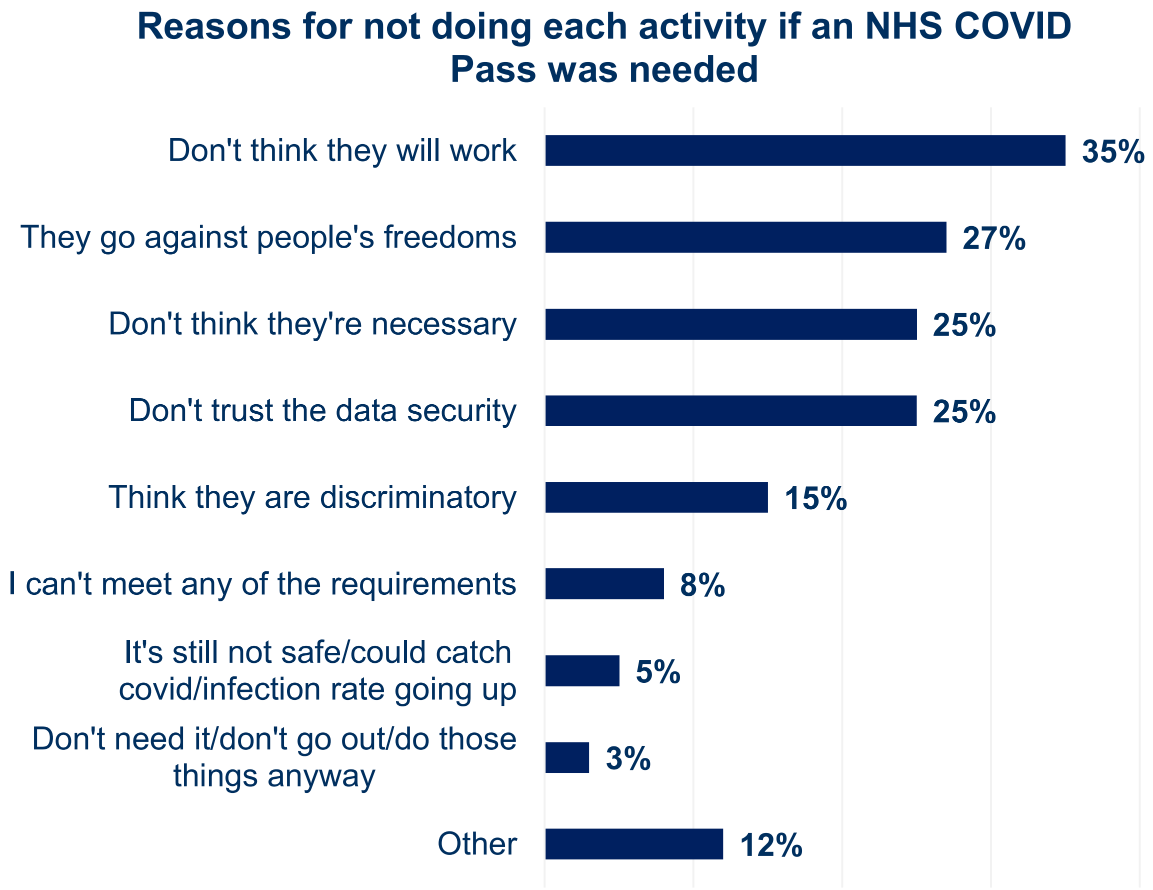
Reasons for not wearing a face covering in these situations



D13c. Are you any more or less likely to do the following if it was a requirement by venues and/or operators that everyone doing the following needed to wear a face covering (unless exempt)? / D13d. Why would you not wear a face covering in these situations? Unweighted base: All respondents: 1017; Where less likely to wear a mask: 325

Likelihood to do each activity if an NHS COVID Pass was needed is relatively high. Almost half (47%) are more likely to visit hospitality venues, essential shops or use public transport. 1 in 3 (35%) of those less likely to do each, say they don't think NHS COVID Passes will work.

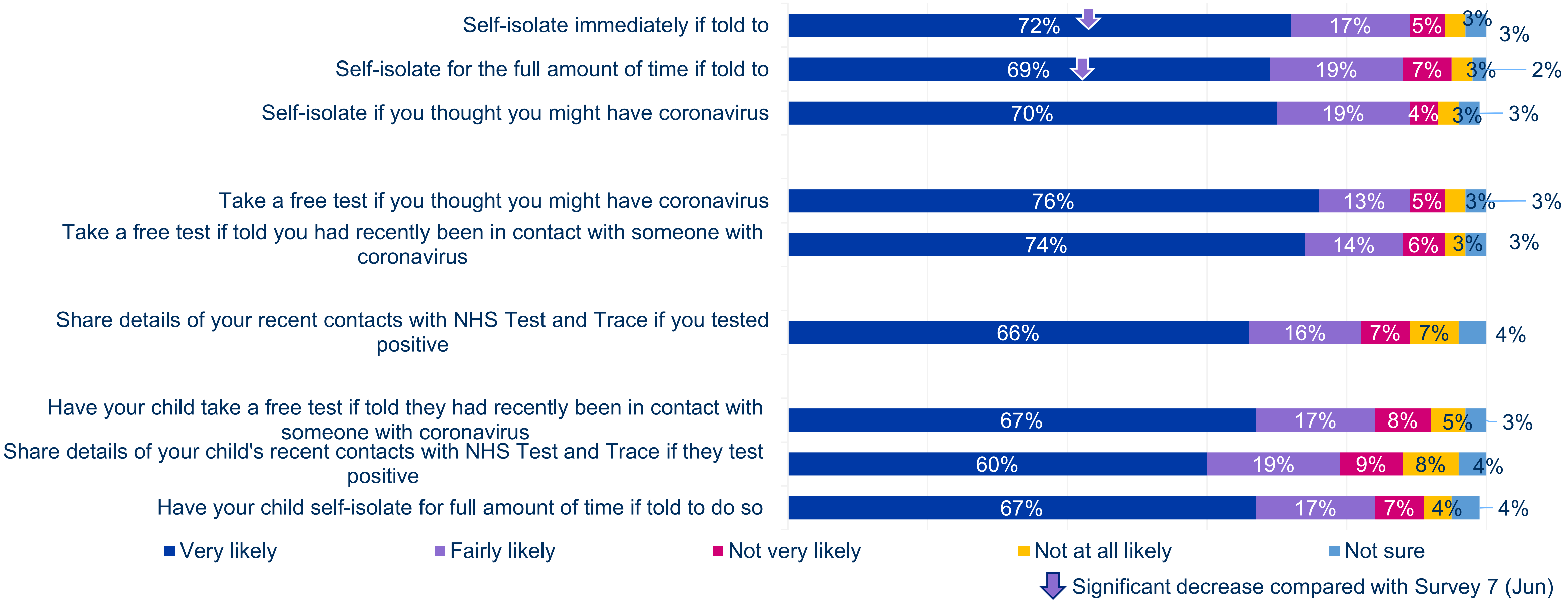




D25. Would you be any more or less likely to do the following if it were a condition that everyone doing so needed to show an NHS COVID pass? / D22b. Why would you not do these things if an NHS COVID pass was required? Unweighted base: All respondents: 1017; Where less likely do any of the following: 299.

Test, trace, isolate, vaccinate

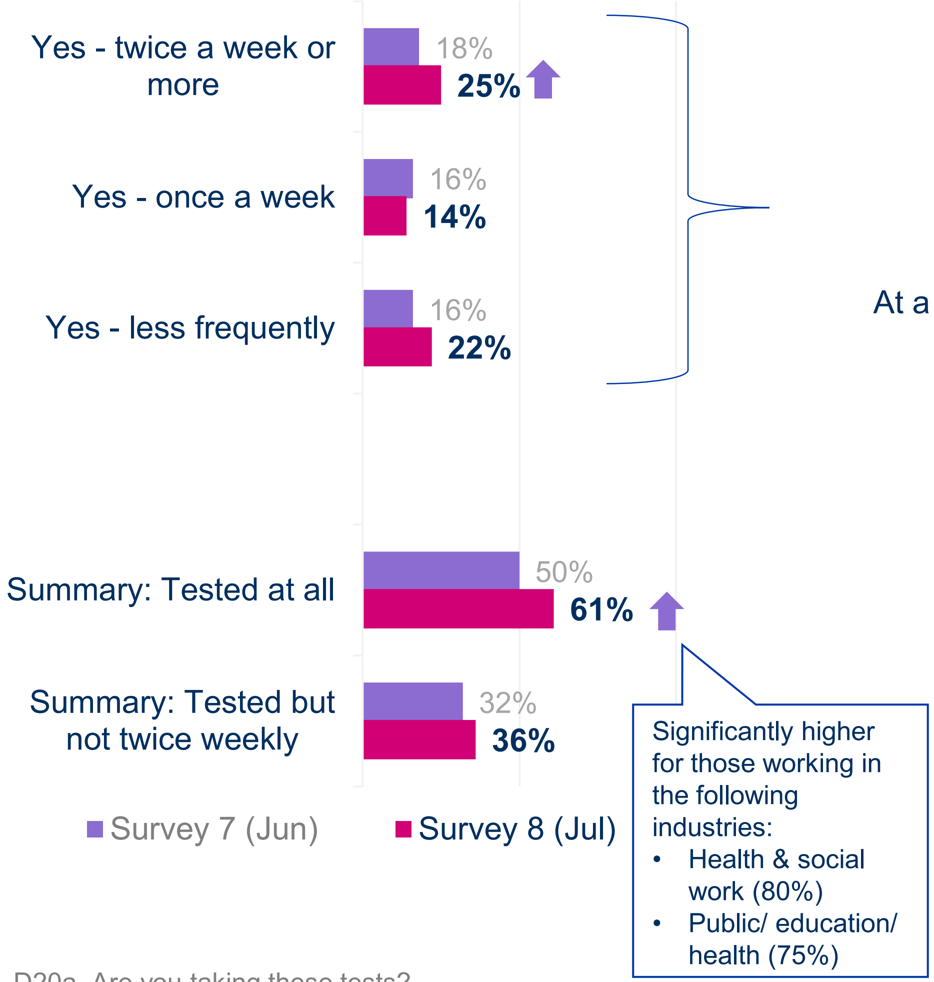
Around 7 in 10 respondents say they are likely to follow each of the main NHS Test and Trace requirements now in place. The proportion saying they are likely to self-isolate if told to and for the full amount of time has significantly fallen since survey 7 (72%, 69% - were both 77%).



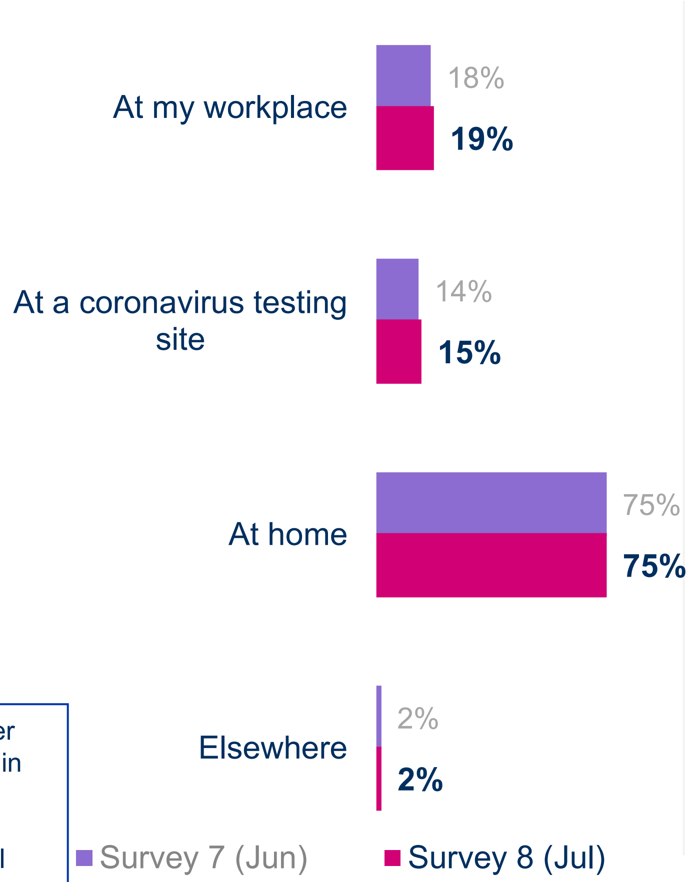
D5. How likely would you be to do each of the following?
Unweighted base: All respondents: Survey 1: 1015; Survey 2: 1007; Survey 3: 1010; Survey 4: 1003; Survey 5: 1008, Survey 6: 1007; Survey 7: 1013; Survey 8: 1017
*Wording changed in survey 8 to likelihood from compliance as a result of the lifting on restrictions on 19 July

There has been a significant rise in those taking rapid asymptomatic tests, and a significant increase in those testing twice a week or more. The majority of these tests are done at home, but only 2 in 5 (40%) testing at home always input results into GOV.UK, a decline since June.

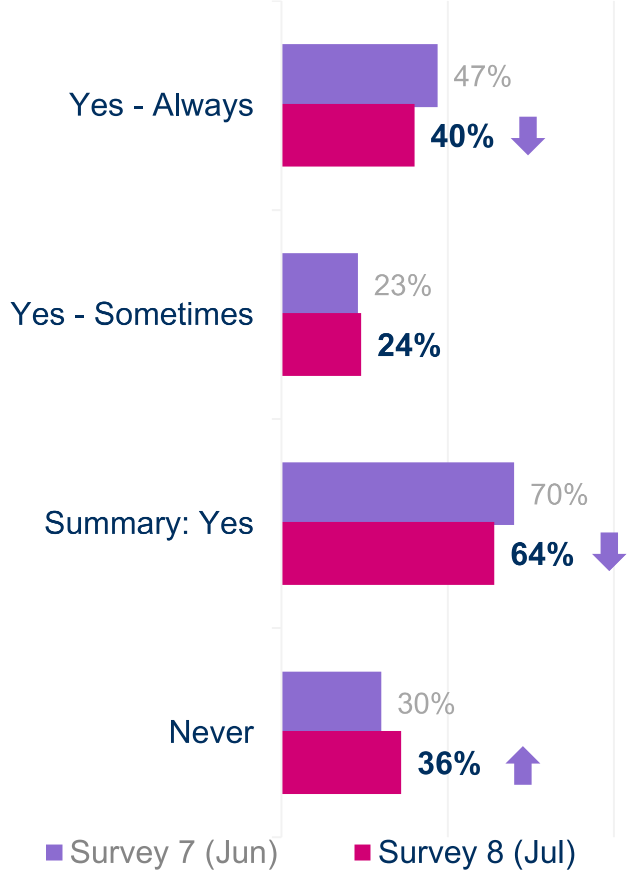
Taking asymptomatic tests



Where tests are taken



Whether Inputting results into GOV.UK

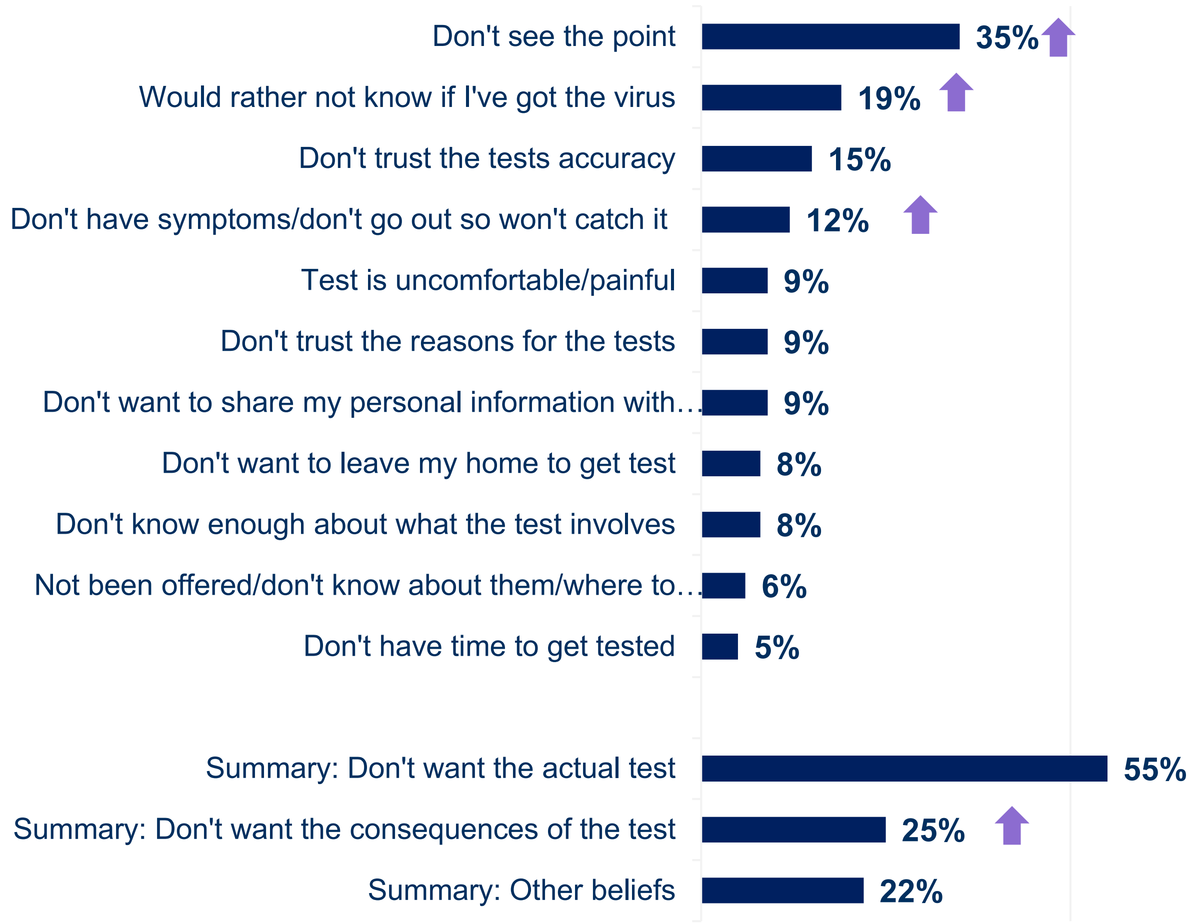


D20a. Are you taking these tests?
D20b. Where are you taking these tests?
D20d. After taking these tests, do you input your results into gov.uk?
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents); 608 (Where taking tests); 478 (Where taking tests at home)

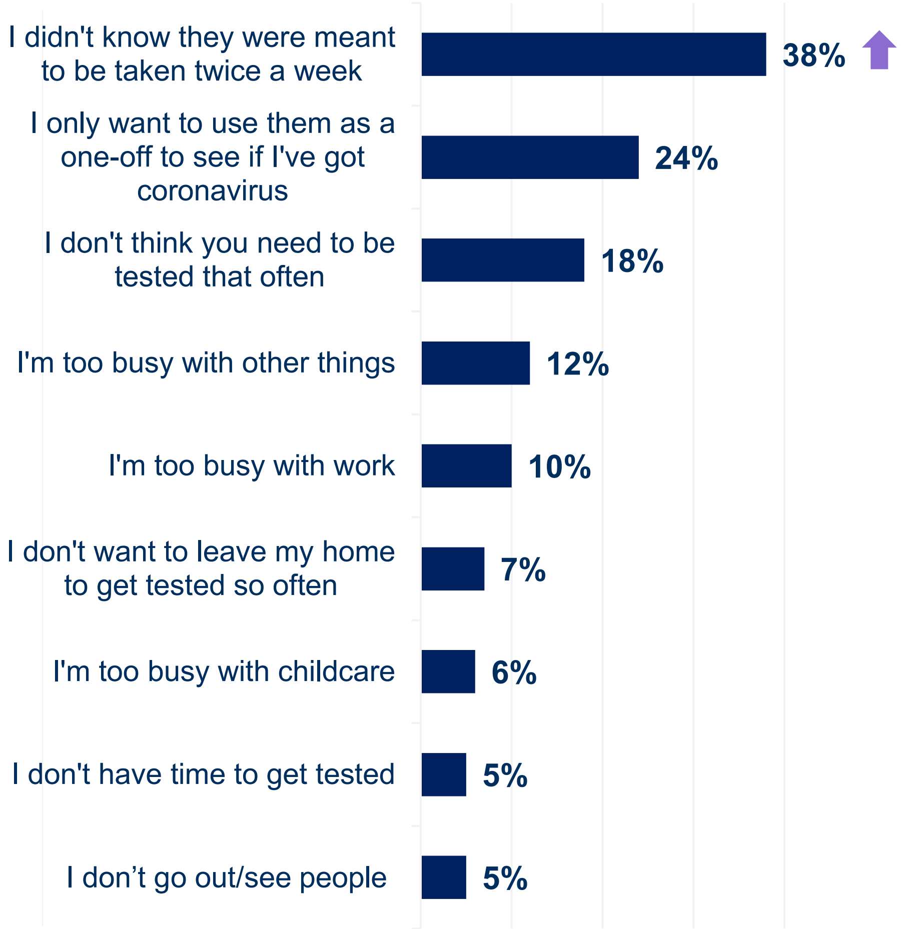
Significant decrease compared with Survey 7 (Jun)
Significant increase compared with Survey 7 (Jun)

The most common reason for respondents not testing at all is not seeing the point (up to 35% cf. 24% in June). Those not wanting the consequences of testing have increased (25% cf. 12%). Over 1 in 3 (38%) not testing twice a week say they didn't know they were meant to.

Reasons for not taking tests at all...



Where not taking tests twice a week...

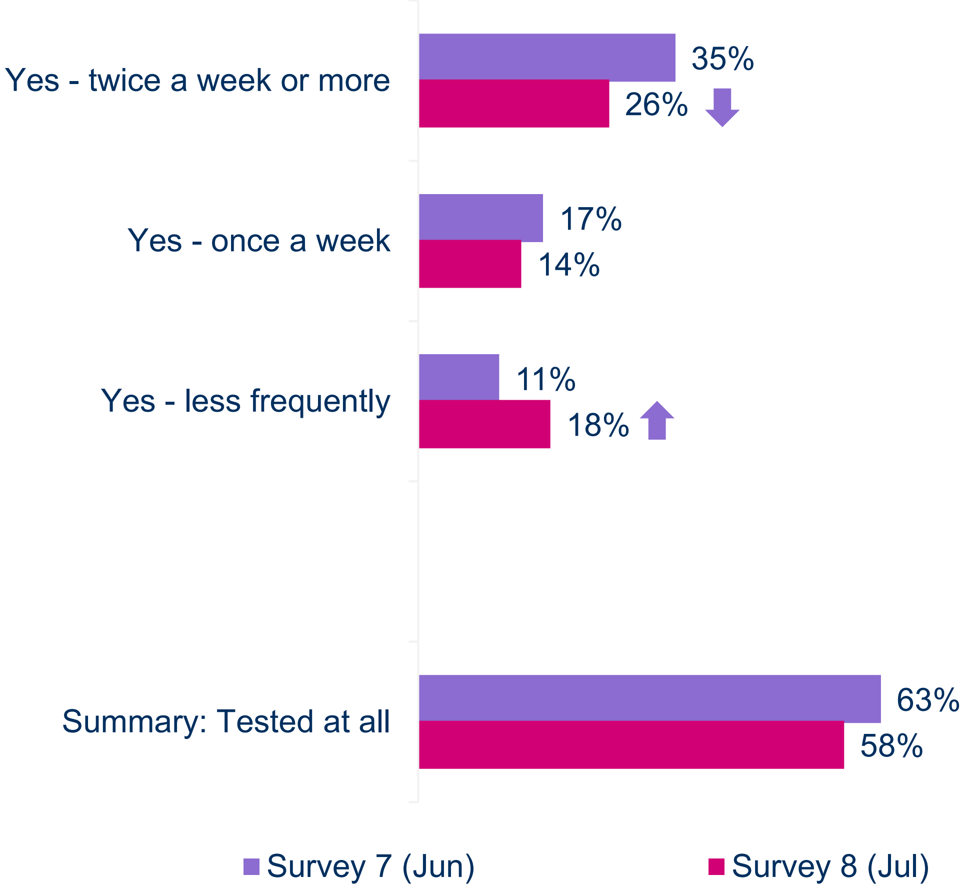


Significant increase compared with Survey 7 (Jun)

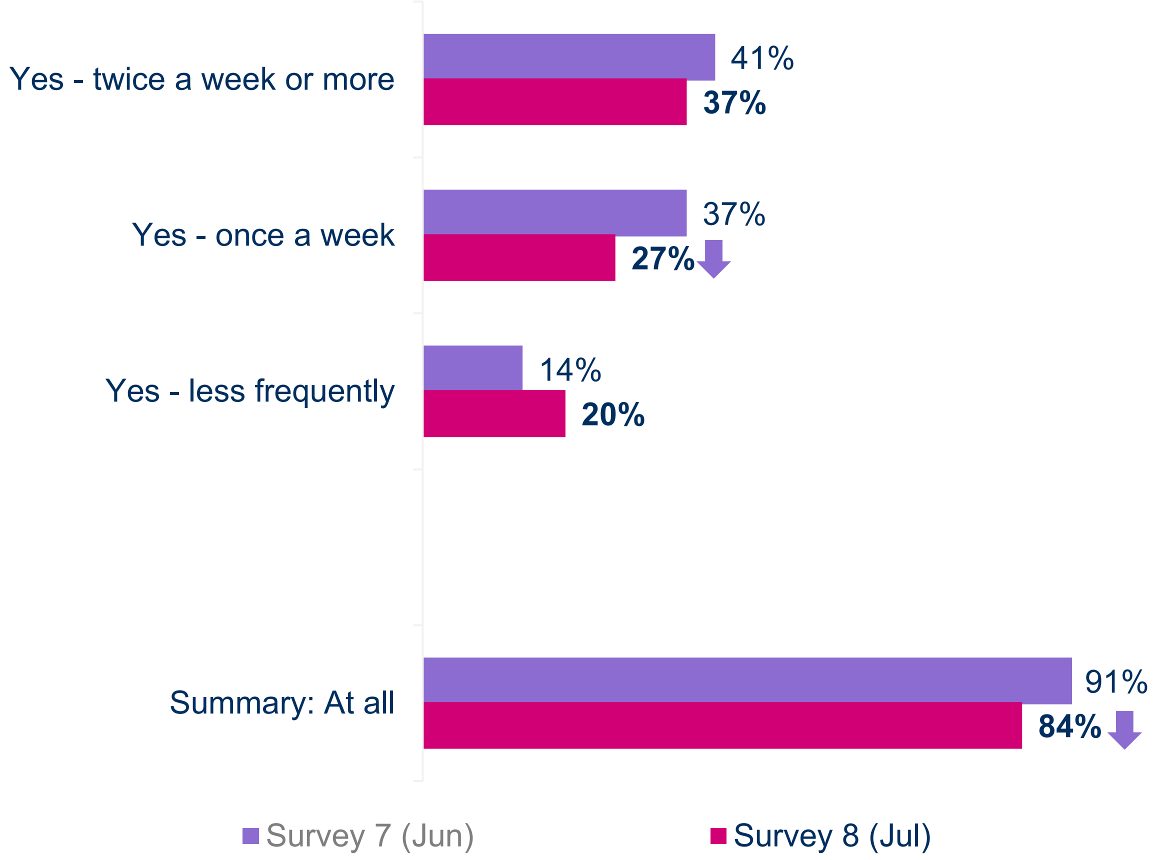
D21a. Why have you not taken the tests?
D20c. It is recommended these tests are taken at least twice a week, has anything prevented you from doing so?
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents); 409 (Where not taking tests); 356 (Where taking tests less than twice weekly)

Parents reporting their **children taking tests twice a week or more** have significantly fallen since survey 7, coinciding with the end of term. Of those whose children *do* take tests, there has been a decrease since June in the number who **will continue testing during school summer holidays.**

Children taking tests



Whether children will continue taking tests during school summer holidays…



D20aa. Are your children taking these tests?
D20bb. Do you plan for your children to continue testing throughout the school summer holidays?
Unweighted base: 462 (Where have children in place of education or childcare) 261 (Where children are currently taking tests)

Significant decrease compared with Survey 7 (Jun)
Significant increase compared with Survey 7 (Jun)

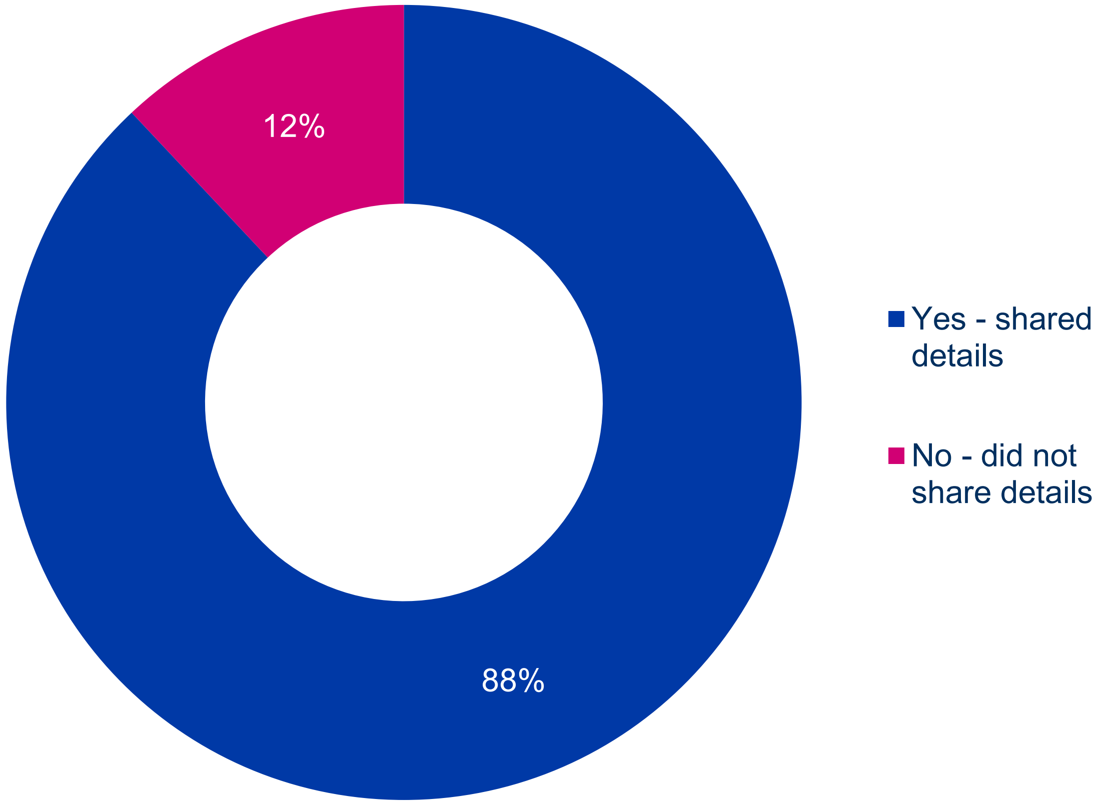
Lack of awareness is the main reason for people not inputting their own or their children's results into GOV.UK. Around 2 in 5 of those who do not always do so say they didn't know they were supposed to (39%) or thought they only needed to register positive results (37%).

Reasons for not inputting results into GOV.UK

D20f. Why do you not always input your/your children's results into gov.uk?
Unweighted base: 292 (Where do not always reports results)

Almost 9 in 10 (88%) of the respondents who have tested positive for COVID-19 say they have shared details of all their recent contacts and places with NHS Test and Trace. Those who work full time are particularly likely to have done so.

Sharing details of all recent close contacts and places they had recently been with NHS Test and Trace after testing positive...



Have shared details of all recent close contacts and places visited - significantly higher among (cf. 88% GM average):

- Those who have received first dose of vaccine (97%)**
- Working full-time (96%)
- Those with a high life satisfaction (96%)
- Those who have the NHS COVID-19 app (96%)

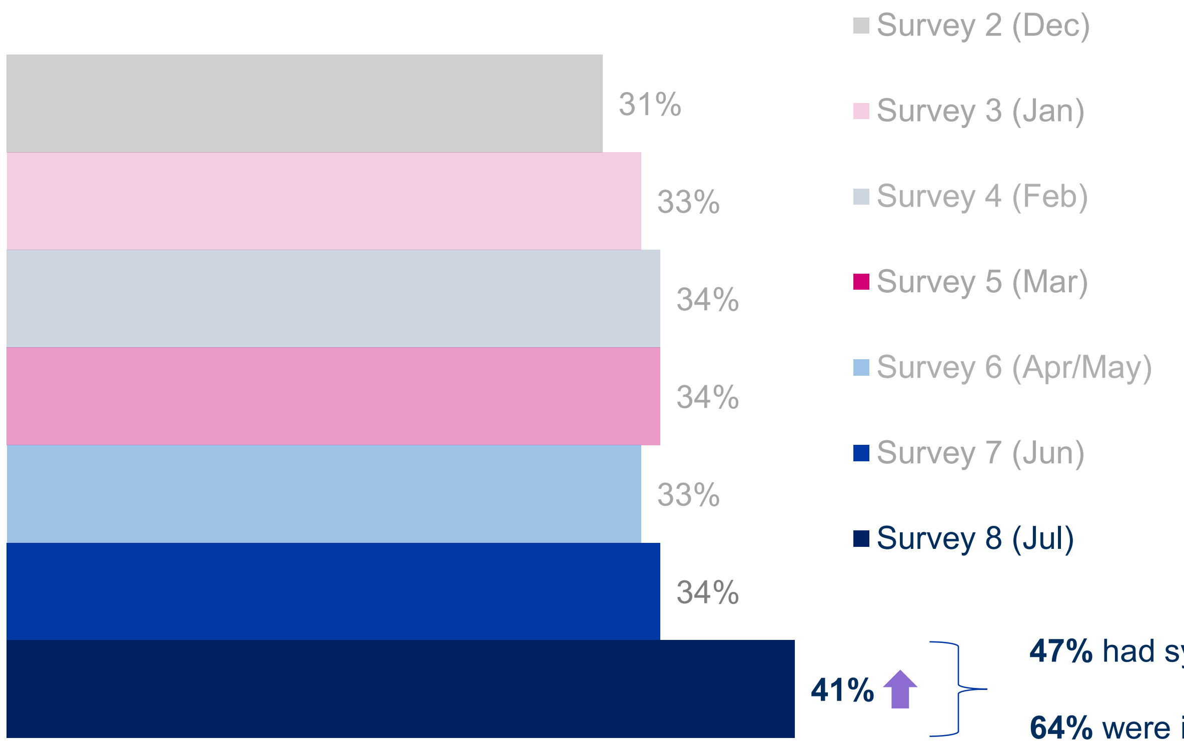
Just 12% of those who tested positive did not share information with NHS Test and Trace. From this small sample, the most common reasons given were:

- Not contacted to do so (59% of those not sharing details)**
- Didn't want those close to have to self-isolate (21%)**
- Couldn't remember who seen / where been recently (13%)**
- Didn't know contact details of all seen recently (12%)**
- Don't trust the intentions behind the process (11%)**
- Didn't want to share other people's personal details (9%)**
- Don't think process effective in stopping coronavirus (9%)**
- Didn't answer call when thought it was NHS Test and Trace (8%)**

B24b. After testing positive, did you share details of all of your recent close contacts and places you had recently been with NHS Test and Trace?
Unweighted base: 143 (Those who think have had coronavirus, but did not get a test)
B24c. Why didn't you share details of all of your recent close contacts and places you had recently been with NHS Test and Trace?
Unweighted base: 17 (where had COVID confirmed but not shared details with NHS Test and Trace) **Low base under 50

The proportion of those who have needed to self-isolate at some point has significantly increased from a third in June (34%) to two fifths in July (41%). The proportion increases to more than three fifths among 16-24 year olds (62%).

Those who needed to self-isolate due to symptoms, a positive test, or being a close contact of someone with COVID-19



47% had symptoms or tested positive

64% were in close contact with someone who had COVID-19

The proportion that have needed to self-isolate - significantly higher among (cf. 41% GM average):

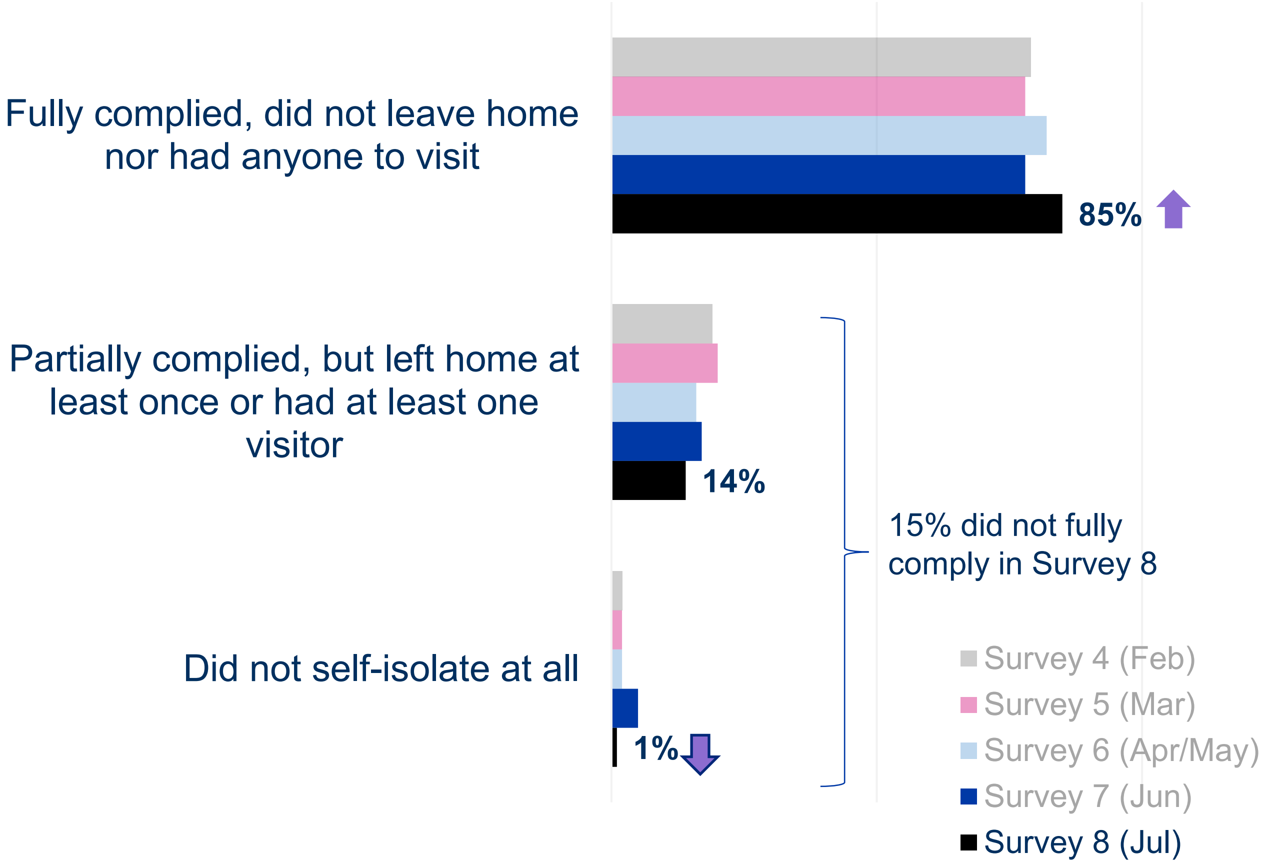
- Those households that use a foodbank (72%)
- Those who were previously a carer (69%)**
- Those working on reduced hours (66%)
- Those who work from home some of the time (66%)
- Those who are current or former members of the armed services (64%)
- Those with young children (0-4 yrs) (63%), in particular those in early years (67%)
- Those aged 16-24 (62%)
- Those where someone in household has lost their job due to COVID-19 (60%)
- Those who plan to continue to test their children for COVID-19 during the summer holidays (60%)

Significant increase compared with Survey 7 (Jun)

B25. Have you needed to self-isolate due to symptoms, a positive test, or being a close contact of someone with coronavirus?
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents) **Low base under 50
Change in question codes between waves 3 and 4

Respondents are now more likely to fully comply with self-isolation rules. However, those who have served in the armed services are twice as likely to break these rules compared to the population as a whole.

Compliance with self-isolation



The proportion that have not fully complied with self-isolation - significantly higher among (cf. 15% GM average):

- Those who are current or former members of the armed services (30%)**
- Those households that use a foodbank (27%)
- Those who are personally at high risk of COVID-19 (26%)
- Those who have a masters degree (26%)**
- Those who don't have the NHS COVID-19 app, but did previously (26%)
- Those who plan to continue to test their children for COVID-19 during the summer holidays (26%)
- Those who have children of secondary school age (24%)
- Men (20% cf. 10% of women)

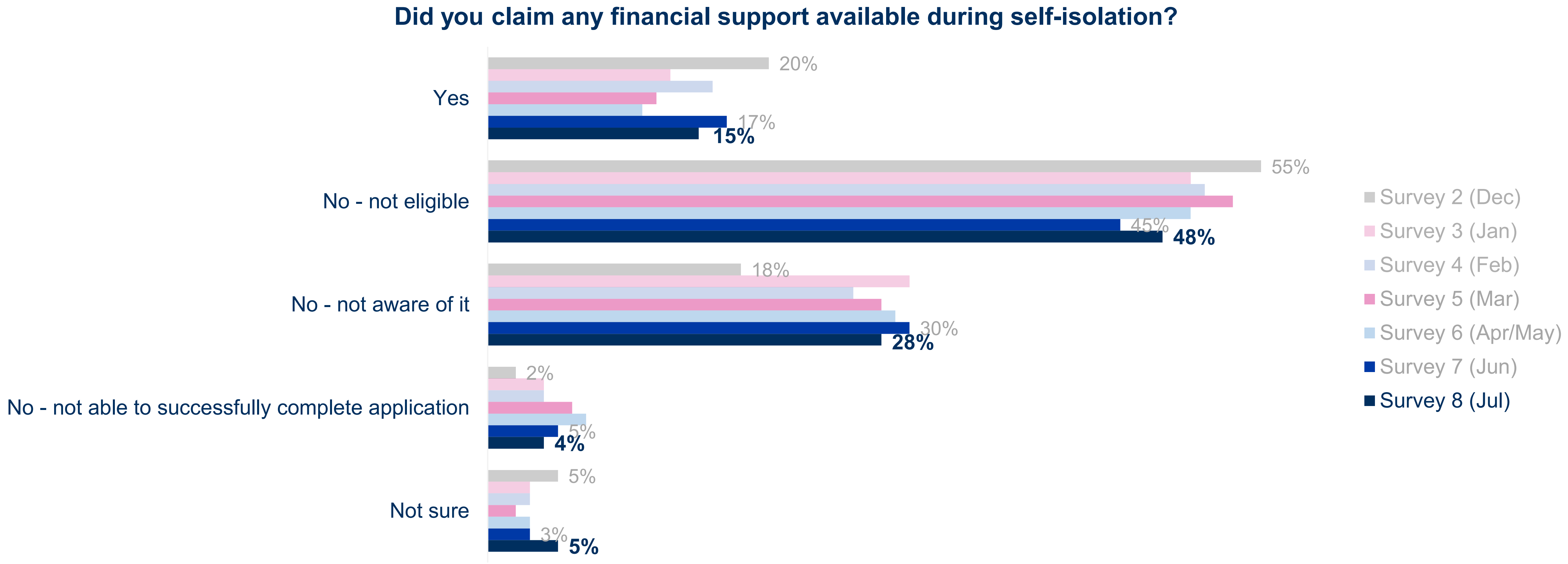
Most common reasons for non-compliance **

- Needed to get food, or other essential goods (40%)
- For my mental health (38%)
- Wanted to carry on with my life (21%)
- Feeling bored/lonely/isolated (21%)
- For physical health (17%)
- Needed to continue with other (non-work) responsibilities e.g. caring responsibilities (17%)

B25a. Which of the following best describes what you did in your most recent period of self-isolation? Unweighted base: 374 (Where needed to self-isolate); B25b. Why did you not fully comply/self-isolate? Unweighted base: 49 (Where did not self-isolate) **Low base under 50

Significant decrease compared with Survey 7 (Jun)
Significant increase compared with Survey 7 (Jun)

Only a minority (15%) of respondents who have had to self-isolate have successfully claimed financial support. Almost half (48%) have not applied because they say they are not eligible for support.



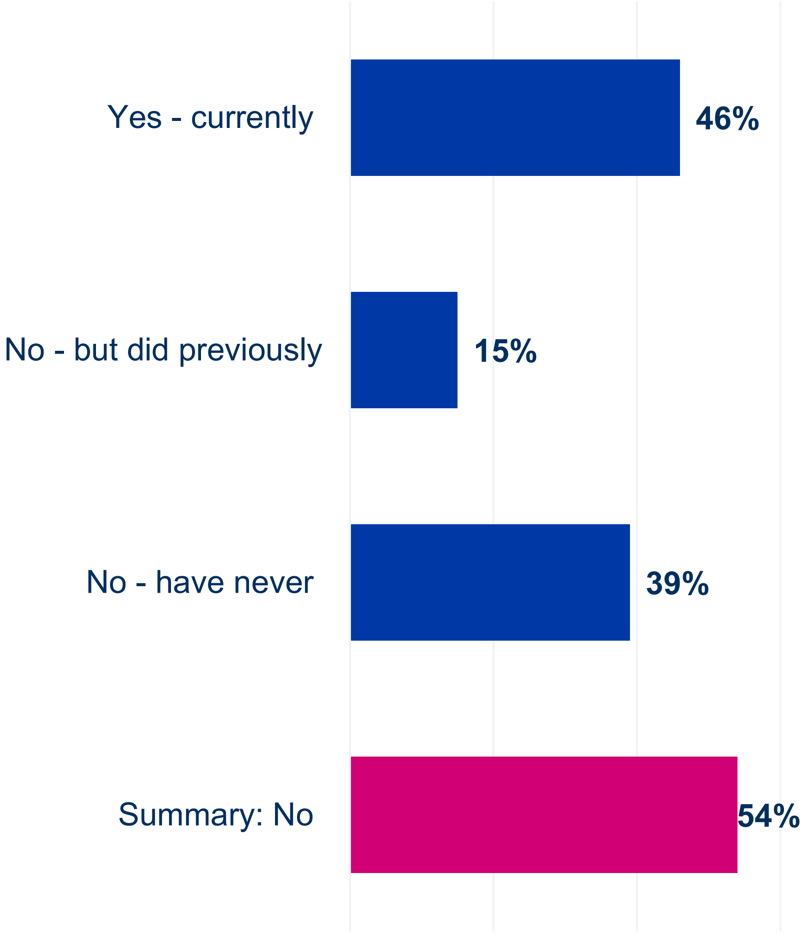
Claims are significantly higher amongst those with high life satisfaction (31%), and those with children (22%).

They increase to 33% among carers.

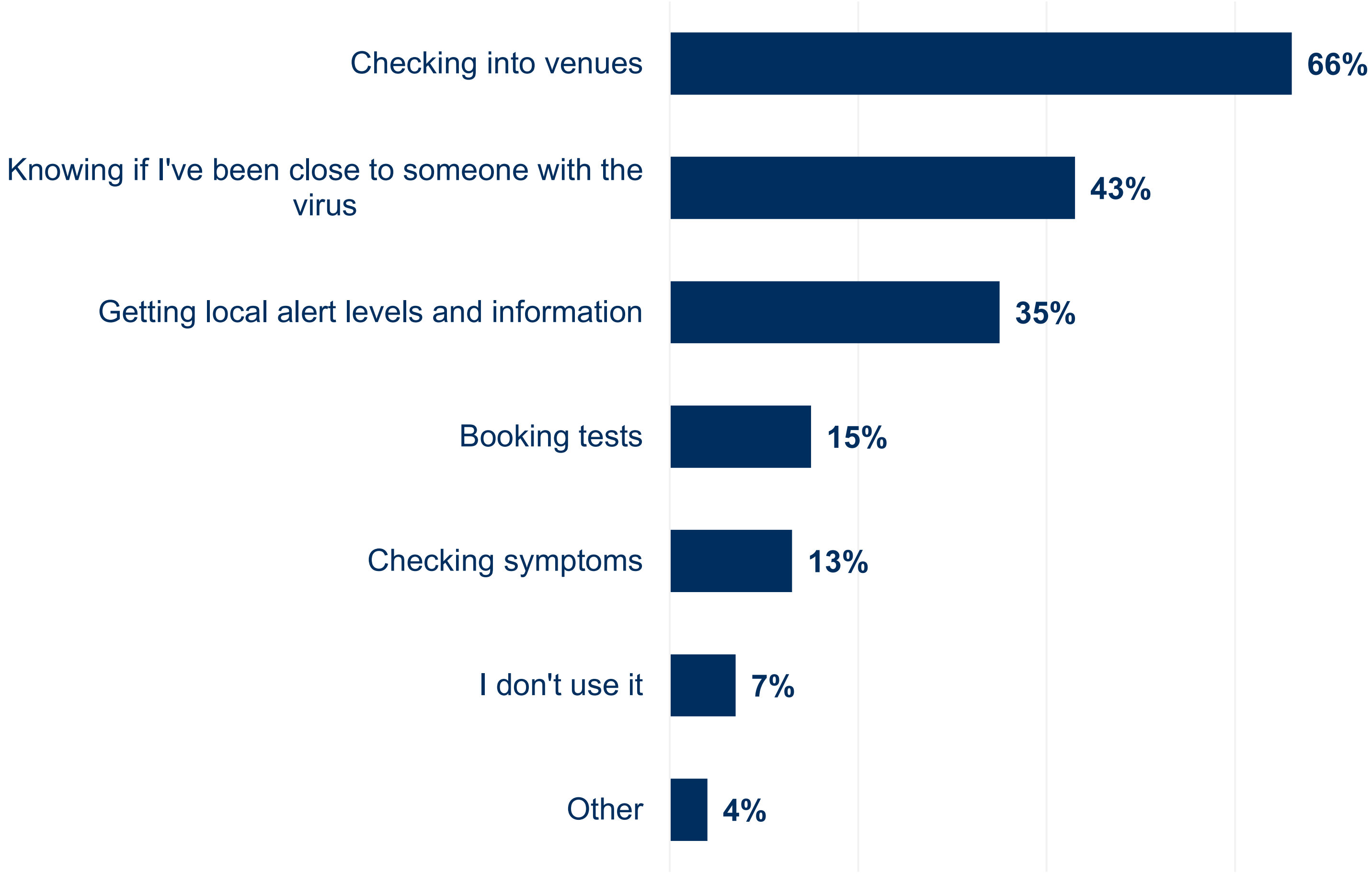
B26 Did you claim the financial support payment available to some people during self-isolation?
Unweighted base: Between 260 – 374 across surveys 2-8 (Those who self-isolated) **Low base under 50
From survey 7 the question wording was amended to include all forms of financial support

Fewer than half (46%) of respondents say they have the NHS COVID-19 app – with the number significantly lower among those aged 65+ (39%). Almost 1 in 7 (15%) respondents say they have previously had the app but don't any longer.

Have the NHS COVID-19 app



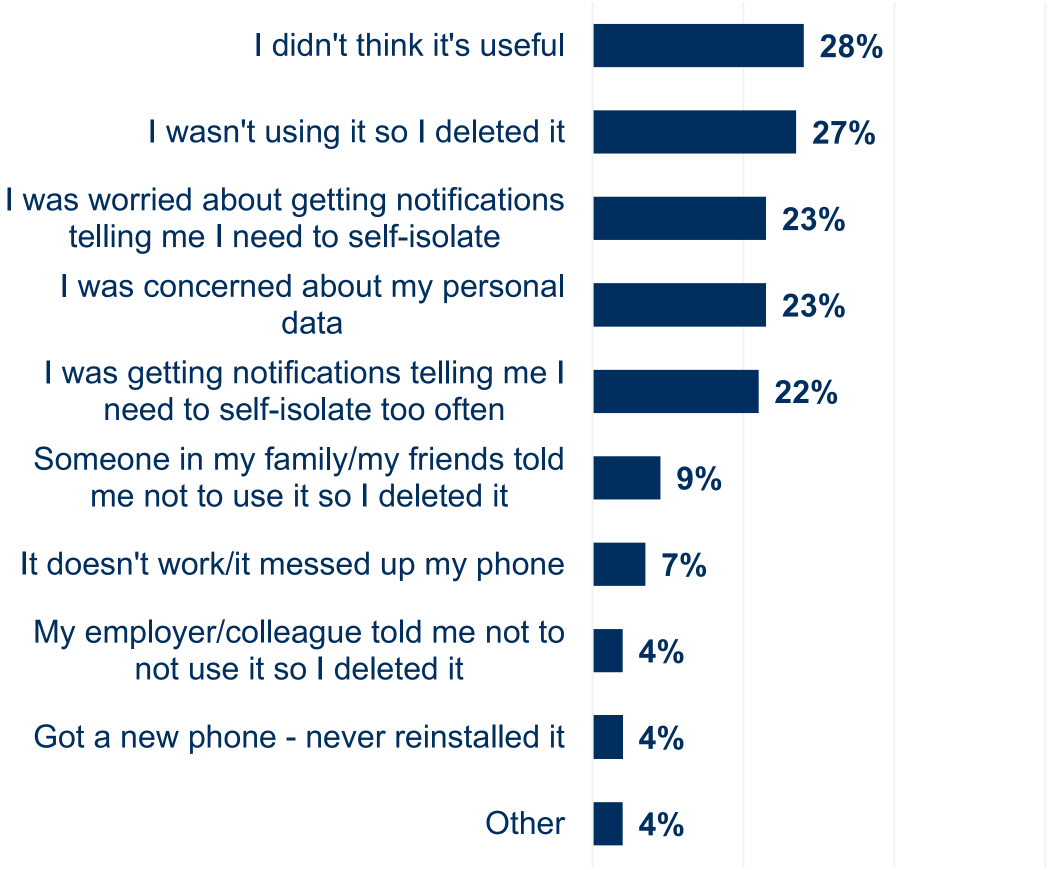
Reasons for having the NHS COVID-19 app



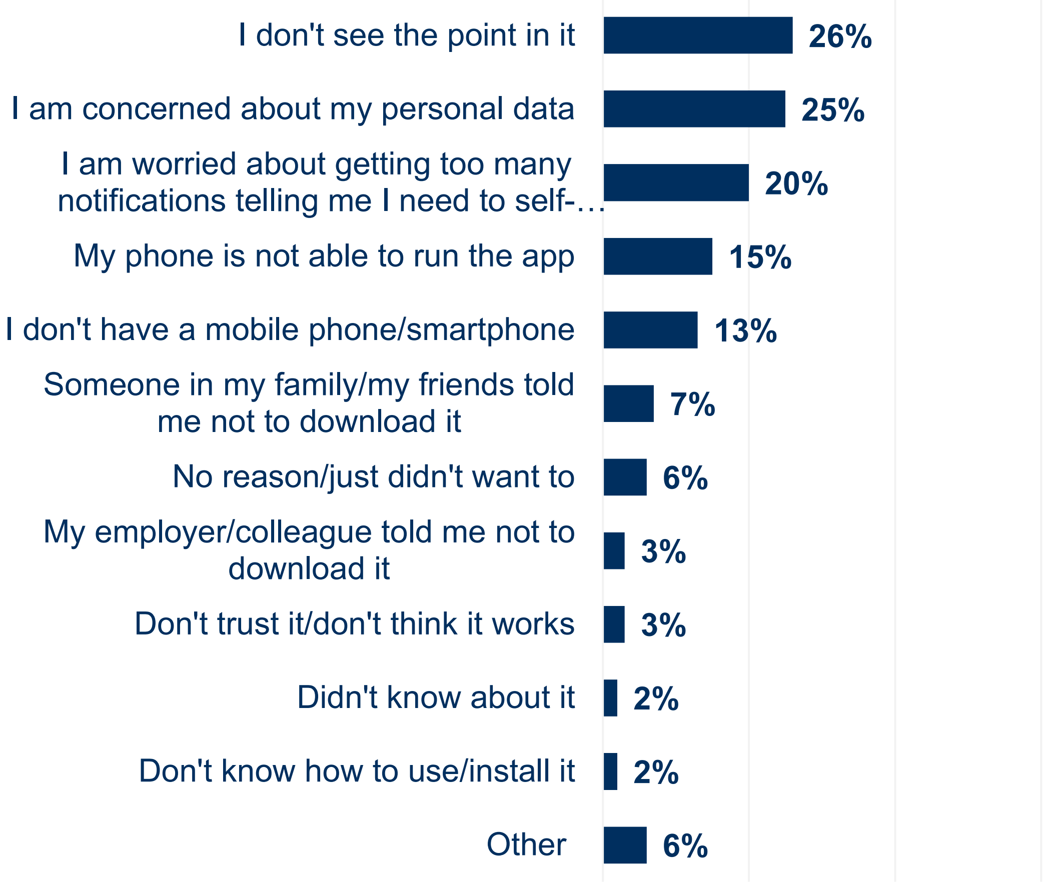
D5a. Do you have the NHS COVID-19 app?
D5b. What do you use the NHS COVID-19 app for?
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents); 473 (Where have the app)

Of those who no longer have the app, almost 1 in 3 (28%) stopped because they didn't think it was useful, closely followed by a further 27% who report not using it. Of those who have never had it, not seeing the point, and concerns about personal data are the highest reasons.

Reasons for no longer having the NHS COVID-19 app

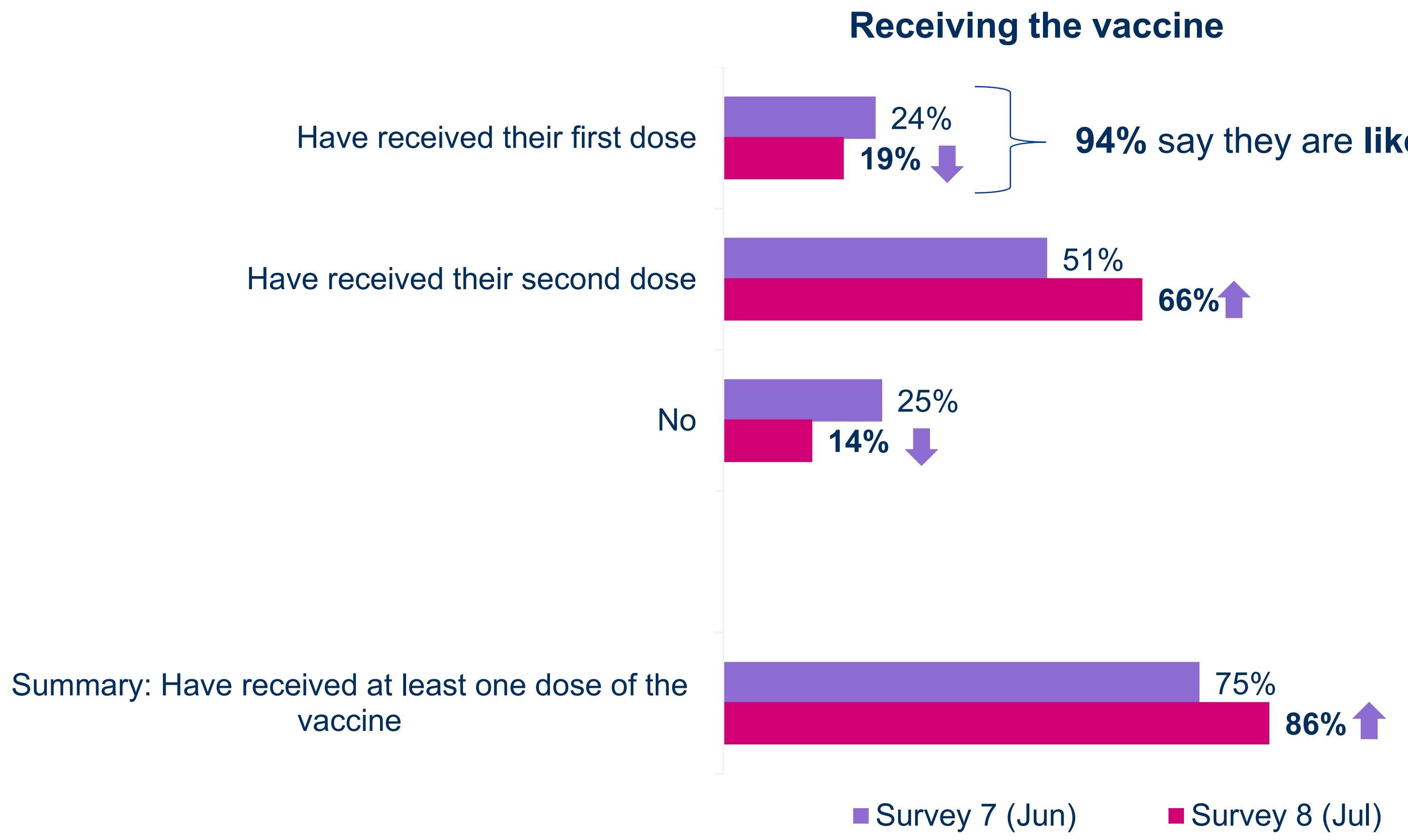


Reasons for never having the NHS COVID-19 app



D5c/d. Why do you no longer have the NHS COVID-19 app?
D5b. What do you use the NHS COVID-19 app for?
Unweighted base: 1017 (All respondents); 146 (Where no longer have the app); 398 (Where never had the app)

2 in 3 (66%) have received two doses of the vaccine, significantly higher than in June. A large proportion (83%) of respondents who have had at least one dose of the vaccine say they are likely to receive a booster dose if offered.



83% say they are **likely** to **receive** a **booster dose** if offered.

Some groups significantly more likely to receive a booster dose if offered are:

- Men compared to women (85% cf. 80%)
- White British respondents compared to those part of an Ethnic Minority group (85% cf. 73%)
- Those working in the following employment sectors; Primary industry/utilities/construction (97%),

Significant decrease compared with Survey 7 (Jun)

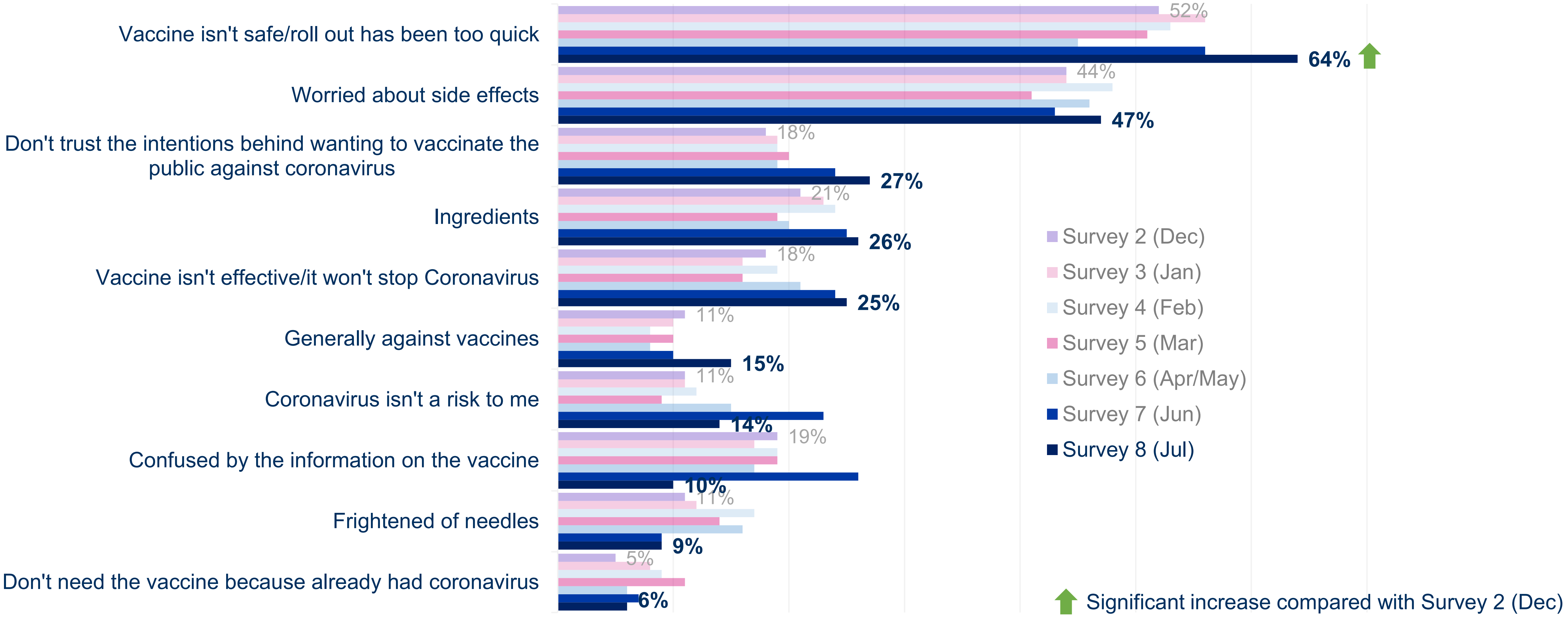
Significant increase compared with Survey 7 (Jun)

D17. Have you received your coronavirus vaccine? /D17a. How likely are you to receive your second dose? / D19_w8. Are you likely to receive a booster dose if offered?
Unweighted base: 1017 (All) respondents; 159 (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.

For those who are unlikely to get vaccinated, safety concerns and worries about the side effects remain the main barriers.

Reasons for not getting vaccinated



D9. Why are you unlikely to get vaccinated against coronavirus? B1b. And how worried are you about the removal of restrictions to stop coronavirus, as introduced from 19 July?
Unweighted base: 100 (Those who are not very likely to/uncertain about getting the vaccine when offered) / 1,017 respondents

At time of fieldwork, vaccines were available to over 25s: care home residents and staff; frontline health and social care; clinically extremely vulnerable

Carried out on behalf of Greater Manchester partners