Greater Manchester Residents' Survey

Extended survey 1 Report

March 2022

Based on fieldwork 9th February – 27th February

GMCA GREATER MANCHESTER COMBINED AUTHORITY

Carried out on behalf of Greater Manchester partners

Report contents

Introduction and methodology

Background

- This report presents summary findings for survey 1 of the 2022 research study of Greater Manchester residents conducted amongst a representative sample of the city population by region.
- This builds upon the work of the GMCA COVID-19 Tracker conducted between December 2020 and December 2021, by also looking at the key pillars of the wider Greater Manchester Strategy and its vision for a fairer, greener, more prosperous city region. This first trial survey aims to inform approaches and start monitoring impacts in particular for the following shared commitments:
    - supporting the creation of better jobs and good employment
    - tackling food and fuel poverty
    - ensuring digital inclusion for all

- While the information within this report provides the initial findings on these three new areas of insight, this only represents the first survey in a series intended to run throughout 2022. Questions of this nature have not been asked of Greater Manchester residents before and as such, these results should be treated as indicative rather than conclusive at this stage – they are used best as indicators to open up further dialogue.
- The focus of this research is therefore to provide a growing base of evidence, one which can initially serve as a way to highlight potential trends and indicators which individual Local Authorities can explore in greater detail. As this evidence base grows across multiple surveys we will be able to provide greater depth on which groups are likely to be more affected by the issues explored, highlighting those where more investigation would prove useful. Overall, these regular ongoing insights are designed to help inform the 10 Local Authorities across Greater Manchester so that they have as much information as possible about where to target support, communications, and resources to improve the lives of those living within Greater Manchester.
- As quantitative research with a robust sample of residents at a single moment in time, the findings should not be taken in isolation as a definitive reading into these often complex issues. They do however provide a reliable indication of trends / issues in these key areas for further exploration - over time with increasing numbers of residents through further planned surveys to achieve representative samples at Greater Manchester and locality-levels, and potentially through additional investigations.

Methodology and sample

Methodology

- From February 2022, BMG Research was asked to undertake two residents' surveys, of 1,500 respondents of Greater Manchester. This included an intended sample of 750 online panel respondents, 250 telephone respondents, and a trial of 500 online river sampled respondents.
- The mix of using majority web-sampling with a smaller telephone element was selected so that a representative and robust sample of Greater Manchester residents could be sourced within budget.
- The telephone element of this sample was included so that those without internet access could take part in the survey. This was particularly important for the questions on digital inclusion, where by definition, those without online access would be those most at risk of digital exclusion. However because of the constraints of the sample, please be aware that insights based on the telephone data are less robust because of the small base size.
- River sample, which was not included on the COVID-19 Tracker was introduced as a trial element in order to increase sample size. Part of the trial involved building confidence in the number of contacts required to generate 500 responses; following a shortfall in this survey, BMG has proposed an expanded quota next time to identify a recommended number of contacts to generate 500 responses.
- 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 age, gender and locality, and to ensure consistency between individual surveys.
- Each 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.

Sample breakdown

Sample info

Survey	1
Fieldwork start	9 February 2022
Fieldwork end	25 February 2022
Total respondents	1385
Web respondents	762 (55%)
Phone respondents	250 (18%)
River sampling	373 (27%)

Key crossbreaks (before weighting applied)

Male	597
Female	761
16-24	113
25-44	413
45-64	484
65+	375
White	1201
Minority Ethnic Groups	166

Report contents and guidance

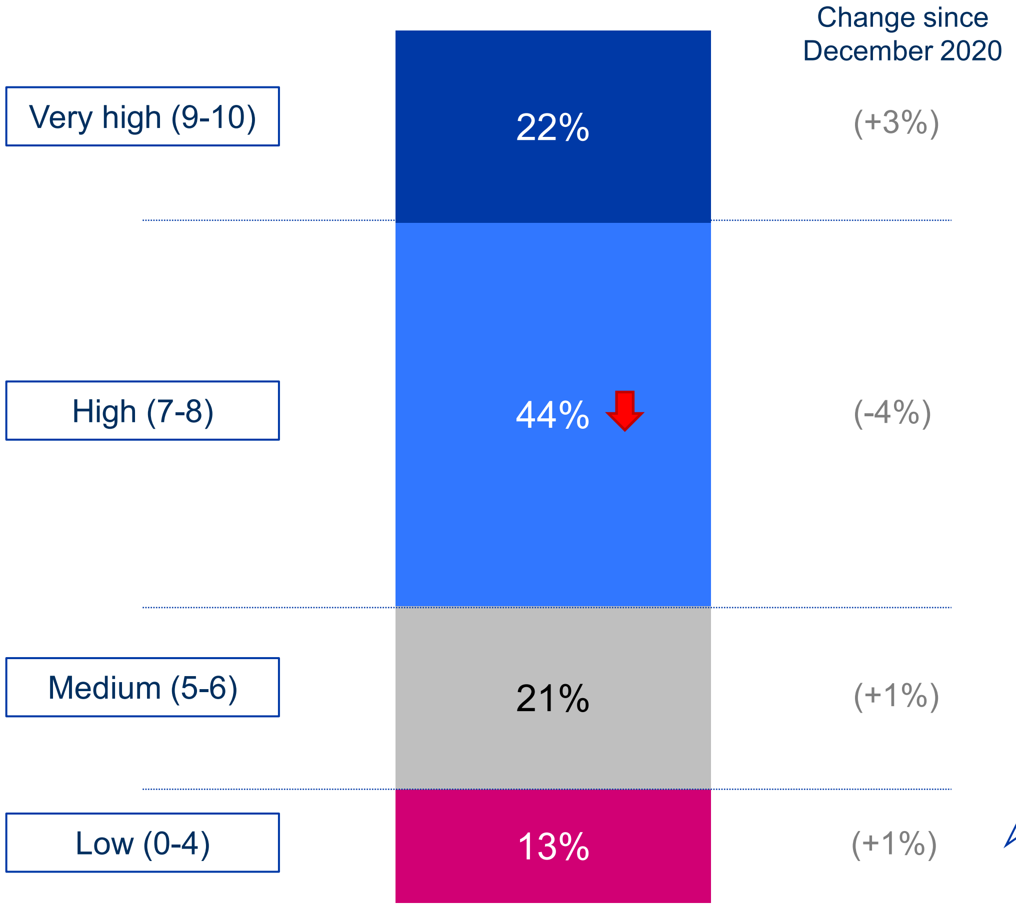
Report contents & guidance

- **This report focuses on the findings from the first trial survey of the extended Greater Manchester Resident's Survey, fieldwork for which took place throughout February 2022**. The survey provides insight into residents' ongoing behaviours, attitudes and impacts related to the COVID-19 pandemic, and their capabilities, opportunities and motivations around some key elements of the overall Greater Manchester's strategy: Food Insecurity (linked to food poverty, deprivation, access to support); Good Work (access to decent jobs, good employers and living wage); Digital Inclusion (services, technology and access to internet).
- 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' sample i.e. all 1385 respondents. Where relevant, differences by local authority and other population characteristics are also reported. These differences are only highlighted where they are significantly different statistically (at the 95% level of confidence) compared with the 'total' figures (i.e. the Greater Manchester average).
- Please note that when interpreting the information from this report that this is the first survey of two tracking surveys, and any information included is at this stage indicative of potential trends and insights. Data from the subsequent survey will be used to build upon these insights and create a more robust analysis.
- 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 1385 in some instances. Where relevant, this has been noted on the slides, along with the unweighted base sizes.
- The initial section provides an overview of respondents' state of mind and the greatest concerns in their lives at the time of fieldwork. This is followed by more specific insight into the primary sections of the report. Living safely and fairly with COVID-19, the level of food insecurity they are experiencing, their employment, and quality of their working lives, and their digital access and inclusion.
- It is important to note for the context of the information presented in the COVID-19 section that the run up to, and early part of fieldwork took place during a period when coronavirus restrictions were subject to great scrutiny and upheaval. The "partygate" scandal was dominating the news, resulting in heightened public and media focus on pandemic restrictions, their fairness and how they had been followed. Furthermore, the day after fieldwork begin (on February 10th), the Prime Minister announced an intention to remove the remaining domestic coronavirus restrictions in place a month early, in the light of encouraging national trends in COVID-19 data. This was confirmed on Monday 21st February, with the publication of the government's 'Living with Covid' plan; the first measures of this plan – including the ending of legal requirements to self-isolate – came into effect on Thursday 24th February, the day prior to fieldwork closing.

General overview

Less than a quarter (22%) of respondents say they have very high life satisfaction nowadays, an increase since December. But some respondents – including disabled respondents, those who are out of work or financially insecure – are particularly likely to have low life satisfaction

How satisfied are you with your life nowadays?



% with 'low' life satisfaction higher among:

Demographics

- Those aged 45-54 (17%)
- Parents of children aged 19-25 years-old (17%)

Individual and/or family circumstance

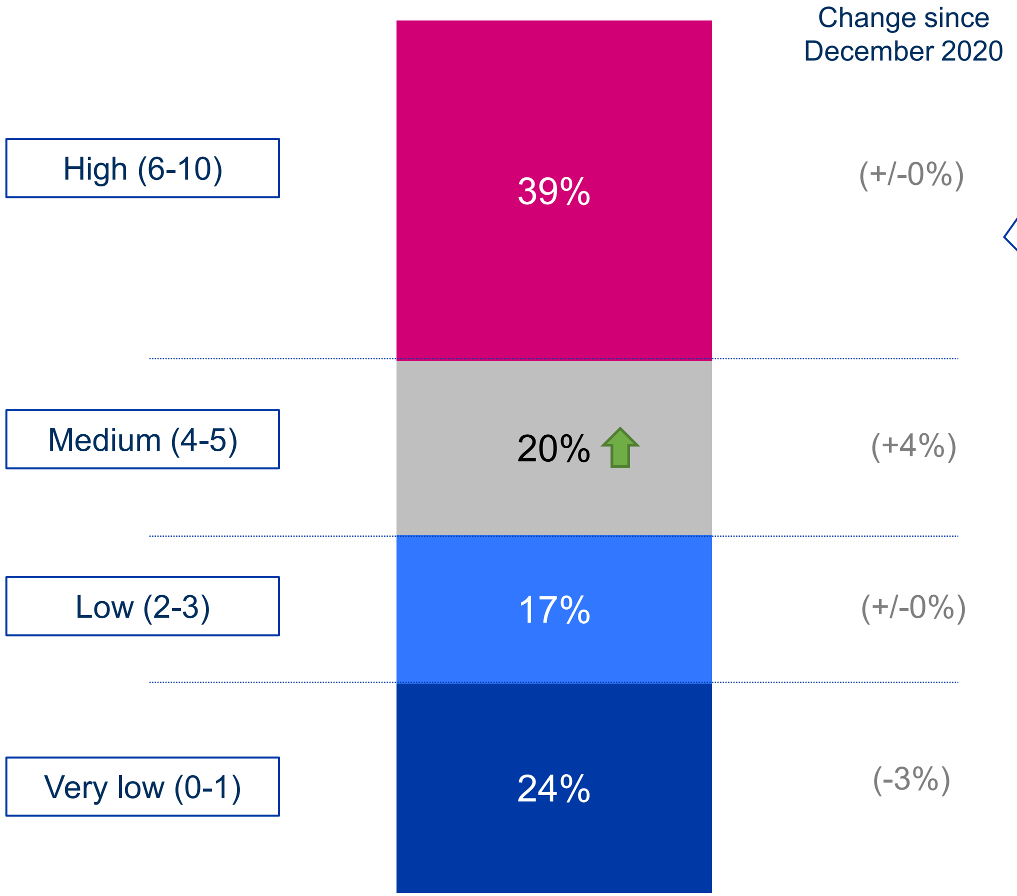
- Those not in work due to their health or a disability (38%)
- Those who have cut the size or skipped a meal (31%), or have not eaten for a whole day for lack of money (35%)
- Those not satisfied with their job (34%)
- Those with a disability (23%), in particular with mental ill health (42%)
- Those who have received a free parcel of food or essentials up to three times in the past year (23%)
- Those who have received support from a community hub (22%), or have borrowed money from family or friends (21%)
- Those who have not received any COVID-19 vaccine (18%)

Significantly higher/lower than COVID-19 Tracker Survey 10 (Dec)

A1. Where 0 is "not at all" and 10 is "completely"…
Unweighted base: COVID-19 Tracker Survey 10: 1015; Greater Manchester Residents Survey 1: 1385

Almost two fifths (39%) of respondents say they felt highly anxious yesterday, which has remained stable since December. Respondents with children, and those who are disabled and those who are financially insecure are particularly likely to be highly anxious

How anxious did you feel yesterday?



Significantly higher/lower than COVID-19 Tracker Survey 10 (Dec)

% with 'high' feelings of anxiety higher among:

Demographics

- Homemakers (59%), those not in work due to their health or a disability (61%)
- Those who are Muslims (50%)
- Carers (49%)
- Those with children (43%), in particular those with children under the age of 4 not in nursery (61%), or with children in college (48%)

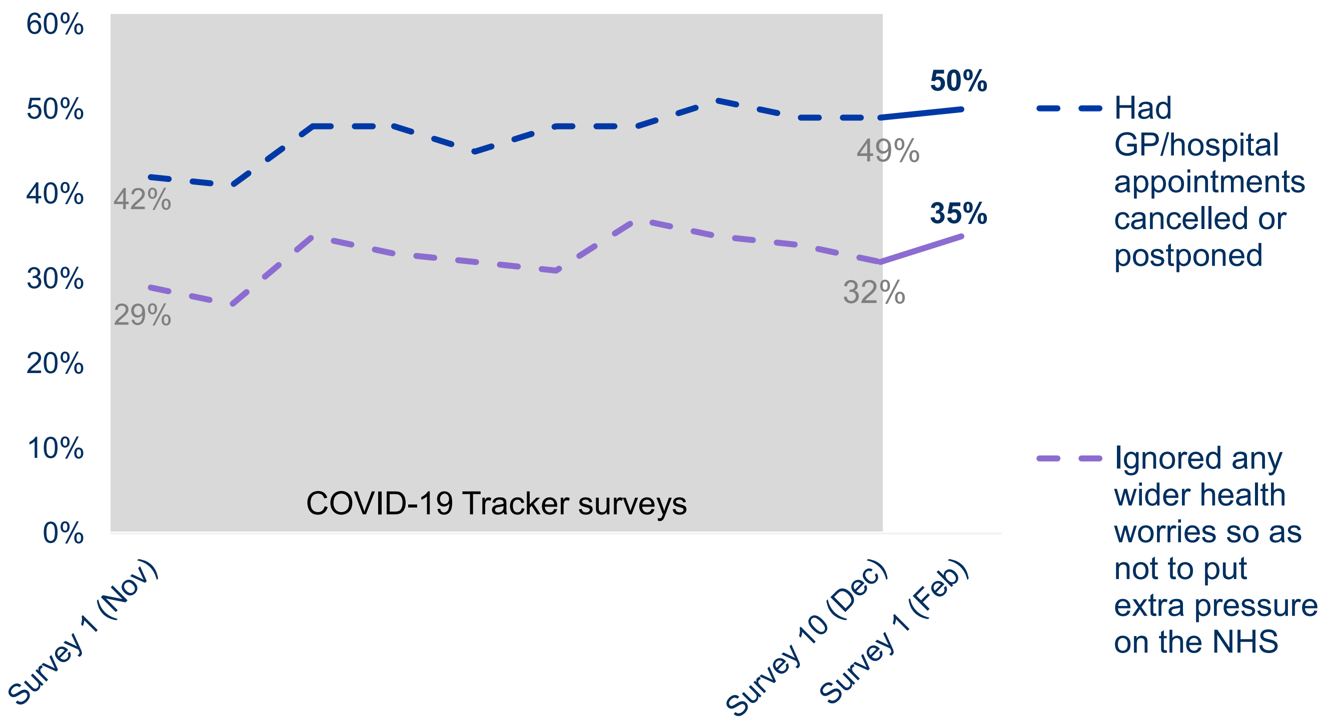
Individual and/or family circumstance

- Those with a disability (52%), in particular those with mental ill health (70%), or with a mobility disability (45%)
- Those who have received one dose of the vaccine (52%) and those who take rapid COVID-19 tests twice a week or more (44%)
- Those worried about COVID-19 (59%)
- Those likely to lose their job (64%)
- Those who have received support from a community hub (63%), or have borrowed money from family or friends (49%)
- Those who have cut the size or skipped a meal (58%), or have not eaten for a whole day for lack of money (64%)
- Those with children entitled to free school meals (56%)
- Those who have received a free parcel of food or essentials up to three times in the past year (56%)
- Those working from home all of the time (51%)

A2. Where 0 is "not at all" and 10 is "completely"…
Unweighted base: COVID-19 Tracker Survey 10: 1015; Greater Manchester Residents Survey 1: 1385

Those aged 16-24 are more likely to have experienced indirect health impacts over the past year. Overall, half (50%) of households have now had GP or hospital appointments cancelled or postponed, while those ignoring wider health worries so as not to add pressure on the NHS has increased since December

% Trend for anyone within household



Health impacts	Self	Someone else	Household	Among ethnic minorities	Among ages 16-24
Had GP/ hospital cancelled or postponed	33%	26%	**50%**	**59%** ↑	**59%** ↑
Ignored wider health worries	28%	13%	**35%**	37%	**43%** ↑

↑ Significantly higher than anyone in the household

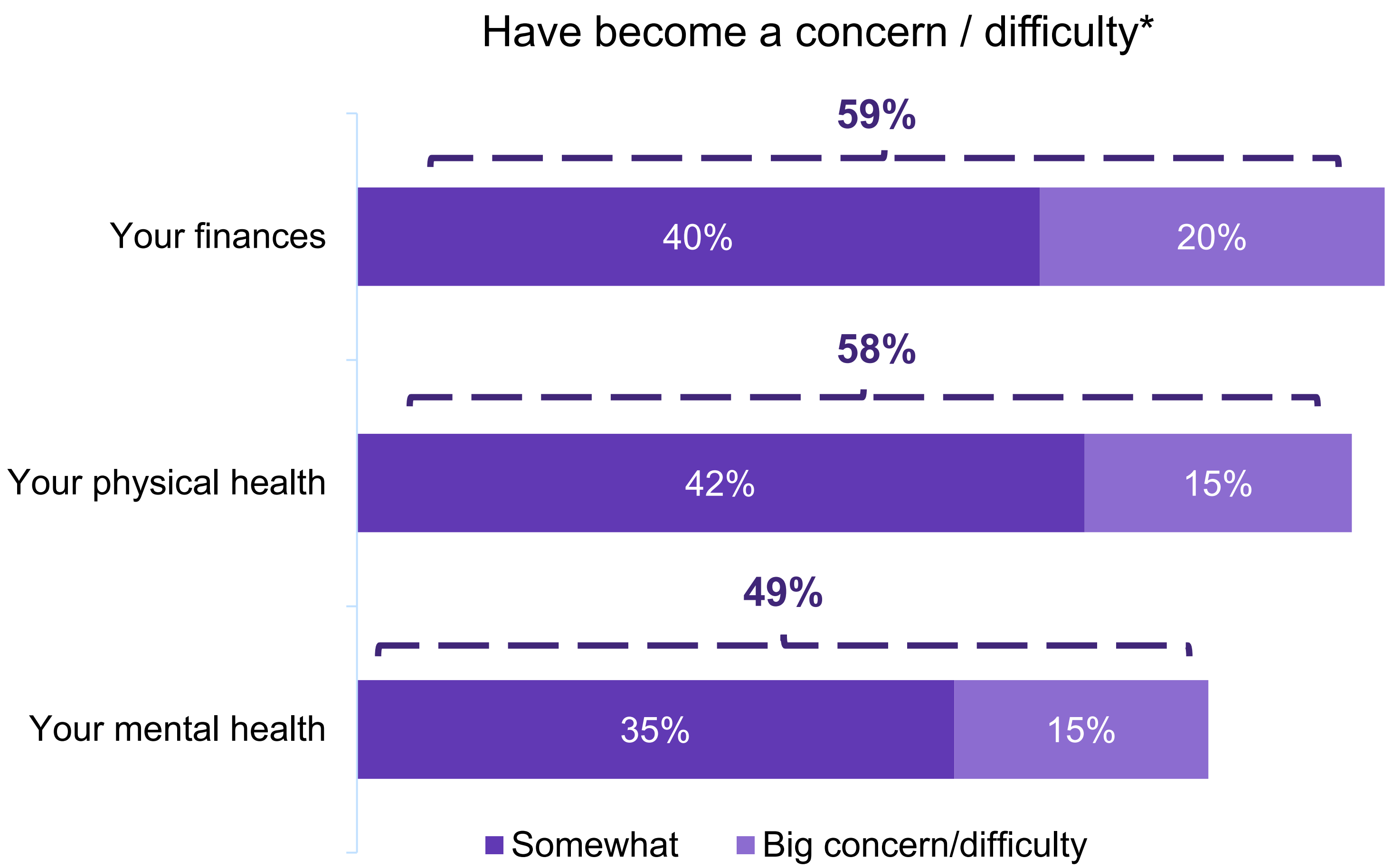
B3. In the past 12 months have any of the following happened to you or someone else in your household?
Unweighted base: All respondents: COVID-19 Tracker Survey 1: 1015; Survey 10: 1015; Greater Manchester Residents Survey 1: 1385

Compared with the average for the GM population, certain groups are significantly more likely to say these wider health impacts have been experienced by them or someone in their household. These include carers, parents of younger children, and those who are financially insecure

Had GP/ hospital appointments cancelled or postponed	Ignored any wider health worries so as not to put extra pressure on the NHS
Greater Manchester average: 50% **Demographics** • Those were previously a carer (75%), those who are currently a carer (70%) • Pakistani respondents (72%) • Those with children aged 5-11 (63%) **Individual and/or family circumstance** • Those who have not eaten the whole day for lack of money (78%) • Those who have received a free parcel of food between 2-6 times in the last year (77%), or up to three times in the past year (72%) • Those who have received support from a community hub (74%) • Those who have cut the size or skipped a meal (73%) • Those with children entitled to free school meals (73%) • Those with a disability (67%), including those with a mobility disability (70%), mental ill health (70%) • Those not in work due to ill health or disability (69%) • Those who have borrowed money from family or friends (65%) • Those worried about COVID-19 (64%)	**Greater Manchester average: 35%** **Demographics** • Those who were previously a carer (53%), those who currently have caring responsibilities (47%) • Those with children in early years (47%) • Those who are Muslims (38%) **Individual and/or family circumstance** • Those who have received support from a community hub (62%) • Those with mental ill health (61%) • Those who have received a free parcel of food up to three times in the past year (58%), or between 2-6 times (58%) • Those worried about COVID-19 (53%) • Those with a disability (52%), with a mobility disability (52%) • Those not in work due to ill health or disability (51%) • Those entitled to free school meals (51%) • Those not confident in using digital services online (50%)

B3. In the past 12 months have any of the following happened to you or someone else in your household?
Unweighted base: 1385 (All respondents) **Base below 50

Finance is the most common concern stated by Greater Manchester respondents, with three fifths stating it is a concern, and a fifth of these saying it is a big concern. Concerns over physical and mental health also persist, but the latter of these is less commonly a concern than in December



% Concerned at all	
COVID-19 Survey 10 (Dec)	Residents' Survey 1 (Feb)
51%	**59%** ⬆
55%	**58%**
60%	**49%** ⬇

⬆ ⬇ Significantly higher/lower than December survey

*Net: Big concern/Somewhat displayed above each category

B1. Which if any of the following are currently a concern or difficulty for you, and where each is a concern would you consider it a 'big concern' or 'somewhat' a concern? Unweighted base: COVID-19 Tracker Survey 10: 1015; Greater Manchester Residents Survey 1: 1385

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

Finances

Greater Manchester average: 59%

Demographics

- Those with children in college (74%)
- Non-native English speakers (74%)
- Muslim respondents (73%)
- Those with children aged 16-17 (72%), aged 5-11 (71%), children under 5 (70%)
- 35-44 year olds (72%)

Individual and/or family circumstance

- Those who have not eaten all day for lack of money (95%), have cut the size or skipped a meal (88%)
- Those who have needed to borrow money (90%), have received support from community hub (87%)
- Those with mental ill health (83%)
- Those not in work due to ill health or disability (80%)
- Those who have received a free parcel of food or essentials 1-3 times in the last year (79%)
- Those not satisfied with their pay (78%)
- Those entitled to free school meals (76%)
- Those likely to lose their job (76%)
- Those worried about COVID-19 (71%)
- Those with a mobility disability (70%)
- Those not satisfied with their job (70%)
- Those earning below the Real Living Wage (70%)

Physical health

Greater Manchester average: 58%

Demographics

- Those not in work due to ill health or disability (92%)
- Those who were previously carers (73%), currently have caring responsibilities (67%)
- 65+ year olds (64%)

Individual and/or family circumstance

- Those with a mobility disability (94%)
- Those with mental ill health (91%)
- Disabled people (87%)
- Those who have received a free parcel of food or essentials 2-6 times in the last year (83%), 1-3 times in the last year (74%)
- Those who have not eaten all day for lack of money (82%)
- Those entitled to free school meals (76%)
- Those who have cut the size or skipped a meal (75%)
- Those worried about COVID-19 (75%)
- Those who have received one dose of the vaccine (74%)
- Those who have borrowed money from family and friends (69%)

Mental health

Greater Manchester average: 49%

Demographics

- Disabled people (71%)
- Those who were previously carers (69%)
- 25-34 year olds (62%)
- Those with children not in early years (71%)

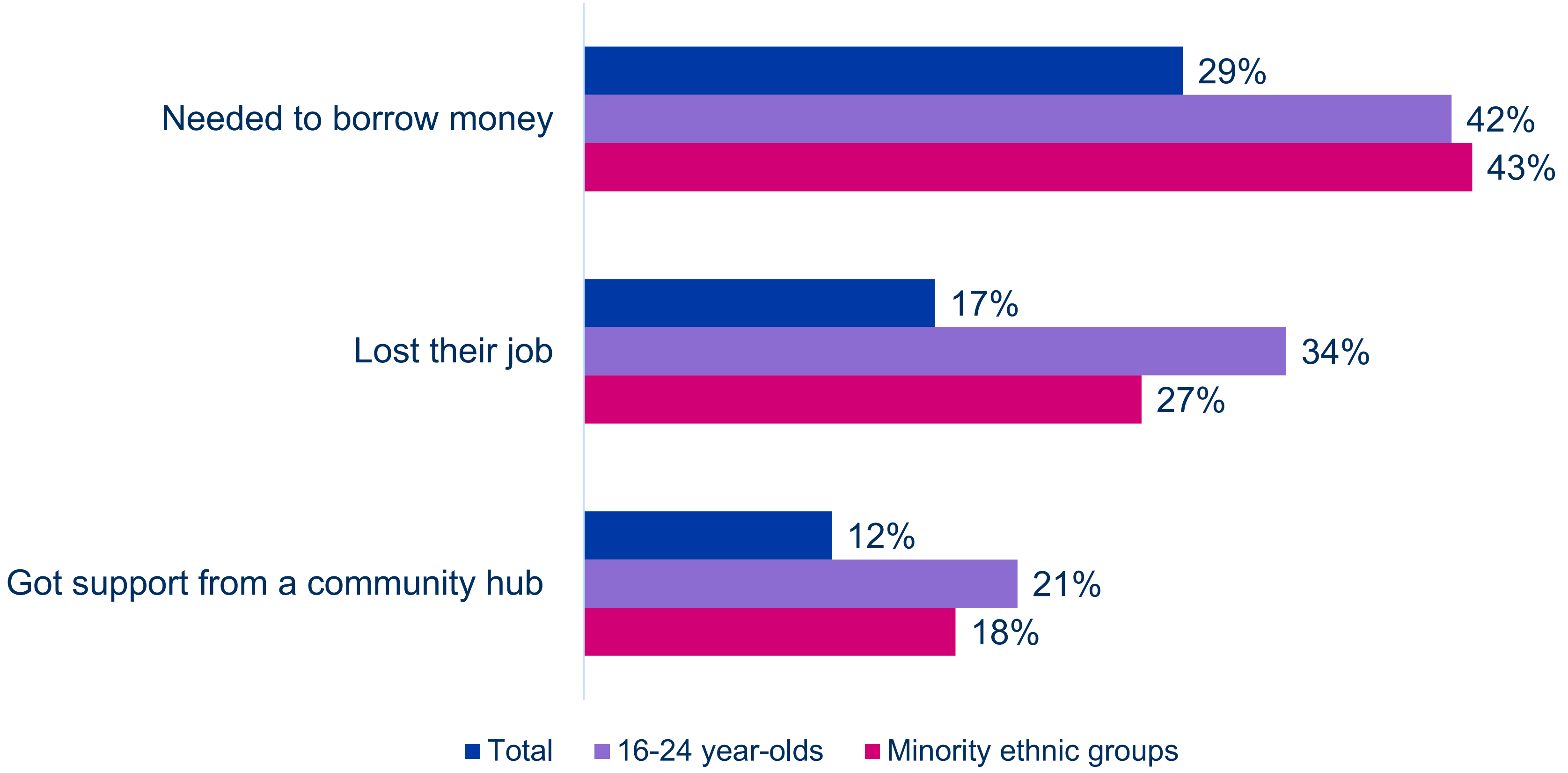
Individual and/or family circumstance

- Those with mental ill health (95%)
- Those not in work due to ill health or disability (88%)
- Those who have not eaten all day for lack of money (86%), have cut the size or skipped a meal (78%)
- Those who have received support from a community hub (80%)
- Those not satisfied with their job (75%)
- Those who have borrowed money from family and friends (69%)
- Those entitled to free school meals (68%)
- Those worried about COVID-19 (66%)
- Those likely to lose their jobs (66%)
- Those with devices that allow them access to the internet some of the time (66%)
- Those working from home all of the time (63%)

B1. Which if any of the following are currently a concern or difficulty for you, and where each is a concern would you consider it a ‘big concern’ or ‘somewhat’ a concern?
Unweighted base: 1385 (All respondents)

Nearly a third (29%) of respondents, an increase from December (23%), have needed to borrow money from family or friends. Younger respondents and those from an ethnic minority background are significantly more likely to be affected financially

Have any of the following happened to you or someone else in your household?



B3. In the past 12 months have any of the following happened to you or someone else in your household?
Unweighted base: All respondents: 1385

Some parts of the population are more likely to have needed to borrow money; this is particularly the case among those who have received free parcels of food or essentials, are entitled to free school meals and some ethnic minority groups

Groups significantly more likely to have needed to borrow money (compared to 29% Greater Manchester average)

Demographics

- Those with mental ill health (57%)
- Parents with children in early years (54%)
- Those who are Muslims (52%)
- Aged 25-34 (47%)
- Parents with children not in early years (50%), parents of children in primary (47%)
- Parents of children under 5 (49%), 5-11 years old (47%)

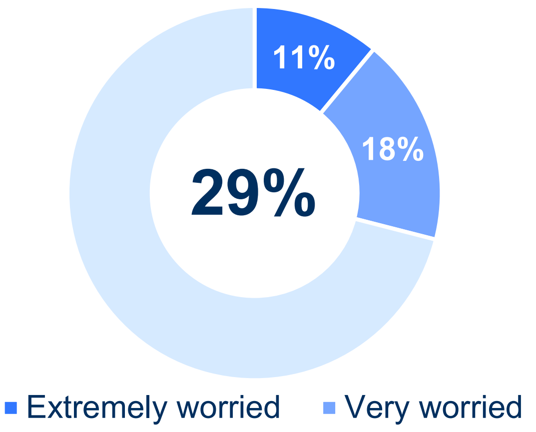
Individual and/or family circumstance

- Those who have not eaten all day for lack of money (81%)
- Those who have received a free parcel of food or essentials between 2-6 times in the last year (77%), up to three times (70%)
- Those have cut the size of or skipped a meal (77%)
- Those have received support from a community hub (72%)
- Those with children entitled to free school meals (64%)
- Those who have received one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine (59%), and those who have received two doses of the COVID-19 vaccine (47%)
- Those who are extremely/very worried about COVID-19 (56%)
- Those likely to lose their jobs in the next year (53%)
- Those with access to devices that can access the internet some of the time (52%), or not all of the time (50%)
- Those who are not in work due to ill health or disability (46%)

B3. In the past 12 months have any of the following happened to you or someone else in your household?
Unweighted base: All respondents:1385

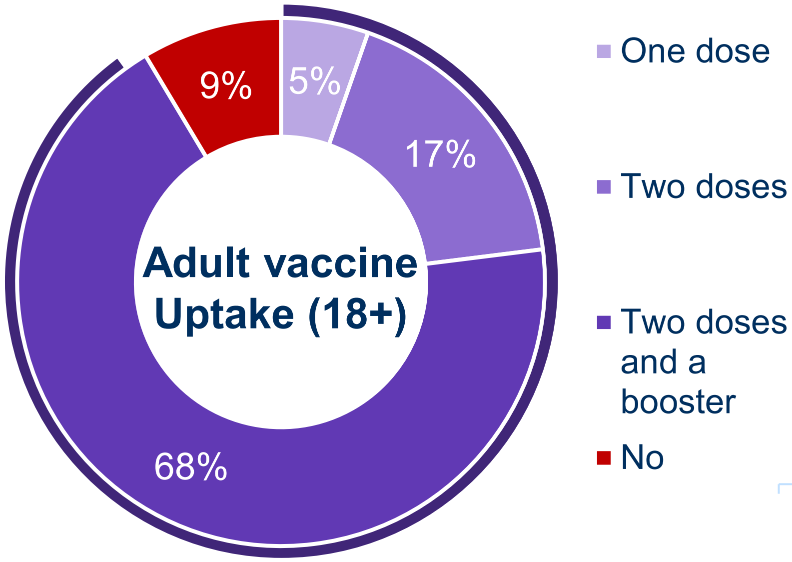
Living safely and fairly with COVID-19

Summary: Living safely and fairly with COVID-19

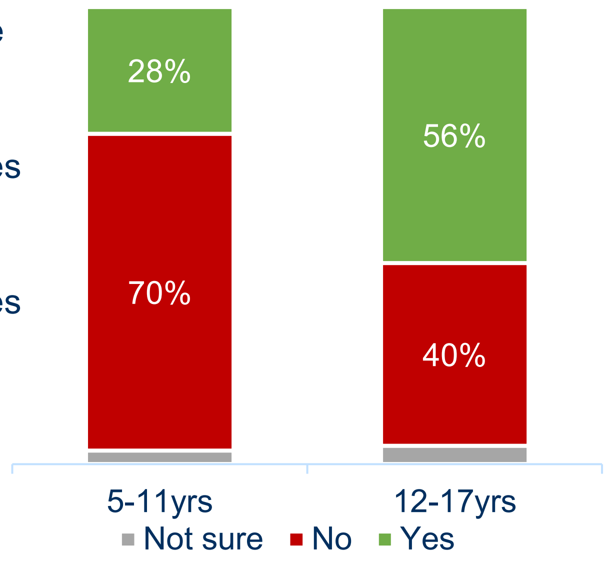


Overall, nearly a third of respondents are extremely or very worried about COVID-19 and it's impact

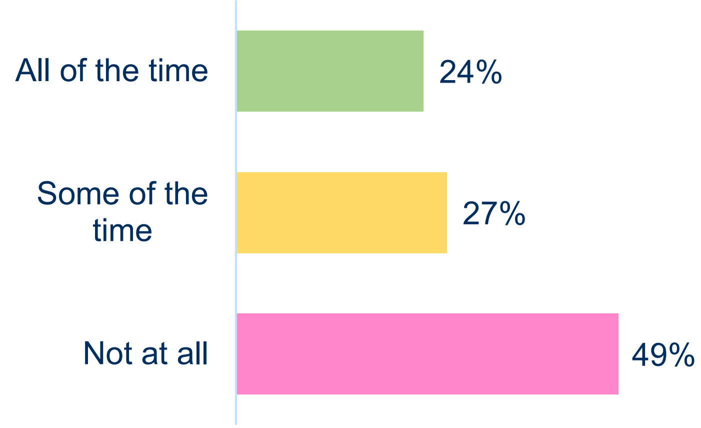
The vast majority of adults have received at least one dose of the vaccine. Two fifths (41%) of children aged 5-17 have received at least one vaccine dose.

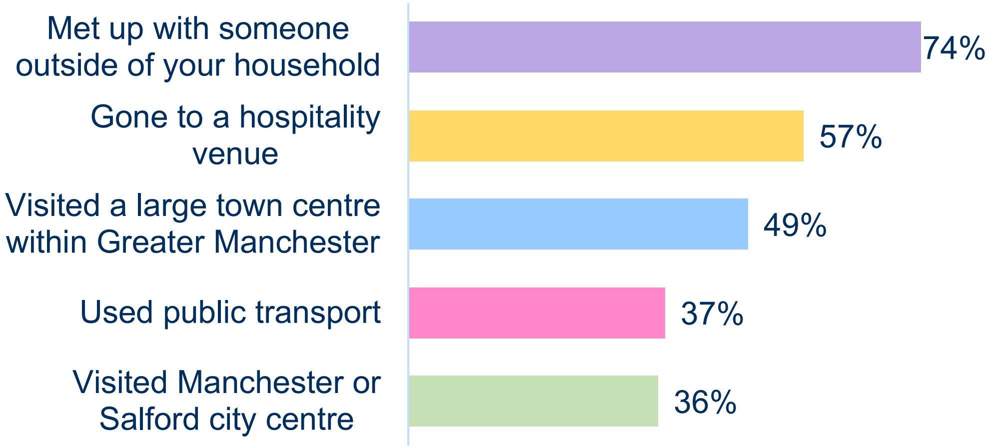


Child vaccine uptake (5-17)



Over half (51%) of respondents are working from home at least some of the time





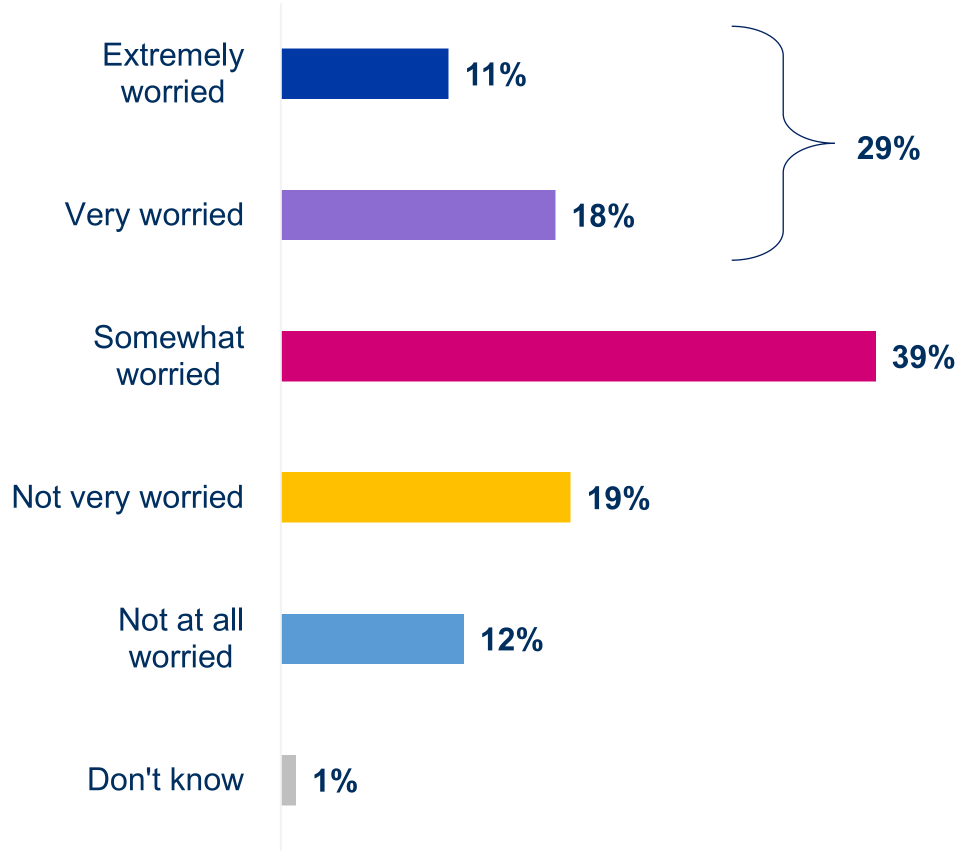
In the last week, nearly three quarters are socializing outside their household. Over half have visited a hospitality venue

Doing key safe behaviours in daily life all/most of the time

- **85%** Regularly washing / sanitising
- **83%** Staying home if feeling unwell
- **64%** Wearing a mask in crowded spaces
- **61%** Wearing a mask on public transport
- **50%** Opening doors/windows when indoors with non-household members
- **49%** Meeting people outdoors

Overall, almost a third (29%) of respondents are very or extremely worried about COVID-19. Residents in precarious situations with their access to food are particularly likely to feel worried, as are those with a disability

Overall, how worried are you about COVID-19?



Respondents more likely to be extremely/very worried about COVID-19 (cf. 29% GM average):

Demographics

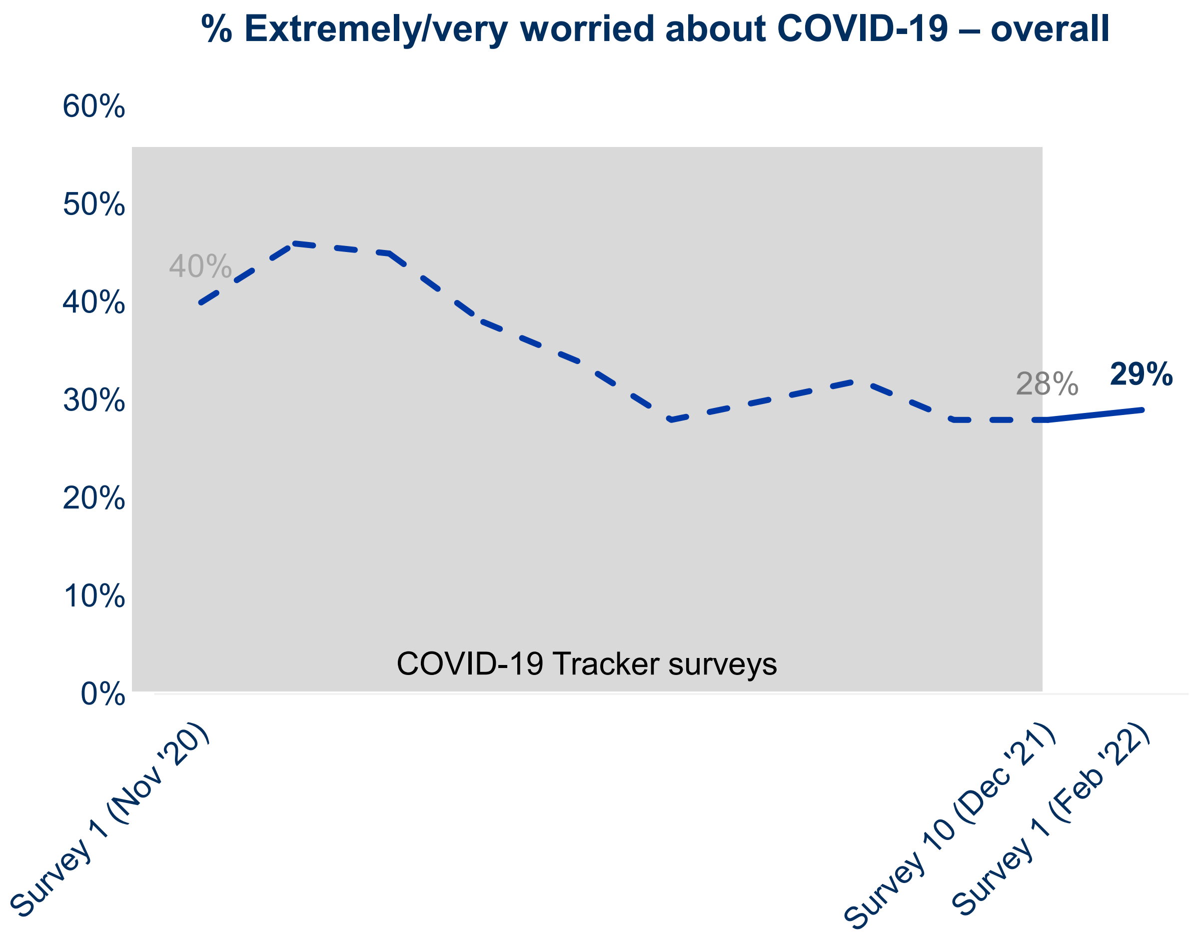
- Carers (50%), or those who are former carers (46%)
- Muslim respondents (44%)
- Those whose first language is not English (43%)
- Those with children in early years (0-4) education (43%)

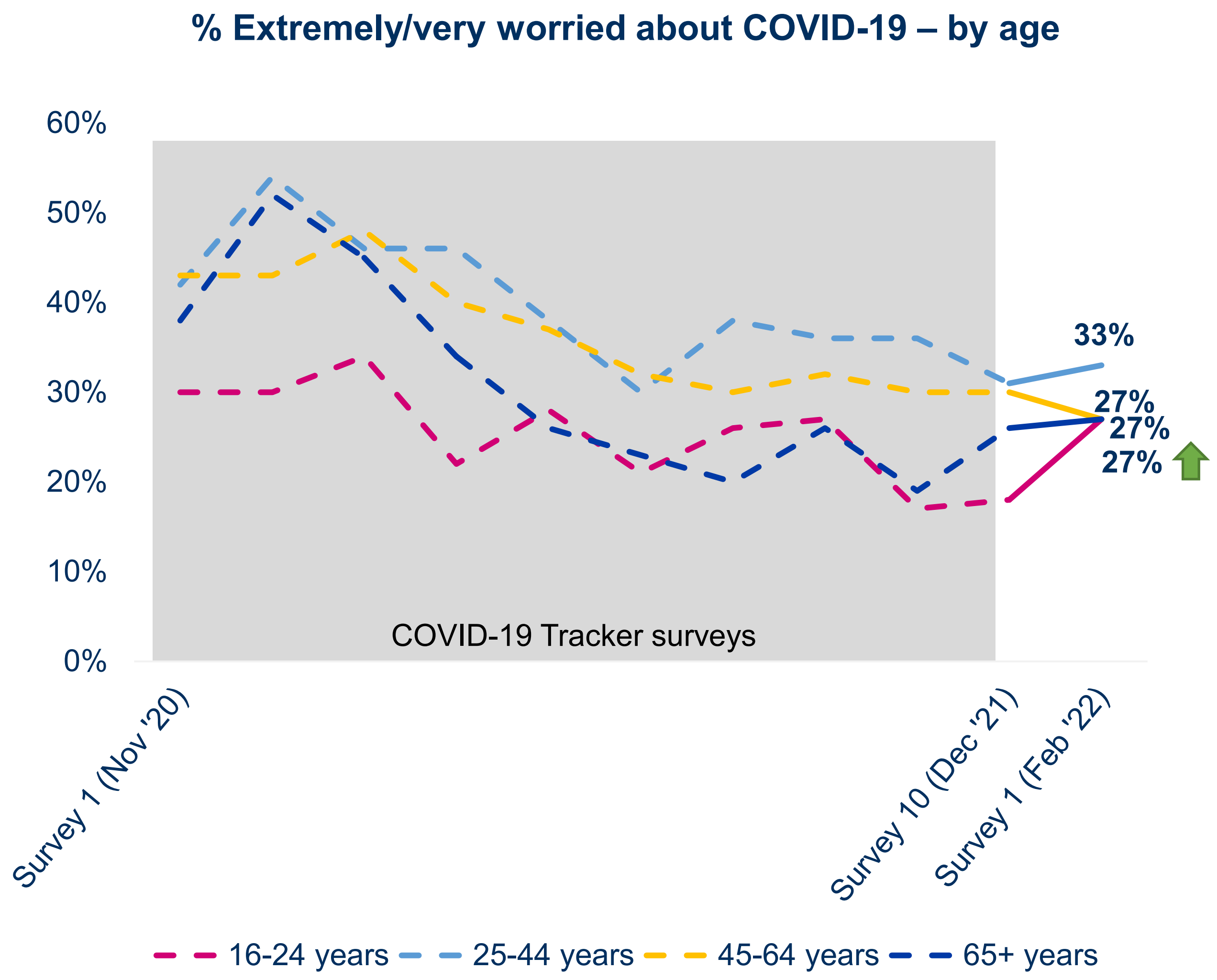
Individual and/or family circumstance

- Those who have not eaten for a whole day for lack of food (55%)
- Those who have received a food parcel between two and six times in the past year (57%)
- Those who have personally (52%), or someone one in their household (54%) has received support from a community hub
- Those who have cut the size of their own (48%), or their households (49%) meals in the past year
- Those with children entitled to free school meals (48%)
- Those who think they are likely to lose their job in the next 12 months (45%)
- Those with mental ill health (46%), or a mobility disability (45%)
- Those who have received one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine (42%)

B4. Overall, how worried are you about coronavirus and its impacts?
Unweighted base: 1385 (All respondents)

The proportion of respondents who say they are extremely or very worried about COVID-19 and its impacts has remained stable since December 2021. However there has been an increase in the proportion of those 16-24 year-olds who are extremely or very worried



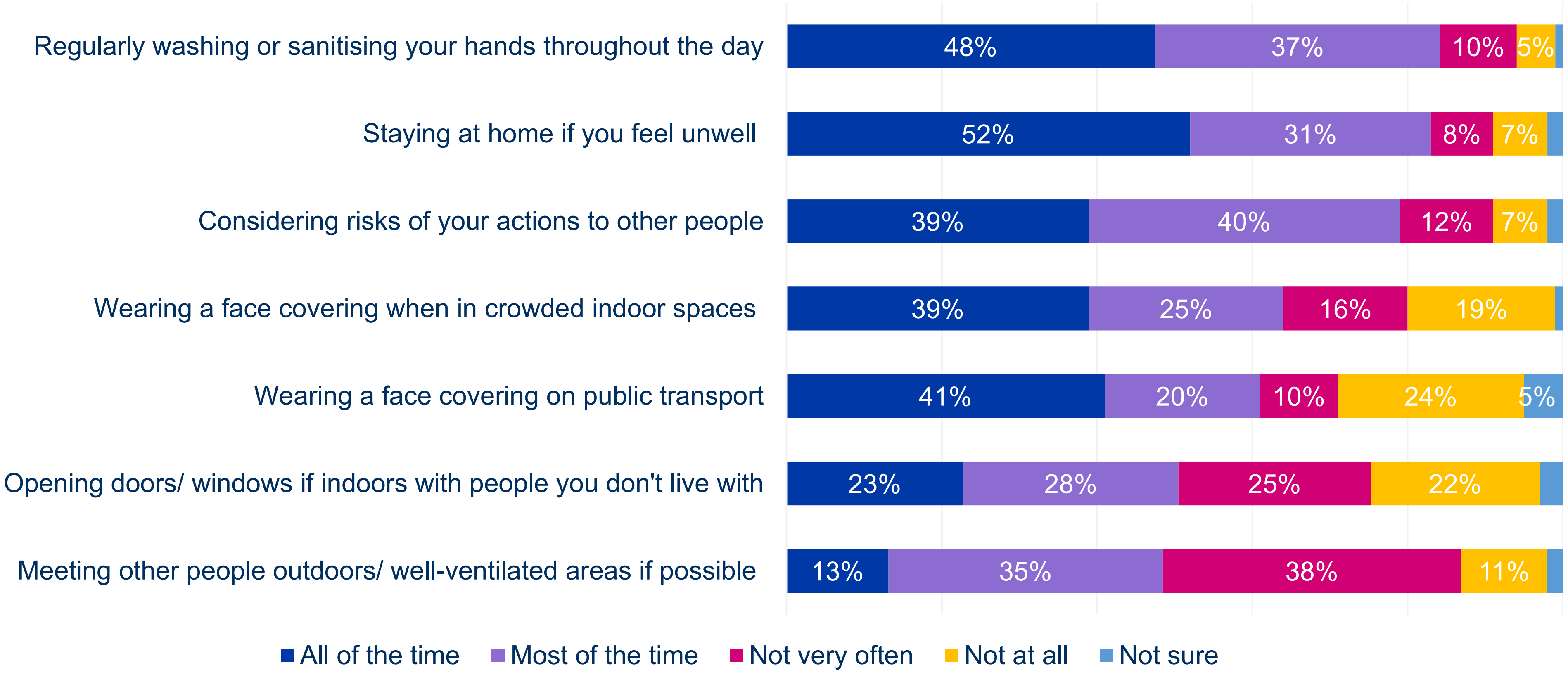


Significantly higher/lower than December survey

B4. Overall, how worried are you about coronavirus and its impacts?
Unweighted base: All respondents: COVID-19 Tracker Survey 1: 1015; Survey 10: 1015; Greater Manchester Residents Survey 1: 1385

The proportions of respondents observing the recommended behaviours to stop the spread of COVID-19 all or most of the time have decreased since December. Respondents are significantly less likely to wear face coverings compared to December.

Currently doing…



All or most of the time

COVID-19 Survey 10 (Dec)	Residents' Survey 1 (Feb)
87%	85%
81%	83%
81%	79%
71%	64% ↓
71%	61% ↓
61%	50% ↓
68%	49% ↓

↑ ↓ Significantly higher/lower than December survey

D2. Which of the following are you normally doing in your day-to-day life…
Unweighted base: All respondents: COVID-19 Tracker Survey 10: 1015; Greater Manchester Residents Survey 1: 1385

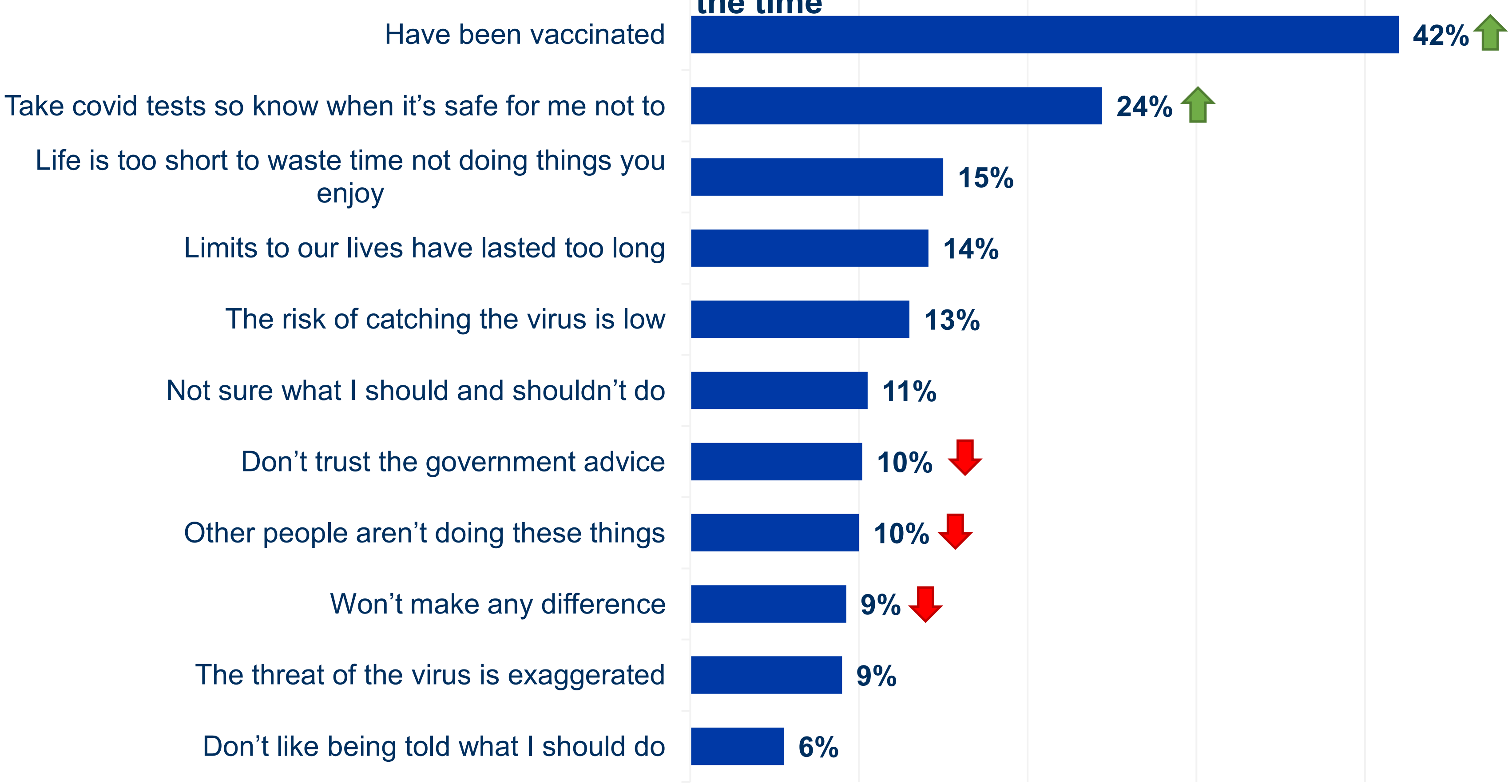
Certain parts of the population are significantly less likely to wear face coverings in crowded indoor spaces or stay home if they feel unwell:

64% of respondents say they wear a face covering in crowded indoor spaces all or most of the time The proportion is significantly lower among:	83% of respondents say they stay home if they feel unwell all or most of the time The proportion is significantly lower among:
Demographics • Those with children aged 12-15 years old (62%) • British people (60%), White people (59%) • Those who live in Salford (58%), or Stockport (57%) • Home makers (51%)	**Demographics** • Males (80%) **Individual and/or family circumstance** • Those not likely to lose their job in the next year (80%) • Those satisfied with their pay (79%) • Those not very/not at all worried about COVID-19 (77%) • Those that do not always have access to devices that can access the internet (76%), or some of the time (78%) • Those not working from home at all (76%) • Those not likely to get promoted in the next three years (76%) • Those who have not received the COVID-19 vaccine (75%) • Those who are not taking rapid COVID-19 tests (75%) • Those not confident in using digital services (74%) • Those not satisfied with their job (70%)

D2. Which of the following are you normally doing in your day-to-day life…
Unweighted base: All respondents: 1385

There has been an increase in respondents stating that being vaccinated is their main reason for not continuing safe behaviour since December. But there have been decreases in respondents stating they don't trust government advice, other people aren't observing safe behaviours, or it won't make any difference

Reasons for not doing at least one of these safety behaviours all or most of the time



COVID-19 Survey 10 (Dec)
31%
13%
17%
13%
13%
14%
13%
17%
15%
8%
8%

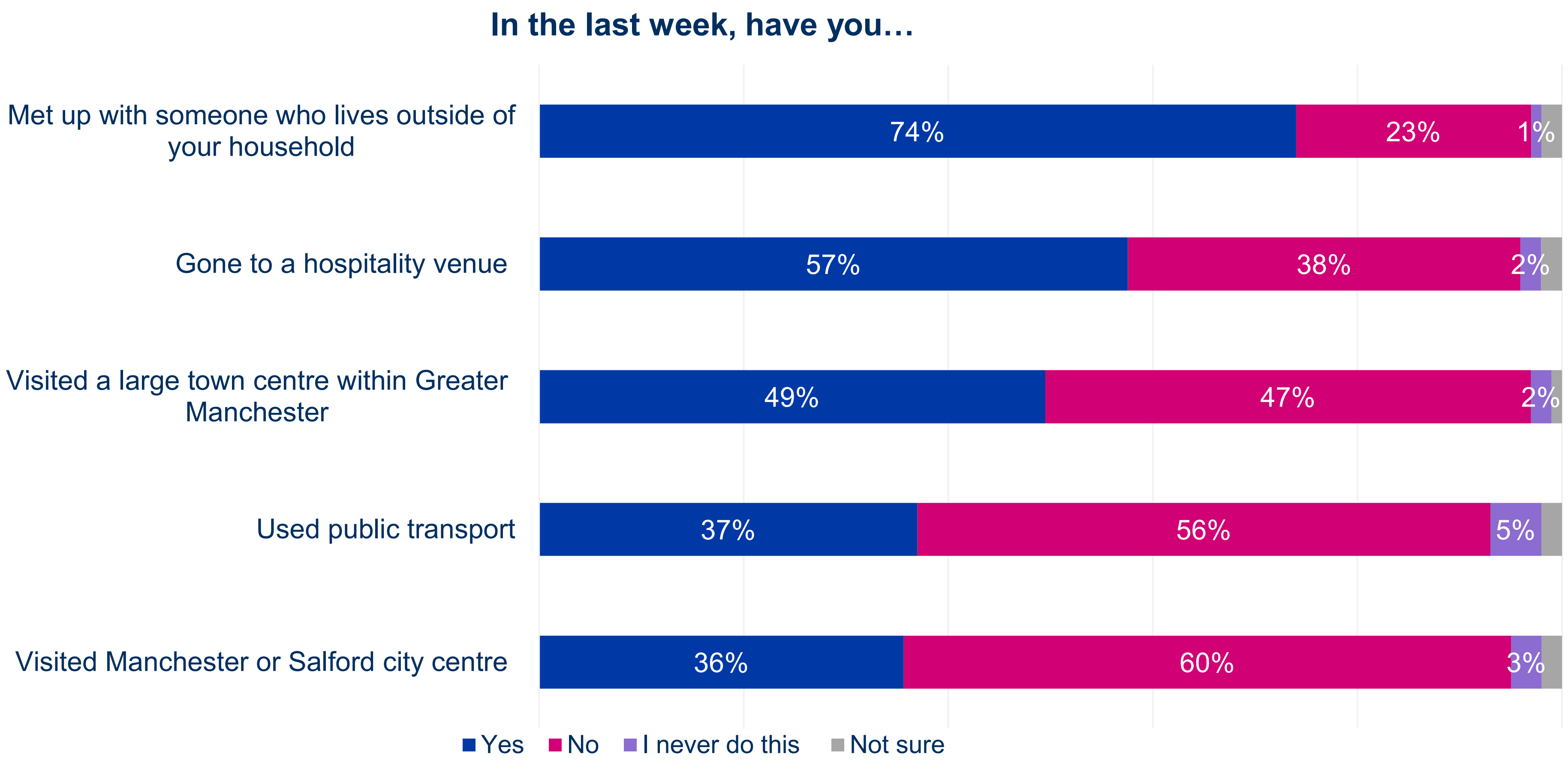
'Limits to our lives have lasted too long' is significantly more likely to be mentioned by parents with children under 5 (21%) or those in part time work (23%).

Parents whose children are in college are significantly more likely to say they **don't like being told what to do (15%),** while women are significantly more likely to say **life is too short to waste time not doing things you enjoy (16%)**.

Significantly higher/lower than December survey

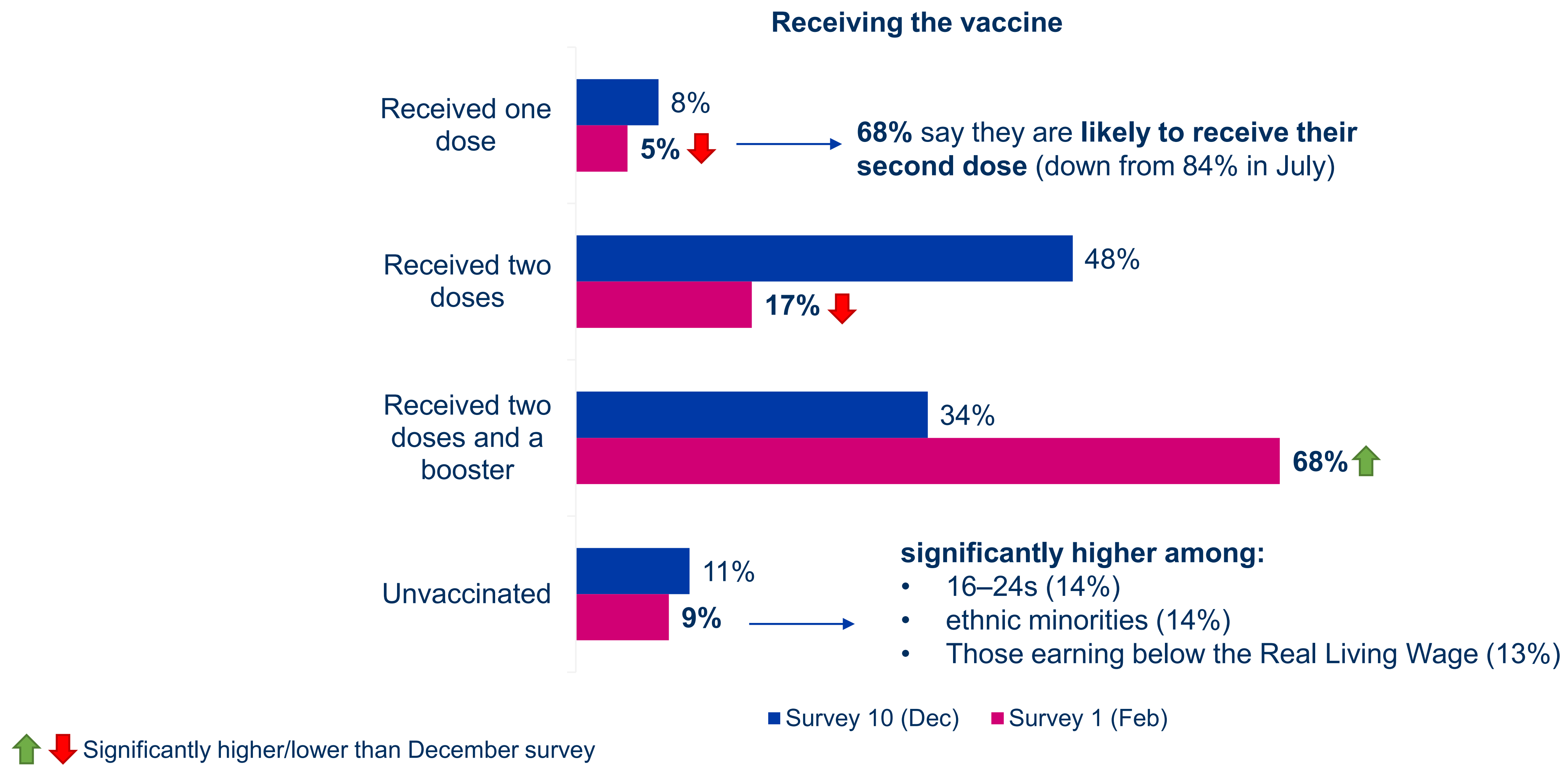
D3. Why have you decided not to do these things all or most of the time?
Unweighted base: COVID-19 Tracker Survey 10: 686; Greater Manchester Residents Survey: 1136 (Those not doing at least one of these safety behaviours all or most of the time)

In the last week most respondents have been socialising, with nearly three quarters (74%) of respondents meeting up with someone who lives outside of their household or going to a hospitality venue. A lower proportion of respondents are using public transport



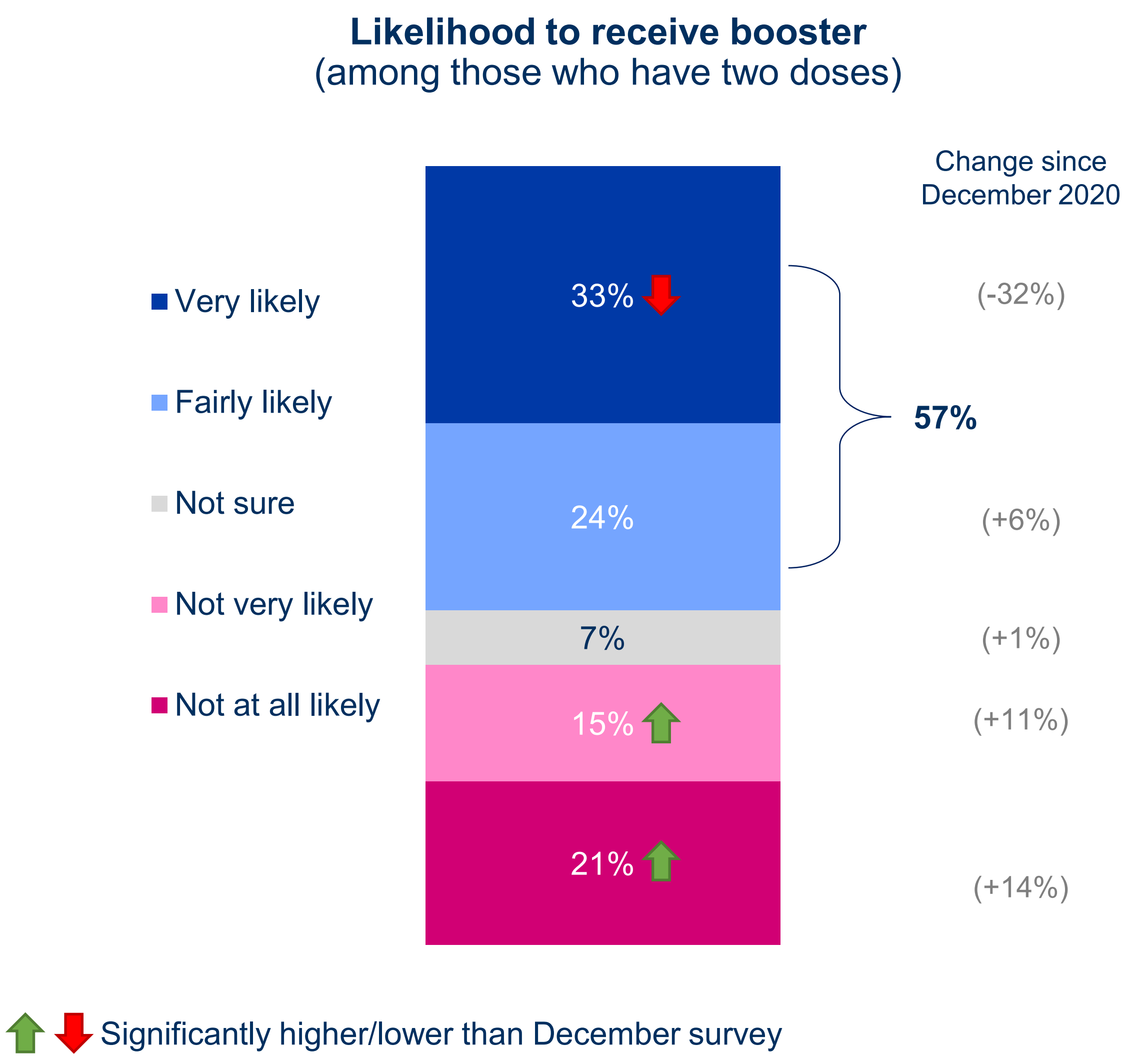
D1. In the last week, have you:
Unweighted base: 1385 (All respondents)

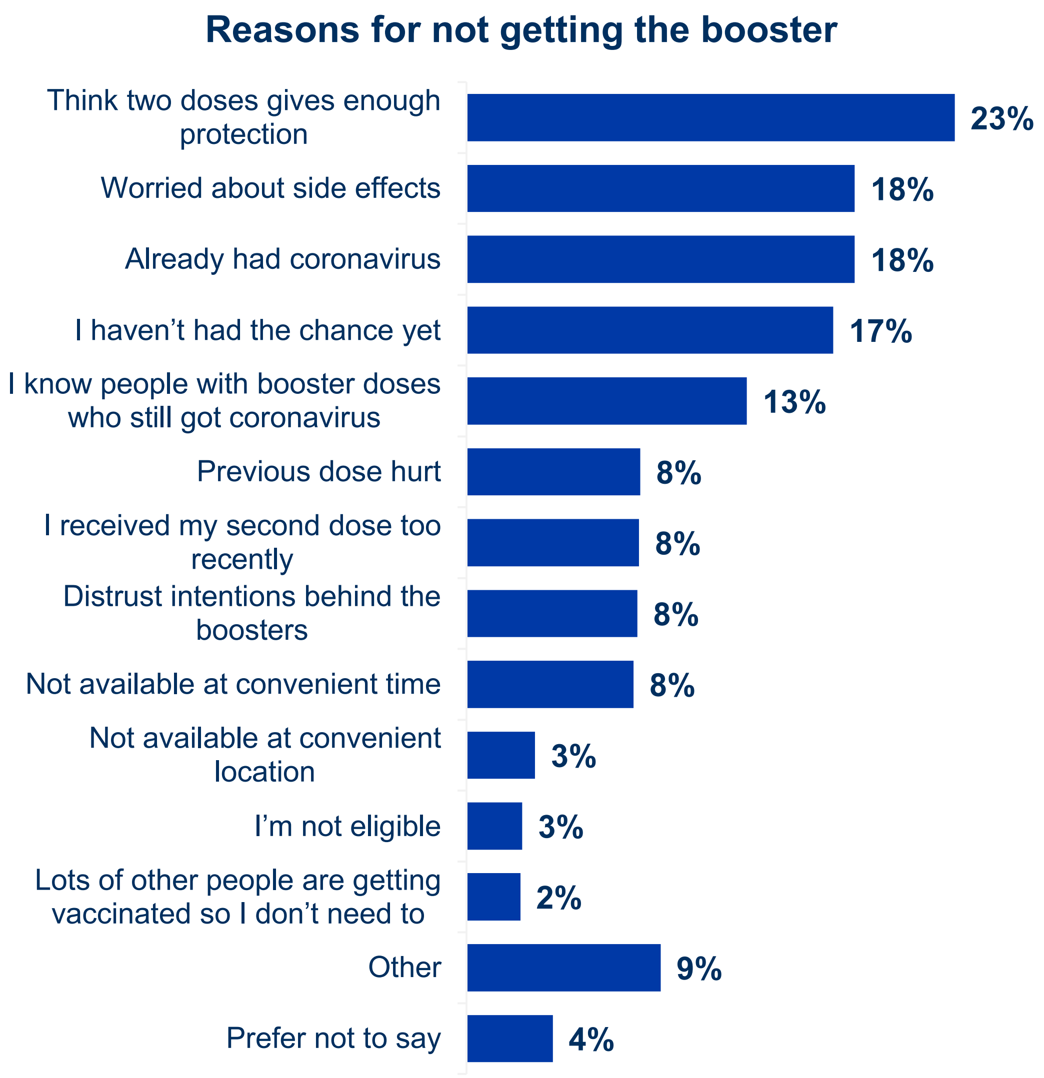
Nine tenths (91%) of respondents had received at least one vaccine, with two thirds (68%) having both doses and a booster, a large increase from December (34%). Of those who had only received one dose, over two thirds (68%) said they were likely to get their second



D4. Have you received your coronavirus vaccine? / D8. How likely would you be to do each of the following?
Unweighted base: COVID-19 Tracker Survey 10: 1015; Greater Manchester Residents Survey 1: 1385 (All respondents), 73 (Those who have received one dose)

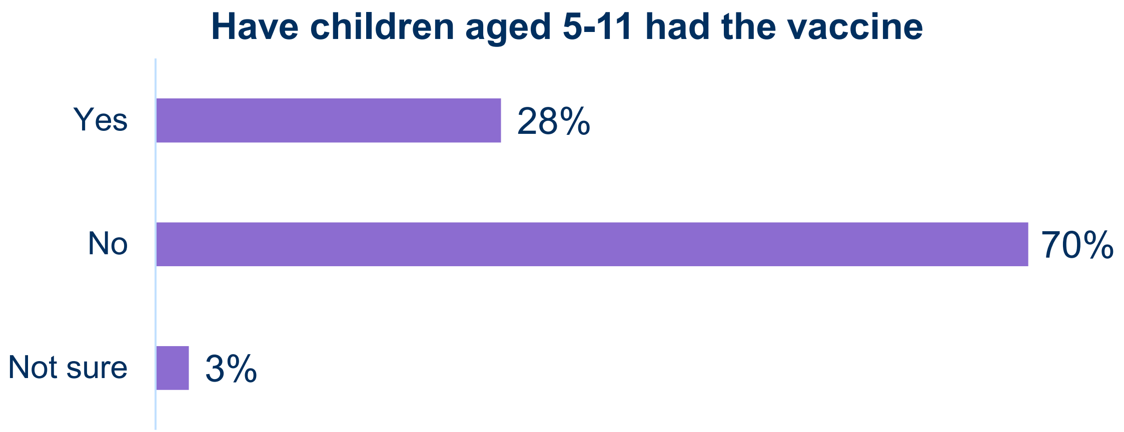
Over two thirds (68%) of respondents had already received a vaccine booster. The majority of those yet to receive it (57%) are very or fairly likely to also get the booster. The main reasons not to get the booster for those who are reluctant are that two doses give enough protection and worries about the side effects

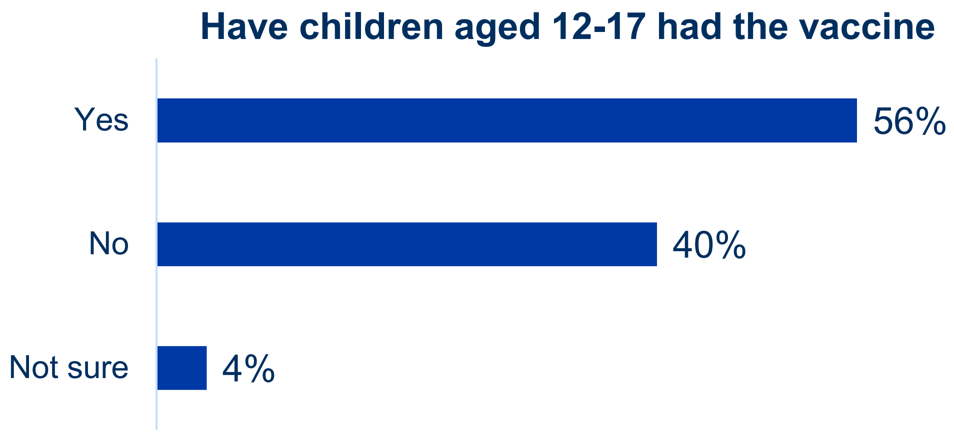


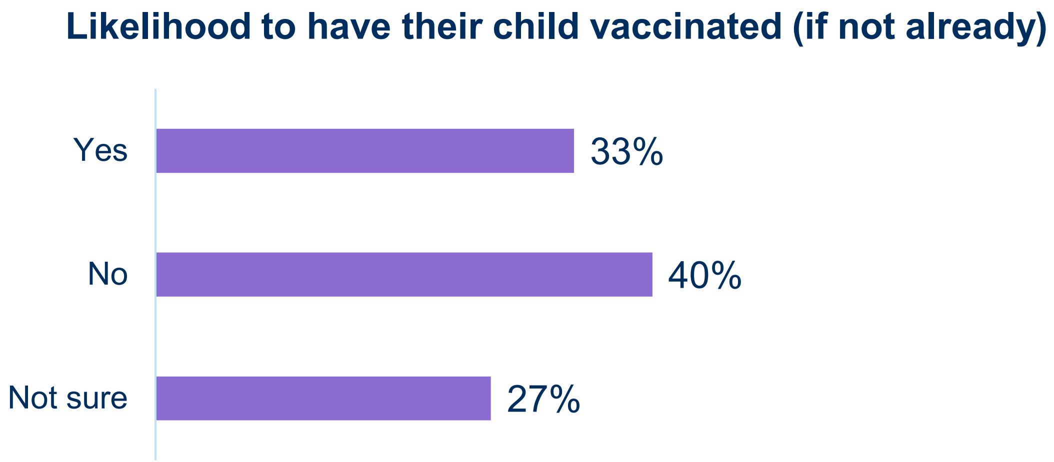


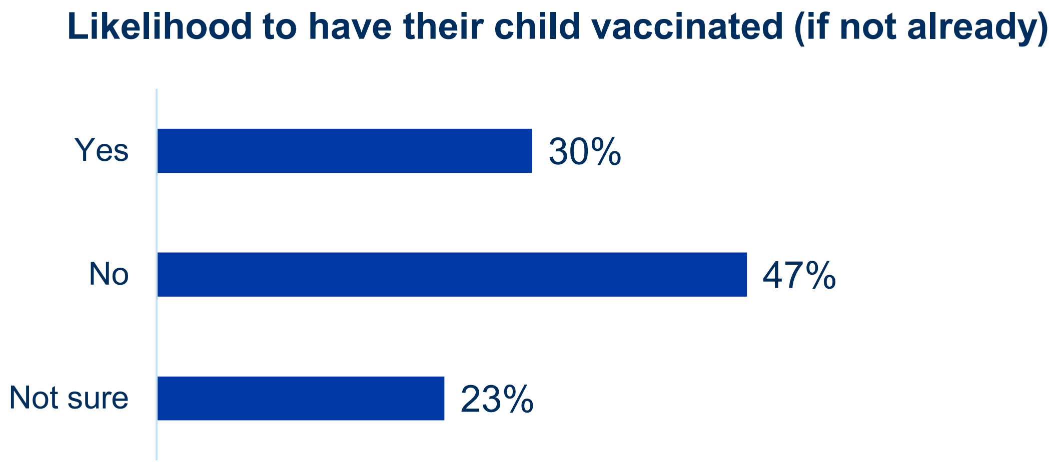
D8. How likely would you be to do each of the following? / D9. Why have you not received your booster dose yet?
Unweighted base: 242 (Those who have received second dose); 187 (Those who have not received their booster dose yet)

At the time of fieldwork, nearly three quarters (70%) of parents said that their **children aged 5-11 had not received the vaccine**. Over half (56%) of **children aged 12-17 have received the vaccine**. Of those who had children not yet vaccinated, over half are unlikely to have them vaccinated or not sure.







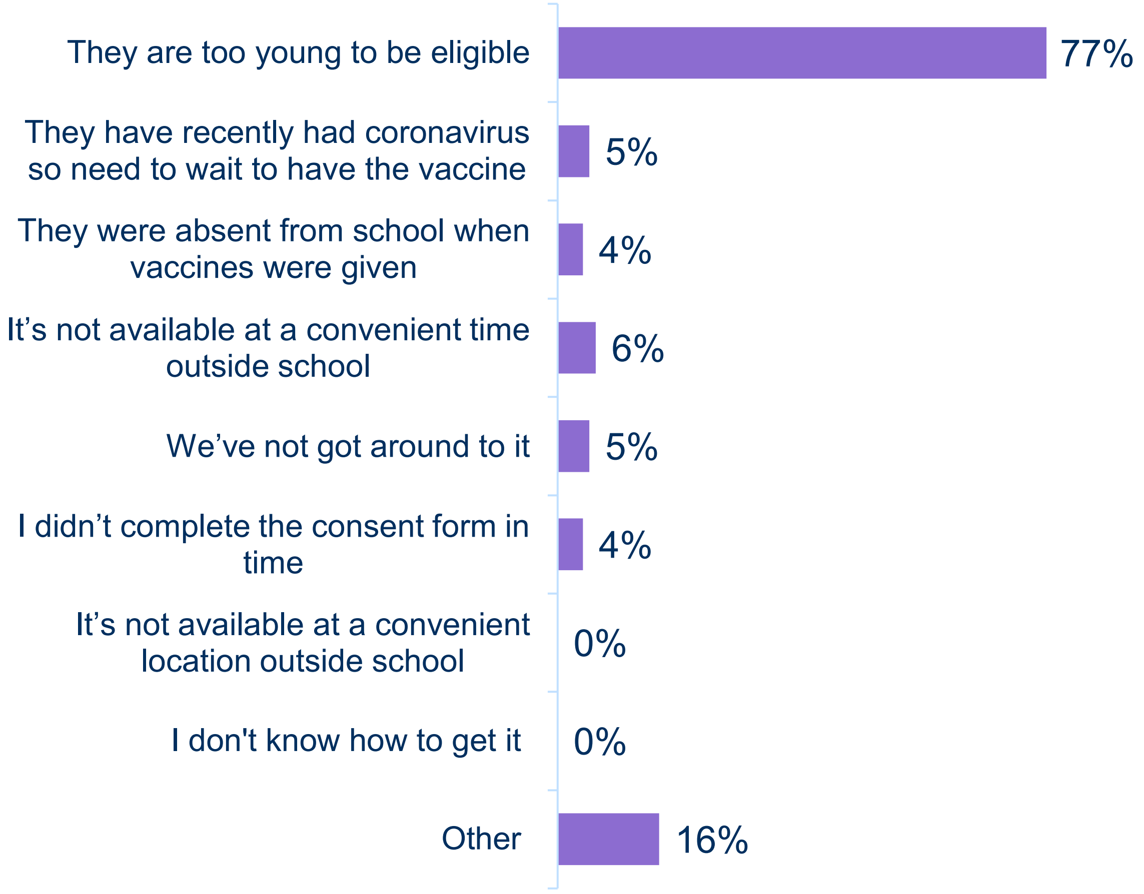


D5. And have all your children aged under 18 received at least one Covid vaccine? D6. Do you intend for all your children aged under 18 to receive at least one Covid vaccine?
Unweighted base: 209 (Children aged 5-11 offered the vaccine); 248 (Children aged 12-17 offered the vaccine); 159 (Those who have not yet vaccinated their 5-11 year old); 159 (Those who have not yet vaccinated their 12-17 year old) *At time of fieldwork, vaccines were available for all children aged 5+*

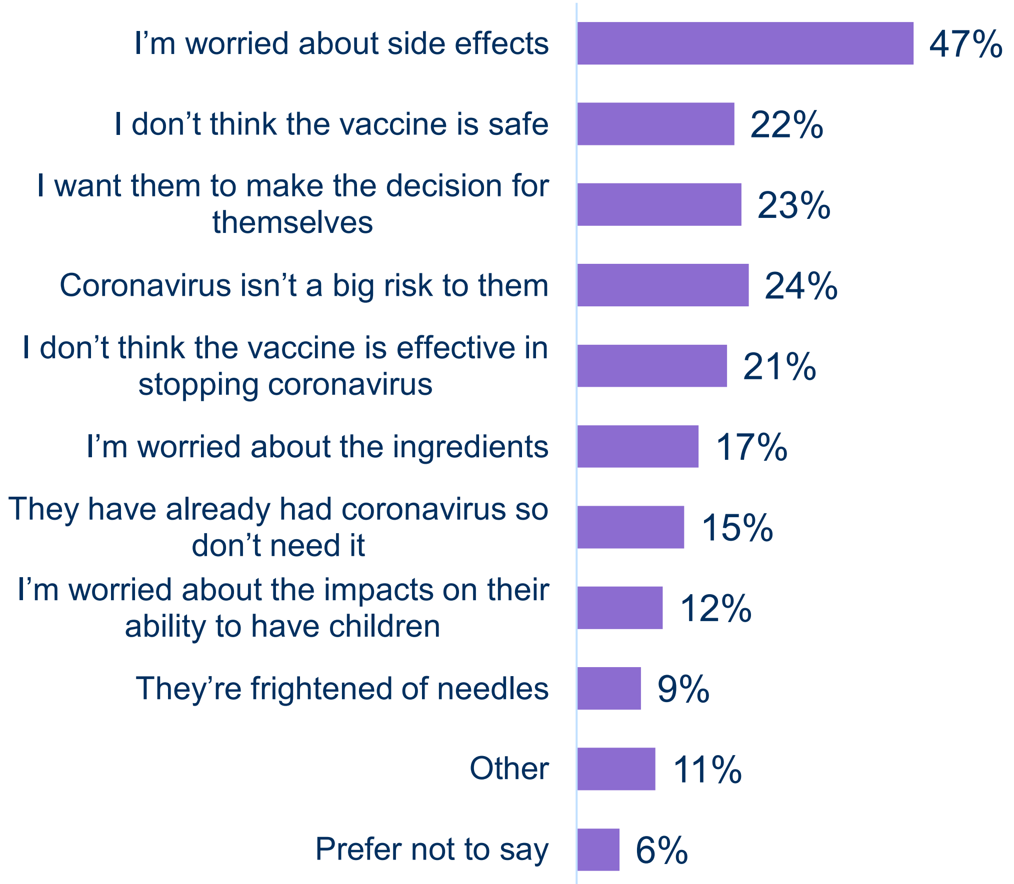
The majority of parents have said they have not vaccinated their children yet as they are too young to be eligible. For those who do not intend to vaccinate them, almost half (47%) say they are worried about the side effects.

Children aged 5-11

Why have they not all received a vaccine already?



Why do you not intend to vaccinate them?*



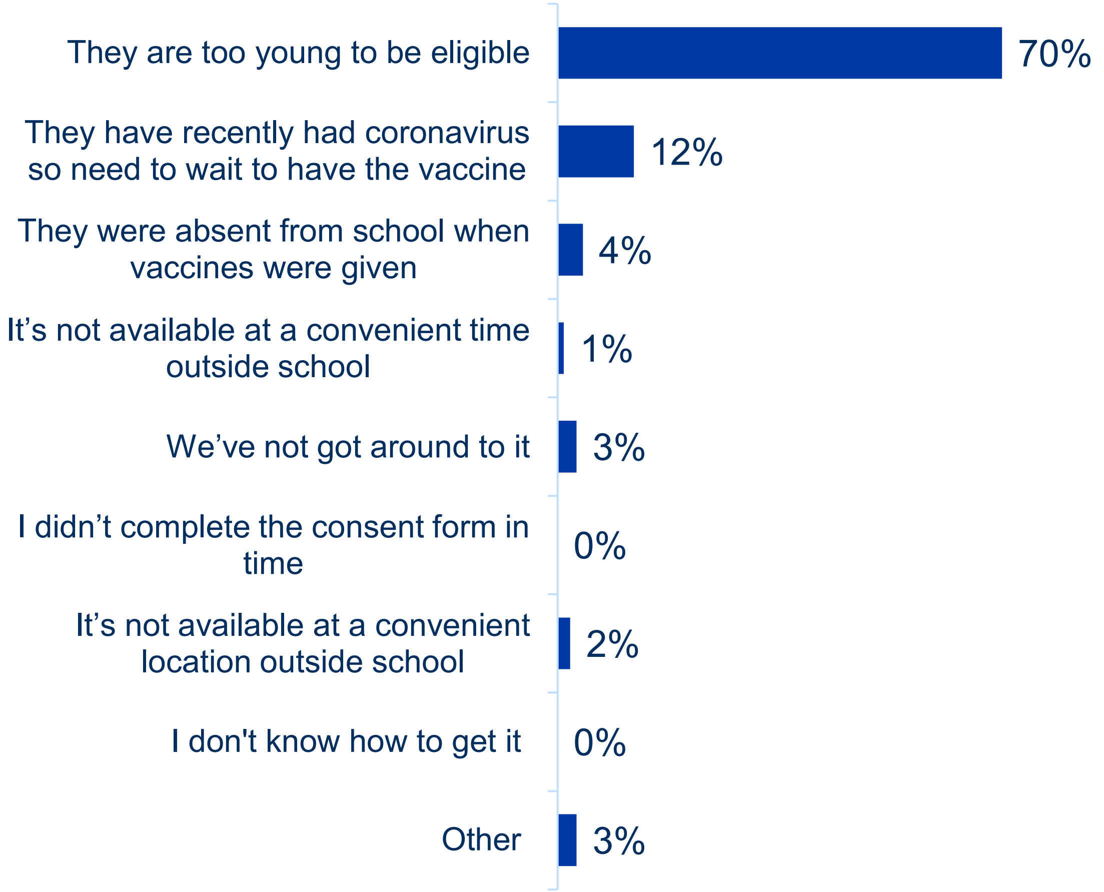
*Only code above 10% shown

D7a. Why have they not all received a Covid vaccine already? D7b. Why do you not intend for all your children to get a Covid vaccine? Unweighted base: 50 (Parents of children aged 5-11 who intend to vaccinate their children); 104 (Parents of children aged 5-11 who do not intend to vaccinate their children); *At time of fieldwork, vaccines were available for all children aged 5+*

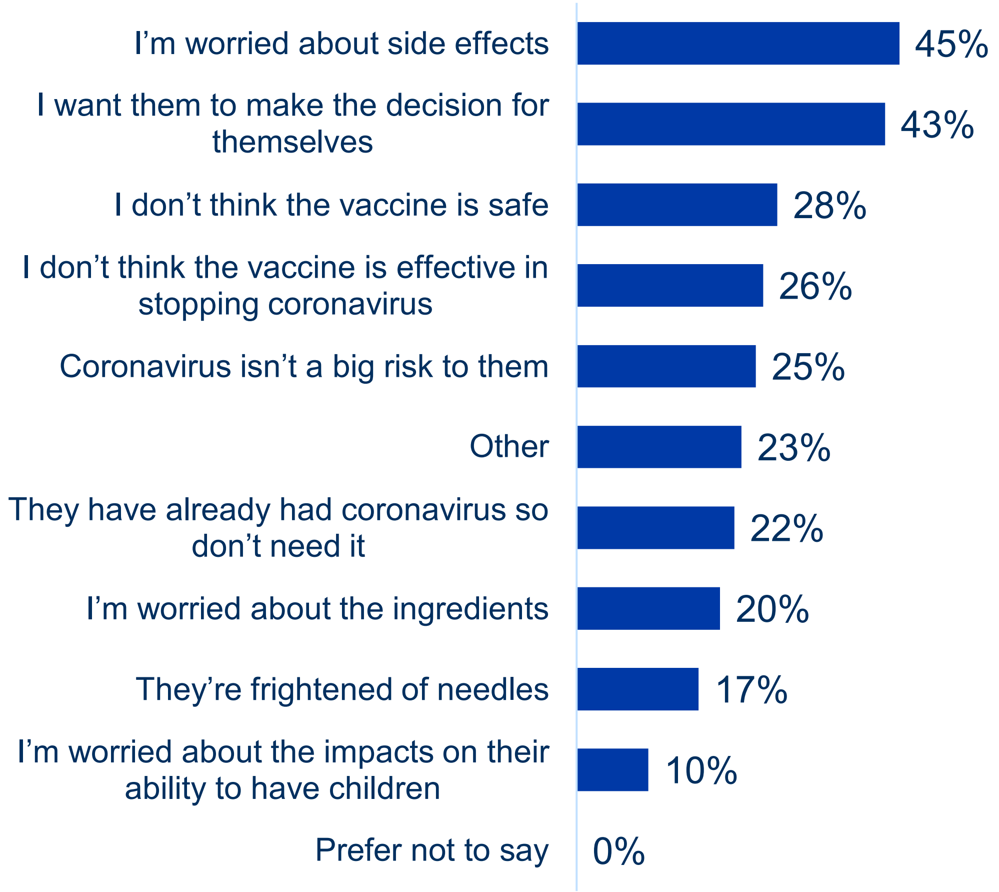
The majority of parents have said they have not vaccinated their children yet as they are too young to be eligible. For those who do not intend to vaccinate them, over two fifths say they are worried about the side effects.

Children aged 12-17

Why have they not all received a vaccine already?



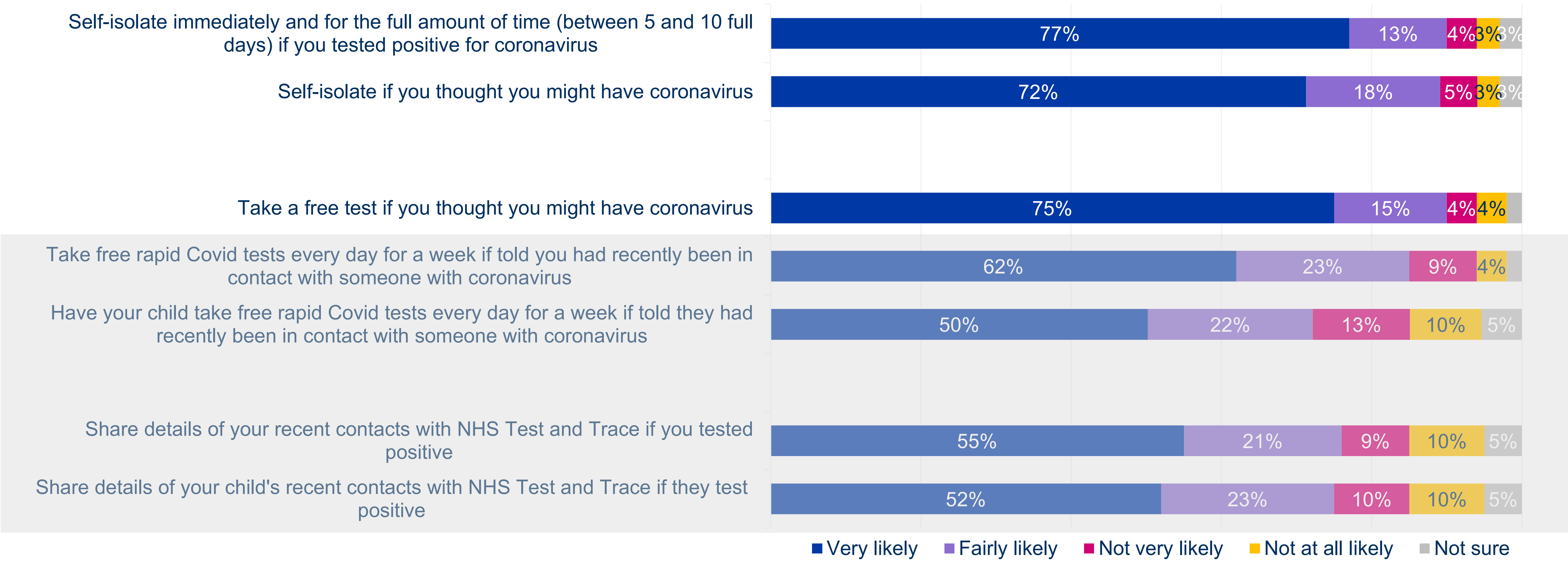
Why do you not intend to vaccinate them?*



*Only code above 10% shown

D7a. Why have they not all received a Covid vaccine already? D7b. Why do you not intend for all your children to get a Covid vaccine? Unweighted base: 33 (Parents of children aged 12-17 who intend to vaccinate their children); 82 (Parents of children aged 12-17 who do not intend to vaccinate their children) *At time of fieldwork, vaccines were available for all children aged 5+*

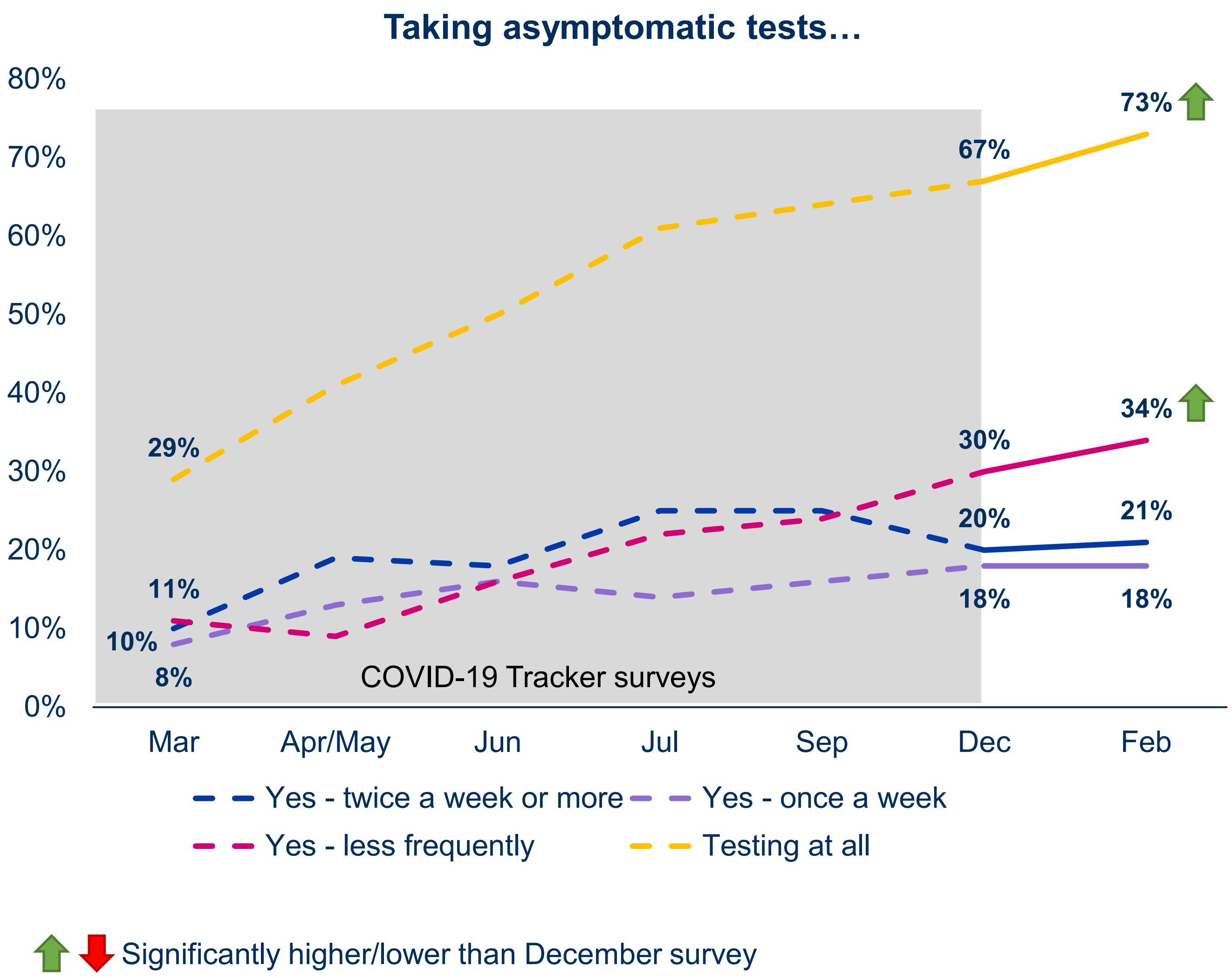
Around 9 in 10 respondents say they are very or fairly likely to self-isolate if they tested positive for COVID-19, self-isolate if they thought they might be positive or take a free test. The highest proportion (90%) say they are very or fairly likely to self-isolate immediately if they tested positive for COVID-19.



D8. How likely would you be to do each of the following?
Unweighted base: All respondents: 1385

During the fieldwork period and reporting stage of this survey, the guidelines for those who had been in contact with someone with the virus to take a rapid COIVD test were removed, as were those to enter the result of that test on NHS Test and Trace. As such, we have hidden these responses so that only the options that are clearly visible, are those the public are encouraged to follow under current regulations.

Nearly three quarters (73%) of respondents are taking rapid COVID-19 tests – the highest rate seen in tracking so far. But only a fifth (21%) are taking the tests at the previously recommended twice a week frequency or more



Demographic groups significantly more likely to be 'testing at all' compared to average (73%) include:

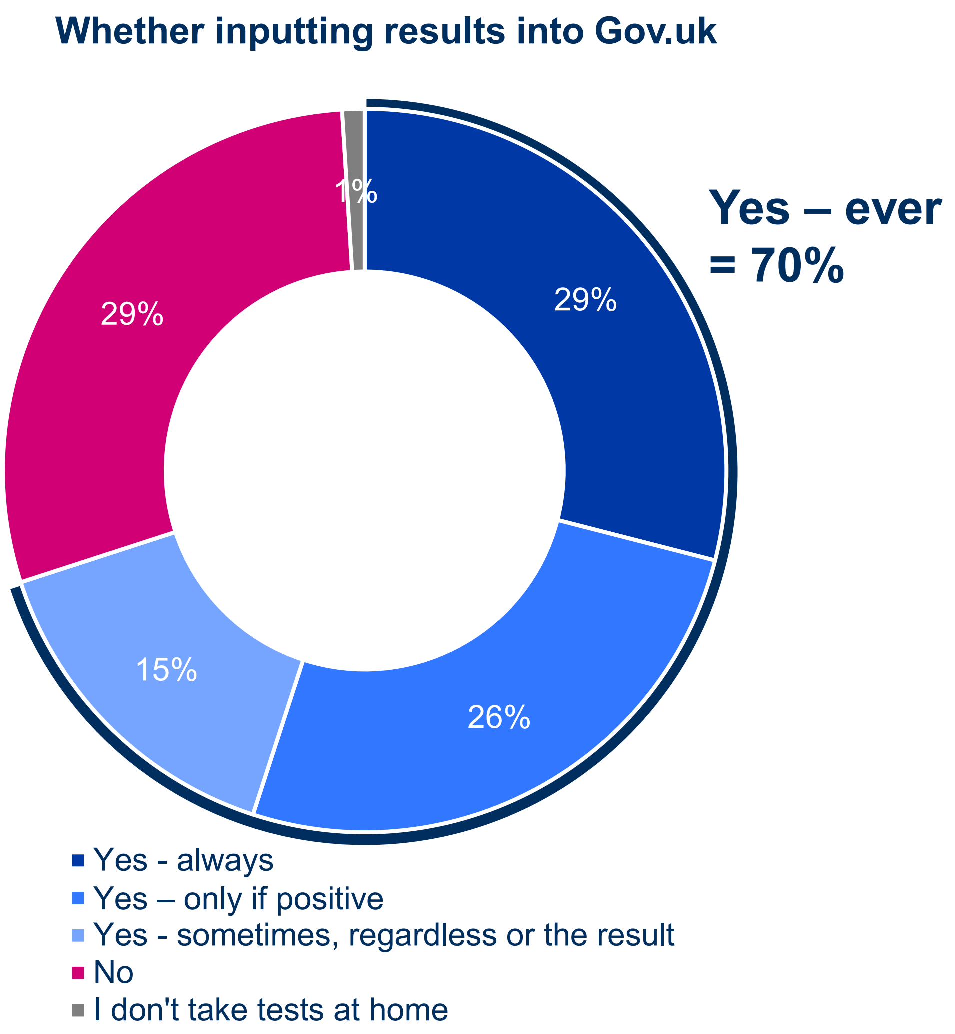
- Those who have received one dose of the vaccine (86%)
- Have children aged 5-11 (83%), 16-17 (86%)
- Minority ethnic groups (81%), those whose first language is not English (82%)
- Parents with children in primary school (80%)
- Females (78%)
- Aged 16-34 (78%)
- Those working from home some of the time (80%)
- Those earning above the Real Living Wage (77%)

Demographic groups significantly less likely to be 'testing at all' compared to average (73%) include:

- British respondents (71%)
- Those not in employment (70%)
- Males (68%)
- Aged 65+ (64%)
- Those with a mobility disability (61%)
- Those who have not been vaccinated (52%)

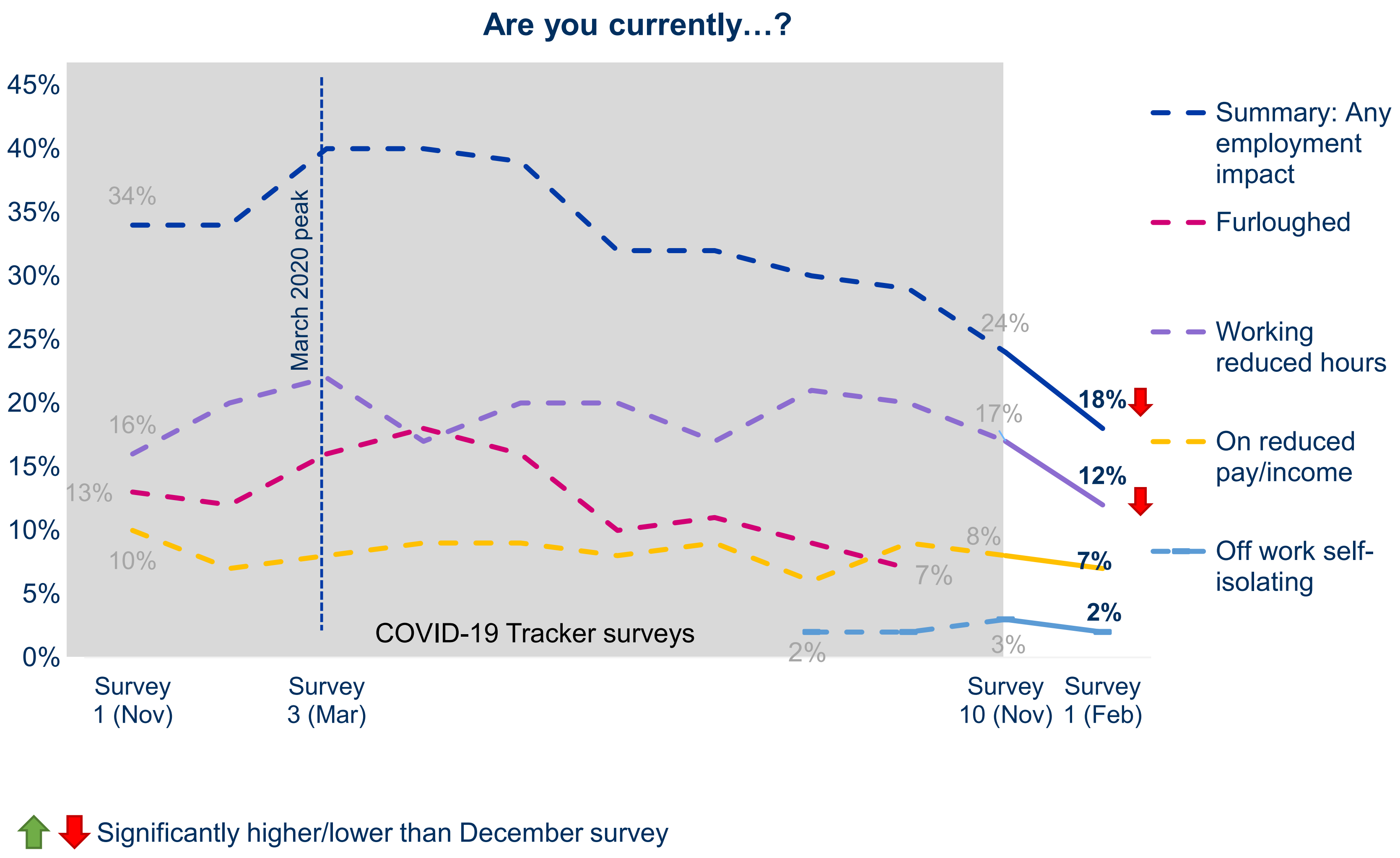
D10. Rapid COVID test are available free of charge to people without coronavirus symptoms. Are you taking these tests?
Unweighted base: All respondents: COVID-19 Tracker Survey 10: 1015; Greater Manchester Residents Survey 1: 1385

7 in 10 (70%) of respondents ever input results into Gov.uk, with almost a third (29%) doing so always.



D11. When taking tests at home, do you report the results on GOV.UK?
Unweighted base: 1003 (All respondents who take rapid tests)

There has been a reduction in those currently experiencing employment impacts as a result of the pandemic – to under a fifth (18%), less than half of what it was last March. The highest proportion of those who have been impacted are working reduced hours



The proportion that have had their work impacted by the pandemic - significantly higher among (cf. 18% GM average):

Demographics

- Carers (46%)
- Aged 16-24 (40%)
- Disabled respondents (35%)
- Those whose first language is not English (33%)
- Minority ethnic groups (28%)
- Those who have children aged 0-5 years old (26%), including those with children aged 0-4 in early years (32%)
- Males (24%)
- Those who have only received two doses of the COVID-19 vaccine (31%)

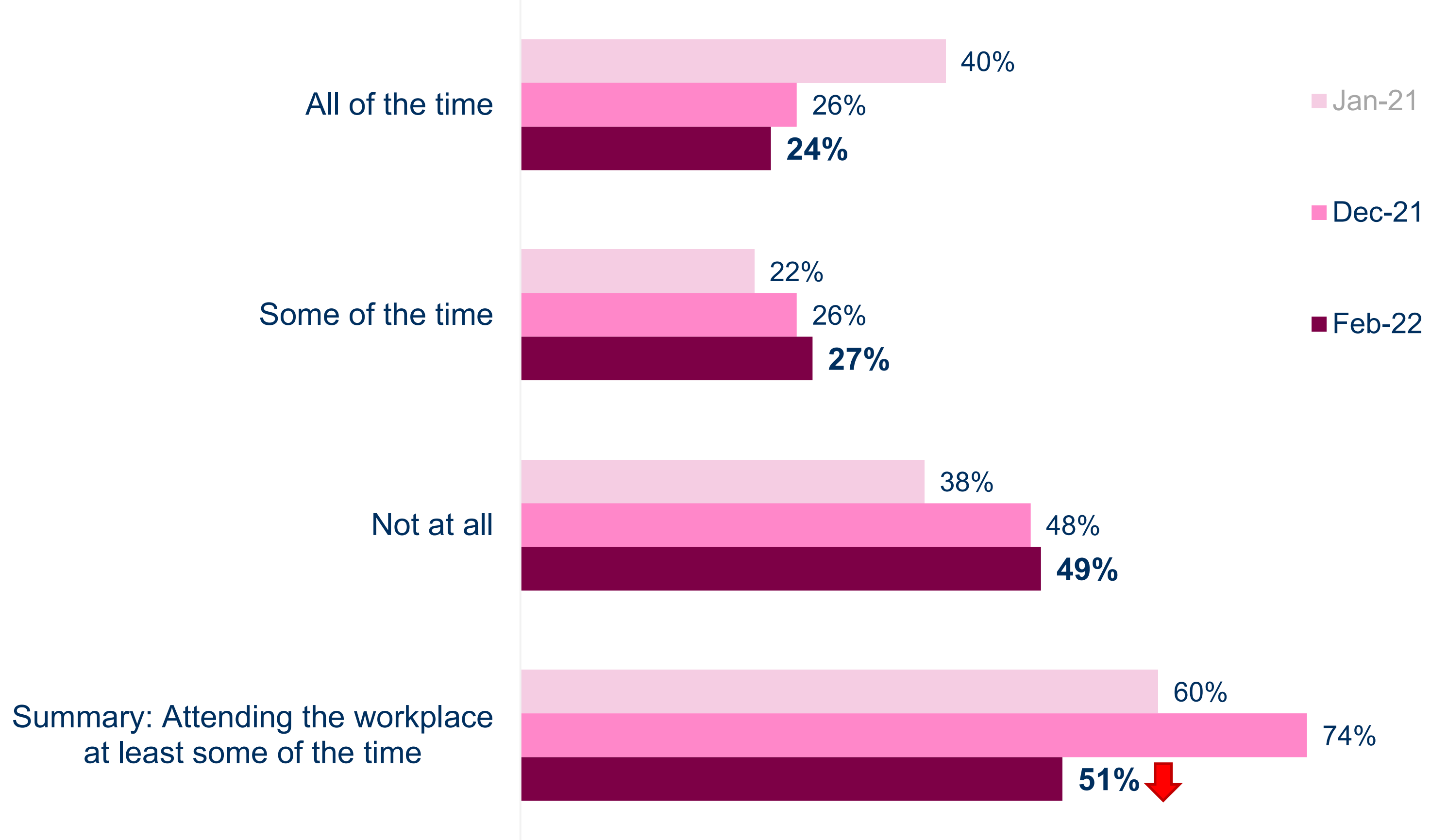
Individual and/or family circumstance

- Those who have received support from a community hub (54%), or borrowed money from family and friends (26%)
- Those with access to the internet some of the time (40%), or access to devices that allow access to the internet (50%)
- Those who have cut the size of or skipped a meal (37%), or eaten all day for lack of money (54%)

B6. As a result of the coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic are you currently…?
Unweighted base: 722 (Those who in full or part time employment)

The proportion of working respondents attending their workplace at least some of the time has increased since December, as has the proportion who do not work from home at all. Just over half are attending the workplace at least some of the time

Are you currently working from home because of the pandemic?



The proportion not attending the workplace at all - significantly higher among…

(cf. 49% GM average):

Demographics

- Those in part-time work (68%)
- Those in Oldham (68%)
- Parents of children aged 16-17 years old (63%), and parents of children aged 19-25 years-old (61%)
- Females (55%)

Individual and/or family circumstance

- Those earning below the Real Living Wage (71%)
- Those not likely to lose their job (53%)
- Those not likely to get promoted (60%)

Significantly higher/lower than December survey

S10. Are you currently working from home because of the pandemic?
Unweighted base: COVID-19 Tracker Surveys 3 587, survey 10 602; Greater Manchester Residents Survey 1: 722 (Those who in full or part time employment)

Food insecurity

Approach and sample – Food insecurity

Approach
• This report presents summary findings for survey 1 of the 2022 research study of the residents of Greater Manchester conducted amongst a representative sample of the city population by region. • The information within this section provides the initial findings on the food insecurity questions, but the data only represents the first survey in a series intended to run throughout 2022, the frequency of this is yet to be determined. Questions of this nature have not been asked of Greater Manchester residents before and as such, these results should be treated as indicative rather than conclusive at this stage – they are used best as indicators to open up further dialogue. • The focus of this research is therefore to provide a growing base of evidence, one which can initially serve as a way to highlight potential trends and indicators which individual Local Authorities can explore in greater detail. As this evidence base grows across multiple surveys we will be able to provide greater depth on which groups are likely to be more affected by the issues explored, highlighting those where more investigation would prove useful. • 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 1385 in some instances. Where relevant, this has been noted on the slides, along with the unweighted base sizes. • This section contains a food insecurity score. The methodology for this is based on the US Department of Agriculture's approach to defining food insecurity which is detail on the following page. This approach is also used in the UK as part of the Department of Work & Pensions Family Resources Survey. Despite this, the approach has been adapted for the purposes of this survey, and <u>does not</u> provide a direct comparable. Instead, the use of this statistic in this report is to understand those communities within Greater Manchester who are most at risk of food insecurity, as a way to help local authorities investigate this issue further.

Sample breakdown

Sample info

Survey	1
Fieldwork start	9 February 2022
Fieldwork end	25 February 2022
Total respondents	1385
Sample used in Food Insecurity score	1135
Food Insecurity score – Live with children u18	320
Do not live with children u18	815

The Food Insecurity score

Approach

- As mentioned on the previous slide, this food insecurity score is based on an adapted version of the score used by the USDA.
- As part of the resident's survey, respondents were asked questions relating to food insecurity. These question numbers are listed below, and slides relating to each can be found throughout the following section of this report.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">All respondents</th><th colspan="2">Children in household only</th></tr>
<tr><td>B2
statements 1-3</td><td>B3
statements 6-10</td><td>AD1a</td><td>AD1b</td><td>CH1</td><td>CH1a</td></tr>
</table>

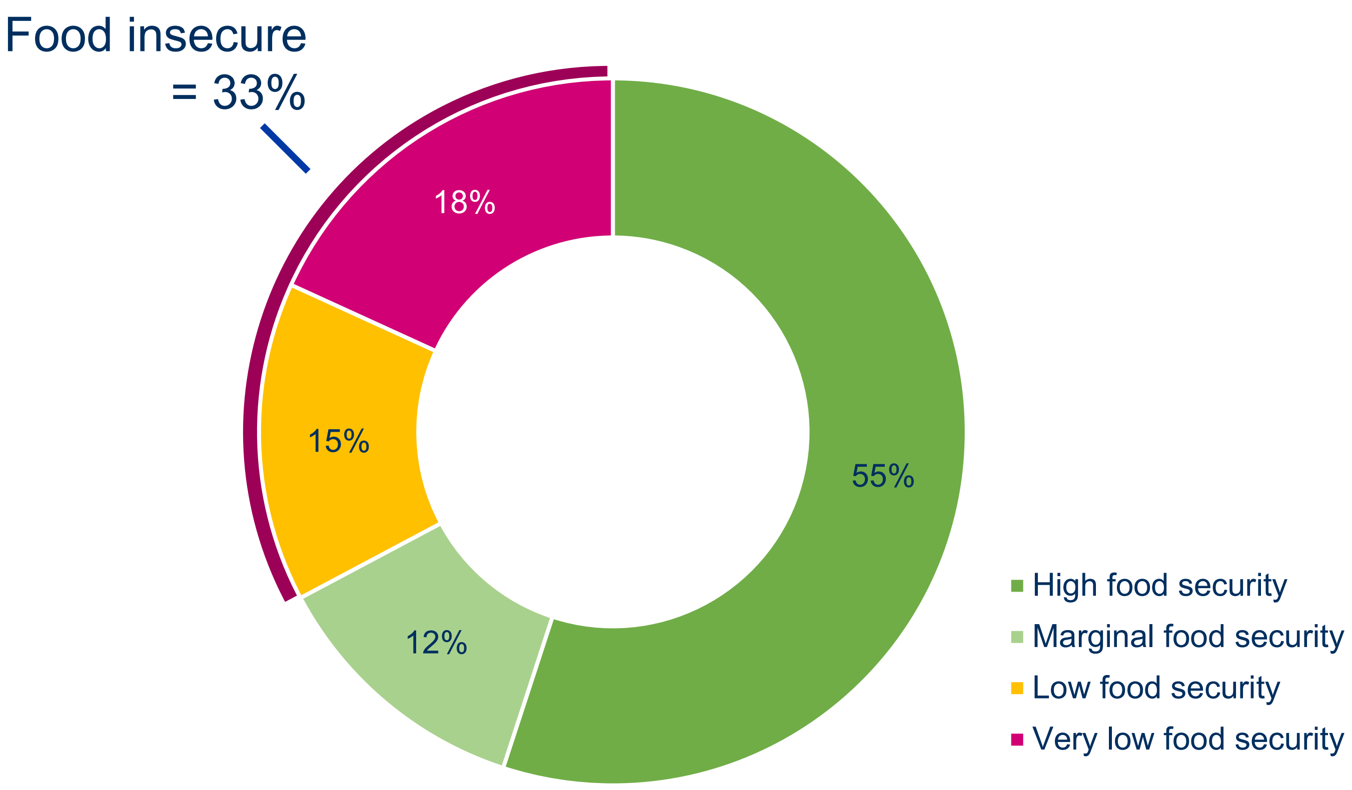
- For each question, if a positive response was given (e.g. "Yes, I have had to cut the size of my meals"), then the respondent was scored a point.
- Taking all above questions in to consideration respondents points were totalled, and their score assessed on a scale of food insecurity. This scale differed for those with or without children in their household. A breakdown of the scale can be seen to the right.
- The donut graphs on the following slide show the overall level of food insecurity as well as food insecurity amongst those with and without children in their household.

Food insecurity score

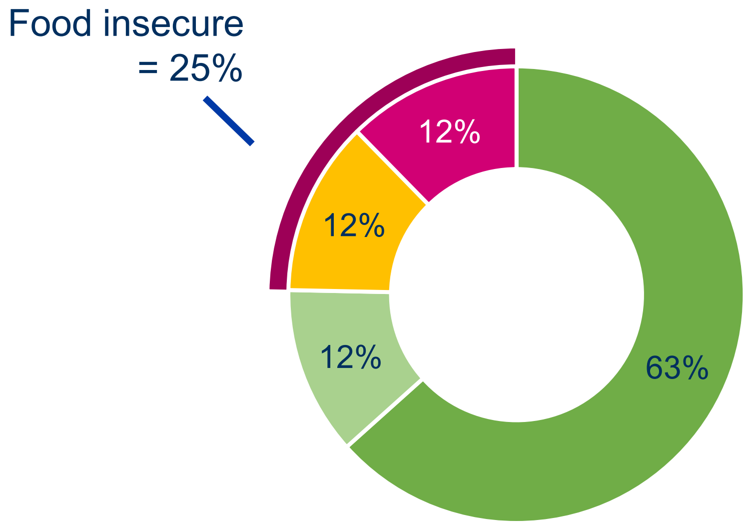
<table>
<tr><th>Total points</th><th>Household with children</th><th>SUM: Food secure/ insecure</th><th>Household without children</th><th>SUM: Food secure/ insecure</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>High food security</td><td rowspan="3">Food secure</td><td>High food security</td><td rowspan="3">Food secure</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td rowspan="2">Marginal food security</td><td rowspan="2">Marginal food security</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td rowspan="5">Low food security</td><td rowspan="16">Food insecure</td><td rowspan="3">Low food security</td><td rowspan="8">Food insecure</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td rowspan="5">Very low food security</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td rowspan="11">Very low food security</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="8">Max score = 10</td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td></tr>
<tr><td>13</td></tr>
<tr><td>14</td></tr>
<tr><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>16</td></tr>
<tr><td>17</td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td></tr>
</table>

A third (33%) of those in Greater Manchester are considered food insecure by this score. This includes 18% with very low food insecurity. This proportion falls to a quarter (25%) of households without children, but almost half (48%) of those with children

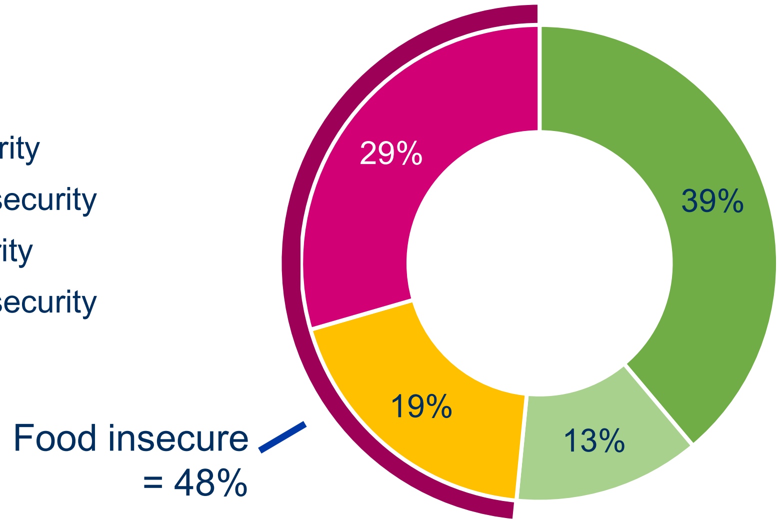
Food insecurity – GM overall



Households without children

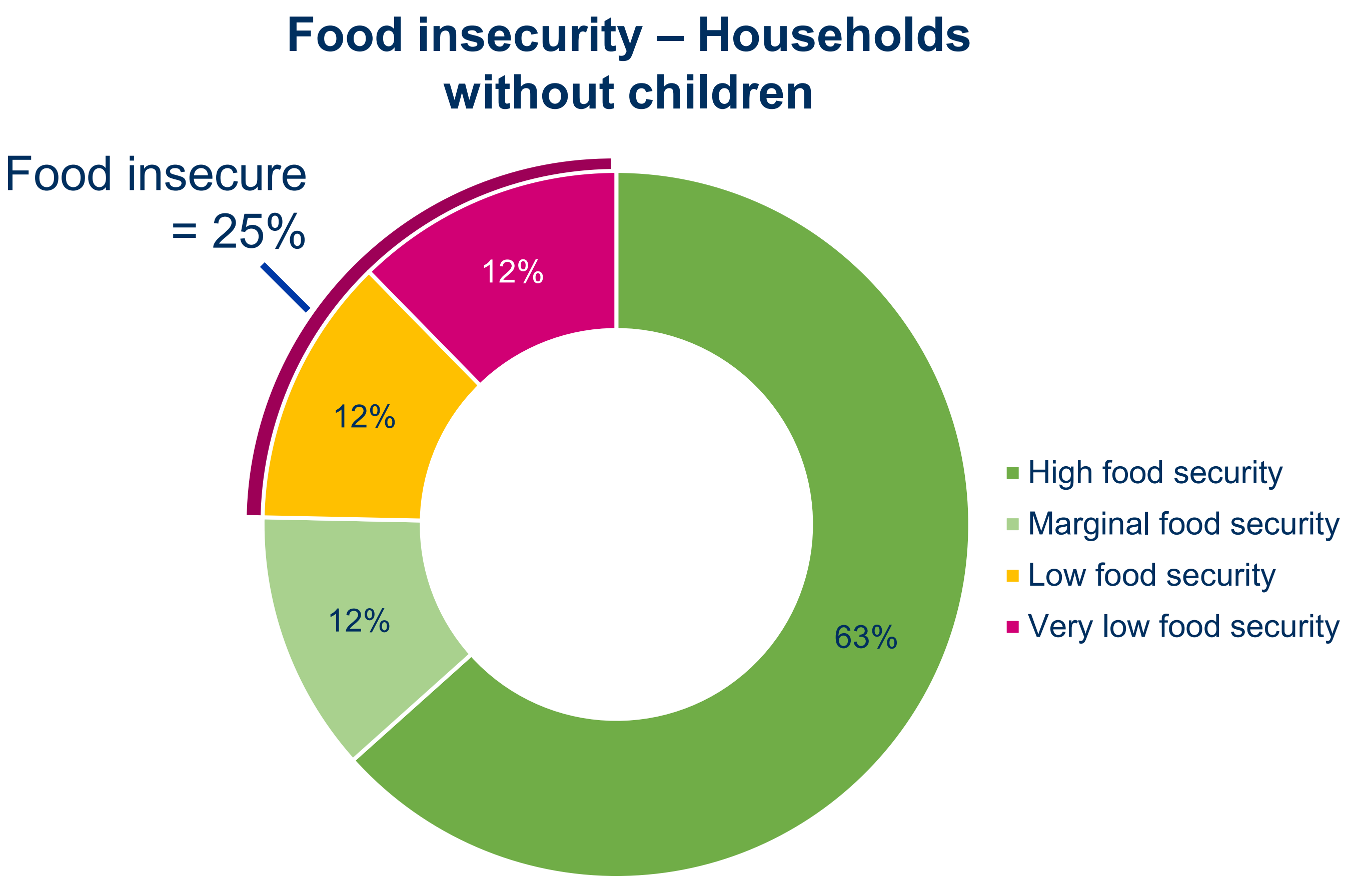


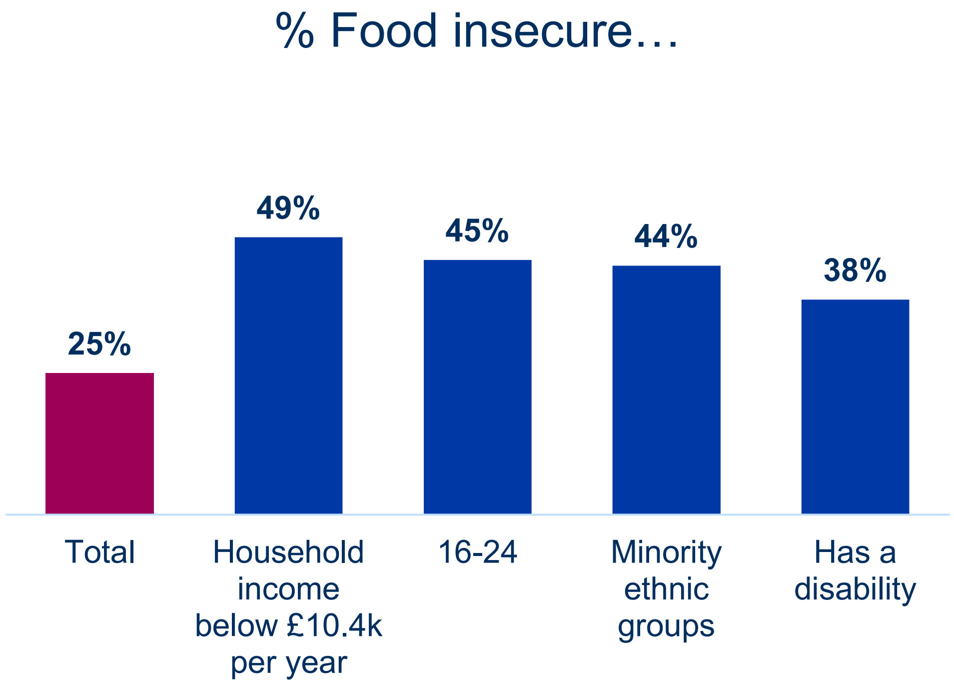
Households with children



Greater Manchester Food Insecurity Score
Unweighted base: 1135 (Online respondents)

Amongst those without children in their household, respondents from low income households (47%), minority ethnic groups (44%), those aged 16-44 (43%), and those with a disability (38%) are more likely to be food insecure

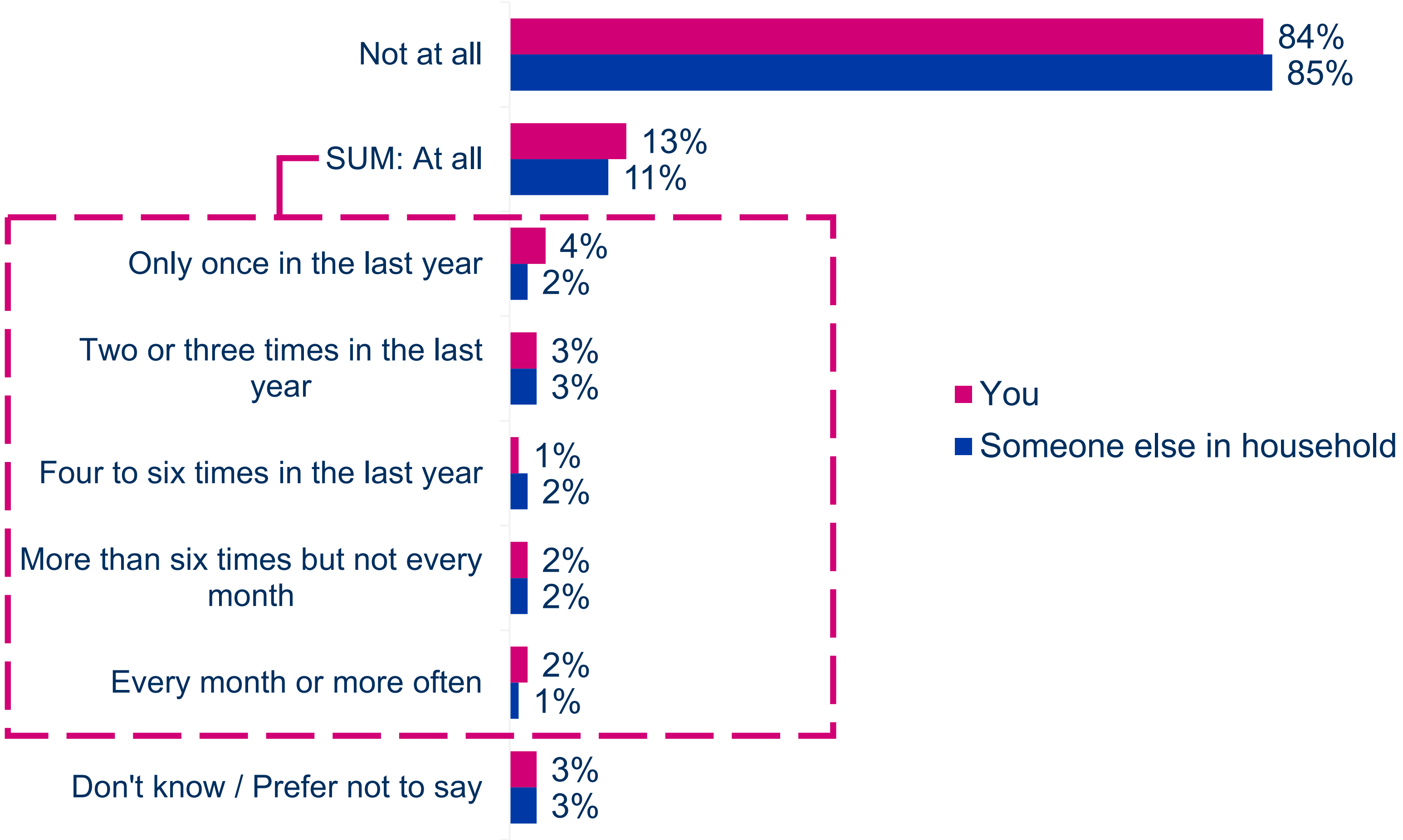




Greater Manchester Food Insecurity Score
Unweighted base: 815 (Online respondents without children)

Around 1 in 8 (13%) of households have received a free parcel of food or essentials over the past year, most of whom have received them two or three times in the past twelve months

In the past twelve months, have you received a free parcel of food or essentials from a food bank or other emergency food provider…?



Parts of the population significantly less likely to never receive a free parcel compared to average (84%) include:

Demographics

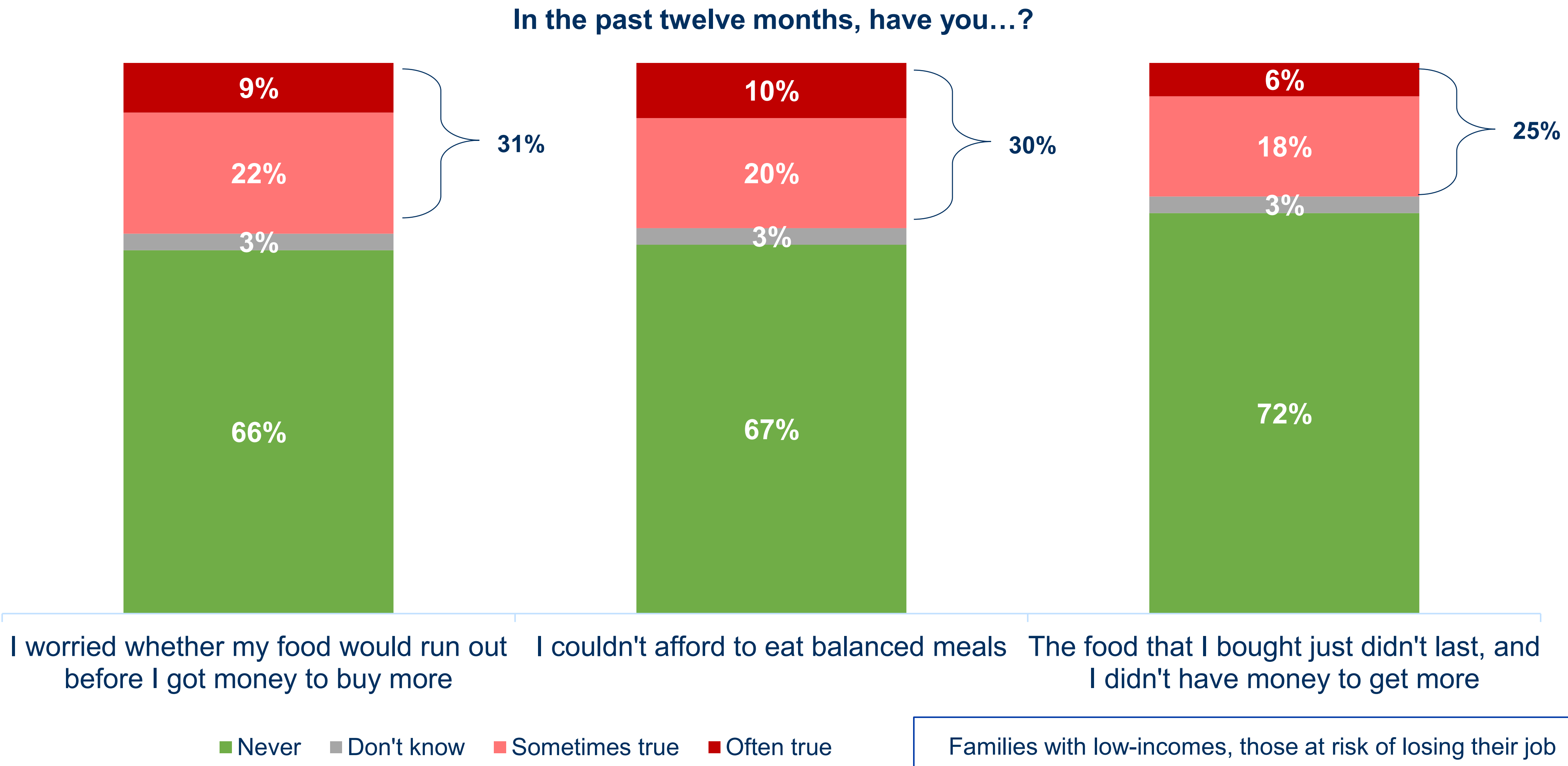
- Parents of children not in early years (54%)
- Those who were previously carers (60%)

Individual and/or family circumstance

- Those who have received support from a community hub (36%)
- Those who have not eaten all day for lack of money (46%)
- Parents whose children are entitled to free school meals (51%)
- Those with access to devices that access the internet some of the time (54%), or not all of the time (54%)
- Those with access to the internet some of the time (62%), or not all of the time (61%)
- Those who have cut the size or skipped a meal (62%)

FI_2. In the last 12 months, have you, or anyone else in your household, received a free parcel of food/ essentials from a food bank or other emergency food provider?
Unweighted base: 1385 (All respondents)

Over the last 12 months, almost a third (31%) of respondents have worried about their food running out before they could afford to get more, or could not afford a balanced meal (30%). A quarter (25%) ran out of food before they could afford to get more

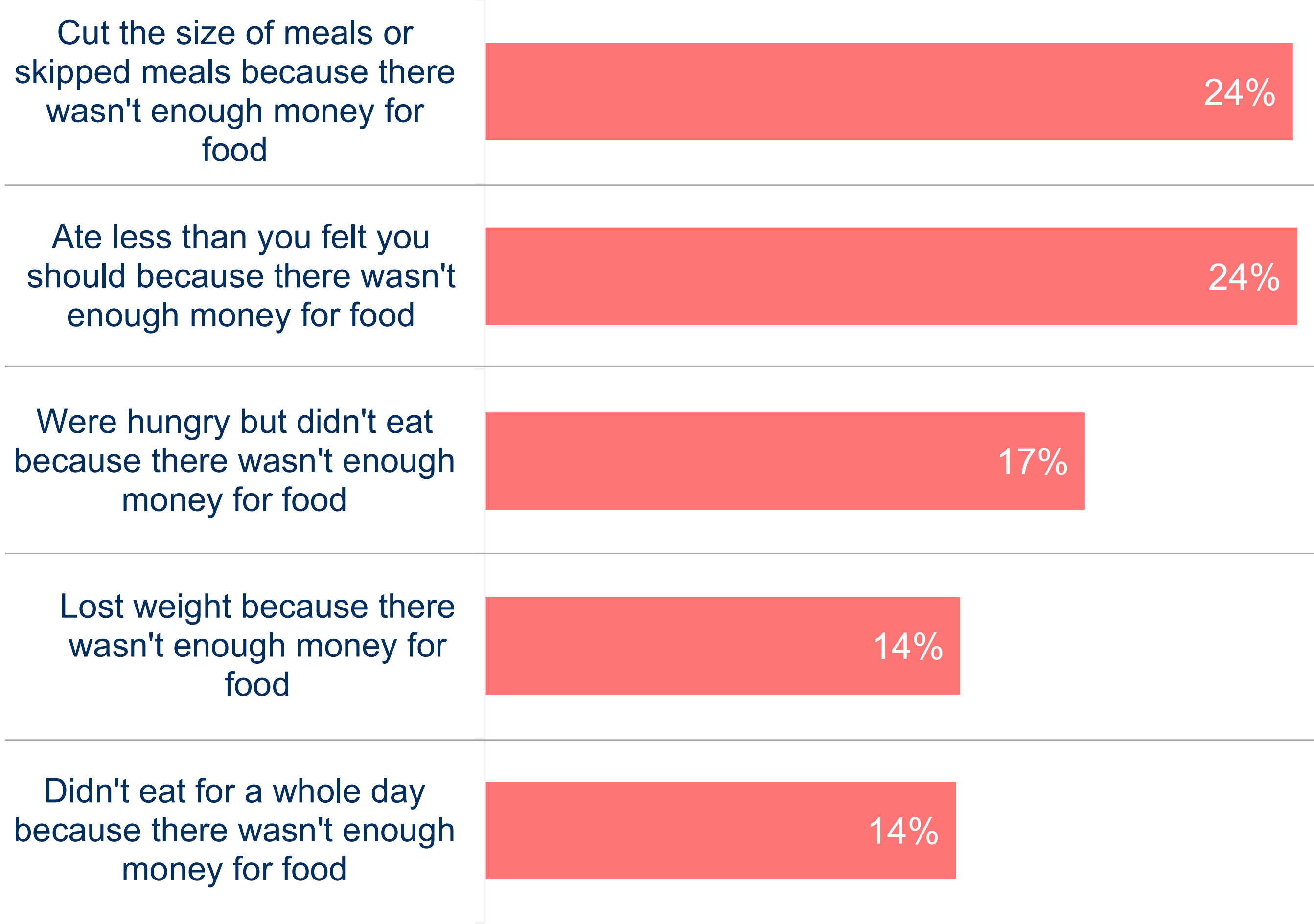


B2. How true would you say the following statements are when applied to your household for the last 12 months?
Unweighted base: 1385 (All respondents)

Families with low-incomes, those at risk of losing their job and those not in work due to ill health and disability are significantly more likely to state that they have often found the above to be true in the past twelve months

Almost a quarter (24%) of respondents have cut the size of their meals or ate less than they wanted because there wasn't enough money for food. A smaller proportion (17%) said they were hungry but did not eat for the same reason. Parents of children in early years, respondents reporting health issues or disabilities, minority ethnic groups, and younger respondents (16-24) all reported particular issues.

In the past twelve months, have you…? (% saying yes)



Significantly higher among:

41% - Parents of children in early years
39% - Disabled people
38% - Non-native English speakers
34% - 16-24 year olds

49% - Those with mental ill health
39% - Parents of children in early years
36% - 35-44 year olds
31% - Minority ethnic groups

43% - Not in work due to ill health / disability
30% - Disabled people
30% - Parents of children in early years
26% - 16-24 year olds

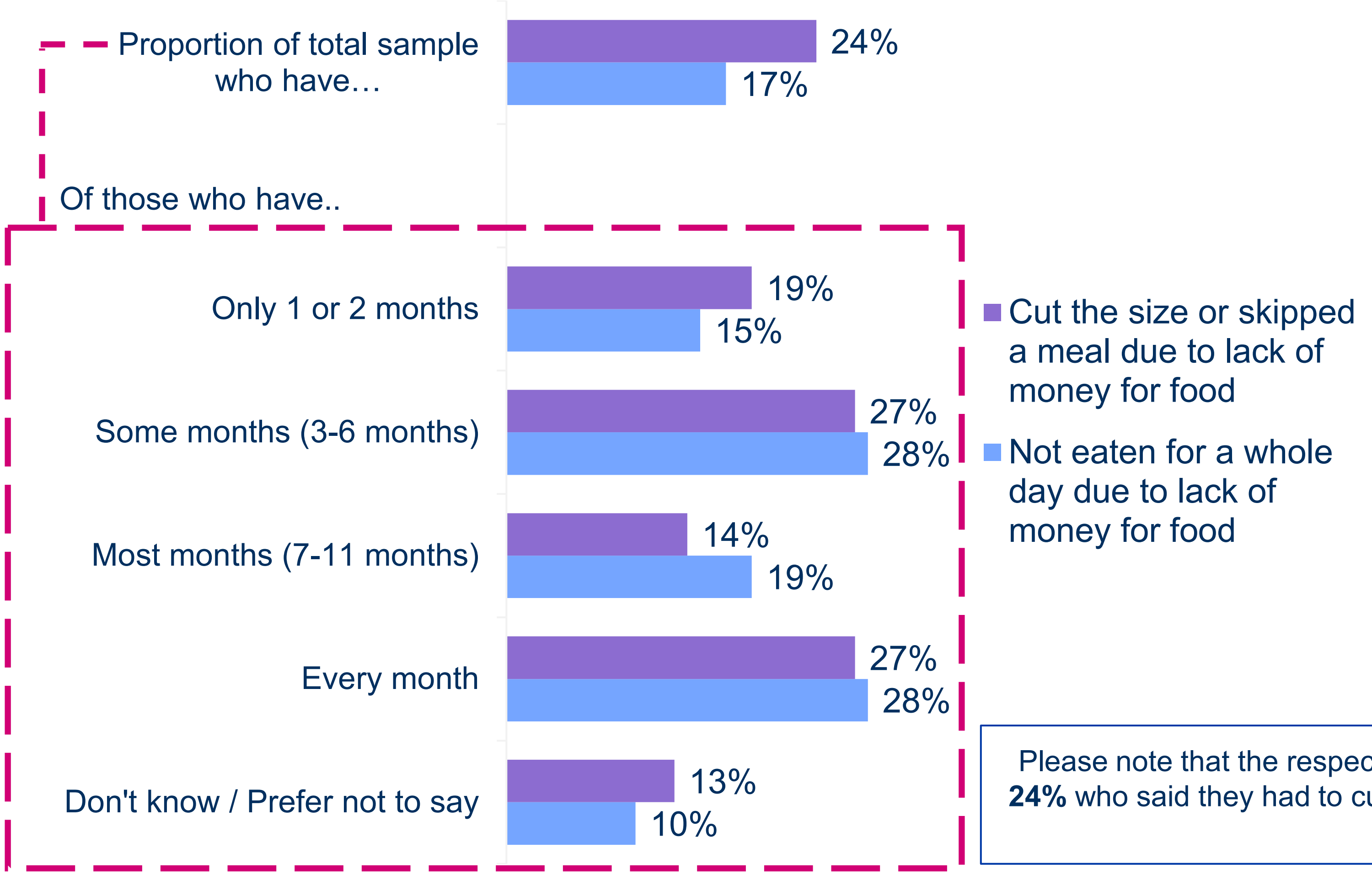
27% - Those with caring responsibilities
26% - Disabled people
23% - 16-24 year olds
22% - Parents of children in early years

26% - 16-24 year olds
25% - Disabled people
25% - Parents of children in early years
22% - Minority ethnic groups

B3. In the past 12 months have any of the following happened to you or someone else in your household?
Unweighted base: 1135 (Online respondents)

Of the respondents who have cut the size or skipped a meal, over a quarter (27%) have done so every month in the last year. A similar proportion (28%) of those who have said they have not eaten for a whole day due to a lack of money for food have done so every month

Of those who have cut the size of meals, or not eaten for a whole day, how often in the last twelve months, have you…?



% cutting the size of their meals every month is significantly higher among…

Demographics

- Those not in work due to ill health or disability (46%)
- Aged 45-54 (43%)

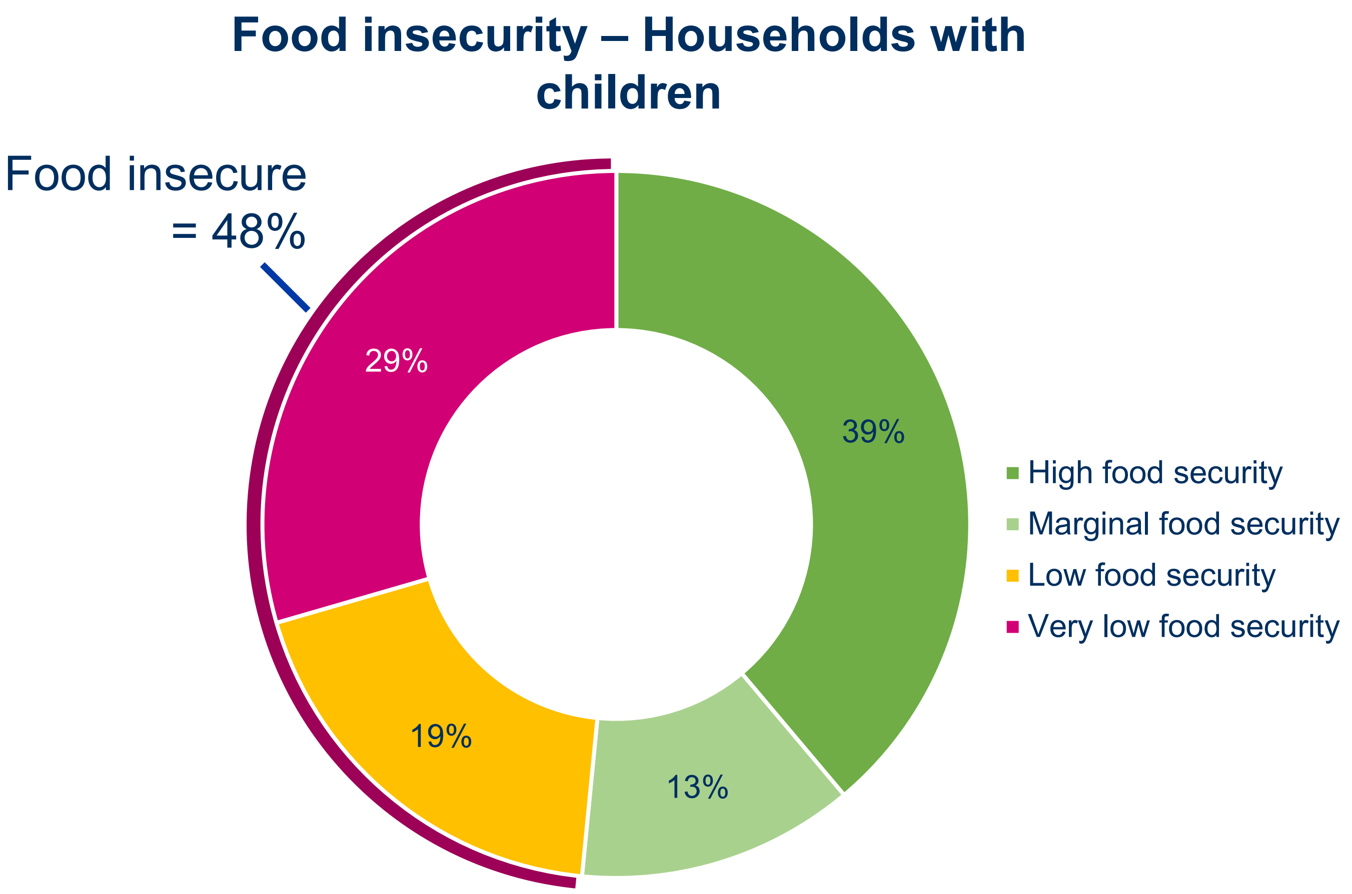
Individual and/or family circumstance

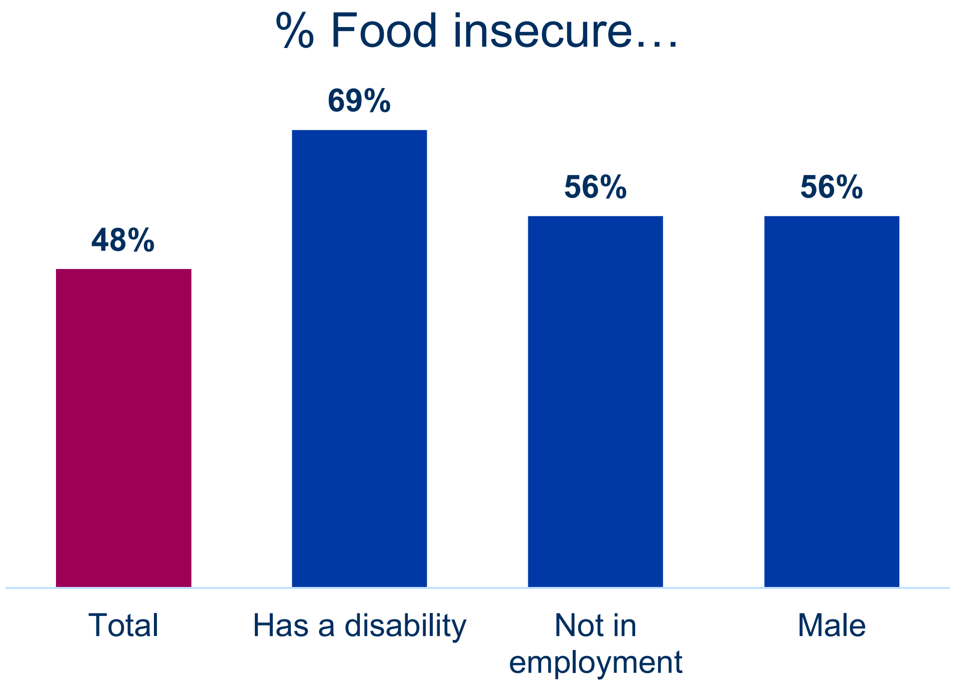
- Those who have received a free parcel of food or essentials up to three times in the past year (46%)
- Those have not eaten all day for lack of money (38%)
- Those who have borrowed money from family and friends (33%)

Please note that the respective parts of this question were only asked of the **24%** who said they had to cut their meal sizes, or the **17%** who had not eaten for a whole day.

AD1a. How often in the last 12 months did you/ other adults in your household cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food? AD1b. How often in the last 12 months did you/ other adults in your household not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food? Unweighted base: Anyone who has cut the size or skipped a meal (239); Anyone who did not eat for a full day (128)

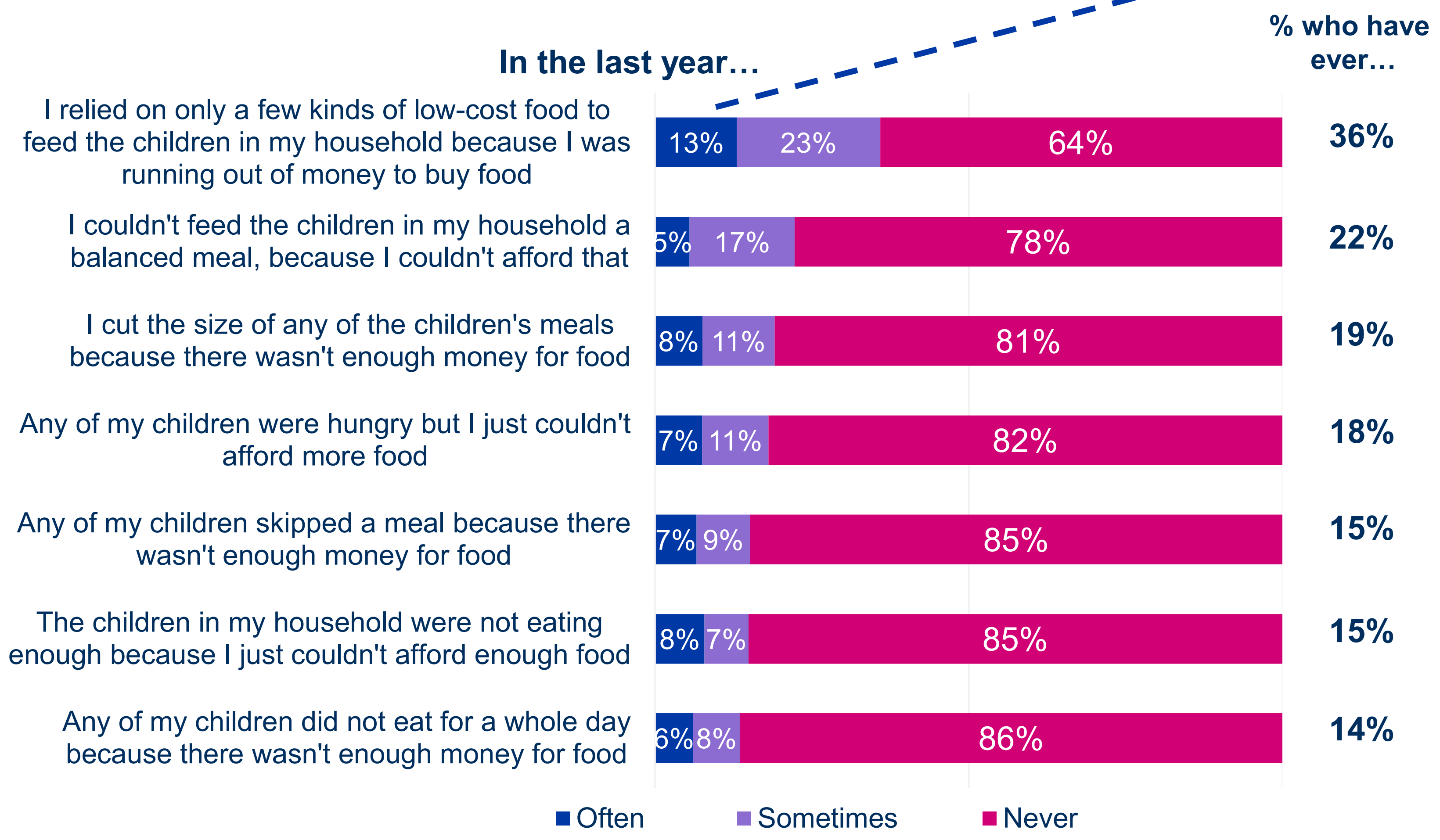
Amongst those with children in their household, respondents with a disability (38%), not in employment (56%), or who are male (56%) are more likely to be food insecure





Greater Manchester Food Insecurity Score
Unweighted base: 320 (Online respondents with children)

Over a third (36%) of respondents with children in their household have relied on low-cost food to feed their children as they were running out of money. A lower proportion (14%) have had to not feed their child for a whole day due to lack of money



Parts of the population significantly more likely to often rely on low-cost food to feed children compared to average (13%) include*:

Demographics

- Those with children not in early years (29%)

Individual and/or family circumstance

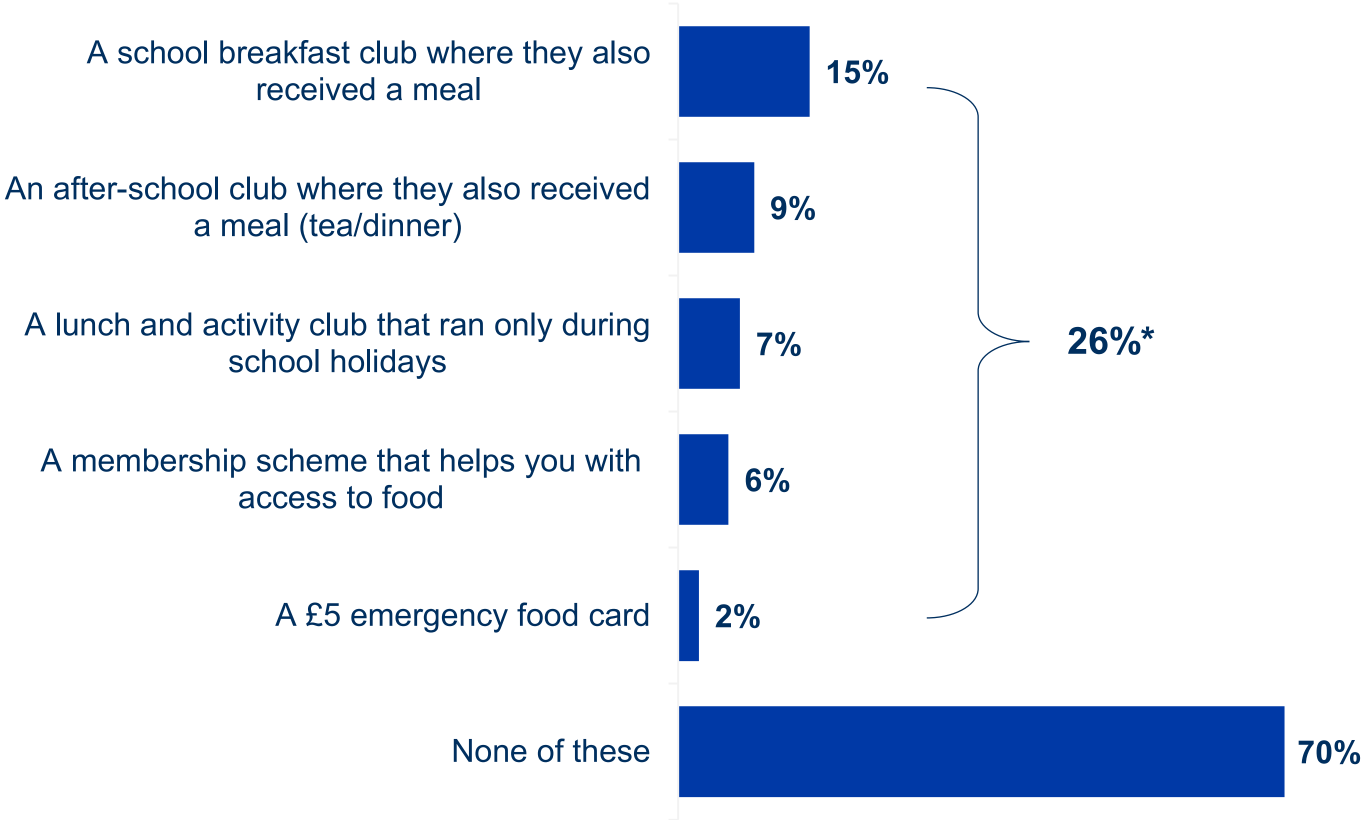
- Those who have not eaten all day for lack of money (47%)
- Those who received support from a community hub (38%)
- Those likely to lose their job in the next year (37%)
- Those who have received a free parcel of food or essentials up to 3 times in the past year (30%)
- Those with access to devices that can access the internet some of the time (30%), not all of the time (29%)
- Those with children entitled to free school meals (28%)

*Unweighted base: 578 (Respondents with children in the house)

CH1. How often in the past 12 months have the following happened?
Unweighted base: 578-475 (All respondents with children in their household)

A quarter (26%) of parents have had their children benefit from any activity designed to help families and children access food over the past year. This number rises among carers, disabled people and younger parents (16-24)

In the past year, have your children benefited from…?*



4% answered 'don't know' or 'prefer not to say'

Demographic groups who have benefitted from any is significantly higher among…

- Carers (51%)
- Aged 16-24 (46%)
- Parents of children in early years (41%), under 4 years-old but not in early years (47%), or primary school (35%)
- Disabled people (41%)
- Minority ethnic groups (34%), in particular those who are Muslims (41%)
- Males (34%)
- Those in full time employment (31%), or working from home all of the time (41%)
- Households of 2 people (30%)

*Please note that respondents can choose any number of these options. This number is the percentage of those who have selected any

FI3. Did your child/any of the children in your household benefit from of the following in the past 12 months?
Unweighted base: 527 (Respondents with children)
**Please note that this metric is not included in the food insecurity score shown at the start of this section.*

Good work

Approach and sample – Good work

Approach

- This report presents summary findings for survey 1 of the 2022 research study of the residents of Greater Manchester conducted amongst a representative sample of the city population by region.
- The information within this section provides the initial findings on the good work questions, but the data only represents the first survey in a series intended to run throughout 2022. Questions of this nature have not been asked of Greater Manchester residents before and as such, these results should be treated as indicative rather than conclusive at this stage – they are used best as indicators to open up further dialogue.
- The focus of this research is therefore to provide a growing base of evidence, one which can initially serve as a way to highlight potential trends and indicators which individual Local Authorities can explore in greater detail. As this evidence base grows across multiple surveys we will be able to provide greater depth on which groups are likely to be more affected by the issues explored, highlighting those where more investigation would prove useful.
- 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 1385 in some instances. Where relevant, this has been noted on the slides, along with the unweighted base sizes.
- We also recognise that definitions and interpretations of 'good work' can be highly subjective and the questions posed within the survey only consider a limited number of factors (ranging from terms and conditions and stability of employment to levels of autonomy / influence and progression / development opportunities) that might be deemed to be indicators of good work.

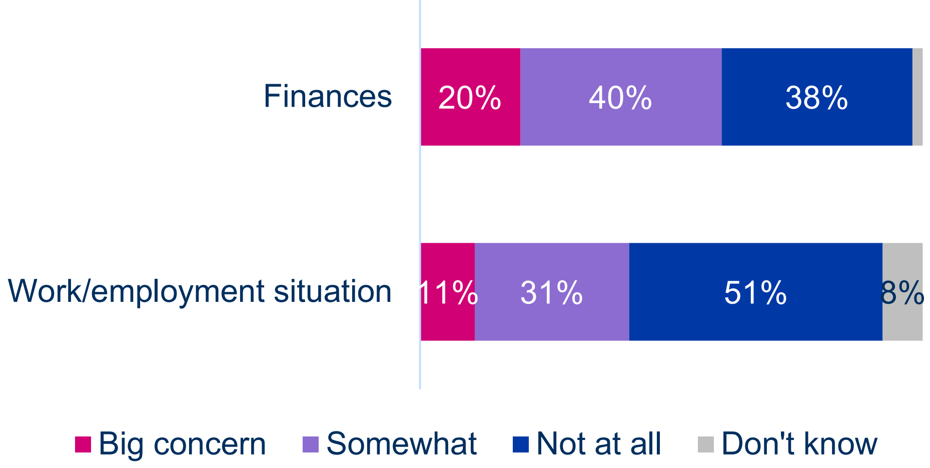
Sample breakdown

Sample info

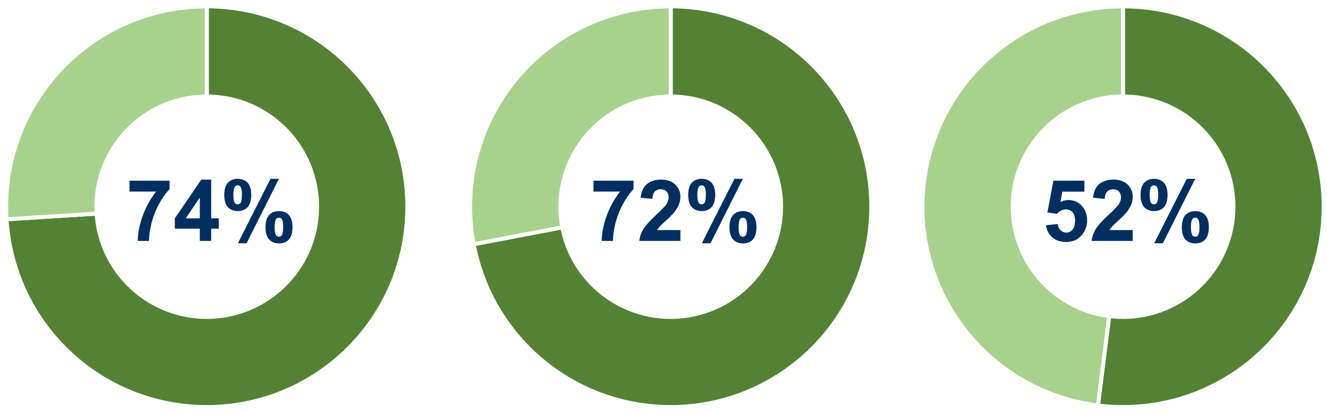
Survey	**1**
Fieldwork start	**9 February 2022**
Fieldwork end	**25 February 2022**
Total respondents	**1385**
All employed respondents	**778**
Those in full or part-time employment	**722**

Summary: Good work

Two fifths of respondents say their work or employment situation is a big or somewhat of a concern. An even higher proportion say the same about their finances



I am satisfied…



…with my job **…with my working hours** **…with my pay**

Almost three quarters of respondents are satisfied with their work and their hours, though just over half are satisfied with their pay

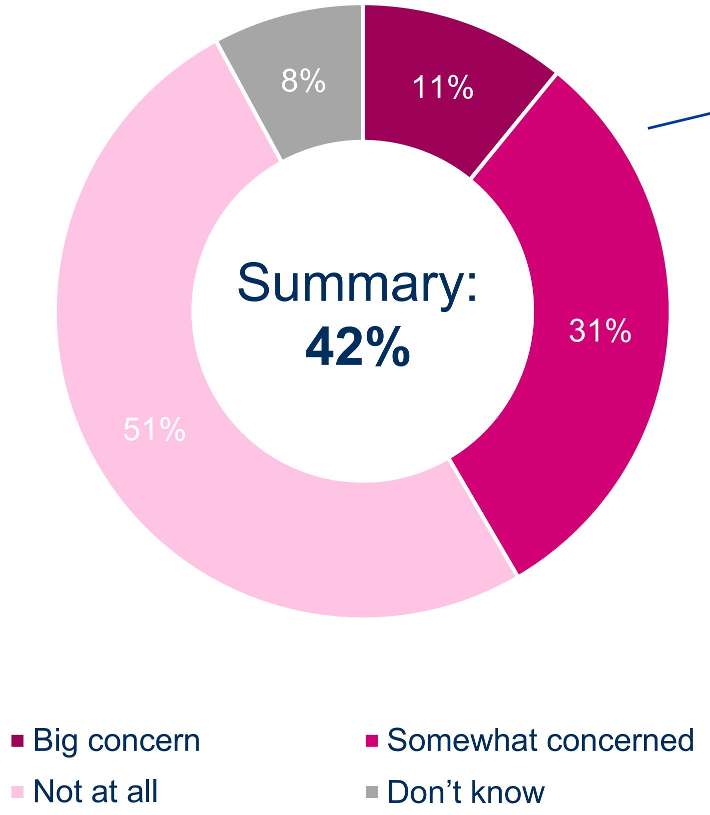
18% **think they are likely to lose their job in the next 12 months**

36% **think they are likely to be promoted in the next 3 years**

Nearly a fifth of respondents think they are very or somewhat likely to lose their job in the next twelve months, while just over a third think it is likely they will be promoted over the next three years

Over two fifths (42%) of respondents say their work and employment situation is either a ‘big’ concern or ‘somewhat’ a concern, and almost three fifths (59%) say the same about their finances. Those in minority ethnic groups, those with a disability, and parents are more likely to be concerned about both

Concerned about work/employment situation



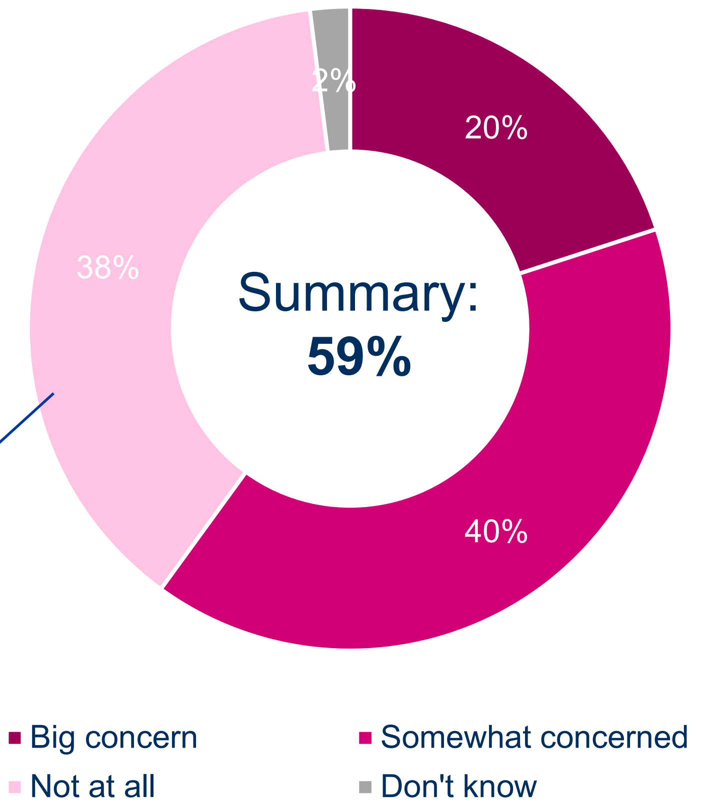
Demographic groups concerned about their employment significantly higher among…

- Minority ethnic groups (50%), non-native English speakers (53%), Those who are Muslims (56%)
- Disabled people (49%), in particular those with mental ill health (58%)
- Those working from home all of the time (49%)
- Parents (46%)
- Parents of children in early years (0-4) but not in education (61%)

Demographic groups concerned about their finances significantly higher among…

- Aged 35-44 (72%)
- Females (63%)
- Minority ethnic groups (68%), non-native English speakers (74%), Those who are Muslims (73%)
- Disabled people (69%), in particular those with mental ill health (83%), or with a mobility disability (70%)
- Parents (70%), in particular those with children at primary school (69%), or at college (74%)

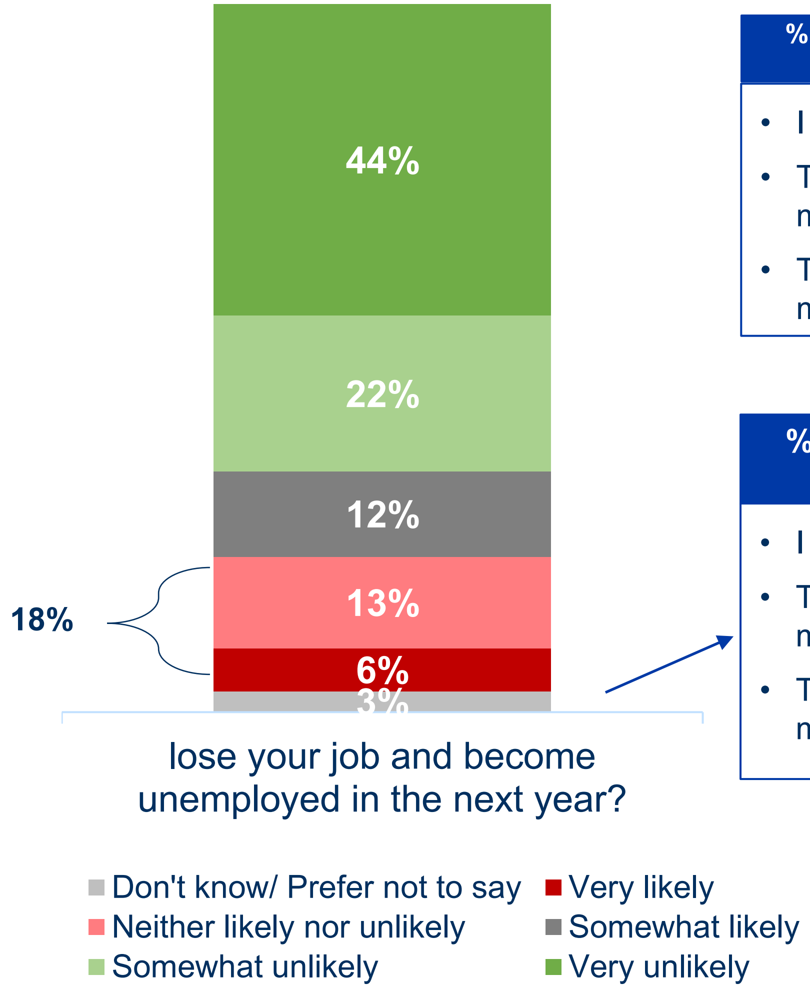
Concerned about finances



B1. Which if any of the following are currently a concern or difficulty for you, and where each is a concern would you consider it a ‘big concern’ or ‘somewhat’ a concern?
Unweighted base: 1385 (All respondents); 1015 (Non-retired respondents)

Over a third (36%) of respondents think they are ‘very’ or ‘somewhat’ likely to be promoted in the next three years, while less than a fifth (18%) think they are ‘very’ or ‘somewhat’ likely to lose their job in the next year.

How likely are you to…

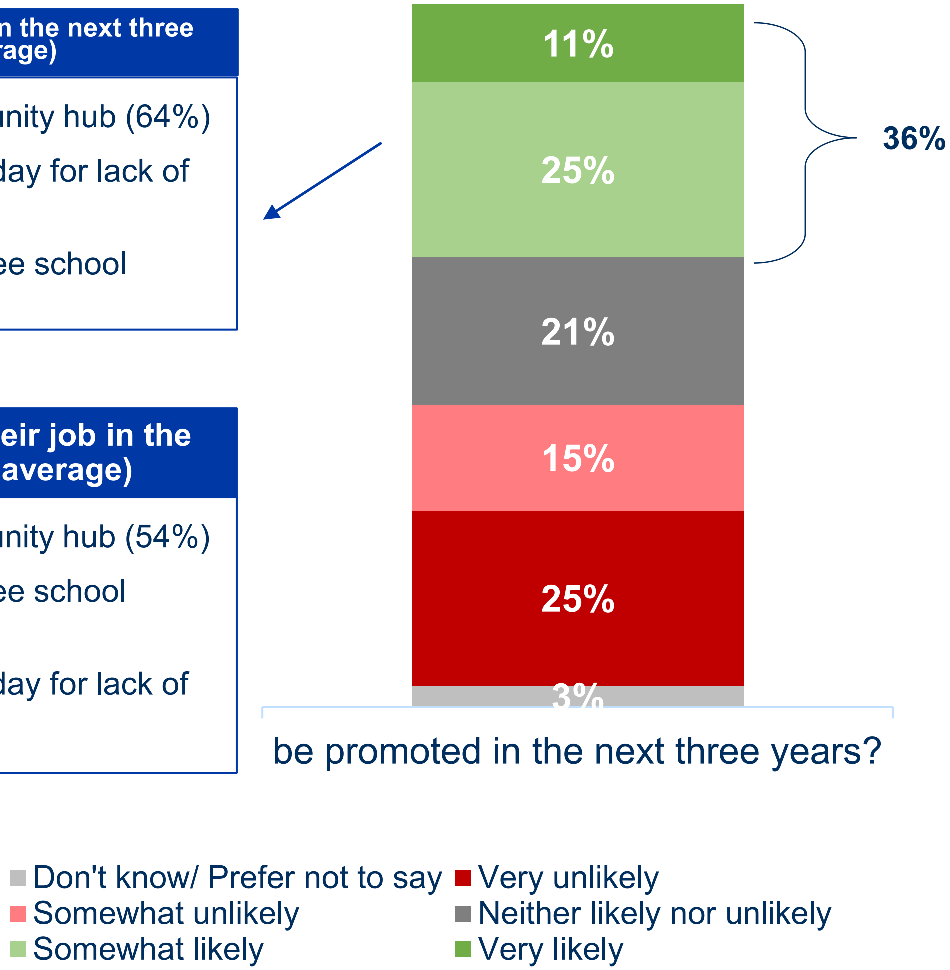


% significantly more likely to be promoted in the next three years (compared to 36% GM average)

- I have received support from a community hub (64%)
- Those who have not eaten the whole day for lack of money (61%)
- Those who have children entitled to free school meals (61%)

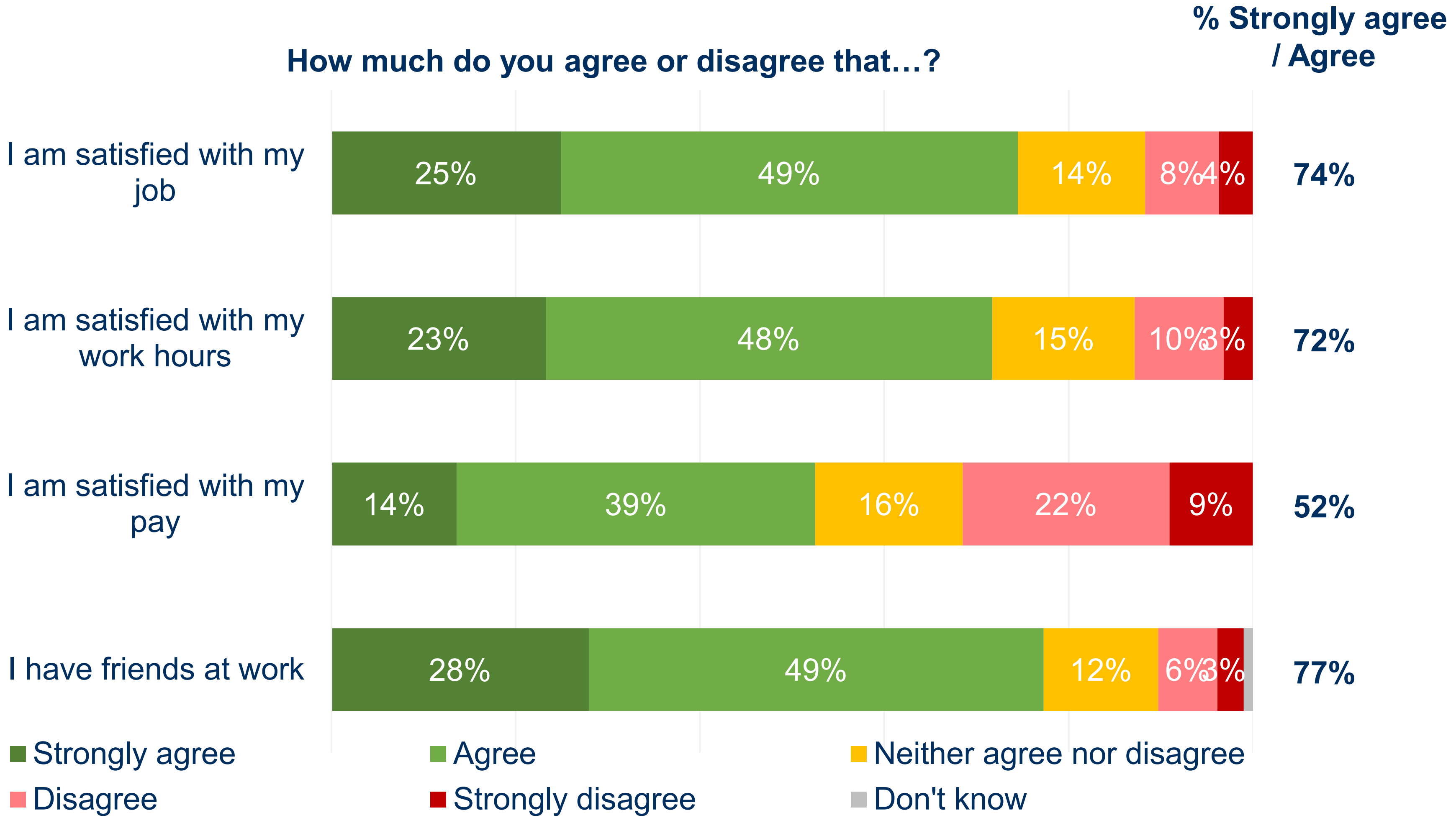
% significantly more likely to lose their job in the next year (compared to 18% GM average)

- I have received support from a community hub (54%)
- Those who have children entitled to free school meals (44%)
- Those who have not eaten the whole day for lack of money (41%)



GW6ai. How likely do you think you are to...
Unweighted base: 722 (Those who in full or part time employment)

Almost three quarters (74%) of respondents ‘strongly agree’ or ‘agree’ that they are satisfied with their job and their working hours. Just over half (52%) would say the same thing about their pay. Respondents who are in financially precarious situations and disabled are significantly less likely to say they are satisfied with their job



% who are significantly less likely to agree they are satisfied with their job (compared to 74% GM average)

Demographics

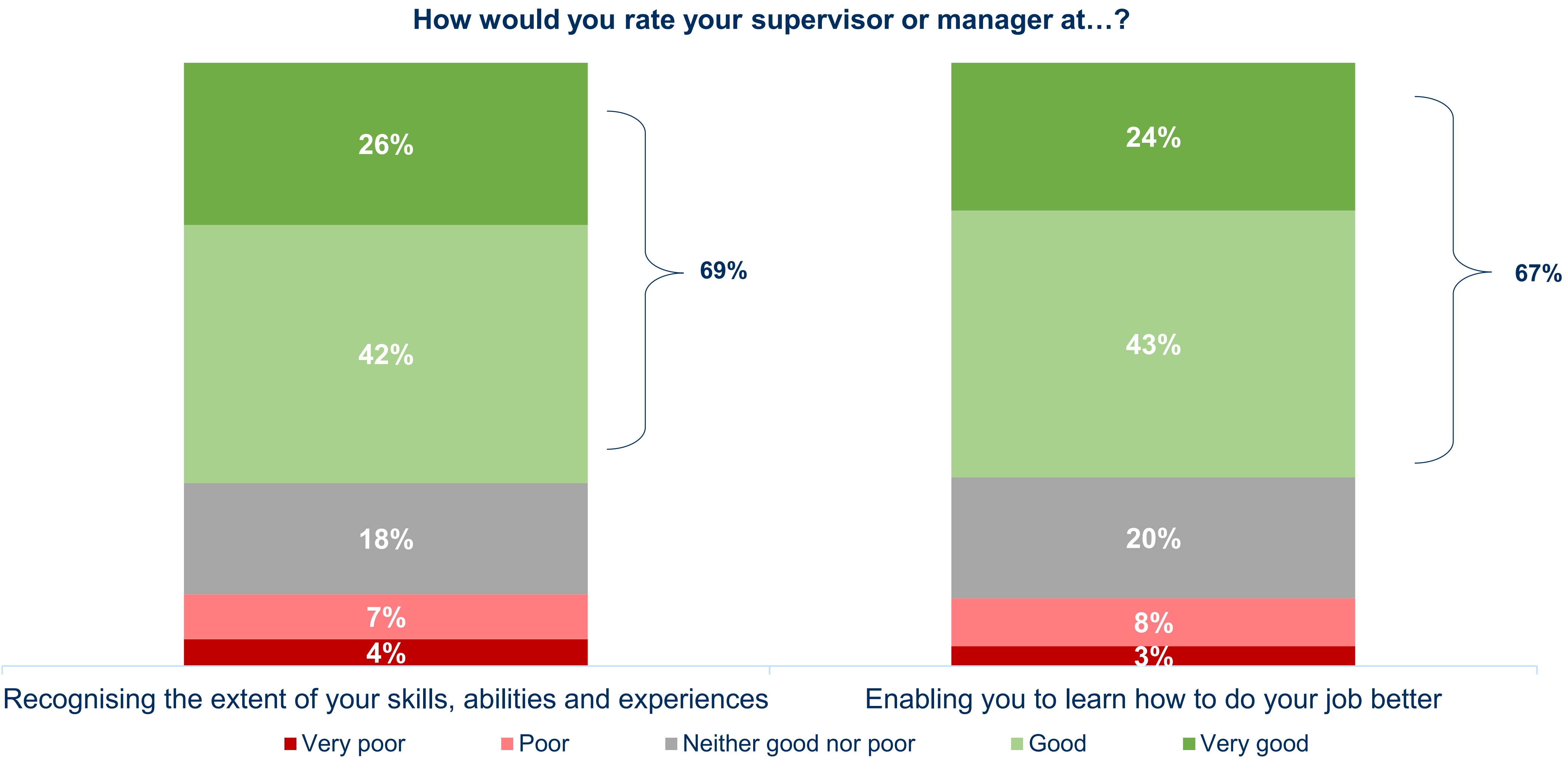
- Those with a disability (63%), those with a mental ill health (57%)
- Those whose local authority is Manchester (65%)

Individual and/or family circumstance

- Those earning below the Real Living Wage (66%)
- Those who are not satisfied with their pay (50%)
- Those who are not likely to get promoted (66%)
- Those not working from home at all (71%)
- Those who have cut the size of or skipped a meal (62%)
- Those who did not eat the whole day for lack of money for food (72%)

GW_8. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Unweighted base: 778 (All employed respondents)

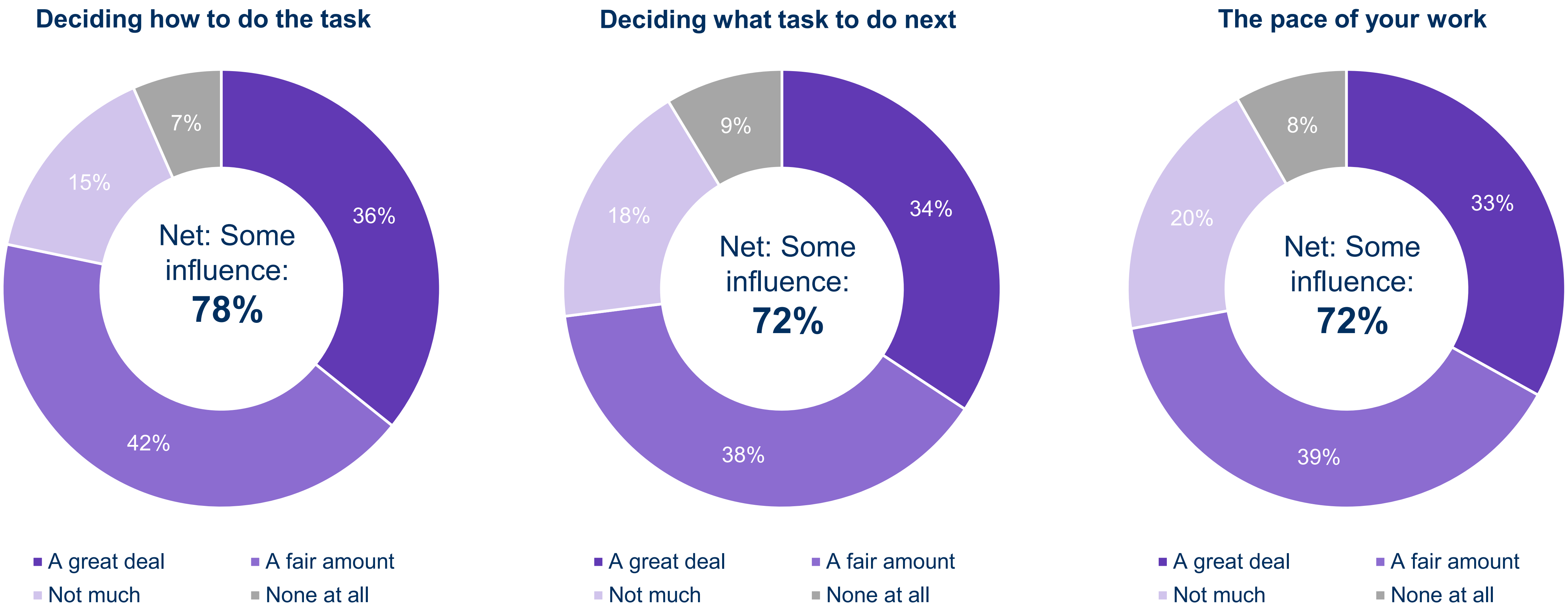
Over two-thirds (69%) of respondents rate their supervisor or manager as being ‘very good’ or ‘good’ at recognising their skills and abilities. A similar proportion (67%) of respondents rate them the same way for enabling them to do their job better



GW4. How would you rate your supervisor or manager when it comes to…
Unweighted base: 722 (Those who in full or part time employment)

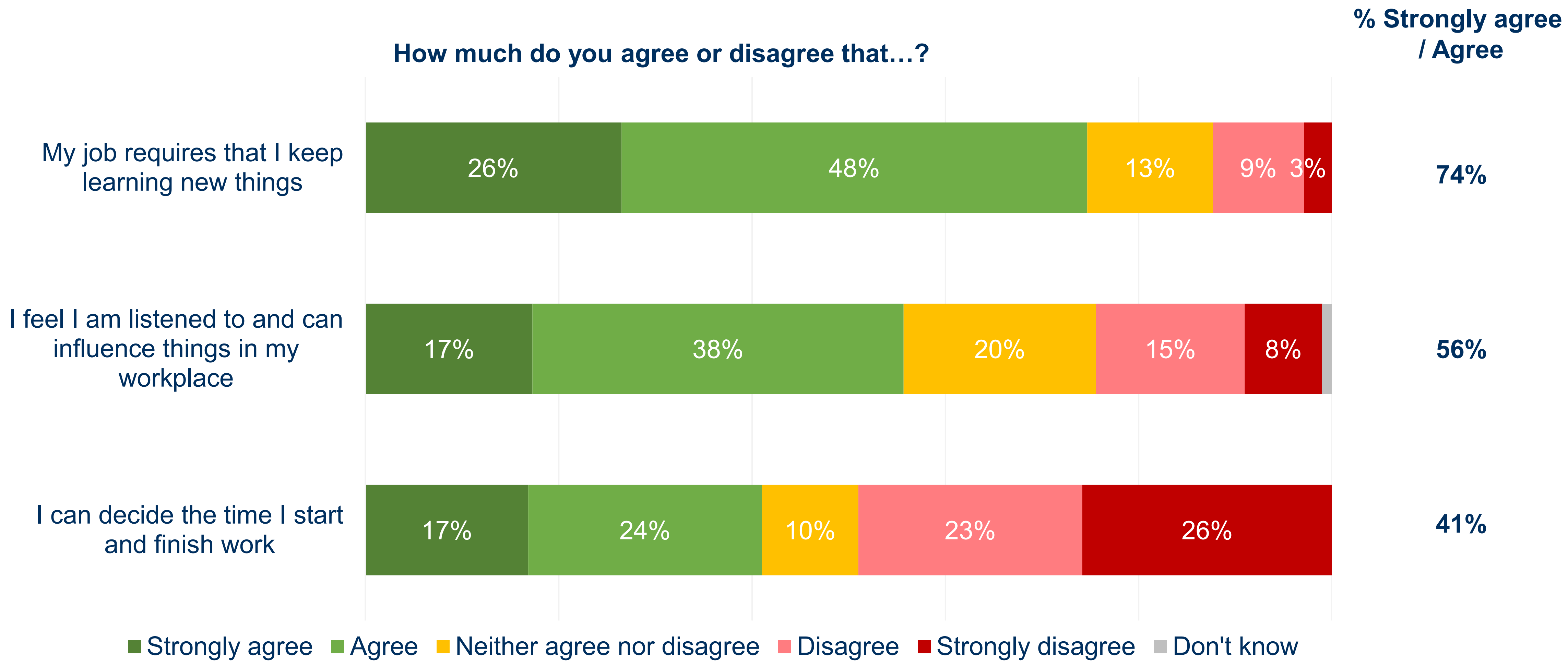
Almost four fifths (78%) of employees feel they have either 'a great deal' or 'a fair amount' of influence on deciding how to do a task. Just under three quarters (72%) say they can personally influence which task they do next or the pace of their work

How much influence do you personally have on…?



GW1. How much influence do you personally have on?
Unweighted base: 778 (All employed respondents)

Almost three quarters (74%) of respondents 'strongly agree' or 'agree' that their job challenges them to keep learning new things. Two fifths (41%) agree that they can decide their starting and finishing time



GW2x5. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements relating to work?
Unweighted base: 778 (All employed respondents)

Some groups are significantly more likely to say they learn new things, feel listened to, and can decide what time they start and finish work. Financially secure respondents are more likely to agree than others

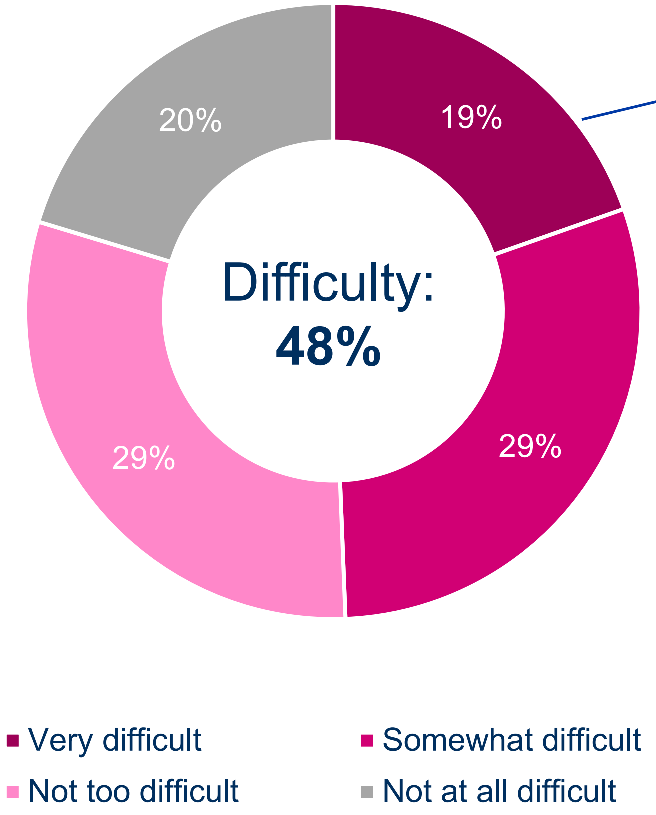
Job requires I keep learning new things	Feel I am listened to and can influence workplace	Decide when I start and finish work
Greater Manchester average: 74% • Those likely to be promoted in the next three years (86%) • Those satisfied with their pay (85%) • CATI respondents (84%) • Those satisfied with their job (80%) • Those not likely to lose their job in the next year (78%) • Those with access to devices that access the internet all of the time (77%)	**Greater Manchester average: 56%** • Those who are Muslims (72%) • Parents of children aged 5-11 (63%) • Males (62%) **Individual and/or family circumstance** • Those earning £78,000 and above (79%), those earning £52,000 and above (72%) • Those satisfied with their pay (76%) • Those likely to get promoted in the next three years (73%) • Those entitled to free school meals (70%) • Those satisfied with their job (68%) • Those working from home some of the time (67%)	**Greater Manchester average: 41%** • Those with caring responsibilities (53%) • Males (47%) **Individual and/or family circumstance** • Those working from home all of the time (68%) • Those earning £78,000 and above (67%), those earning £52,000 and above (53%) • Those who have received support from a community hub (62%) • Those likely to lose their job in the next year (62%) • Those working from home some of the time (51%) • Those who do not have access to the internet all of the time (50%), some of the time (50%) • Those likely to get promoted in the next three years (50%) • Those satisfied with their pay (49%) • Those satisfied with their jobs (46%) • Those earning above the Real Living Wage (44%)

GW2x5. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements relating to work?
Unweighted base: 778 (All employed respondents)

Just under half (48%) of respondents find it 'very' or 'somewhat' difficult asking to vary their working hours. A lower proportion, but still more than a third (38%) of respondents say the same about taking an hour off during work to attend to personal matters

How difficult do you find…?

Asking to vary your working hours



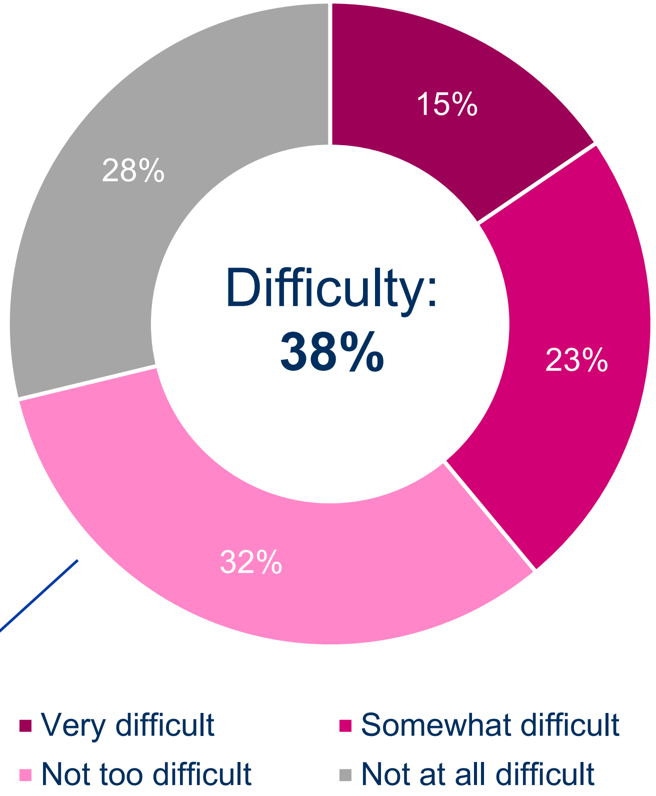
% who find it difficult to ask to vary working hours significantly higher among… (compared to 48% GM average)

- Those who have received free parcel of food one to three times in the last year (70%)
- Those who have received support from a community hub (70%), borrowed money (55%)
- Those likely to lose their job in the next year(69%)
- Those who have not eaten all day for lack of food (69%), cut the size or skipped a meal (61%)
- Those not satisfied with their jobs (59%)
- Those with mental ill health (53%)

% who find it difficult to take an hour off during working hours significantly higher among… (compared to 38% GM average)

- Respondents who live in Rochdale (66%)
- Those who have received support from a community hub (65%), borrowed money (56%)
- Those not satisfied with their job (64%), or likely to lose their job in the next year (64%), not satisfied with their pay (55%)
- Carers (64%)
- Parents whose children are entitled to free school meals (61%)
- Those who have cut the size or skipped a meal (59%)
- Disabled respondents (58%)

Arranging to take an hour or two off during work hours to take care of personal/ family matters



GW3. How difficult would you say the following aspects of work are?
Unweighted base: 778 (All employed respondents)

Digital inclusion – telephone sample only

Approach and sample – Digital inclusion

Approach

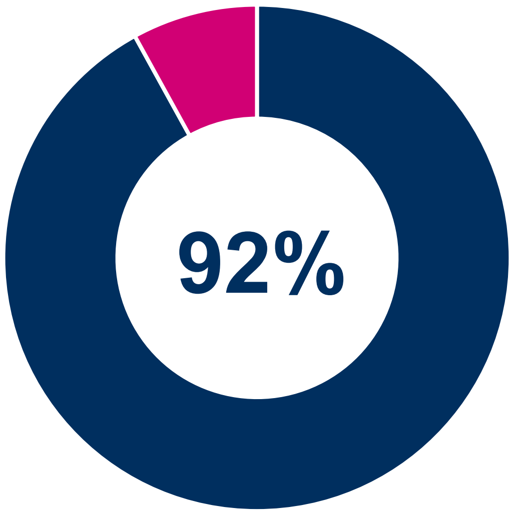
- This report presents summary findings for survey 1 of the 2022 research study of the residents of Greater Manchester conducted amongst a representative sample of the city population by region.
- In this section only the responses of the telephone sample are presented. The telephone methodology was selected so that those without internet access could take part in the survey, to ensure that the sample is not influenced by respondents taking the survey online, who are by definition, digitally included. However the resulting constraints of sample size mean that insights are less robust. There is a particular focus on under 25-year-olds, older and disabled people as priority groups for GM activity to address digital exclusion.
- While the sample will increase with the addition of the second survey, questions of this nature have not been asked of Greater Manchester residents before and as such, these results should be treated as indicative rather than conclusive at this stage – they are best used as indicators to open up further dialogue.
- The focus of this research is to provide a growing base of evidence, one which can initially serve as a way to highlight potential trends and indicators which individual Local Authorities can explore in greater detail. As this evidence base grows across multiple surveys we will be able to provide greater depth on which groups are likely to be more affected by the issues explored, highlighting those where more investigation would prove useful.
- On some questions responses have been filtered further and bases may be lower than the full sample of 250 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, but need to be treated with caution.
- **65+ (39) have been included in this report due to the base size for 75+ being too low to use (17).**

Sample breakdown

Sample info

Survey	1
Fieldwork start	9 February 2022
Fieldwork end	25 February 2022
Total respondents	1385
Telephone respondents	250
Aged 16-24 (telephone)	38
Aged 65+ (telephone)	39
Disabled (telephone)	51

Summary: Digital Inclusion*

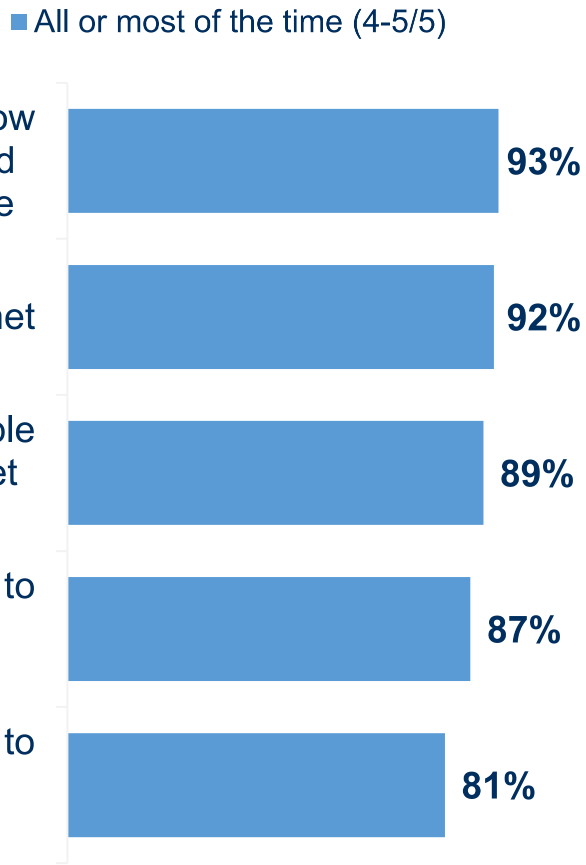


My household is confident in using digital services online

The majority of respondents are very or quite confident their household can use the digital services it needs and wants online. Including…

98%	59%	92%
Aged 16-24*	Aged 65+*	Those with a disability

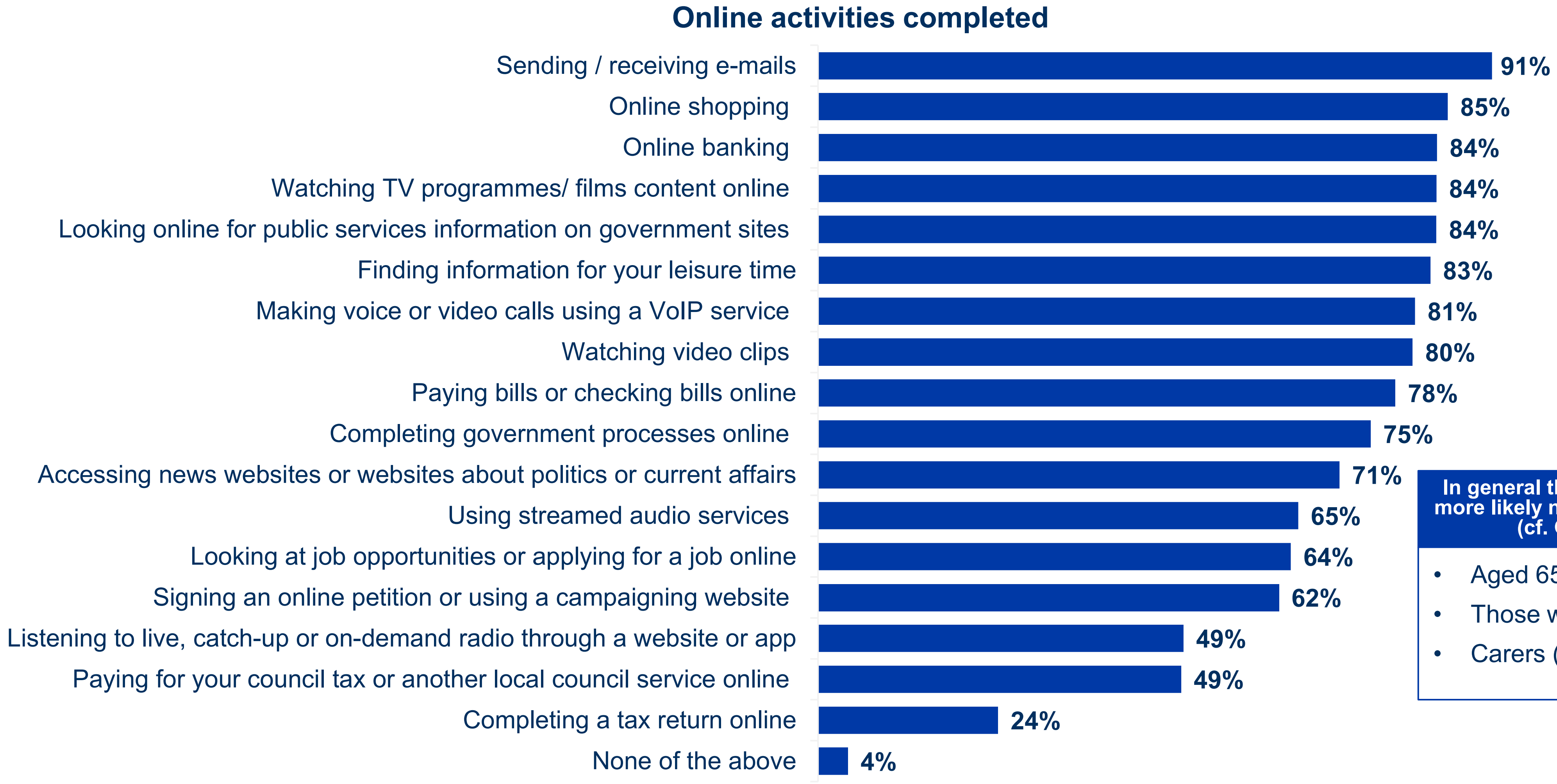
Over four fifths of respondents can afford the internet and even more have consistent and reliable access to devices that allow them to access it all or most of the time. However, this proportion is lower amongst those aged 65+ and those with disabilities



	All or most of the time (4-5/5)	16-24s*	65+*	Disabled
Access to devices that allow access to the internet and use digital services online	93%	93%	70%	89%
Afford access to the internet	92%	93%	75%	86%
Consistent and reliable access to an internet connection	89%	83%	75%	86%
Have the skills they need to access and use digital services online	87%	93%	62%	69%
Have the support it needs to access and use digital services online	81%	88%	46%	63%

*Please note low base sizes

Telephone respondents are most likely to have have sent emails (91%), shopped (85%) or banked (84%) online. While the base size is small, a third of 65+ telephone respondents do not do any activity online.

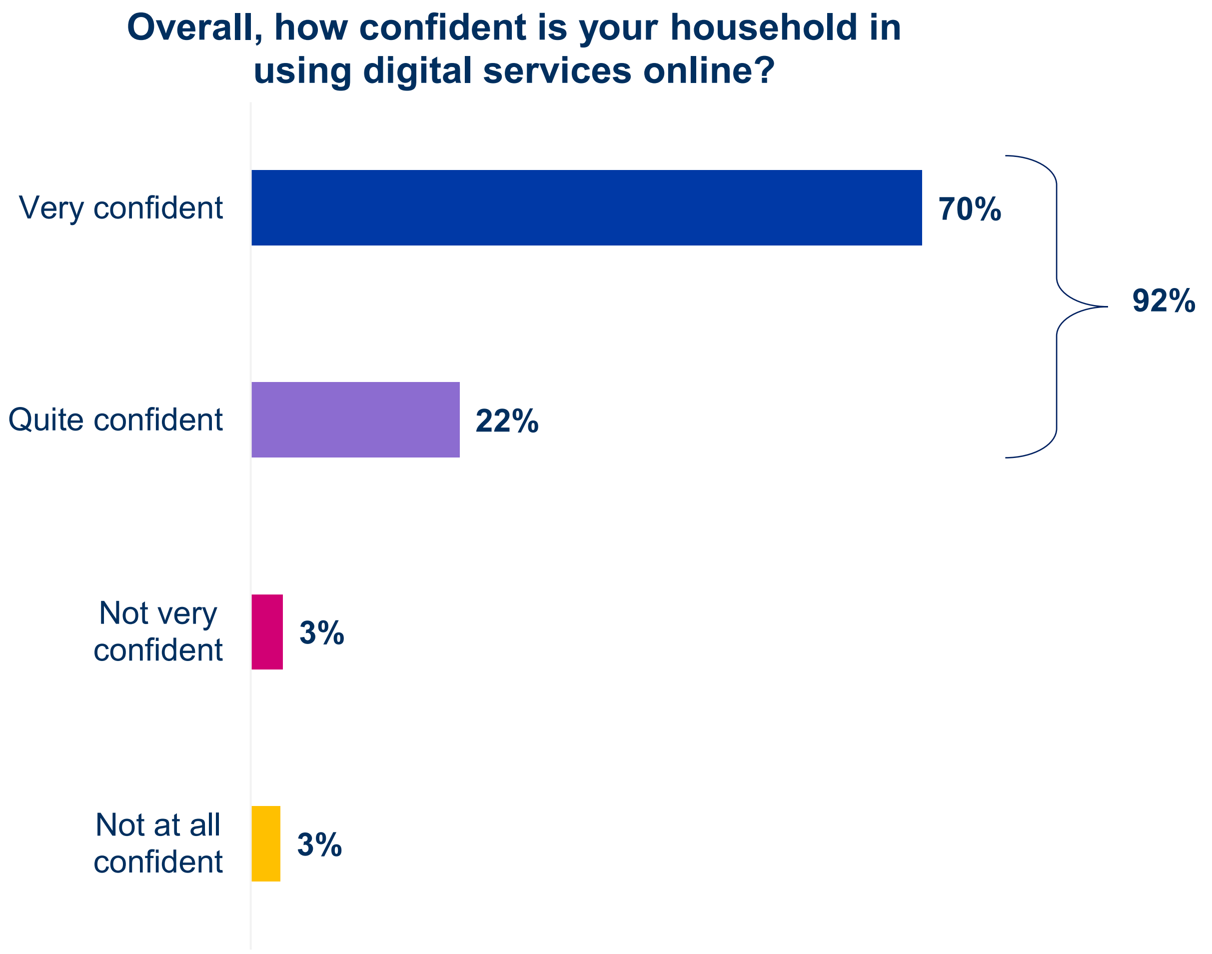


In general the following groups are more likely not to do anything online (cf. GM average 4%)

- Aged 65%+ (33%)**
- Those with a disability (9%)
- Carers (8%)**

DI9. Which of these have you ever done online?
Unweighted base: 250 (Telephone respondents), ** Low base size

The majority of respondents (92%) are ‘very’ or ‘quite’ confident in using digital services online. Older respondents and those who are not in employment are less likely to be confident.

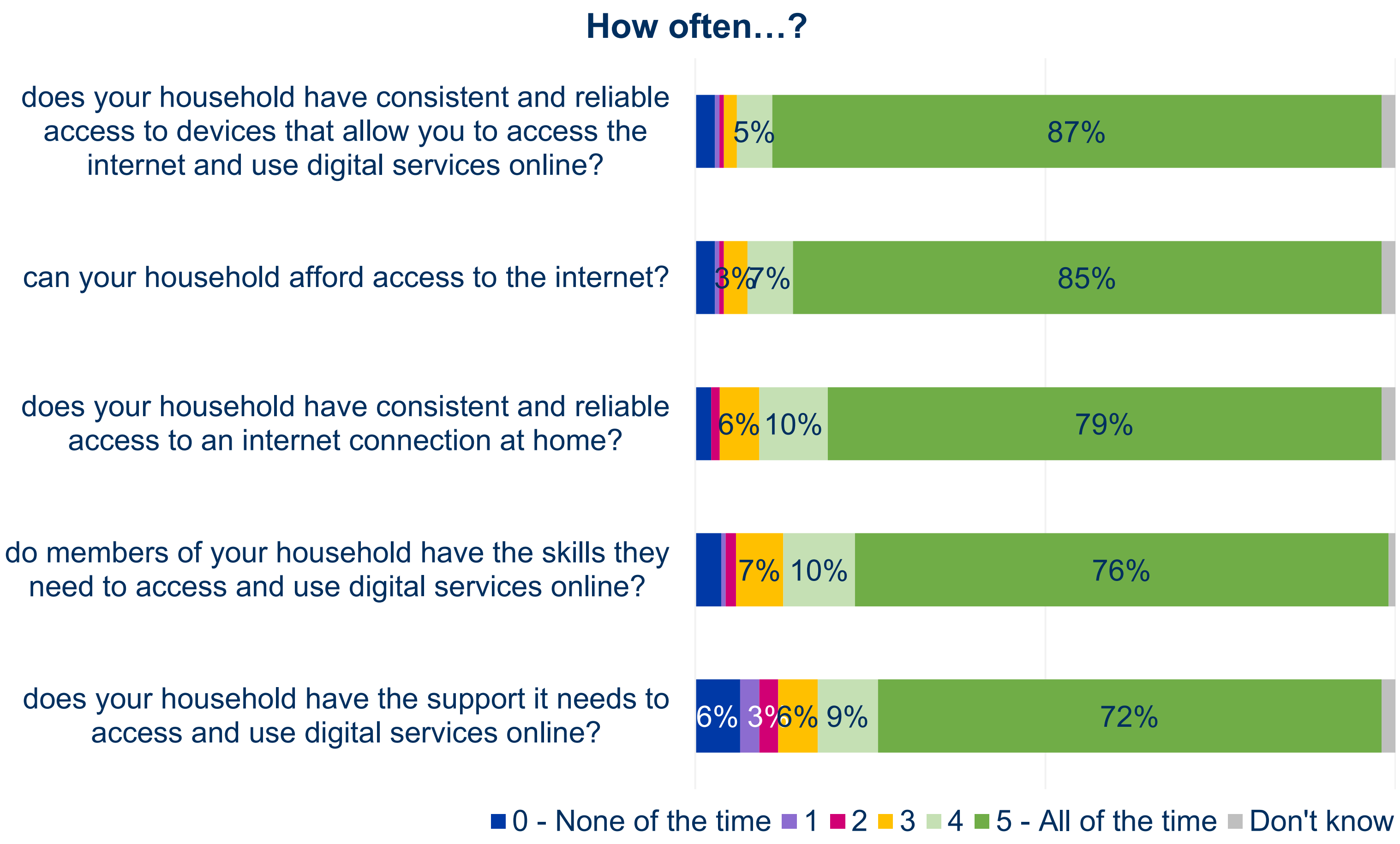


Respondents in the Telephone sample less likely to be quite confident/very confident in using digital services online (cf. 92% GM average):

- Aged 65%+ (59%)**
- Those not in employment (87%)

DI10. Overall, how confident is your household in using the digital services online that it needs and wants?
Unweighted base: 250 (Telephone respondents), ** Low base size

Most (93%) telephone respondents state that their household has access to devices that allow access to the internet most of the time, and that they have the skills they need to access and use digital online services, however those aged 65+ are more likely to not have access or the skills needed



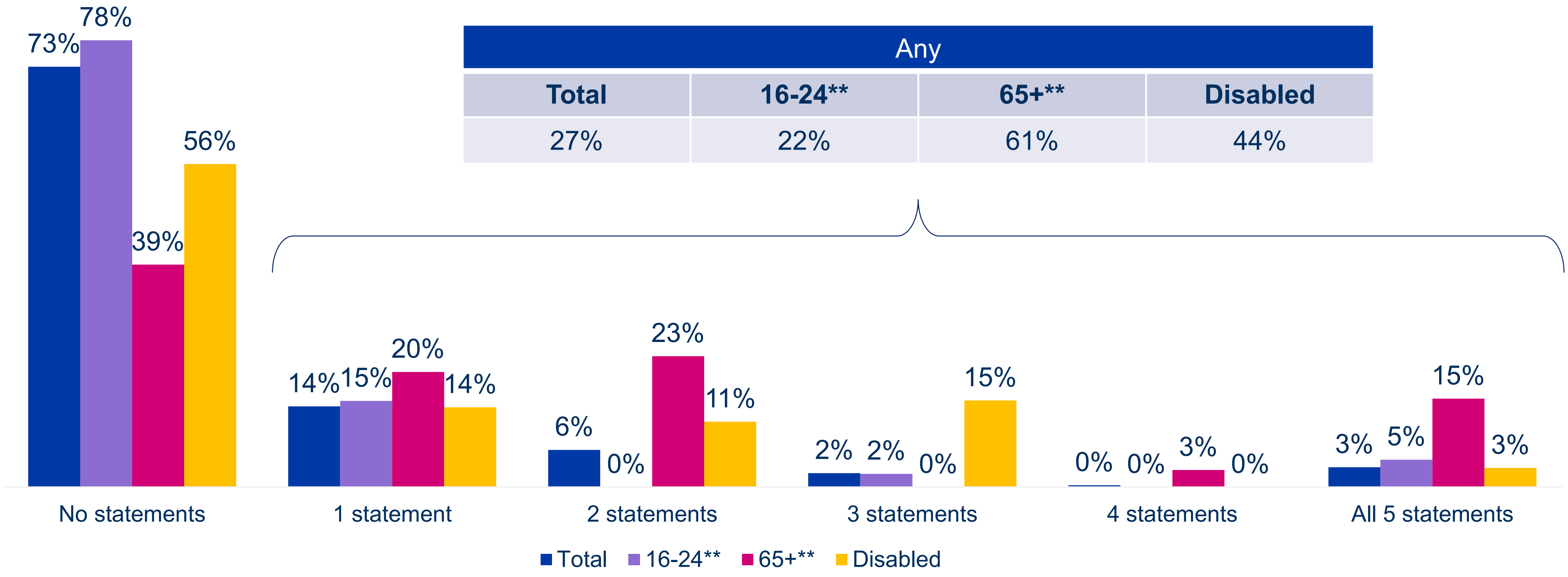
Most of the time (4+5)	Rarely (0-2)	65+ - None of the time (0)**
93%	4%	18%
92%	4%	18%
89%	4%	13%
87%	6%	23%
81%	12%	29%

DI2x7. How often…?
Unweighted base: 250 (Telephone respondents) Prefer not to say not shown, ** Low base size

Over three quarters (27%) of telephone respondents select 0-3 for at least one of the statements tested at question DI2x7. This proportion is much higher amongst those aged 65+ (61%) and those who are disabled (44%)

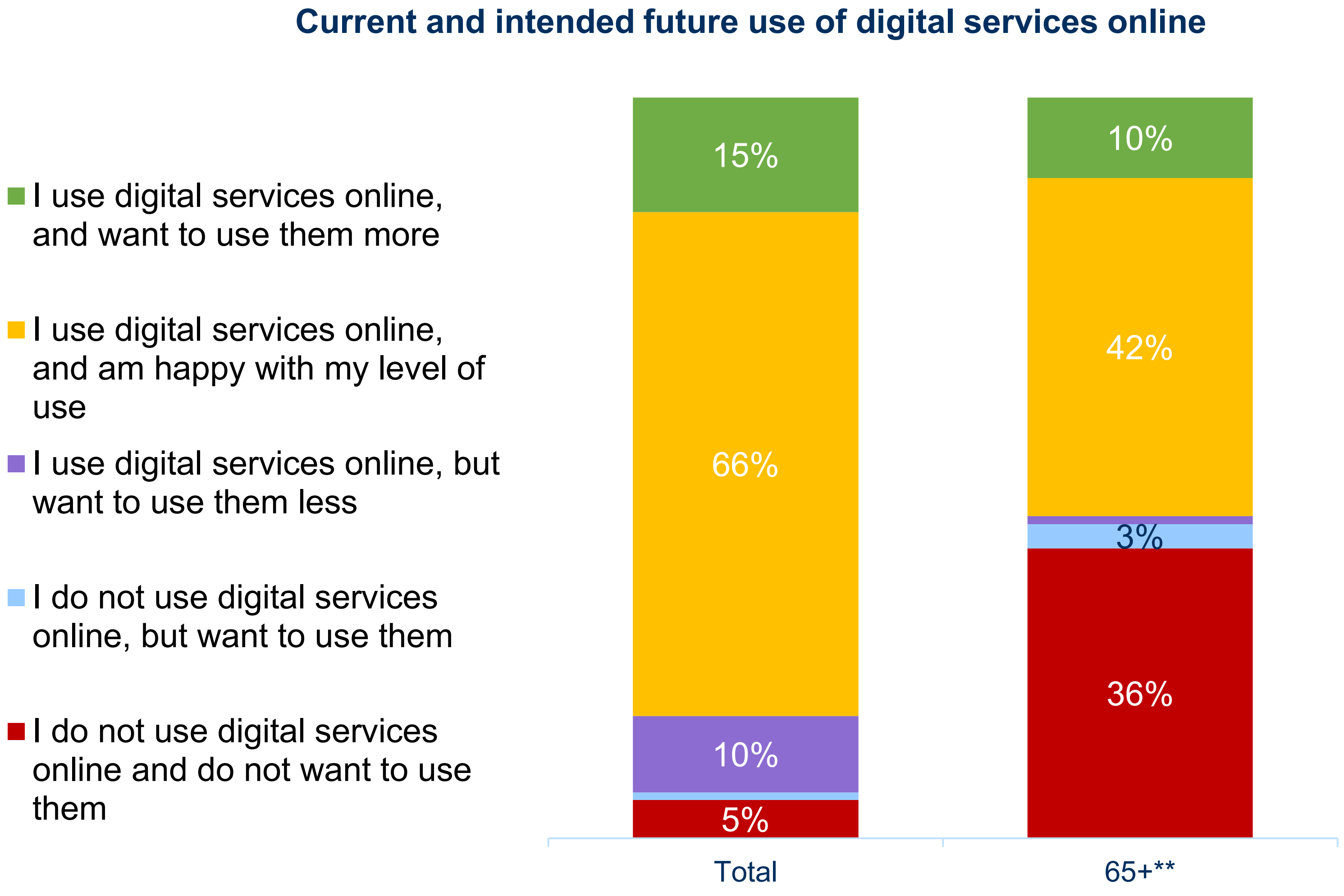
Analysis of how many statements telephone respondents responded low (0-3) on DI2x7

Any			
Total	**16-24****	**65+****	**Disabled**
27%	22%	61%	44%



DI2x7. How often…?
Unweighted base: 250 (Telephone respondents) Prefer not to say not shown, ** Low base size

Two thirds (66%) of telephone respondents use digital services online and are happy with their current level of usage. Under one fifth (15%) of respondents currently use digital services and want to increase their usage



DI_8. How would you describe your current and future intended use of digital services online?
Unweighted base: 250 (Telephone respondents), Prefer not to say not shown, ** Low base size

BMG
success decoded

GMCA GREATER MANCHESTER COMBINED AUTHORITY

Carried out on behalf of Greater Manchester partners