Greater Manchester Residents' Survey

Extended report – Delivered after survey 2 fieldwork

April 2022

Survey 2 fieldwork conducted 25th March – 11th April

Carried out on behalf of Greater Manchester partners

Report contents

Introduction and methodology

Background

- This report presents summary findings for surveys 1 and 2 of the 2022 research study of Greater Manchester residents conducted amongst a representative sample of the city region's population.
- These surveys build 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 second trial survey aims to build upon the findings from Survey 1, to continue informing approaches and 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 findings on these three new areas of insight, this only represents the first two surveys in a series intended to run throughout 2022. 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, which can initially serve as a way to highlight potential trends and indicators which the Combined Authority and individual Local Authorities can explore in greater detail. As this evidence base grows across intended 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.
- To help with these insights, the decision has been made to provide data for the three new sections listed in the bullet points above using responses merged from surveys 1 and 2. This has been done on the basis that the current picture for these issues is unlikely to change as dramatically in a short space of time, and therefore the priority is to provide more stable and robust sample sizes for sub-group analysis.
- 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. Over time the goal is to increase the numbers of residents interviewed through further planned surveys, achieving a representative sample at Greater Manchester and locality-levels, and potentially through additional investigations.

Methodology and sample

Methodology

- Between February and April 2022, BMG Research undertook two surveys, both of 1,500 residents from across 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 smaller base size.
- River sample, which was not included on the COVID-19 Tracker, was introduced as a trial element in order to build knowledge of an approach for increasing sample size, in particular among residents who have not previously taken part in the Greater Manchester surveys. River sampling sources respondents by providing links via the placement of ads, offers or invitations online.
- While the river sample accounts for 27% of survey 1 and 29% of survey 2, it did not reach the target sample of 500 in either case. However, the river sample element provides a significant contribution to the size, and therefore robustness of the overall sample of each survey. Therefore, the methodology has proved valuable, and would continue to do so on future surveys, but with the recommendation that a review of the approach and sampling be conducted to reassess its role in achieving the target sample.
- 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 topics covered, interviews by telephone take longer than this.

Sample breakdown

Sample info

Survey	1	2
Fieldwork start	9 February 2022	25 March 2022
Fieldwork end	25 February 2022	11 April 2022
Total respondents	1385	1467
Web respondents	762 (55%)	794 (54%)
Phone respondents	250 (18%)	250 (17%)
River sampling	373 (27%)	423 (29%)

Key demographics (before weighting applied)

Male	597	593
Female	761	843
16-24	113	96
25-44	413	421
45-64	484	538
65+	375	412
White	1201	1314
Within racially minoritised communities	166	137

Report contents and guidance

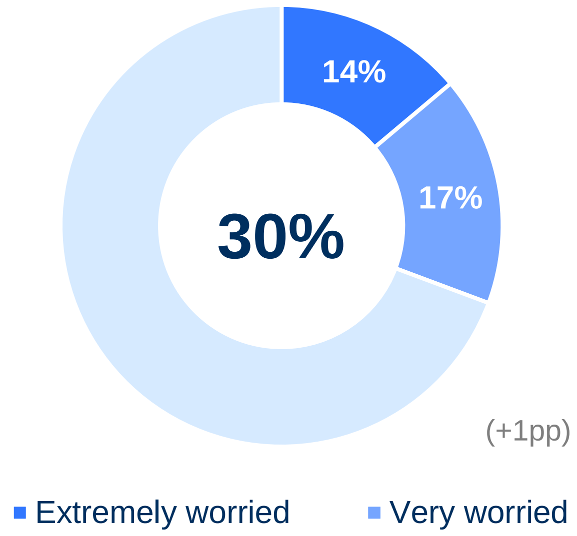
Report contents & guidance

- **This report focuses on the findings from the first two trial surveys of the extended Greater Manchester Residents' Survey, fieldwork for which took place from February through to April 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 Greater Manchester Strategy: Food security (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. the combined total of 2852 respondents from both survey 1 and 2. Where relevant, demographic 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). The survey 1 and survey 2 results have been merged in order to show a more robust representation of the metrics regarding food security, good work, and digital inclusion. The exception to this approach is the section regarding living with COVID-19. Due to the relatively fast developing impacts of the pandemic, the section is presented wave-by-wave, often with reference to the results of the GMCA COVID-19 Tracker.
- When interpreting the information from this report, please note that this is the second of a series of tracking surveys planned to run throughout 2022, and any information included is at this stage indicative of potential insights. Data from the subsequent surveys 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 2852 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' attitudes and experiences of living with COVID-19. This is followed by insights into the primary sections of the report. The level of food security 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 this report that over the course of the early part of 2022 the rising cost of living was a key issue in the news, and households across the United Kingdom had begun to feel the impact of rising energy bills and food costs due to numerous global events, including but not limited to the Russia-Ukraine war, and Brexit. Many of the issues explored within this report are directly impacted by this.
- This report uses the term 'from within racially minoritised' to refer to people and communities experiencing racial inequality (the term recognises that individuals have been minoritised through social processes rather than just existing as distinct minorities, although it is important to acknowledge the negative consequence of grouping all minoritised individuals together under one term, as there are significant differences both between and within these groups. 'From within' has been added to recognise that not all in these communities will identify as minoritised). Due to limitations of sample size, we are generally unable to report survey findings for specific ethnic groups, and recognise that this does not allow full and detailed insight to be gained into the experiences of minoritised ethnic groups.

Living safely and fairly with COVID-19

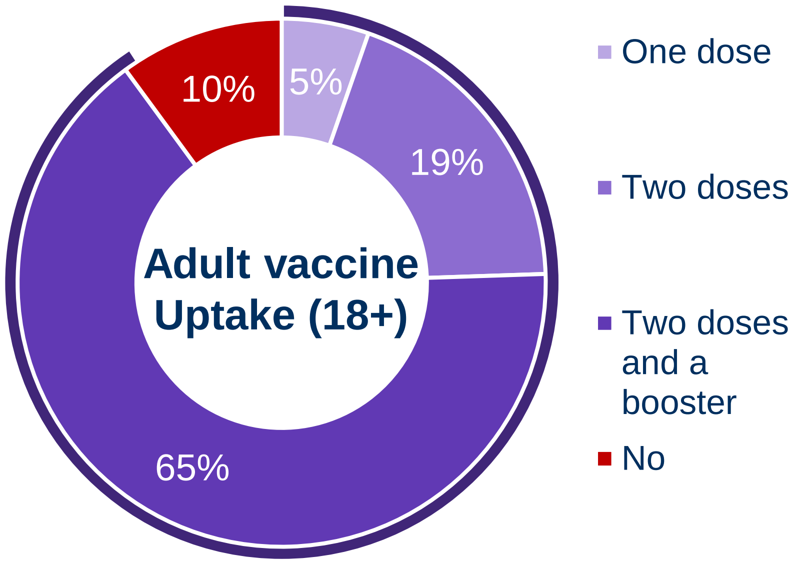
Carried out on behalf of Greater Manchester partners

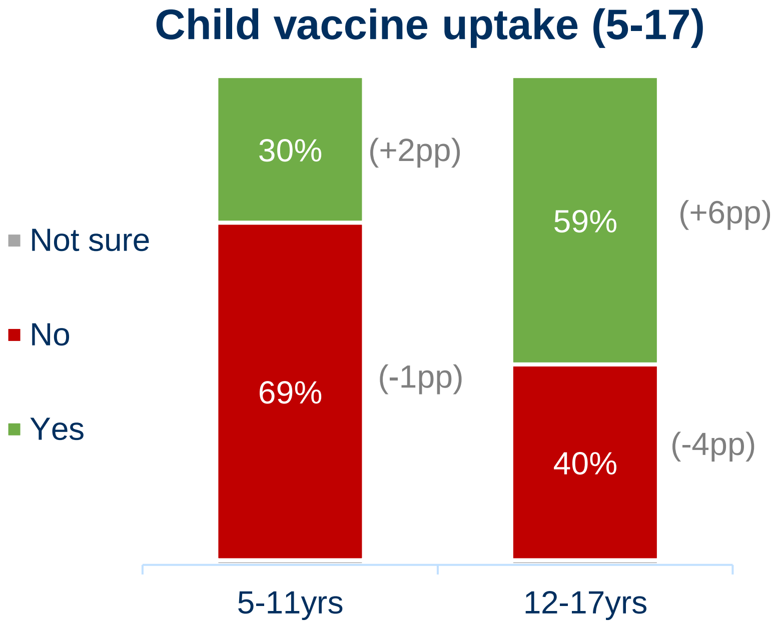
Summary: Living safely and fairly with COVID-19



Overall, nearly a third of respondents are extremely or very worried about COVID-19 and its impacts

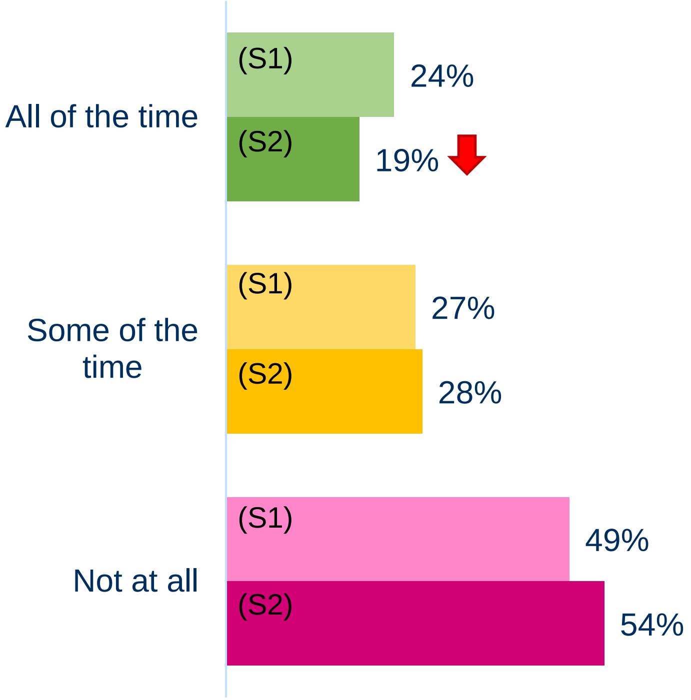
The vast majority of adults have received at least one dose of the vaccine.
Two fifths (45%) of children aged 5-17 have received at least one vaccine dose, up from 41% in February



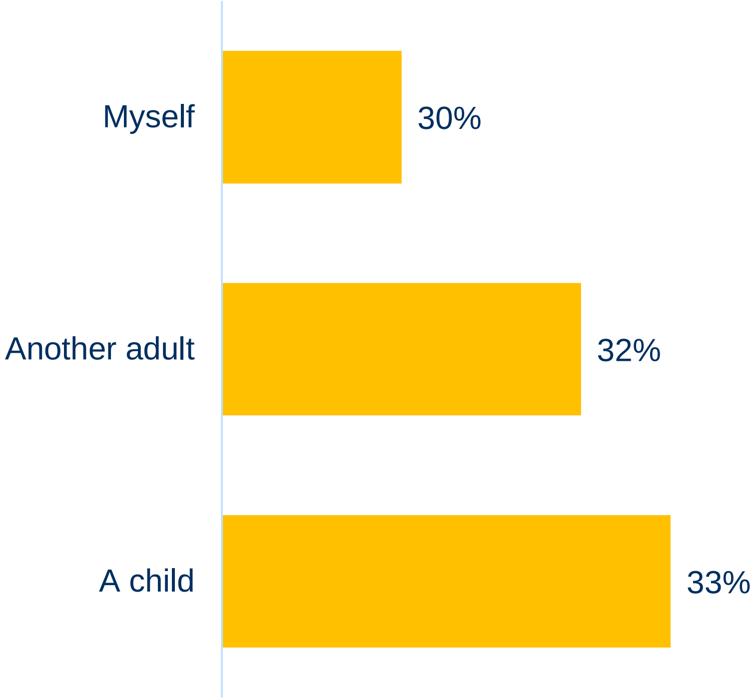


Summary: Living safely and fairly with COVID-19

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



Almost a third (32%) of respondents have had someone in their household with COVID-19 in the past month



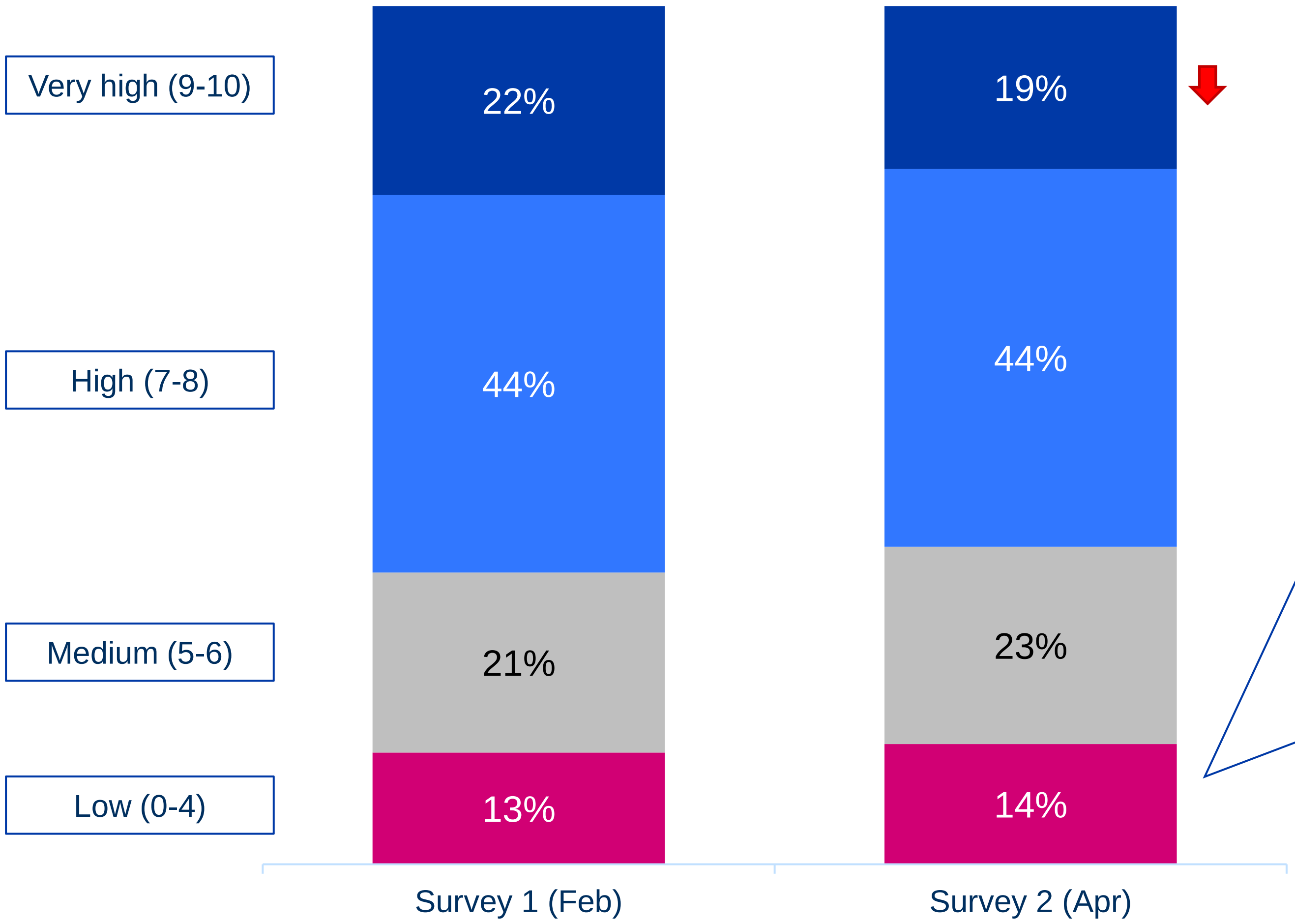
Doing key safe behaviours in daily life all/most of the time

- **84%** Regularly washing / sanitising (-1pp)
- **77%** Staying home if feeling unwell (-6pp)
- **57%** Wearing a mask in crowded spaces (-7pp)
- **58%** Wearing a mask on public transport (-3pp)
- **51%** Opening doors/windows when indoors with non-household members (+1pp)
- **51%** Meeting people outdoors (+2pp)

Significantly higher/lower than Greater Manchester Residents Survey 1 (Feb)

The proportion of respondents who say they have very high life satisfaction has significantly decreased since February (19% vs. 22%). Those with lower life satisfaction include disabled people and those in financially precarious situations

How satisfied are you with your life nowadays?



Significantly higher/lower than Greater Manchester Residents Survey 1 (Feb)

% with 'low' life satisfaction higher compared to GM average (14%) among (survey 2):

Demographics

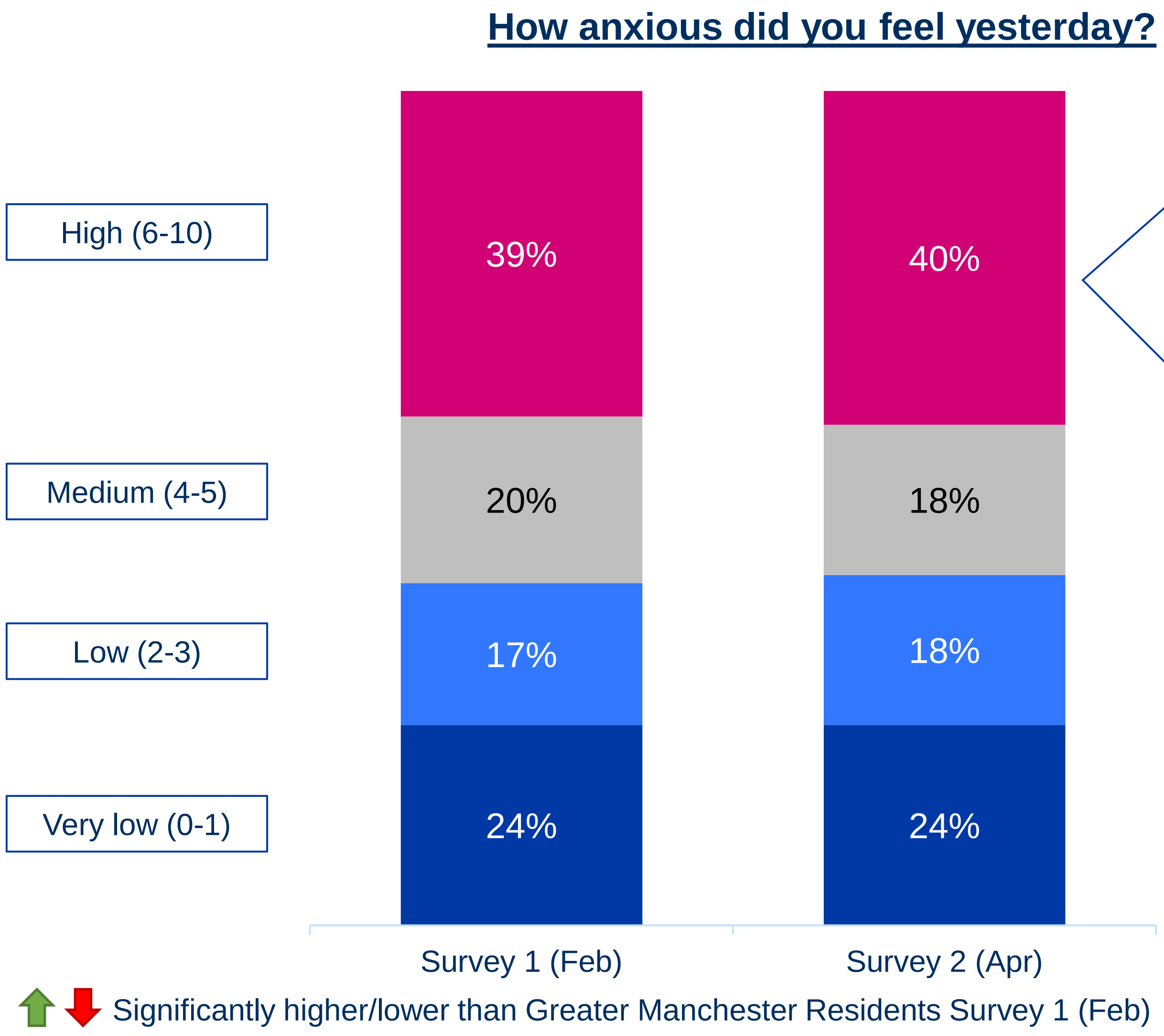
- Disabled people (27%), including those with mental ill health (36%), a mobility disability (29%)
- 1 person households (21%)

Individual and/or family circumstance

- Those not in work due to ill health or disability (38%)
- Those who have not eaten the whole day for lack of money (34%)
- Those not satisfied with their job (34%)
- Those who have cut the size or skipped a meal (33%)
- Those not satisfied with their pay (28%)
- Those not confident in using digital services (25%)
- Those who have borrowed money from family and friends (23%)
- Those not likely to get promoted (23%)
- Those with a household income below £15,600 (21%)
- Those who have received support from a community hub (19%)
- Those with access to devices that access the internet not all of the time (19%)

A1. Where 0 is "not at all" and 10 is "completely"…
Unweighted base: Greater Manchester Residents Survey 1, 1385; Survey 2, 1467

Two fifths (40%) of respondents say they felt highly anxious yesterday, which has remained stable since February. Those from within racially minoritised communities, those who are disabled and those who are financially insecure are particularly likely to be highly anxious



% with 'high' feelings of anxiety higher compared to GM average (40%) among (survey 2):

Demographics

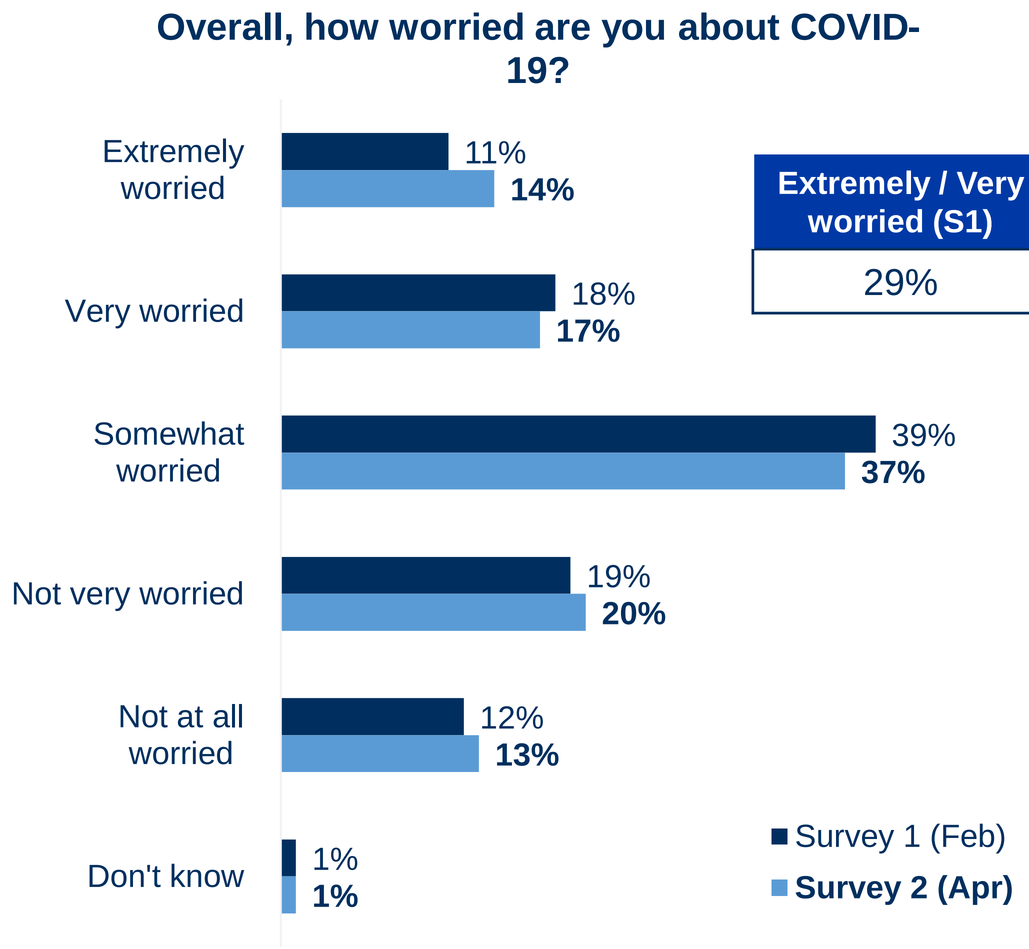
- Those with a disability (56%), including those with mental ill health (73%), mobility disability (50%)
- Those who previously had caring responsibilities (63%), or currently do (56%)
- Parents of children under 5 (54%)
- Those aged 25-34 (51%)
- Those from within racially minoritised communities (49%)

Individual and/or family circumstance

- Those who have ever received a free parcel of food or essentials (72%)
- Those likely to lose their job in the next year (71%)
- Those who have received support from a community hub (69%)
- Those who have not eaten the whole day for lack of money (67%)
- Those not in work due to ill health or disability (61%)
- Those who have cut the size of or skipped a meal (60%)
- Those entitled to free school meals (58%)
- Those very or somewhat worried about COVID-19 (56%)
- Those who have needed to borrow money from family / friends (56%)
- Those with access to devices that can access the internet some of the time or not all of the time (54%)

A2. Where 0 is "not at all" and 10 is "completely"…
Unweighted base: Greater Manchester Residents Survey 1: 1385; Survey 2: 1467

Overall, almost a third (30%) of respondents are very or extremely worried about COVID-19. Residents in precarious situations with regards to their access to food are particularly likely to feel worried, as are those with a disability



Extremely / Very worried (S1)	Extremely / Very worried (S2)
29%	30%

Respondents more likely to be extremely/very worried about COVID-19 (vs. 30% GM average):

Demographics

- Those from within racially minoritised communities (46%), in particular non-native English speakers (51%) and Asian respondents (49%)
- Muslim respondents (44%)
- Those with caring responsibilities (44%)
- Those with a disability (44%), including those with mental ill health (45%), those with mobility disability (44%), or other disability (52%)
- Those who are not heterosexual (44%)

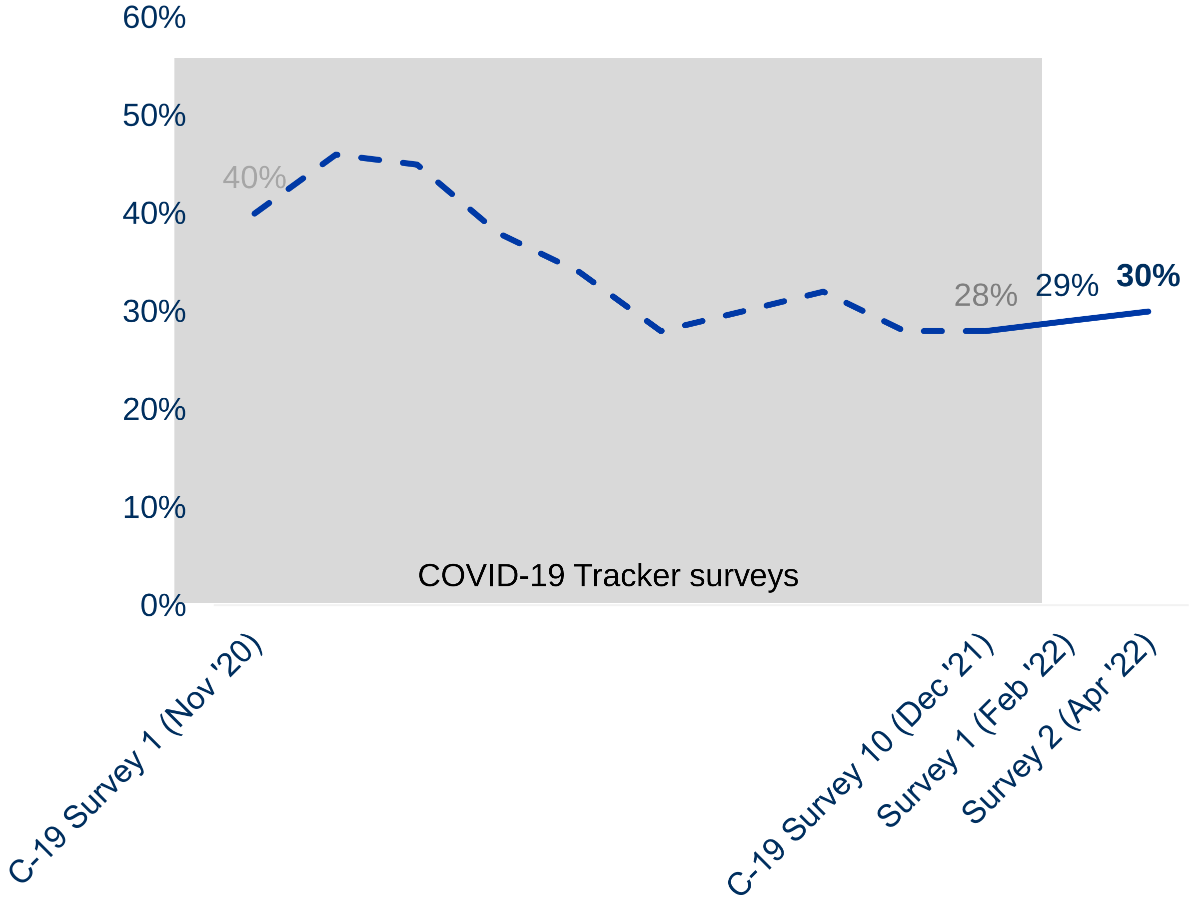
Individual and/or family circumstance

- Those who have not eaten for a whole day for lack of food (57%)
- Those who think they are likely to lose their job in the next year (52%)
- Those who have ever received a food parcel in the past year (51%)
- Those who have cut the size or skipped a meal in the past year (49%)
- Those not in work due to ill health or disability (46%)
- Those working from home all of the time (44%)
- Those entitled to free school meals (44%)
- Those who have received support from a community hub (42%)

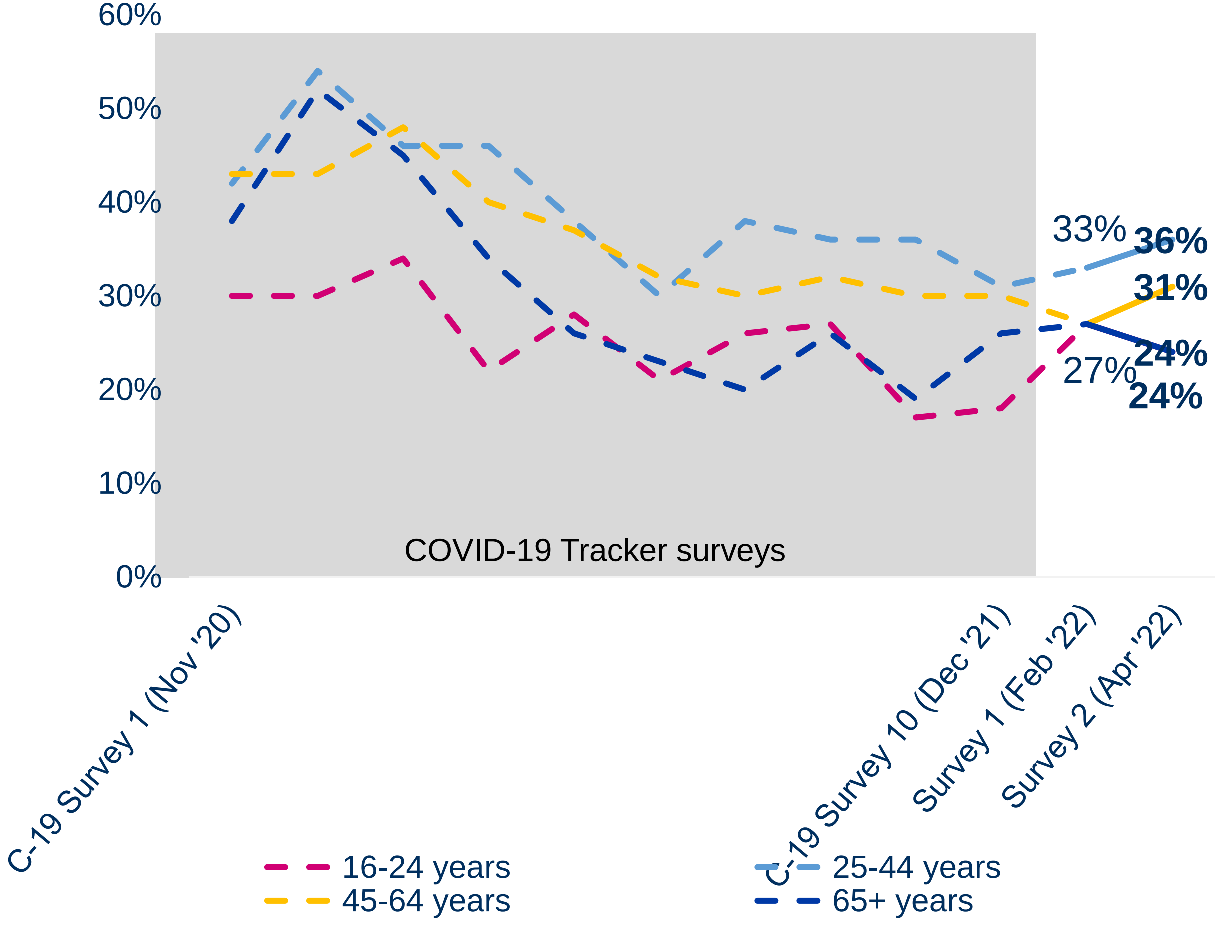
B4. Overall, how worried are you about coronavirus and its impacts?
Unweighted base: Greater Manchester Residents Survey 1: 1385; Survey 2: 1467

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 25-64 year-olds who are extremely or very worried

% Extremely/very worried about COVID-19 – overall



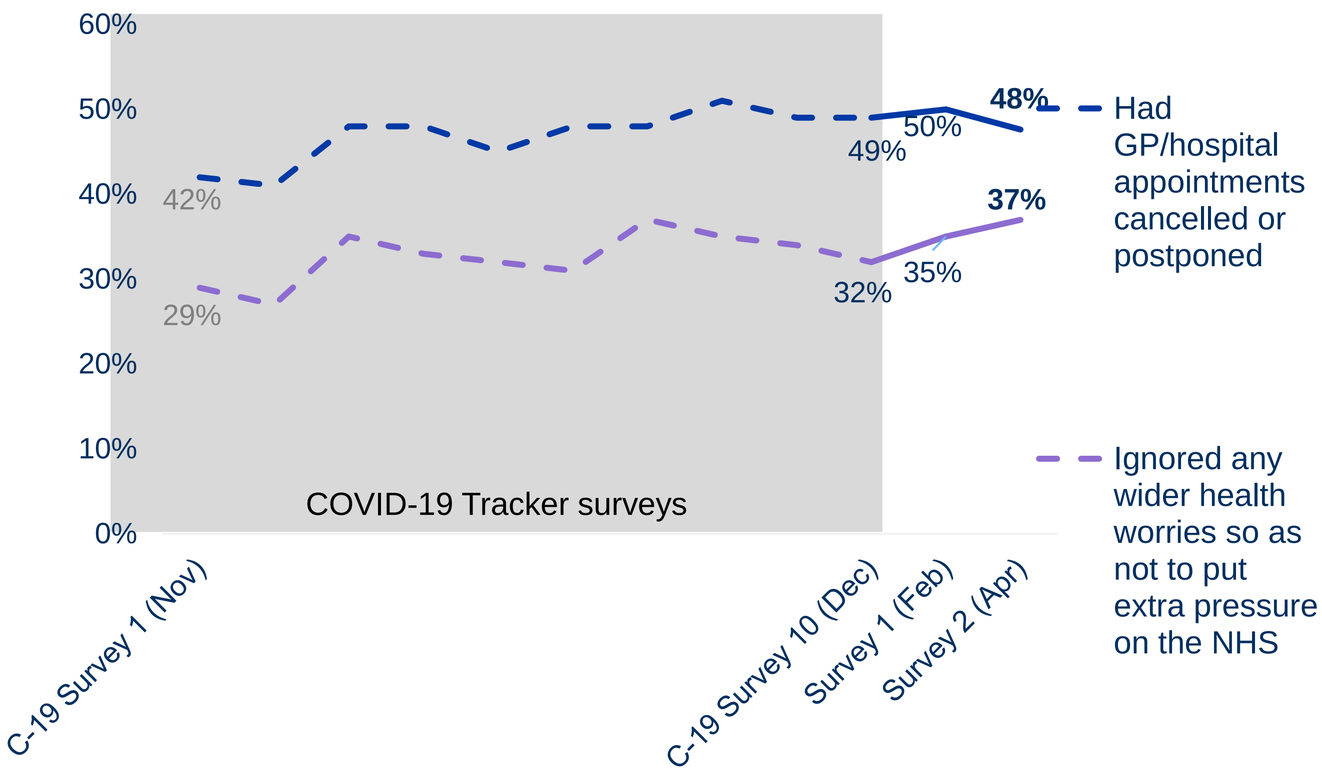
% Extremely/very worried about COVID-19 – by age



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; Survey 2: 1467

Those aged 16-24 and from within racial minoritised communities are more likely to have had GP or hospital appointments cancelled or postponed over the past year. Overall, over a third (37%) of households have ignored wider health worries so as not to add pressure on the NHS, steadily increasing since December

% Trend for anyone within household



Health impacts	Self	Someone else	Household	From within racially minoritised communities	Among ages 16-24
Had GP/ hospital cancelled or postponed	**34%**	**23%**	**48%**	**59%** ↑	**60%** ↑
Ignored wider health worries	**30%**	**12%**	**37%**	**45%**	**42%**

↑ Significantly higher than the GM household average

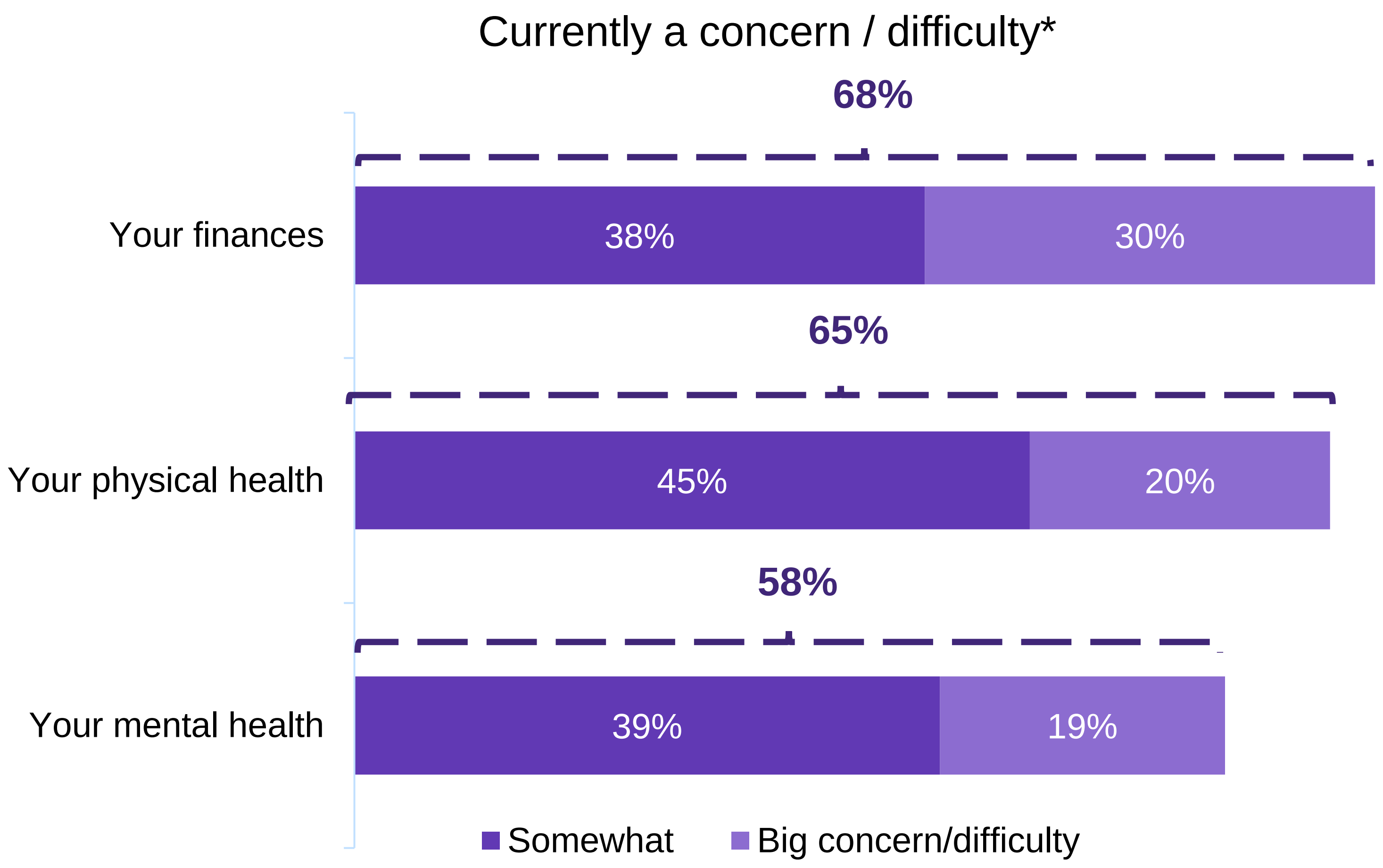
B3. In the past 12 months have any of the following happened to you or someone else in your household?
Unweighted base: All respondents: COVID-19 Tracker Survey 1: 1015; Survey 10: 1015; Greater Manchester Residents Survey 1: 1385; Survey 2: 1467

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 (Survey 2 data)	Ignored any wider health worries so as not to put extra pressure on the NHS (Survey 2 data)
Greater Manchester average: 48% **Demographics** • Those were previously a carer (72%), or currently a carer (62%) • 4 person households (68%) • Those with a disability (64%), including those with mental ill health (66%), mobility disability (62%), or other disability (66%) • Those with children in early years (63%) • Those aged 16-24 (60%) • Those from within racially minoritised communities (59%) **Individual and/or family circumstance** • Those who have received support from a community hub (78%) • Those who have ever received a free parcel of food or essentials (77%) • Those who have received one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine (741%) • Those not in work due to ill health or disability (68%) • Those who have cut the size of or skipped a meal (66%) • Those who have not eaten all day for lack of money (64%) • Those likely to lose their job (63%) • Those working from home all of the time (60%) • Those who have borrowed money from family or friends (60%) • Those where anyone in the household has had COVID-19 in the past month (59%) • Those very or somewhat worried about COVID-19 (59%) • Those entitled to free school meals (59%)	**Greater Manchester average: 37%** **Demographics** • Those with a disability (56%), including those with mental ill health (62%), mobility disability (55%), or other disability (60%) • Those who were previously a carer (66%), or are currently carers (55%) • Those with children not in early years (59%), in early years (54%), in college (58%) • Parents with children under 5 (52%), aged 16-17 (51%) • Asian respondents (50%) • Those who are not heterosexual (49%) **Individual and/or family circumstance** • Those who have not eaten the whole day for lack of food (71%) • Those who have cut the size of or skipped a meal (68%) • Those who have ever received a free parcel of food or essentials (67%) • Those who have received support from a community hub (65%) • Those likely to lose their job in the next year (64%) • Those who have borrowed money from family or friends (56%) • Those not in work due to ill health or disability (55%) • Those who are entitled to free school meals (52%) • Those with access to devices that access the internet some of the time or not all of the time (51%) • Those with access to the internet some or not all of the time (50%) • Those earning below the Real Living Wage (50%)

B3. In the past 12 months have any of the following happened to you or someone else in your household?
Unweighted base: Survey 2: 1467

Concerns over finances, physical and mental health have all significantly increased since February. Finance is the most common concern stated by Greater Manchester respondents, with more than two thirds (68%) stating it is a concern, and three in ten (30%) of these saying it is a big concern



% Concerned at all		
COVID-19 Survey 10 (Dec)	Residents' Survey 1 (Feb)	Residents' Survey 2 (Apr)
51%	59%	**68%** ⬆
55%	58%	**65%** ⬆
60%	49%	**58%** ⬆

⬆ ⬇ Significantly higher/lower than Survey 1 (Feb)

*Net: Any concern (big+somewhat) displayed above each category

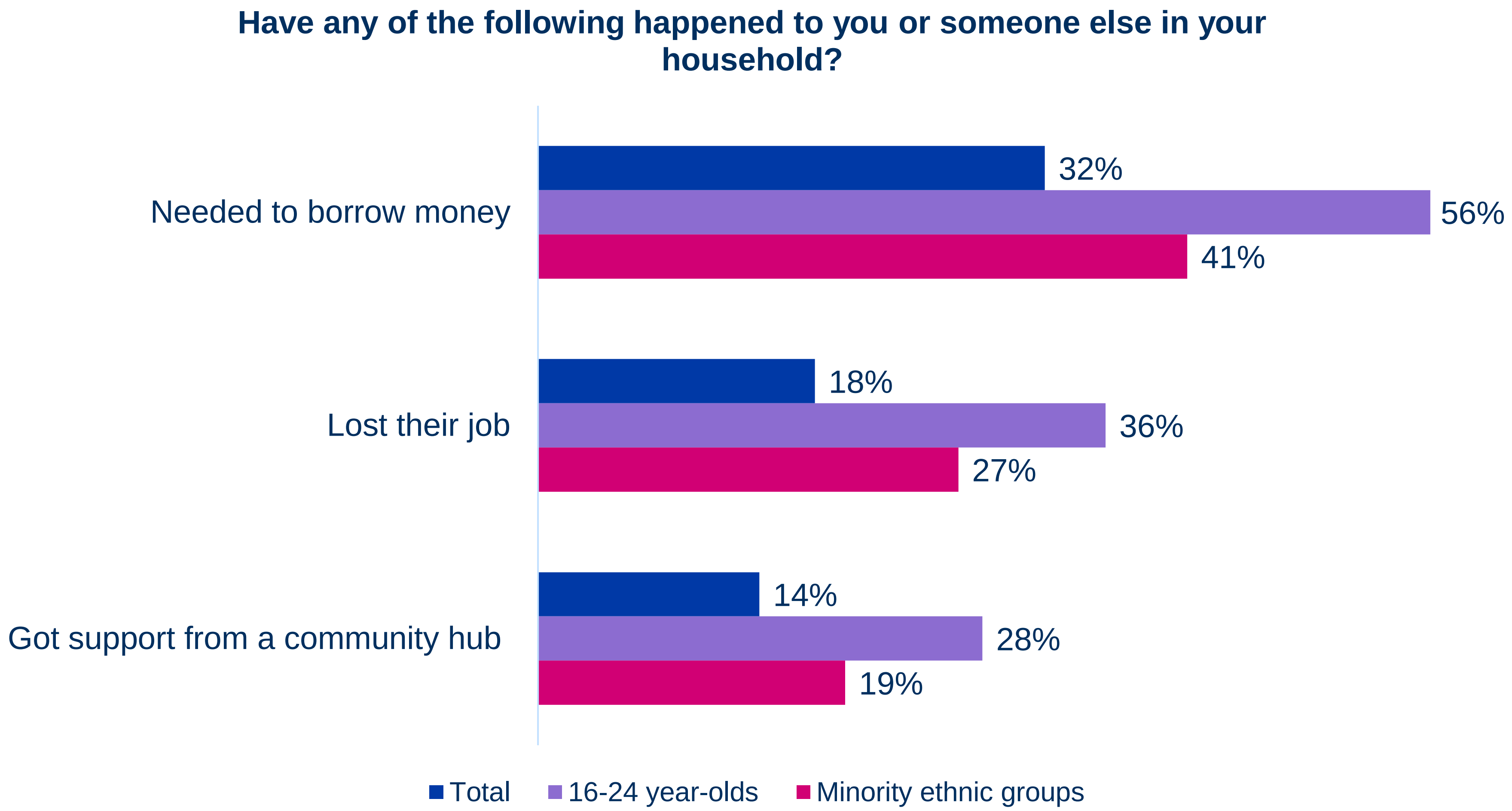
B1. Which if any of the following are currently a concern or difficulty for you, and where each is a concern would you consider it a 'big concern' or 'somewhat' a concern? Unweighted base: COVID-19 Tracker Survey 10: 1015; Greater Manchester Residents Survey 1: 1385; Survey 2: 1467

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

Finances (Survey 2 data)	Physical health (Survey 2 data)	Mental health (Survey 2 data)
Greater Manchester merged average: 68% **Demographics** • Disabled people (83%), including mental ill health (93%), other disability (85%) • Those who were carers (92%) • Parents with children in college (87%), or under the age of 5 (85%) • Those with children in early years (84%) • Those aged 25-34 (84%) • Asian respondents (83%) **Individual and/or family circumstance** • Those who have cut the size or skipped a meal (96%) • Those who have not eaten all day for lack of money (94%) • Those who have borrowed money from family and friends (93%) • Those likely to lose their job in the next year (90%) • Those not in work due to ill health or disability (90%) • Those who have ever received a free parcel of food or essentials (88%) • Those not satisfied with their job or pay (85%) • Those who have received support from a community hub (83%) • Those very or somewhat worried about COVID (83%)	**Greater Manchester merged average: 65%** **Demographics** • Those with a disability (87%); including mobility disability (93%), mental ill health (89%), other disability (89%) • Those who are not heterosexual (76%) • Those with caring responsibilities (75%) **Individual and/or family circumstance** • Those not in work due to ill health or disability (92%) • Those who have cut the size or skipped a meal (82%) • Those who have not eaten all day for lack of money (81%) • Those likely to lose their job in the next year (80%) • Those very or somewhat worried about COVID-19 (80%) • Those who have borrowed money from family and friends (79%) • Those who have received support from a community hub (76%) • Those who have received a free parcel of food or essentials every month or more often (73%) • Those who have had someone in their household with COVID-19 in the past month (73%) • Those with devices that can access the internet some or not all of the time (72%)	**Greater Manchester merged average: 58%** **Demographics** • Those with a disability (75%), including mental ill health (93%), learning disability (87%) • Those who are not heterosexual (79%) • Those aged 25-34 (76%) • Those with children under 5 (75%) **Individual and/or family circumstance** • Those not in work due to ill health or disability (92%) • Those who have not eaten all day for lack of money (84%) • Those who have cut the size or skipped a meal (83%) • Those not satisfied with their job (82%) • Those who have received one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine (81%) • Those who have borrowed money from family and friends (81%) • Those entitled to free school meals (78%) • Those likely to lose their job in the next year (78%) • Those who have ever received a free parcel of food or essentials (77%) • Those who have received support from a community hub (76%) • Those who were very or somewhat worried about COVID-19 (75%)

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: Survey 2: 1467

Younger respondents and those from within racially minoritised communities are significantly more likely to be affected financially. Over half (56%) of those aged 16-24 have needed to borrow money, over a third (36%) have lost their job and over a quarter (28%) have received support from a community hub



Residents' Survey 1 (Feb)	Residents' Survey 2 (Apr)
29%	**32%**
17%	**18%**
12%	**14%**

Significantly higher/lower than total

B3. In the past 12 months have any of the following happened to you or someone else in your household?
Unweighted base: Greater Manchester Residents Survey 1: 1385; Survey 2: 1467

Some parts of the population are more likely to have needed to borrow money; this is particularly the case among parents of younger children, those who have received free parcels of food or essentials, are entitled to free school meals and those from within racially minoritised communities

Groups significantly more likely to have needed to borrow money (compared to 32% Greater Manchester average)

Demographics

- Parents with children not in early years (66%), in early years (65%), primary school (53%)
- Parents (44%), parents of children under 5 (65%), 5-15 years old (47%)
- Those who were previously carers (60%), or currently carers (52%)
- Those aged 16-24 (56%), those aged 25-34 (53%)
- Those with a disability (42%), including mental ill health (56%)
- Homemakers (47%)
- Non-native English speakers (46%)

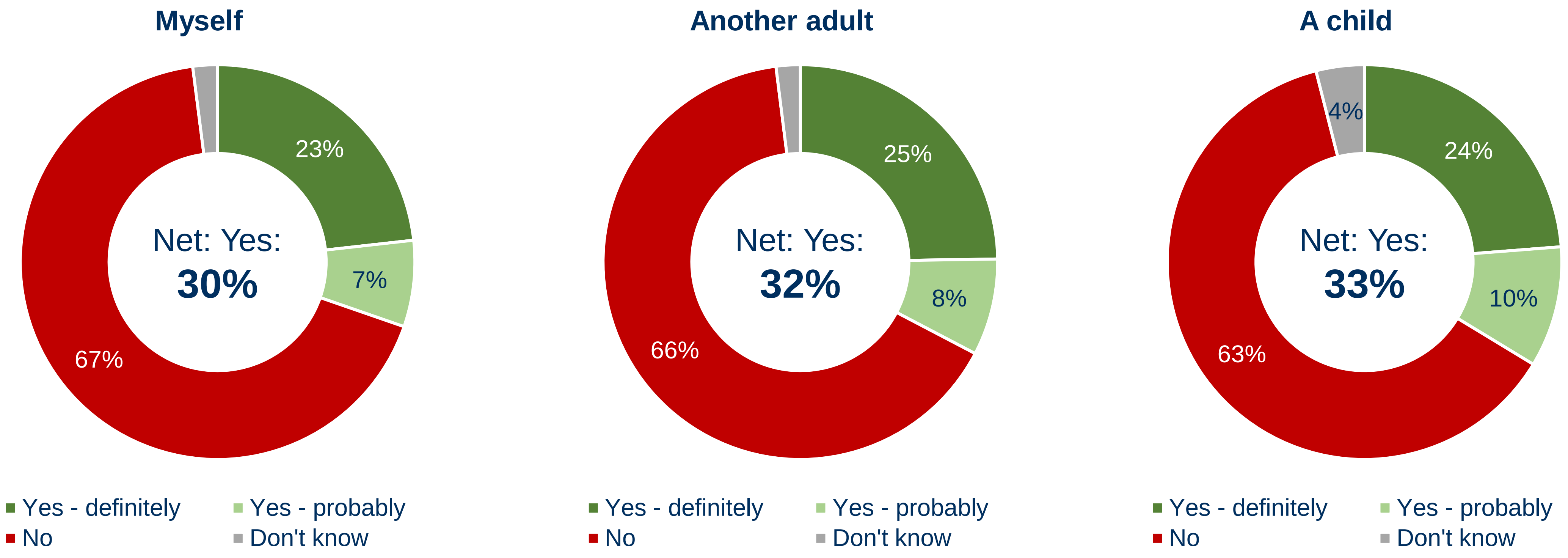
Individual and/or family circumstance

- Those who have not eaten all day for lack of money (83%)
- Those have received support from a community hub (79%)
- Those who have ever received a free parcel of food or essentials (77%)
- Those have cut the size of or skipped a meal (76%)
- Those with children entitled to free school meals (69%)
- Those likely to lose their jobs in the next year (63%)
- Those who have received two doses of the COVID-19 vaccine (52%)
- Those who do not have access to devices that can access the internet all of the time (49%)
- Those who are not in work due to ill health or disability (49%)
- Those working from home all of the time (48%)
- Those who do not have access to the internet all of the time (48%)
- Those not satisfied with their jobs (46%)
- Those with someone in their household who has had COVID-19 in the past month (46%)
- Those earning below the Real Living Wage (45%)
- Those likely to get promoted in the next three years (45%)

B3. In the past 12 months have any of the following happened to you or someone else in your household?
Unweighted base: Greater Manchester Residents Survey 2: 1467

Almost a third (32%) of respondents have had someone in their household catch COVID-19 in the past month. A similar proportion of parents say their child has had COVID-19 in the past year, with a third (33%) definitely having or thought they had coronavirus

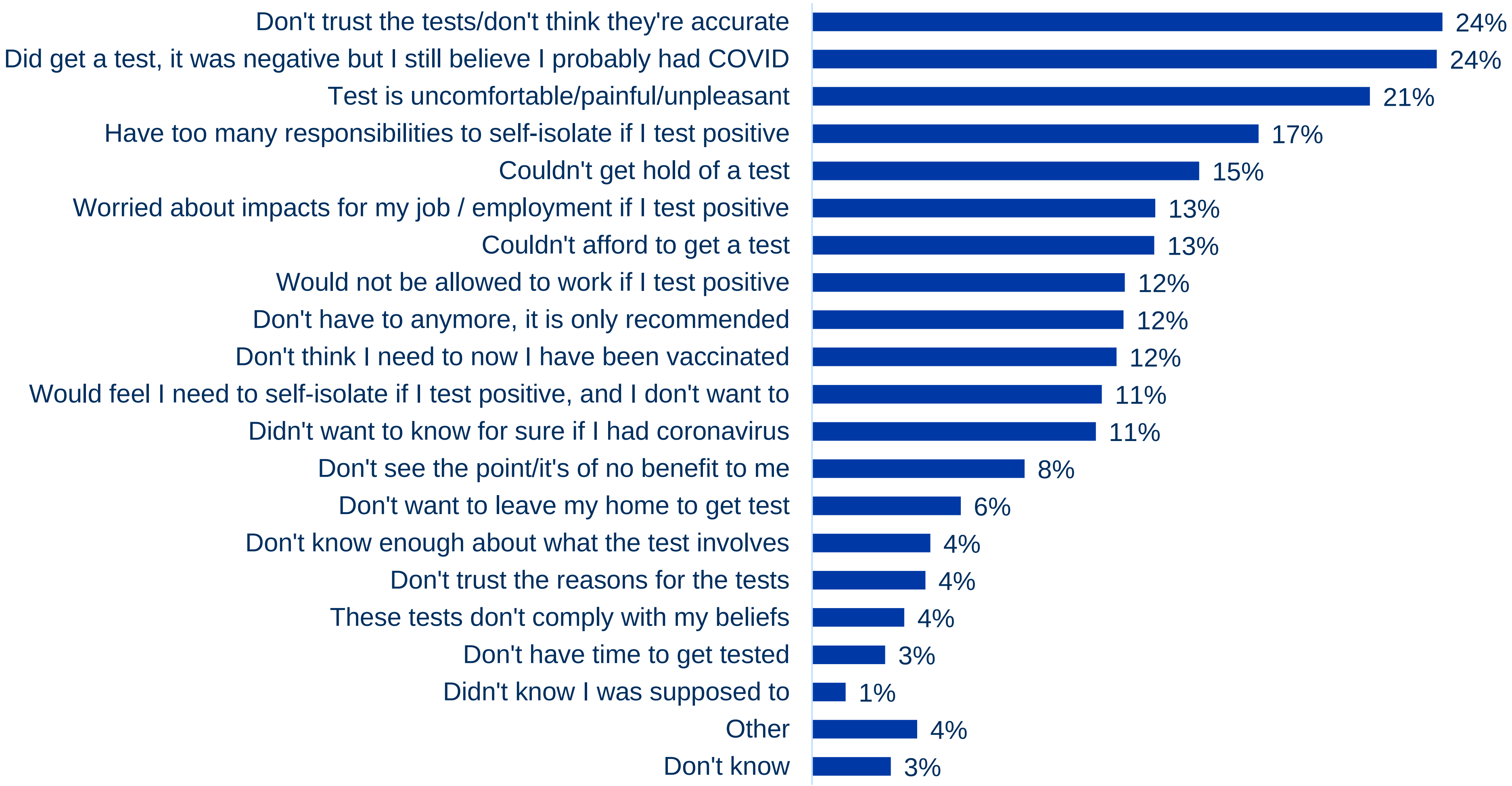
Has anyone in your household had coronavirus in the past month?



ADD1w2. During the past month, has anyone in your household had coronavirus?
Unweighted base: 1467 (Myself); 1081 (All with another adult in household); 409 (All with a child in the household)

Although access to free Covid tests for most people ended during the fieldwork, respondents who say they did not take a test when they thought they had COVID-19 are still most likely to say this was because they don't believe in the accuracy of the tests (24%), or that they did in fact take a test, the result of which was negative but they still think they had COVID (24%)

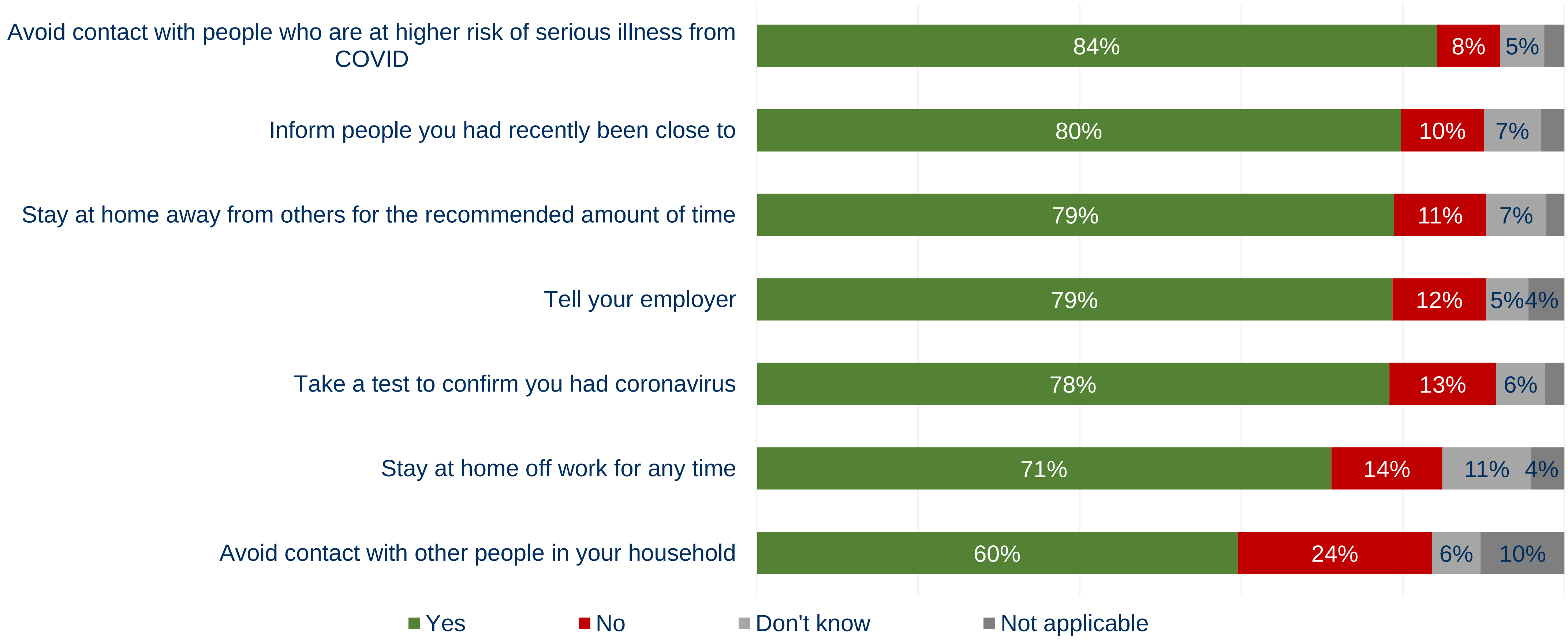
Reasons for not taking a test when they thought they had COVID-19



ADD2w2. Why did you not take a COVID test when you thought you probably had coronavirus?
Unweighted base: Greater Manchester Residents Survey 2: 74 (All respondents who probably had coronavirus)

Over four fifths (84%) of respondents say they would avoid contact with vulnerable people or inform those they have been close to (80%) if they thought they had COVID-19. Slightly less than three quarters (71%) say they would stay off work, and six in ten (60%) say they would avoid contact with other household members

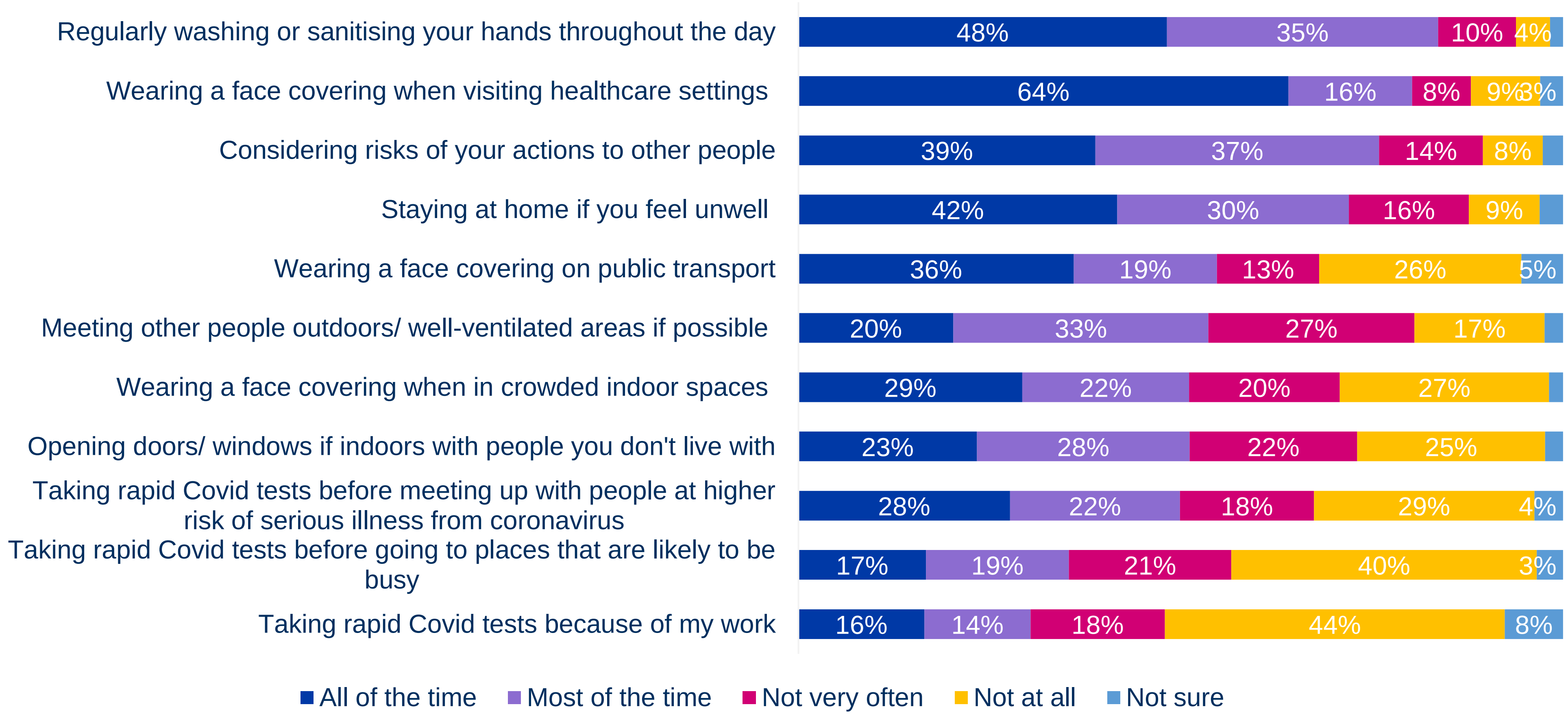
If you thought you had COVID-19, what would you do?



ADD3w2. If you thought that you had coronavirus now, which of the following would you chose to do?
Unweighted base: Greater Manchester Residents Survey 2: 1467 (All respondents)

Aside from wearing a face covering in healthcare settings, the proportion of residents saying they wear face coverings has significantly decreased since February. Staying home if they feel unwell has also fallen significantly since February. Meeting others outdoors has increased.

Currently doing…



All or most of the time

Residents' Survey 1 (Feb)	Residents' Survey 2 (Apr)
85%	84%
-	80%
79%	76%
83%	72% ↓
61%	55% ↓
49%	54% ↑
64%	51% ↓
50%	51%
-	50%
-	35%
-	30%

↑ ↓ Significantly higher/lower than Survey 2 (Feb)

D2. Which of the following are you normally doing in your day-to-day life…
Unweighted base: All respondents: Greater Manchester Residents Survey 1: 1385, Survey 2: 1467

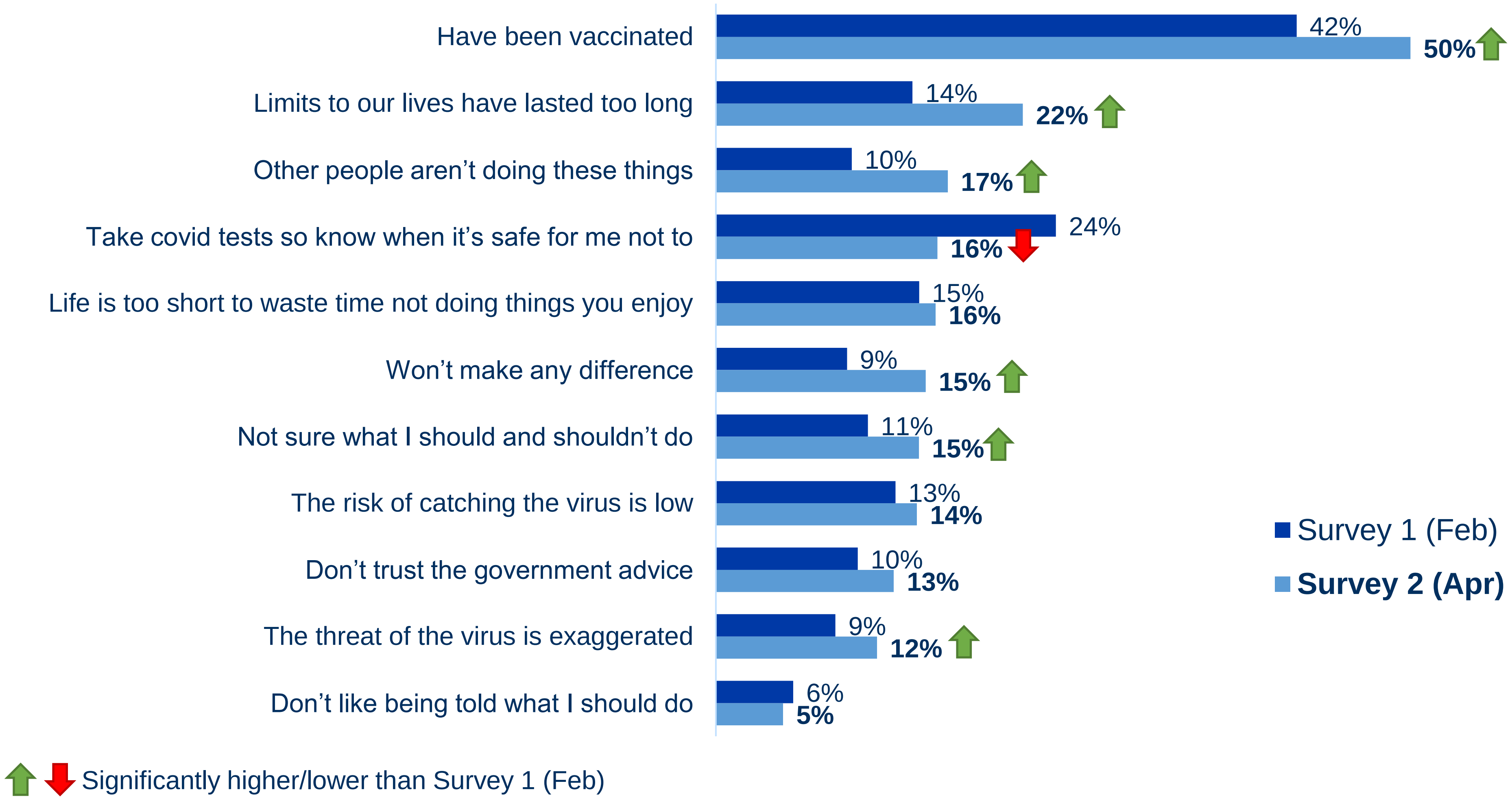
Certain parts of the population are significantly less likely to wear face coverings in crowded indoor spaces or to stay home if they feel unwell

51% of respondents say they wear a face covering in crowded indoor spaces all or most of the time (survey 2 data) The proportion is significantly lower among:	72% of respondents say they stay home if they feel unwell all or most of the time (survey 2 data) The proportion is significantly lower among:
Demographics • Those aged 25-34 (41%) • Those who have children (45%), aged 5-15 (45%) • Those who are not disabled (49%) • Those who are not carers (49%) **Individual and/or family circumstance** • Those not worried about COVID-19 (30%) • Those who have not received any COVID-19 vaccine (34%) • Those not satisfied with their job (41%), or their pay (43%) • Those not likely to lose their job in the next year (42%) • Those in full time employment (43%) • Those not entitled to free school meals (43%) • Those not working from home at all (44%) • Those likely to get promoted in the next three years (44%) • Those earning above the Real Living Wage (46%) • Those who have never not eaten the whole day for lack of money (48%) • Those who have never received support from a community hub (49%)	**Demographics** • Those aged 25-34 (64%) • Parents (68%) • Males (68%) **Individual and/or family circumstance** • Those who have not received any COVID-19 vaccine (34%) • Those not worried about COVID-19 (58%) • Those not satisfied with their job (59%), or their pay (65%) • Those who have never not eaten the whole day for lack of money (62%) • Those not working from home at all (62%) • Those earning below the Real Living Wage (63%) • Those not likely to get promoted in the next three years (64%) • Those in full time employment (67%) • Those who have borrowed money from family or friends (67%) • Those who have not cut the size or skipped a meal (69%) • Those who have never not eaten the whole day for lack of money (70%)

D2. Which of the following are you normally doing in your day-to-day life…
Unweighted base: Survey 2 1467 (All respondents)

There has been an increase in respondents stating that being vaccinated is their main reason for not continuing safe behaviour since February, alongside limits lasting too long, safety behaviours not making any difference and the threat being exaggerated

Reasons for not doing safety behaviours frequently



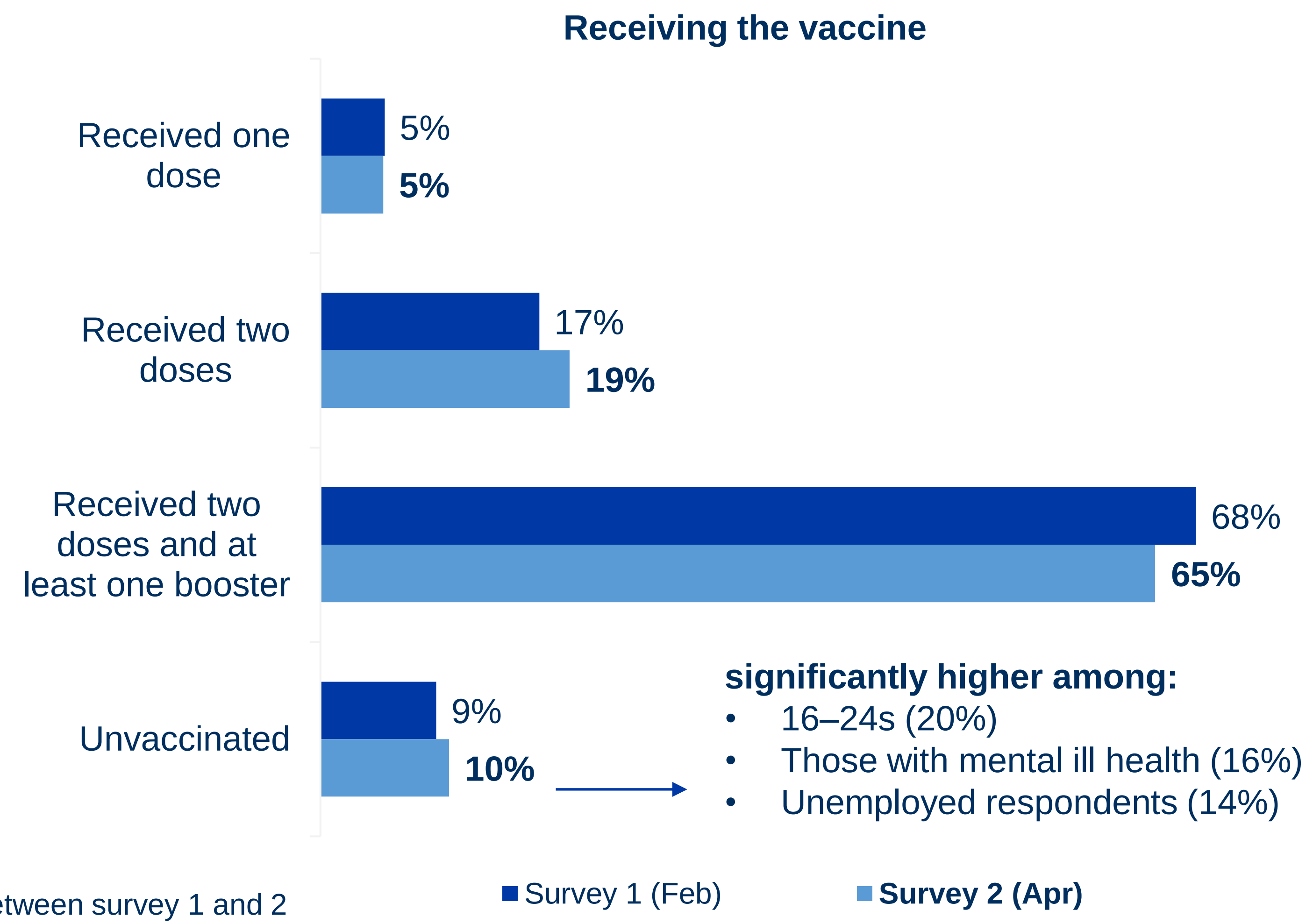
'Limits to our lives have lasted too long' is significantly more likely to be mentioned by 25-34-year-olds (34%) and parents of children under 5 (37%).

Respondents who live in Bolton are significantly more likely to say the **threat of the virus is exaggerated (22%),** while 16-24-year-olds are significantly more likely to say **it won't make any difference (25%)**.

D3. Why have you decided not to do these things all or most of the time? *Only codes above 5% are shown

Unweighted base: Greater Manchester Residents Survey 1: 1136, Survey 2: 1118 (Those not doing at least one of these safety behaviours all or most of the time)

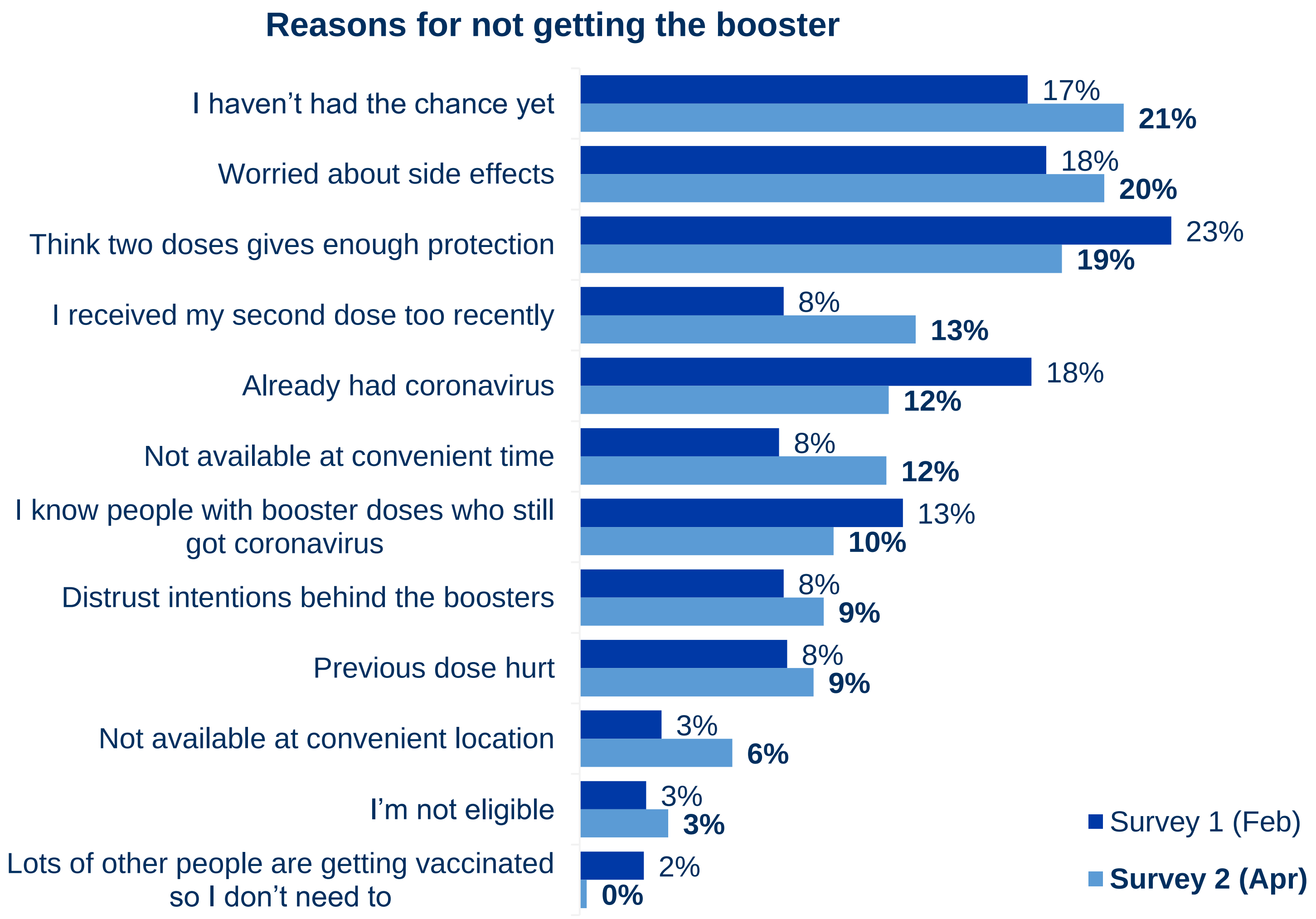
Almost nine tenths (87%) of respondents had received at least one vaccine, with nearly two thirds (65%) having both doses and at least one booster. Overall the proportion of respondents who have received any number of vaccines has not changed significantly since February



No significant changes between survey 1 and 2

D4. Have you received your coronavirus vaccine?
Unweighted base: COVID-19 Tracker Survey 10: 1015; Greater Manchester Residents Survey 1: 1385, Survey 2: 1467 (All respondents); 72 (Those who have received one dose)

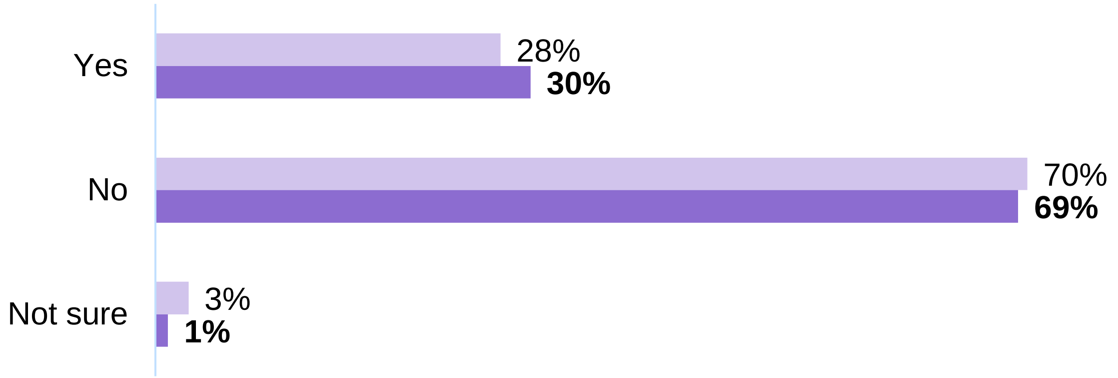
Almost two thirds (65%) of respondents had already received a vaccine booster. The main reasons not to get the booster for those who are reluctant are that they have not had the chance yet (21%) and worries about the side effects (20%)



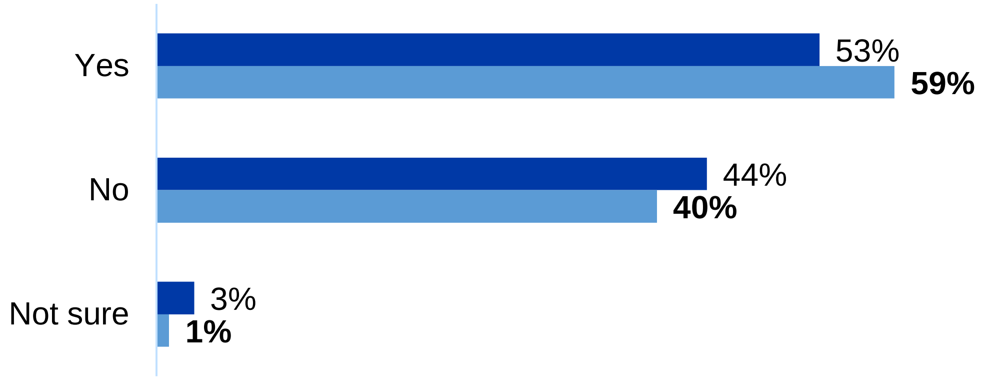
D9. Why have you not received your booster dose yet?
Unweighted base: Survey 1, 187; Survey 2, 208 (Those who have not received their booster dose yet)

The proportion of parents who say that their children aged 5-11 have not received the vaccine has remained stable since February. Over half (59%) of 12-17-year-olds have received the vaccine. Over half (54%) of parents of unvaccinated children aged 5-11 say they will not vaccinate their children, a significant rise since February.

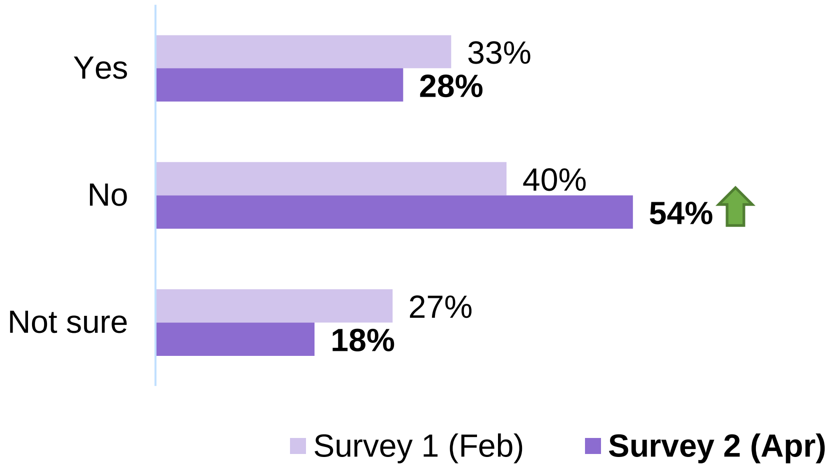
Have children aged 5-11 had the vaccine



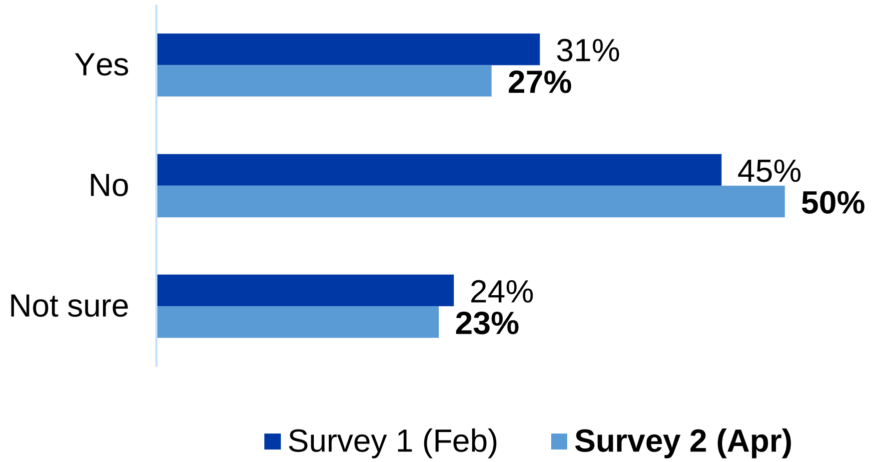
Have children aged 12-17 had the vaccine



Likelihood to have their child vaccinated (if not already)



Likelihood to have their child vaccinated (if not already)



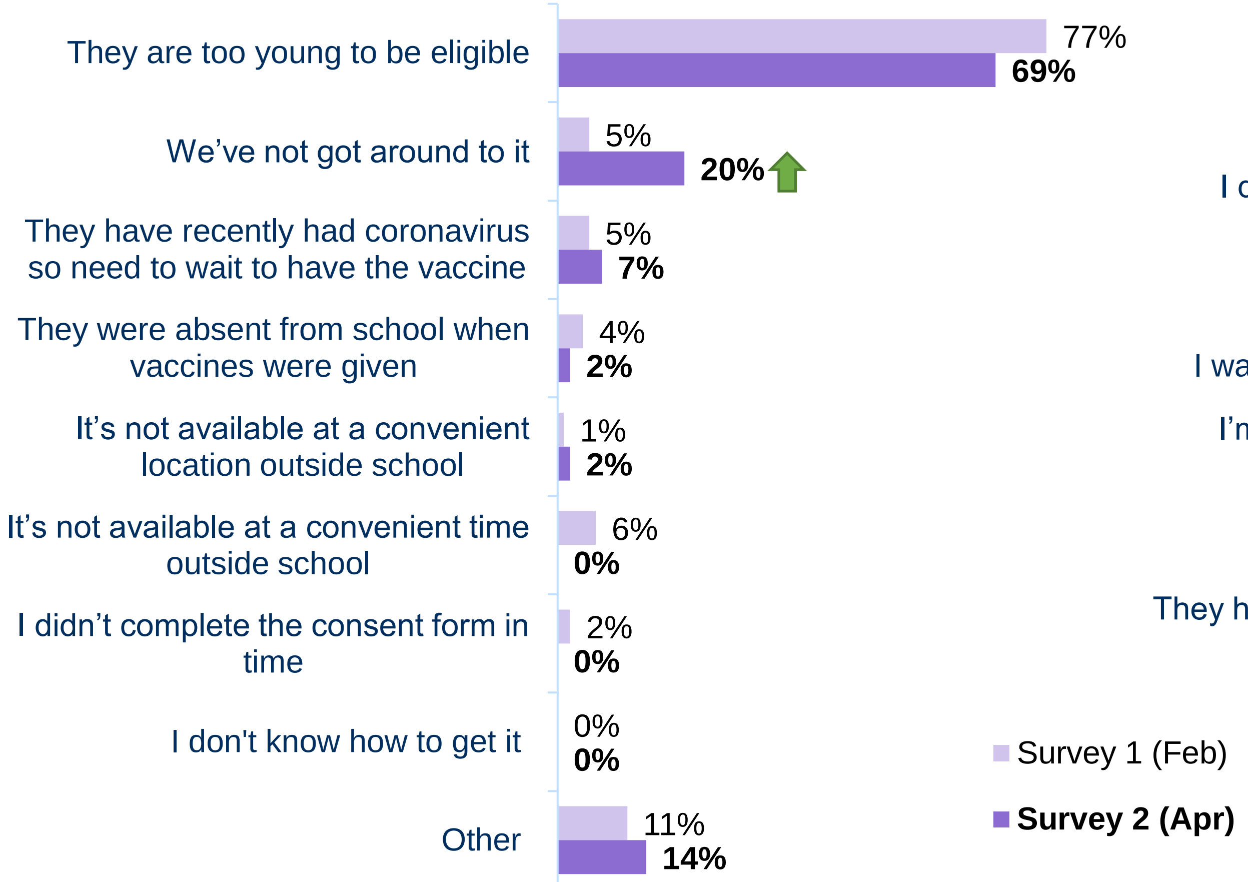
Significantly higher/lower than Survey 1 (Feb)

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: S1 209 ; S2 192 (Children aged 5-11 offered the vaccine); S1 222; S2 225 (Children aged 12-17 offered the vaccine); S1 159; S2 143 (Those who have not yet vaccinated their 5-11 year old); S1 109; S2 89 (Those who have not yet vaccinated their 12-17 year old) *At time of fieldwork, vaccines were available for all children aged 5+*

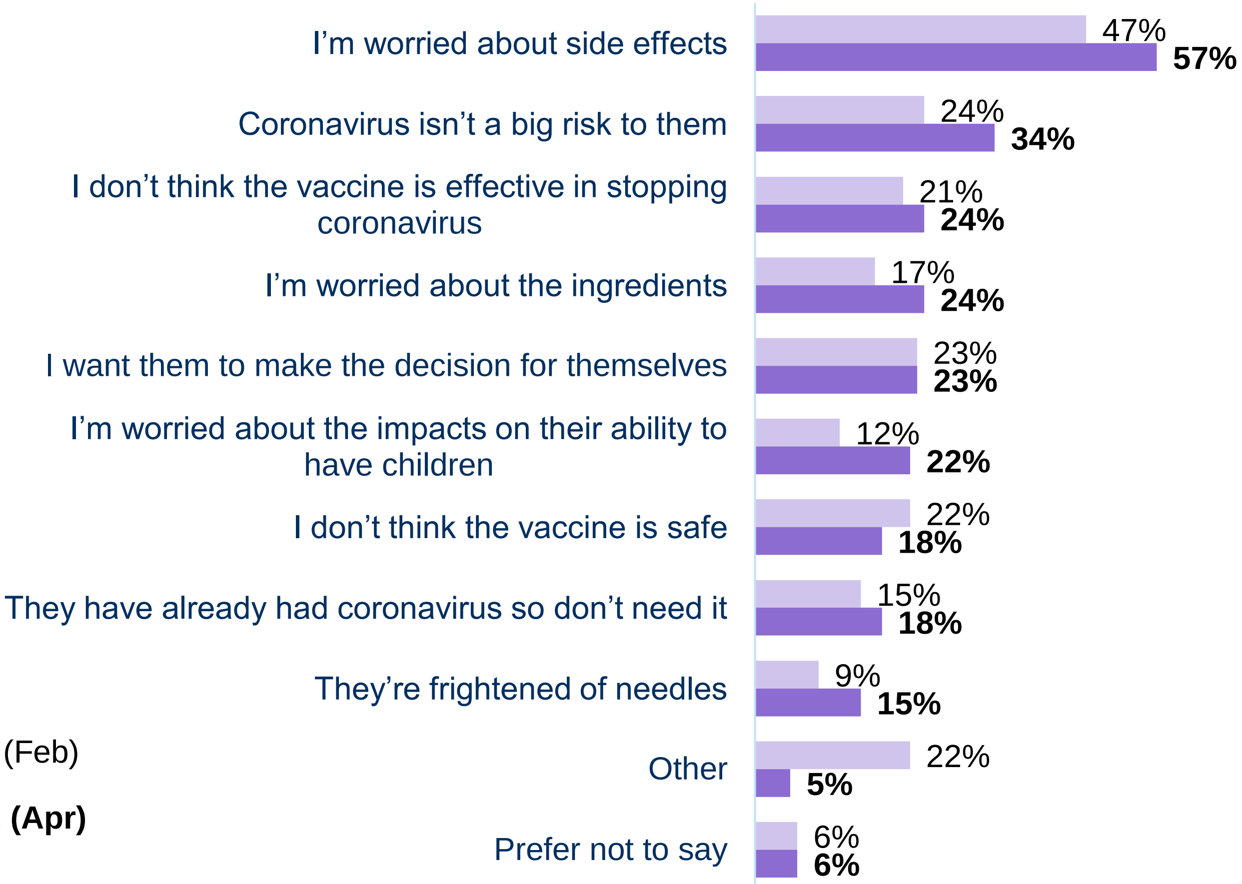
The majority of parents who have not vaccinated their children aged 5 to 11 yet said it is because they are too young to be eligible (69%). For those who do not intend to vaccinate them, over half (57%) say they are worried about the side effects

Children aged 5-11

Why have they not all received a vaccine already?



Why do you not intend to vaccinate them?*



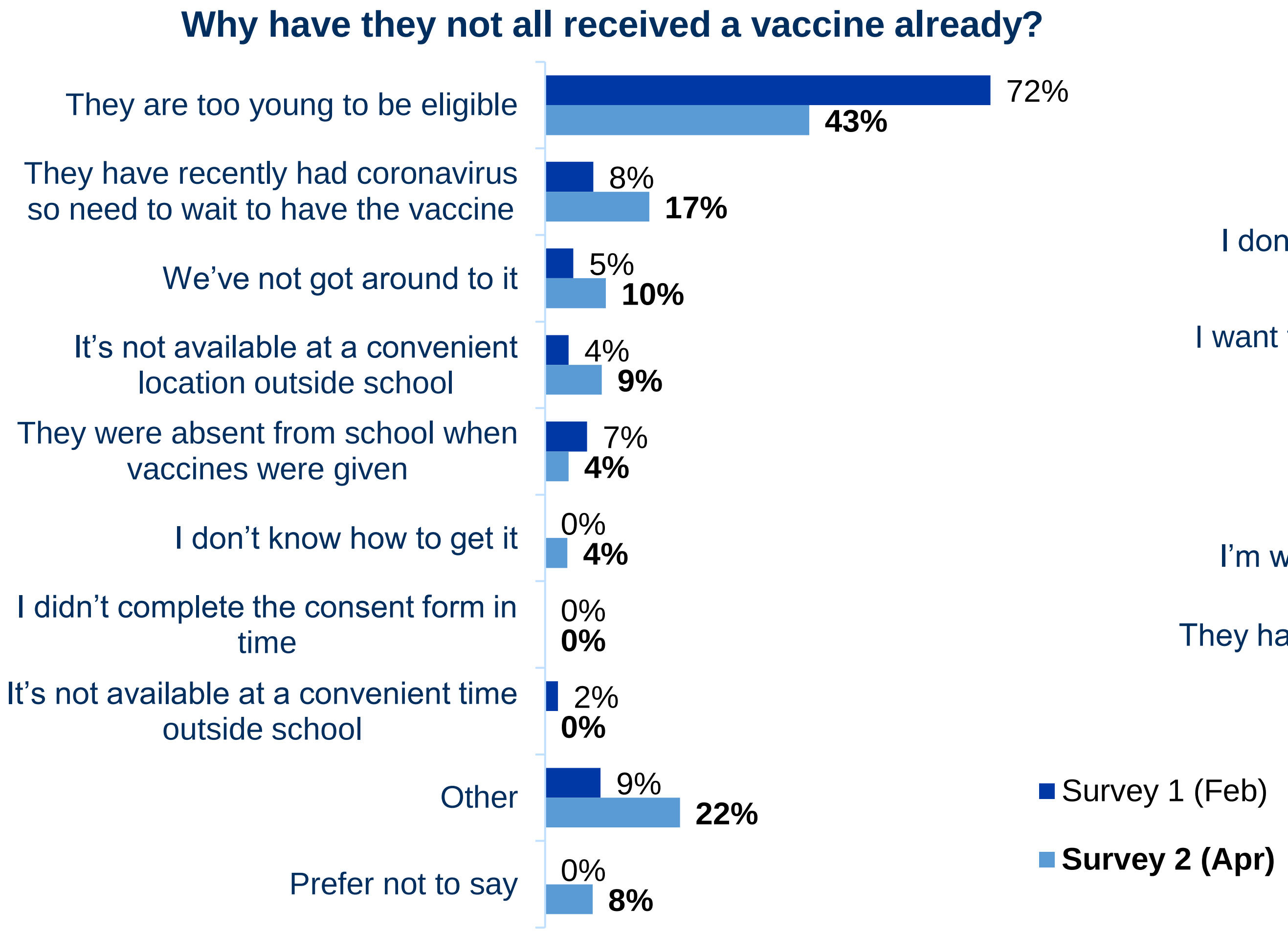
Significantly higher/lower than Survey 1 (Feb)

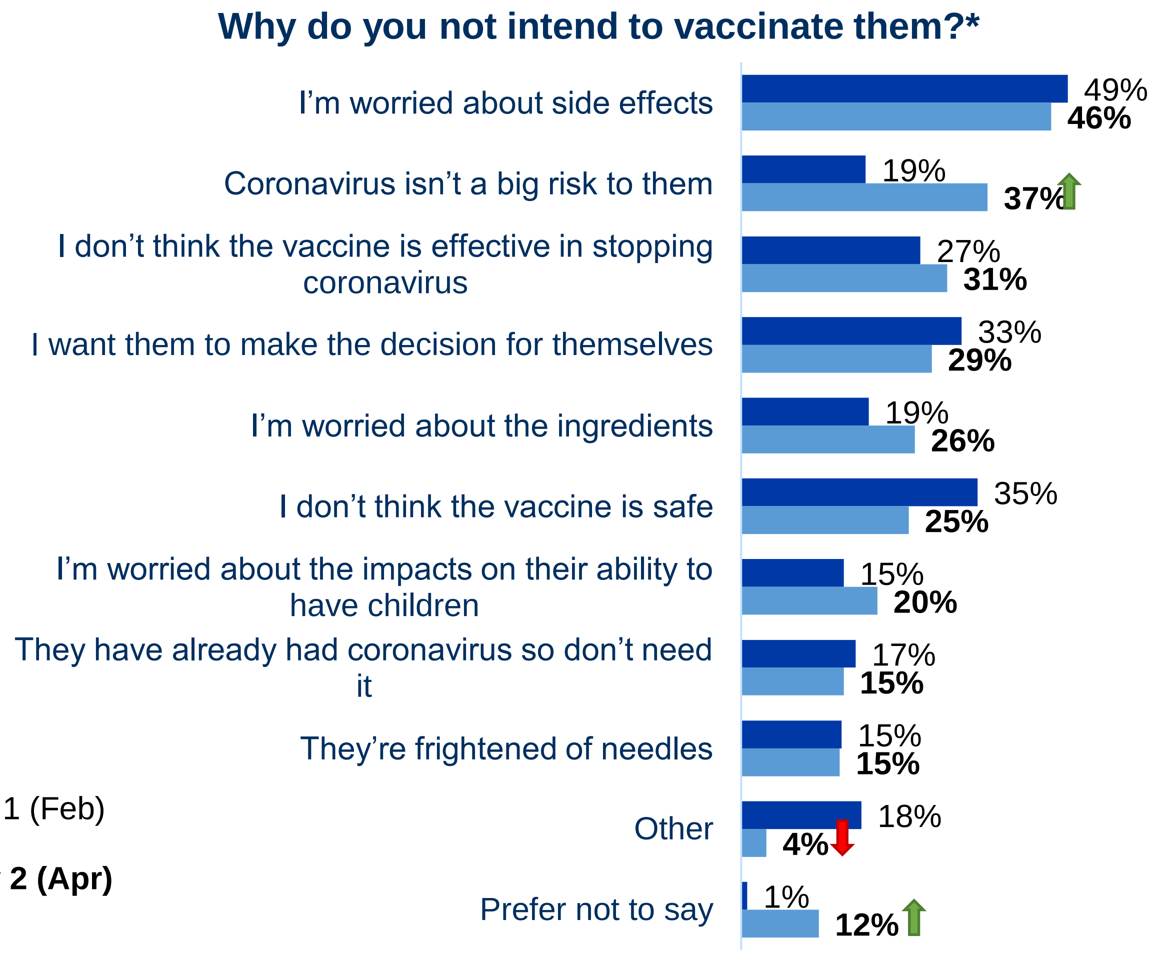
*Only code above 10% shown

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: S1 50; S2 39* (Parents of children aged 5-11 who intend to vaccinate their children); S1 104; S2 102 (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 proportion of parents who say they have not vaccinated their children aged 12 to 17 because they are too young to be eligible has dropped since February (43% vs. 72%). Conversely, a higher proportion of parents than in February do not intend to vaccinate their 12-17-year-olds because they say COVID-19 is not a big risk to their child (37% vs. 19%)

Children aged 12-17



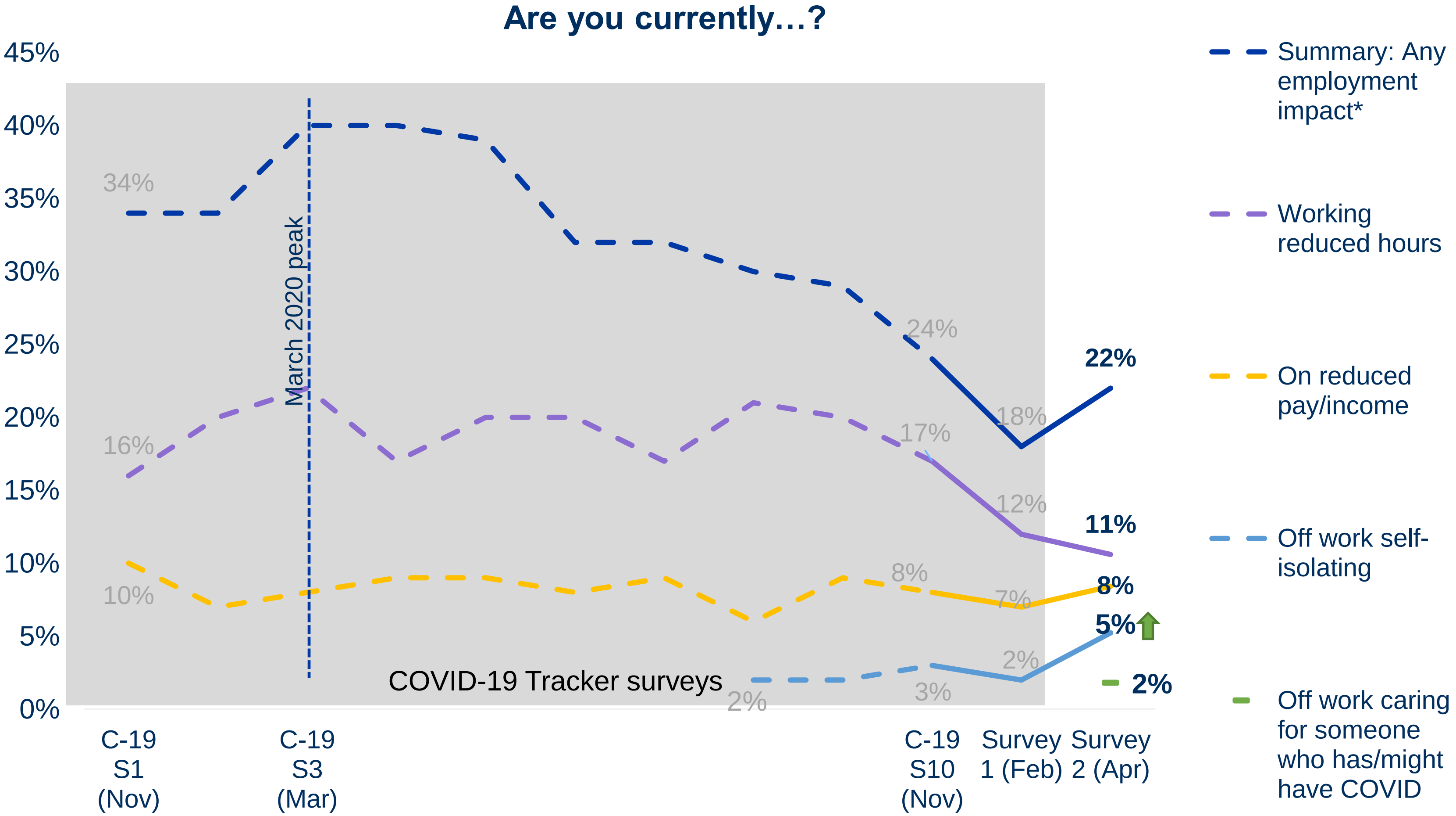


Significantly higher/lower than Survey 1 (Feb)

*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: 32 / 23 (Parents of children aged 12-17 who intend to vaccinate their children); 72 / 64 (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+*

There has been a significant increase in respondents off work self-isolating as a result of the pandemic since February (5% vs. 2%). Over a fifth (22%) of respondents say they have experienced an impact on their employment as a result of the pandemic.



Significantly higher/lower than Survey 1 (Feb)

The proportion that have had their work impacted by the pandemic - significantly higher among (vs. 22% GM average) (survey 2 data):

Demographics

- Those who are currently carers (46%)
- Those with a disability (39%), including those with mental ill health (43%)
- Those aged 16-24 (42%)

Individual and/or family circumstance

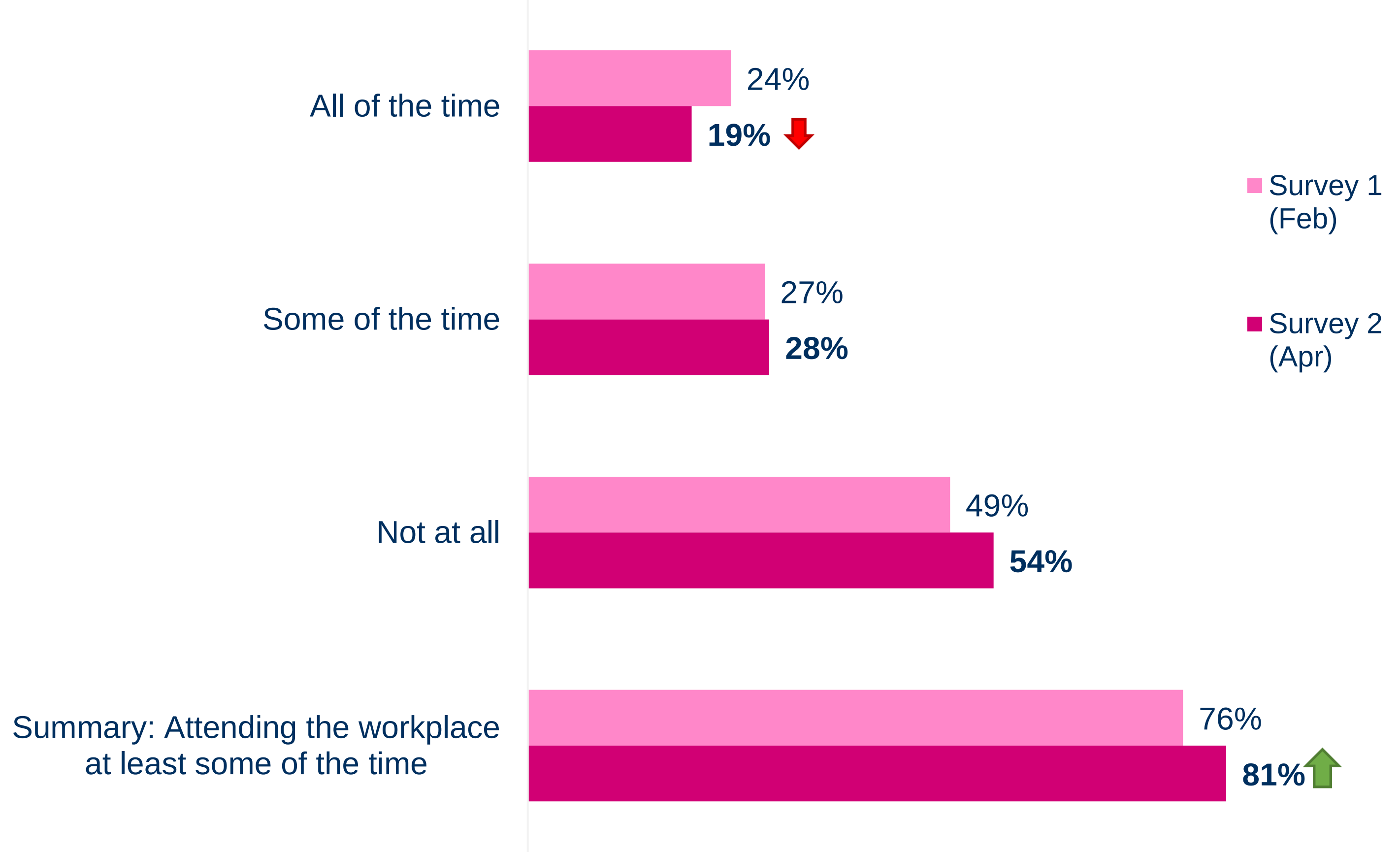
- Those who have ever received a free parcel of food or essentials (66%)
- Those who have not eaten all day for lack of money (61%), cut the size or skipped a meal (37%)
- Those likely to lose their job in the next year (57%)
- Those who have received support from a community hub (56%)
- Those with a household income below £15,600 (50%)
- Those entitled to free school meals (49%)
- Those with access to devices that access the internet not all of the time (46%)
- Those who have access to the internet not all of the time (39%)
- Those who have had someone in their household contract COVID-19 in the past month (38%)

* Percentage excludes those off work caring for someone who has/might have COVID

B6. As a result of the coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic are you currently…?
Unweighted base: Survey 1: 722; Survey 2: 728 (Those who in full or part time employment)

The proportion of working respondents working from home all of the time has declined since February (19% vs. 24%), whilst the proportion attending the workplace at least some of the time has increased significantly (81% vs. 76%)

Are you currently working from home because of the pandemic?



Significantly higher/lower than Survey 1 (Feb)

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

(vs. 54% survey 2 GM average):

Demographics
- Those aged 45-64 (67%)
- Parents of children aged 16-17 (71%), 19-25 (70%)
- White respondents (58%)

Individual and/or family circumstance
- Those in part-time work (66%)
- Those not likely to get promoted in the next three years (66%)
- Those whose household has not had COVID-19in the past month (59%)
- Those who have not received a free parcel of food or essentials in the past year (59%)
- Those who have never received support from a community hub (59%)
- Those who have received two doses and at least one booster (58%)

S10. Are you currently working from home because of the pandemic?
Unweighted base: Survey 1: 722, Survey 2: 771 (Those who in full or part time employment)

Food security

BMG success decoded GMCA GREATER MANCHESTER COMBINED AUTHORITY

Carried out on behalf of Greater Manchester partners

Approach and sample – Food security

Approach

- This report presents summary findings for survey 1 and 2 of the 2022 research study of a representative sample of the Greater Manchester population. In this section the sample for the two surveys has been merged to provide a more robust sample size for sub-group analysis.
- The information within this section provides the findings on the food security questions, but the data only represents the first two surveys 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. Where relevant, this has been noted on the slides, along with the unweighted base sizes.
- This section contains a food security score. The methodology for this is based on the US Department of Agriculture's approach to defining food security which is detailed on the following page. This approach is also used in the UK as part of the Department of Work & Pensions Family Resources Survey. The approach has been adapted for the purposes of this survey, and is not directly comparable to these other surveys. 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

Fieldwork start	9 February 2022
Fieldwork end	11 April 2022
Total respondents	2852
Sample used in Food security score	2340
Food security score – Live with children u18	698
Do not live with children u18	1642

The food security score

Approach

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

All respondents				Children in household only	
B2 statements 1-3	**B3** statements 6-10	**AD1a**	**AD1b**	**CH1**	**CH1a**

- 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 into consideration respondents' points were totalled, and their score assessed on a scale of food security. This scale differed for those with or without children in their household. A breakdown of the scale can be seen to the right.
- The graphs on the following slide show the overall level of food security as well as food security amongst those with and without children in their household.

Food security 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 rowspan="8" colspan="2">Max score = 10</td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td></tr>
<tr><td>13</td></tr>
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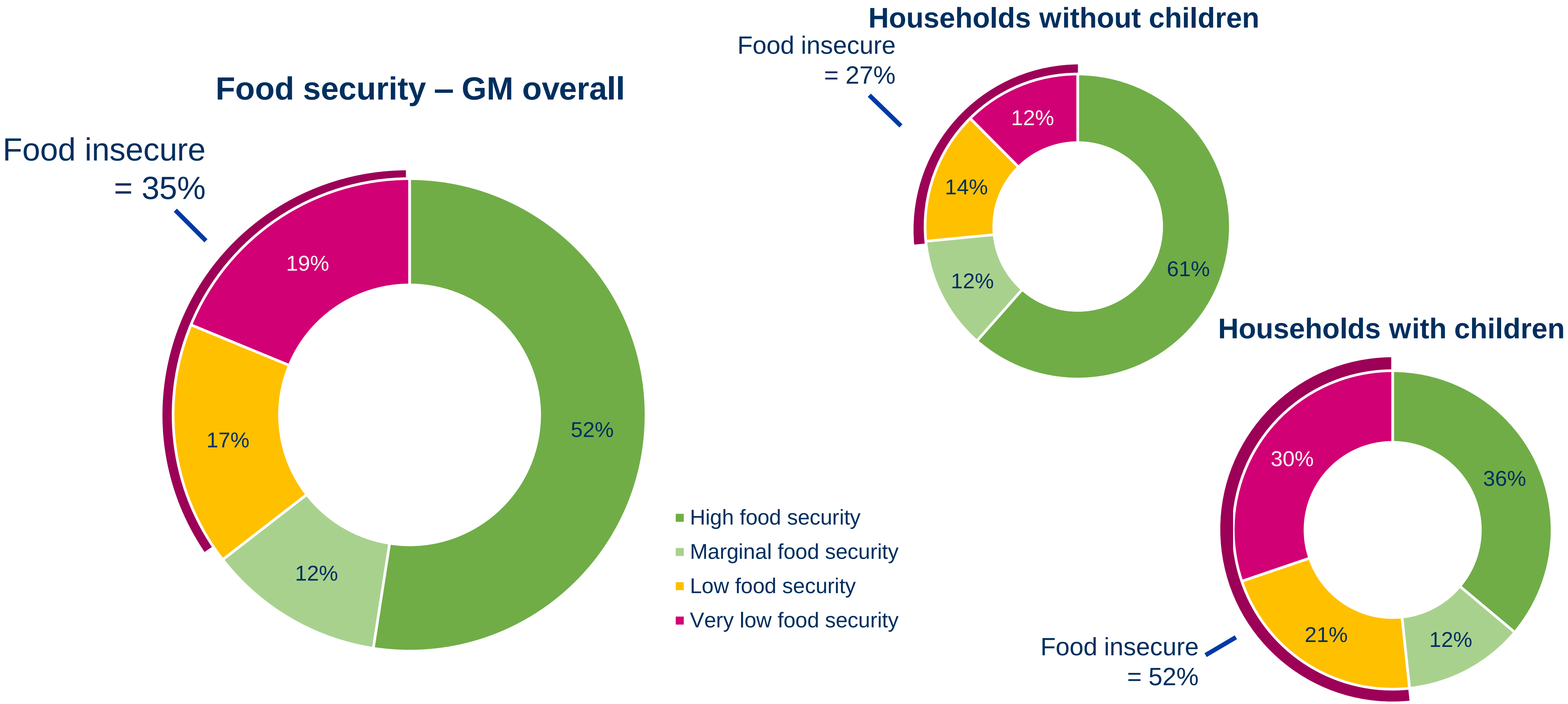
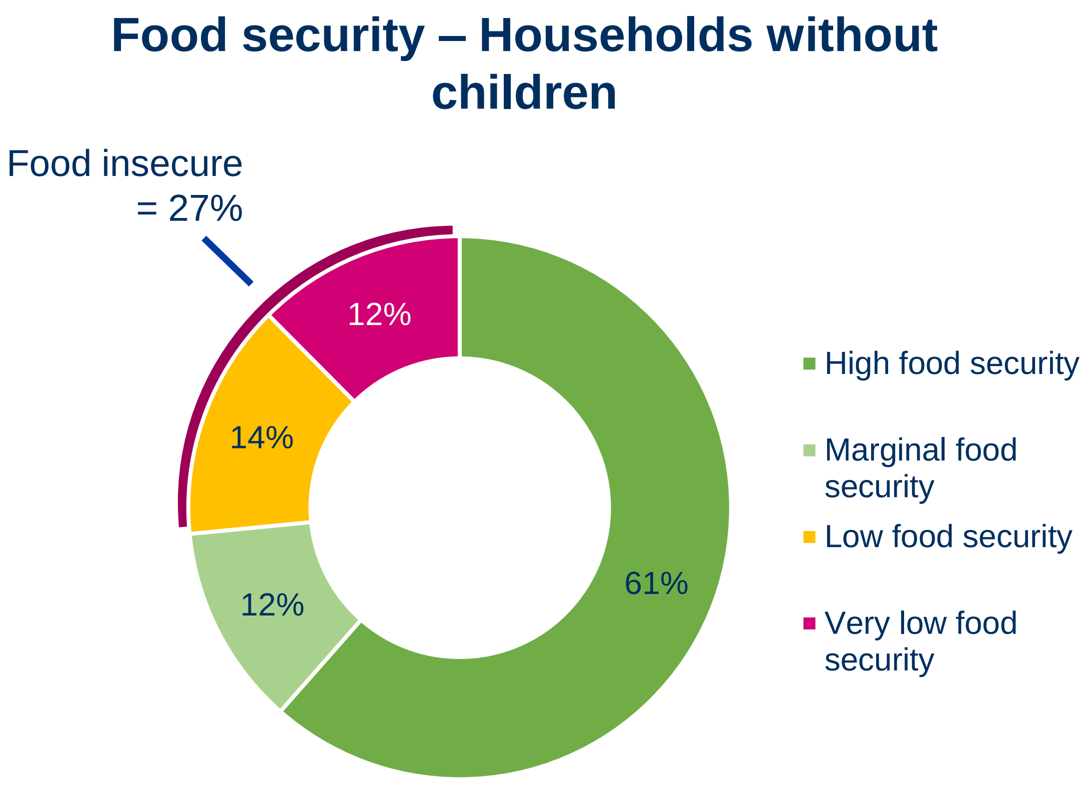
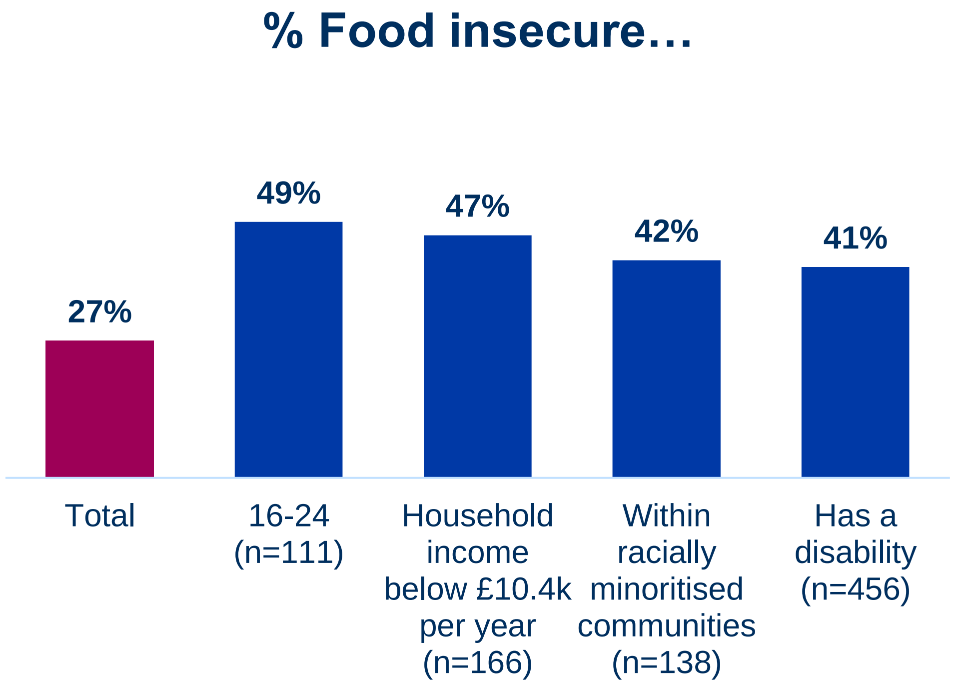
Summary: Food security



Greater Manchester Food security Score
Unweighted base: 2340 (Online respondents)

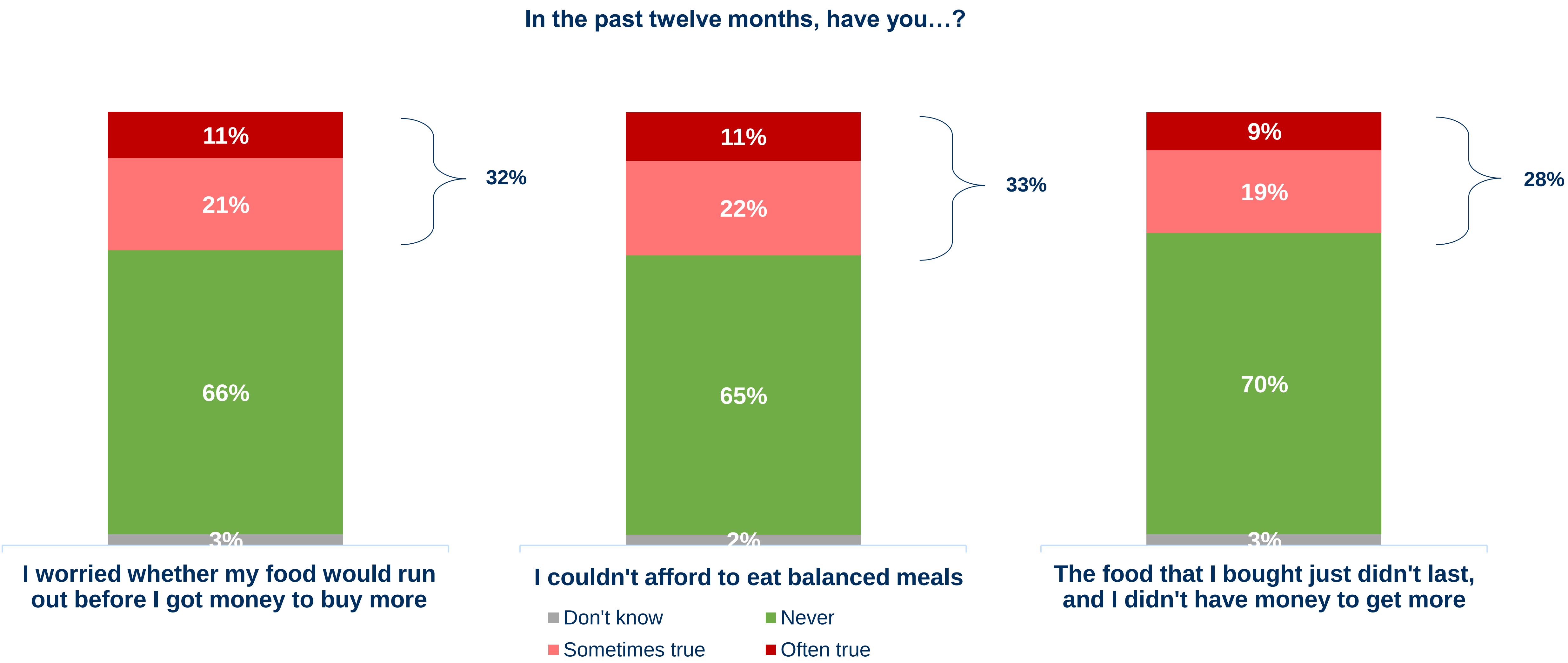
The proportion of households without children who report low or very low food security at some point in the last 12 months is just over a quarter (27%). Those who are food insecure are more likely to be 16-24 (50%), from low income households (49%), within racially minoritised communities (44%), and respondents with a disability (42%)





Greater Manchester Food security Score
Unweighted base: 1642 (Online respondents without children)

Over the last year, a third (33%) of respondents say there have been times they could not afford to eat a balanced meal. Almost a third (32%), say they were worried their food would run out before they could get more. Just less than three tenths (28%) say their food didn't last and didn't have money to buy more



B2. How true would you say the following statements are when applied to your household for the last 12 months?
Unweighted base: 2840 (All respondents)

Just over a quarter of respondents (26%) have said someone in their household has eaten less than they should and a similar proportion (25%) cut the size of or skipped a meal for lack of money for food. Under a fifth have experienced other challenges relating to food security

In the past twelve months, have you…? (% saying yes, me or someone in the household)

Significantly higher among:

Ate less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food:
- 55% - Those with mental ill health (n=231)
- 41% - Parents of children under 5 years (n=242)
- 39% - 16-24 year olds (n=160)
- 32% - Households within racially minoritised communities (n=247)

Cut the size of meals or skipped meals because there wasn't enough money for food:
- 41% - Parents of children under 5 years (n=242)
- 40% - Disabled people (n=585)
- 35% - 16-24 year olds (n=160)
- 33% - Non-native English speakers (n=145)

Were hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food:
- 35% - Not in work due to ill health / disability (n=149)
- 32% - Disabled people (n=585)
- 31% - Parents of children under 5 years (n=242)
- 29% - 16-24 year olds (n=160)

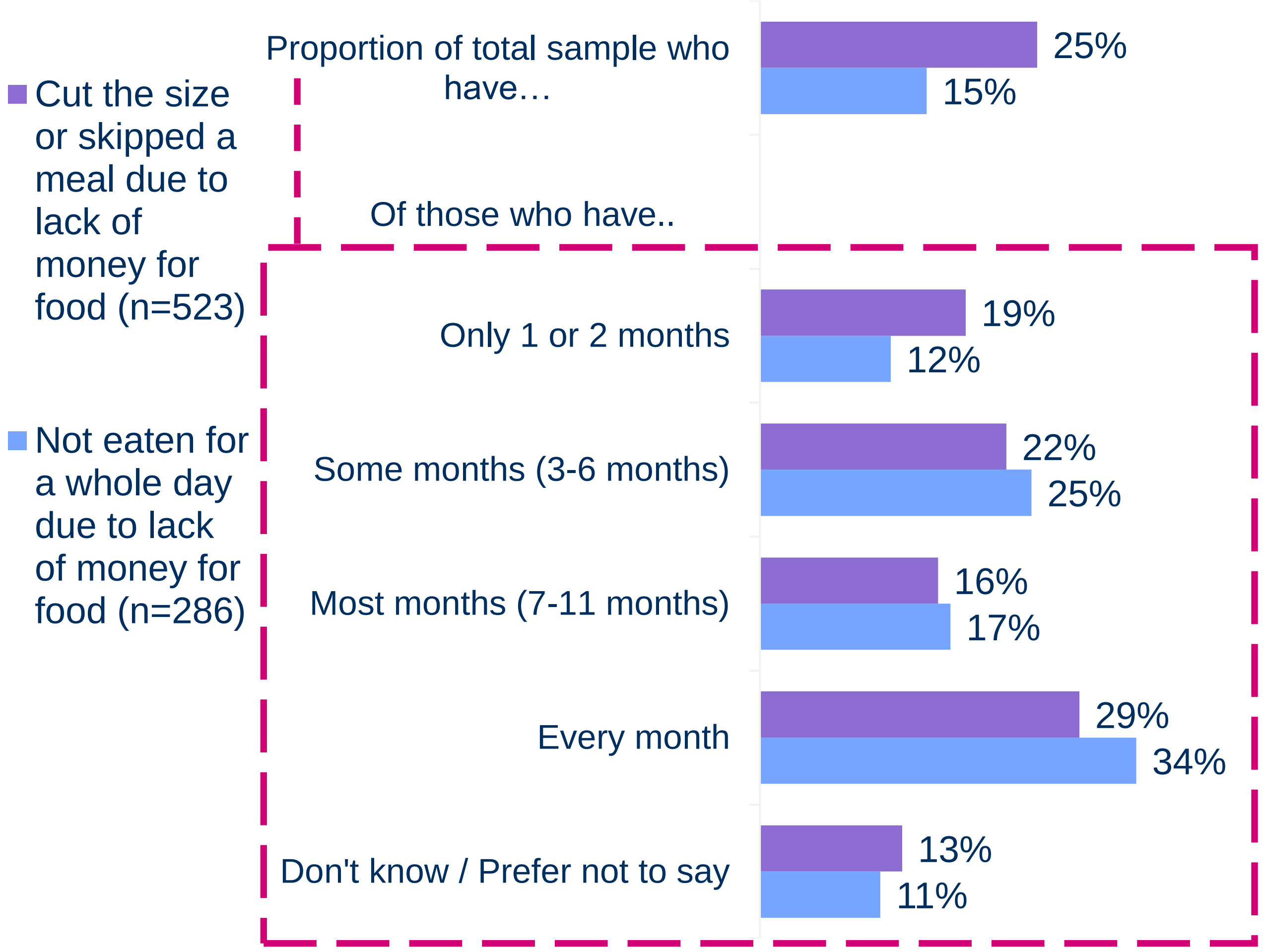
Lost weight because there wasn't enough money for food:
- 28% - Disabled people (n=585)
- 28% - 16-24 year olds (n=160)
- 27% - Parents of children under 5 years (n=242)
- 22% - Households within racially minoritised communities (n=247)

Didn't eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food:
- 28% - 16-24 year olds (n=160)
- 28% - Parents of children under 5 years (n=242)
- 27% - Disabled people (n=585)
- 24% - Households within racially minoritised communities (n=247)

B3. In the past 12 months have any of the following happened to you or someone else in your household?
Unweighted base: 2340 (Online respondents)

Of the respondents who have cut the size or skipped a meal, almost a third (29%) have done so every month in the last year. A third (34%) of those who have said they have not eaten for a whole day due to a lack of money for food have experienced this situation 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 compared to average (29%) among…

Demographics

- Those with a household income below £10,400 (41%)
- Those with a disability (33%)

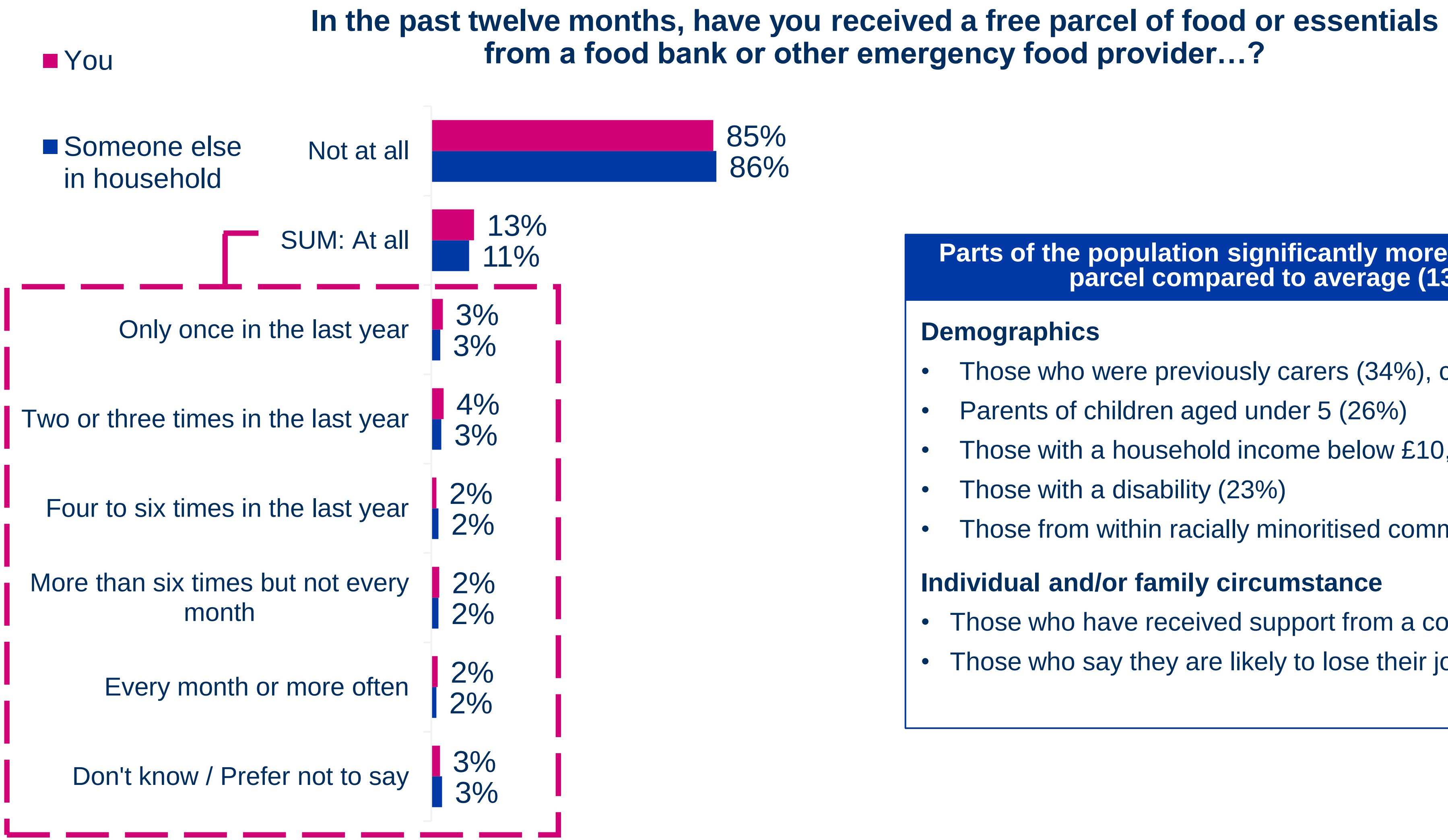
Individual and/or family circumstance

- Those who have borrowed money from friends or family (36%)

Please note that the respective parts of this question were only asked of the **25%** (523 households) who said they had to cut their meal sizes, or the **15%** (286 households) 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: 523; Anyone who did not eat for a full day: 286

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



Parts of the population significantly more likely to receive a free parcel compared to average (13%) include:

Demographics

- Those who were previously carers (34%), current carers (28%)
- Parents of children aged under 5 (26%)
- Those with a household income below £10,400 (23%)
- Those with a disability (23%)
- Those from within racially minoritised communities (19%)

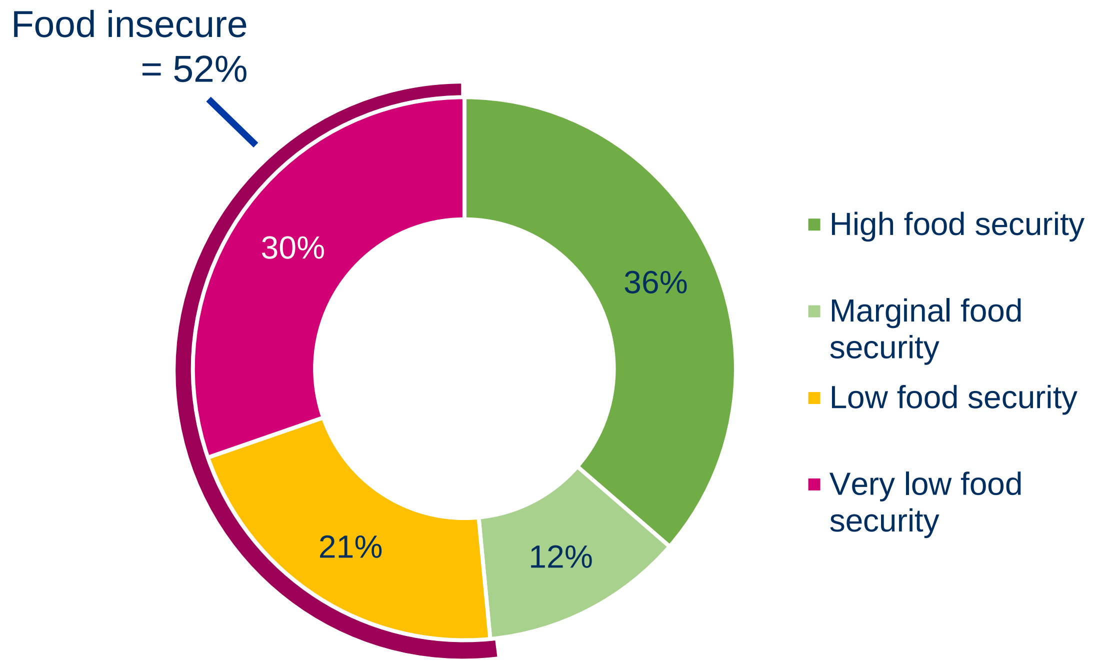
Individual and/or family circumstance

- Those who have received support from a community hub (65%)
- Those who say they are likely to lose their job in the next year (48%)

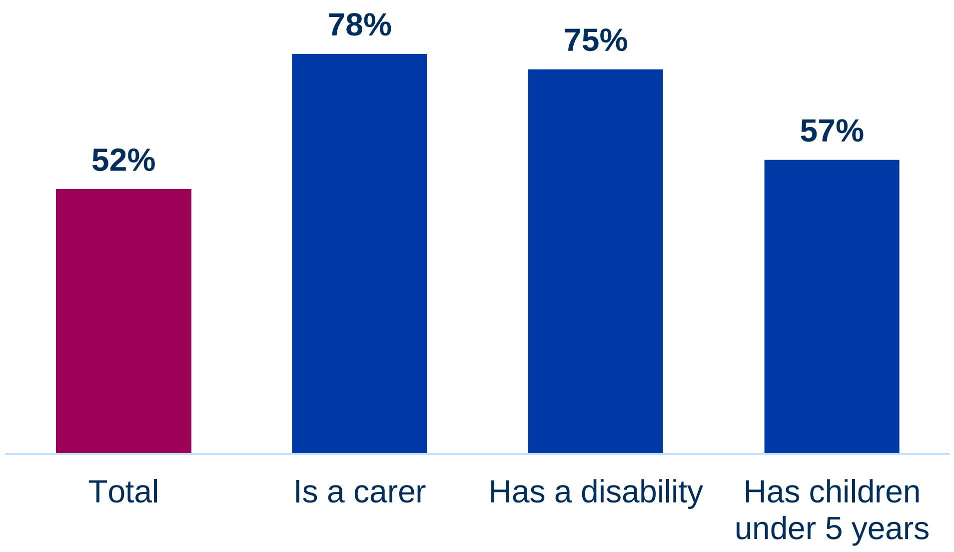
FI_2. In the last 12 months, have you, or anyone else in your household, received a free parcel of food/ essentials from a food bank or other emergency food provider?
Unweighted base: 2840 (All respondents)

Those who have children in their household are particularly likely to be classed as food insecure, as are carers and respondents with a disability

Food security – Households with children

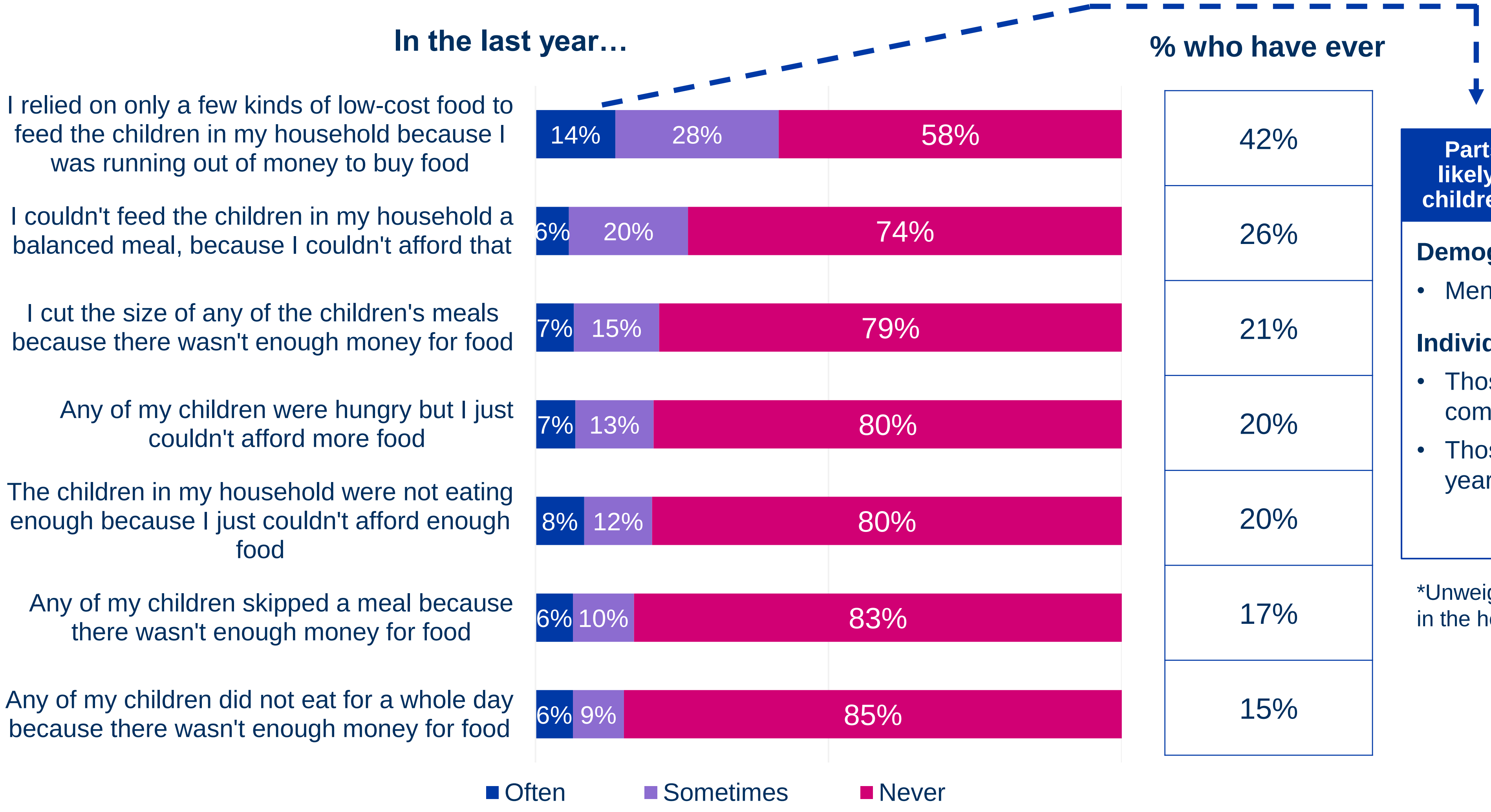


% Food insecure…



Greater Manchester Food security Score
Unweighted base: 698 (Online respondents with children)

Over four in ten (42%) of respondents with children in their household have relied on low-cost food to feed their children in the last year as they were running out of money. Men are particularly likely to say they often have to do this



Parts of the population significantly more likely to often rely on low-cost food to feed children compared to average (14%) include*:

Demographics

- Men (19%)

Individual and/or family circumstance

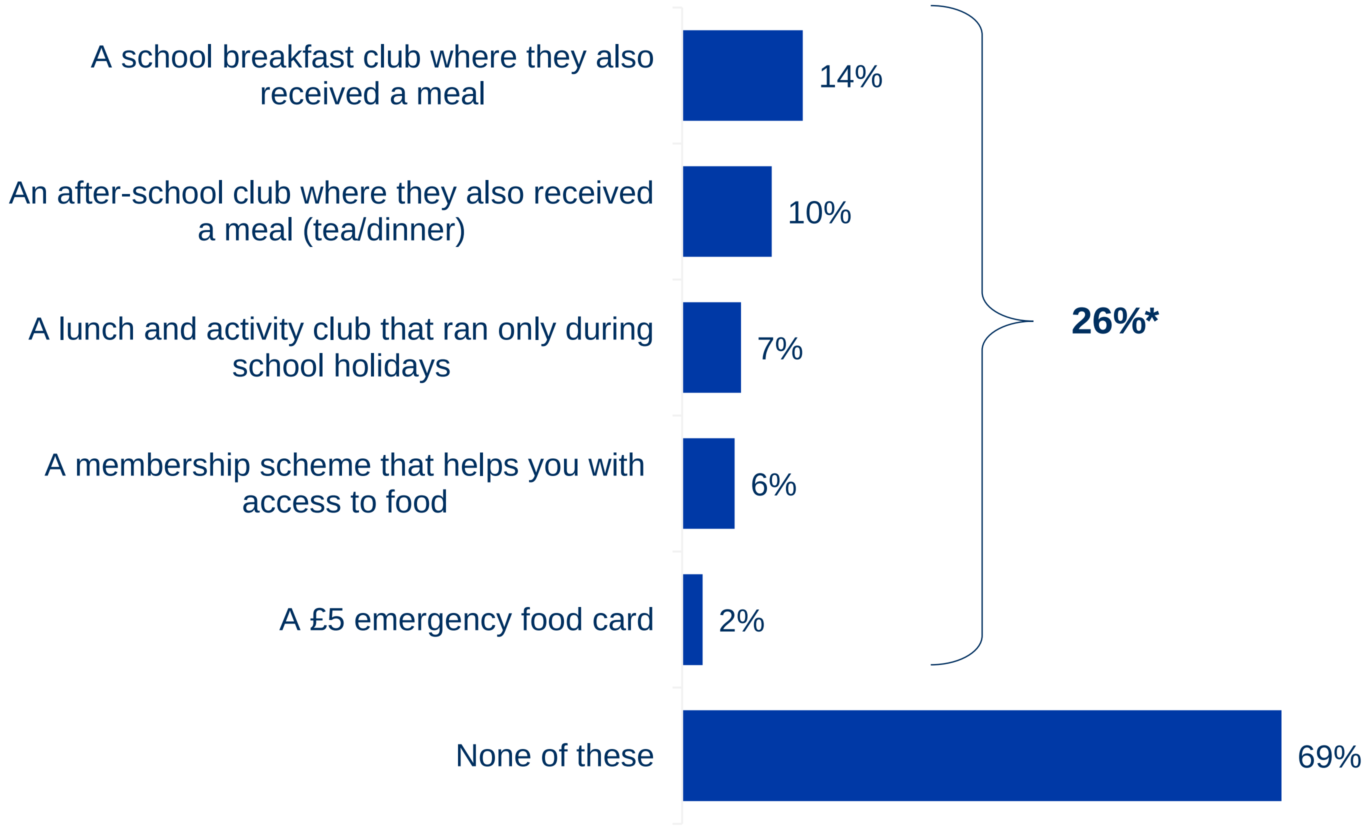
- Those who received support from a community hub (36%)
- Those likely to lose their job in the next year (32%)

*Unweighted base: 698 (Respondents with children in the house)

CH1. How often in the past 12 months have the following happened?
Unweighted base: 698 (Online respondents with children in their household)

A quarter (26%) of parents have had their children benefit from activities designed to help families and children access food over the past year. This number rises among carers, those identifying as having a disability 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 activity is significantly higher than average (26%) among…

- Carers (50%)
- Those aged 16-24 (49%)
- Parents of children in early years (42%), under 5 years-old but not in early years (46%), or primary school (36%)
- Disabled people (37%)
- Those from within racially minoritised communities (35%)
- Muslims (39%)
- Males (35%)
- Those in full time employment (32%)

*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: 1060 (Respondents with children)
Please note that this metric is not included in the food security score shown at the start of this section.

Good work

Approach and sample – Good work

Approach
• This report presents summary findings for survey 1 and 2 of the 2022 research study of a representative sample of the Greater Manchester population. In this section the sample for the two surveys has been merged to provide a more robust sample size for sub-group analysis. • The information within this section provides the findings on the good work questions, but the data only represents the first two surveys in a series intended to run throughout 2022 – as more surveys are conducted the sample will become larger and more robust, and greater analysis of sub-groups will be possible. Furthermore, 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 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.

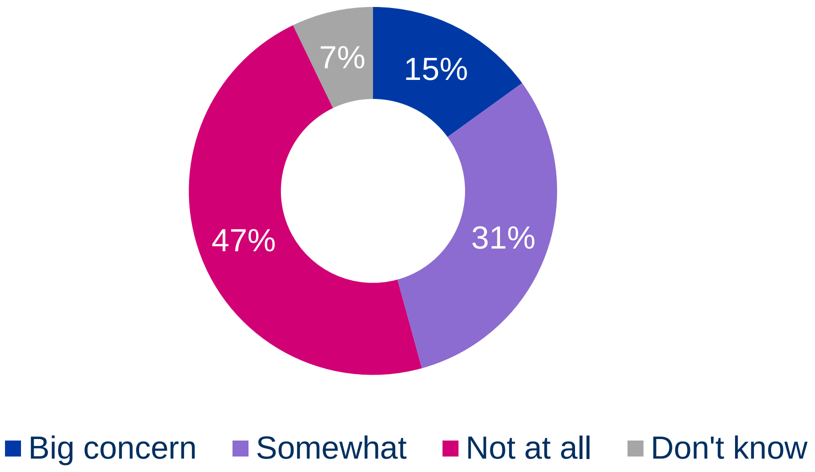
Sample breakdown

Sample info

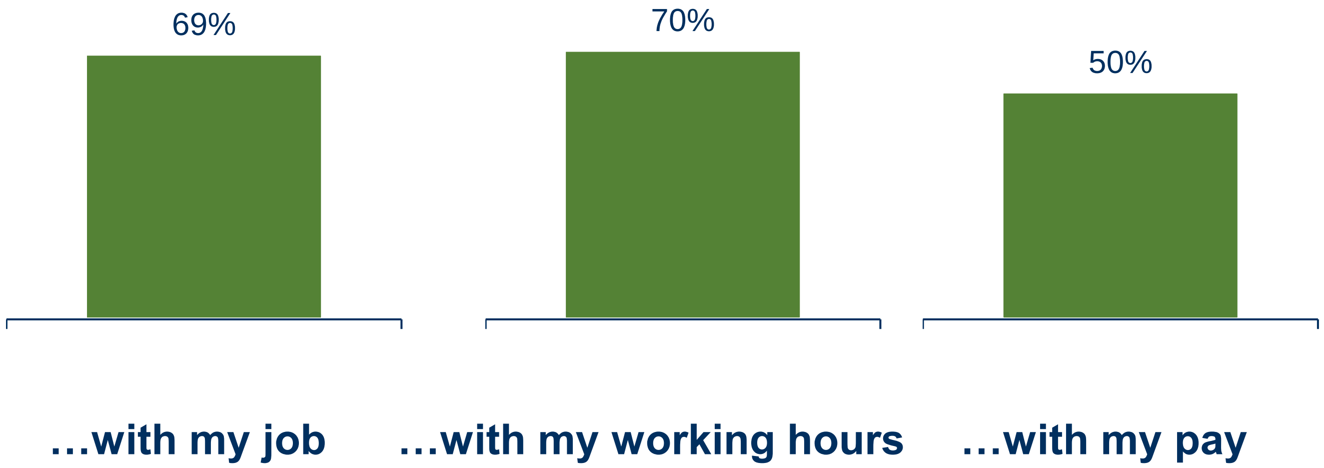
Fieldwork start	9 February 2022
Fieldwork end	11 April 2022
Total respondents	2852
All employed respondents	1549
Those in full or part-time employment	1656

Summary: Good work

Almost half of respondents say their work / employment situation is a big concern or somewhat of a concern.



I am satisfied…



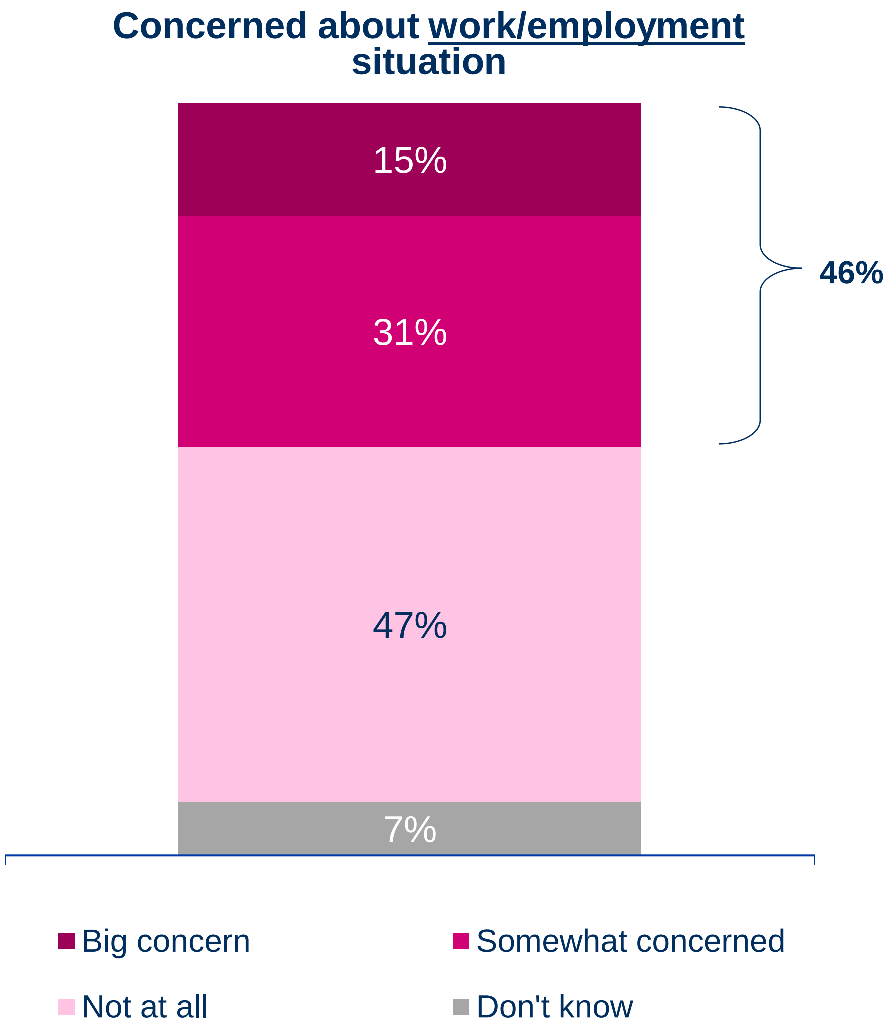
Over two thirds of respondents say they are satisfied with their job and working hours. Only half are satisfied with their pay.

19% **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.

Almost half (46%) of respondents say their work/employment situation is either a ‘big’ concern or ‘somewhat’ of a concern. Those from within racially minoritised communities, those with a disability, and parents are more likely to be concerned about it



Demographic groups concerned about their employment significantly higher among…

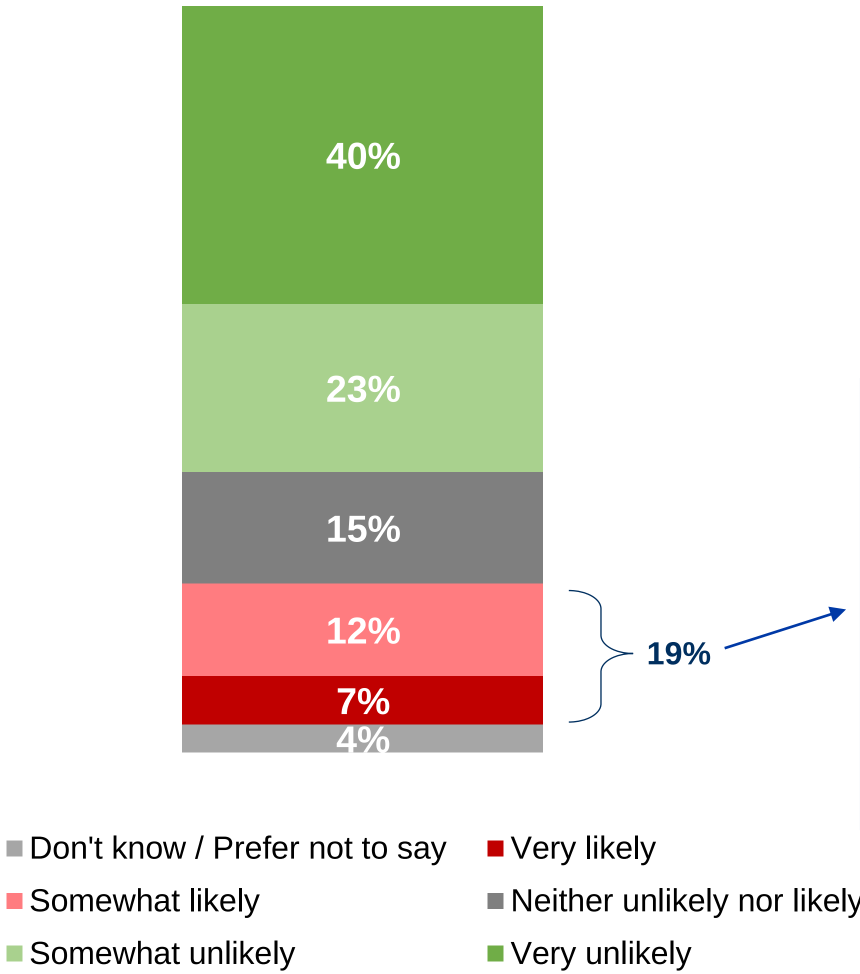
- Those with household incomes below £15,600 (63%)
- Disabled people (55%), in particular those with mental ill health (61%)
- Within racially minoritised communities (53%), non-native English speakers (54%)
- Those working from home all of the time (52%)
- Parents (49%)

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: 2066 (Non-retired respondents)

A fifth (19%) of respondents think they are ‘very’ or ‘somewhat’ likely to lose their job in the next year, whilst over a third (36%) think they are ‘very’ or ‘somewhat’ likely to be promoted in the next three years

How likely are you to…

…lose your job and become unemployed in the next year?



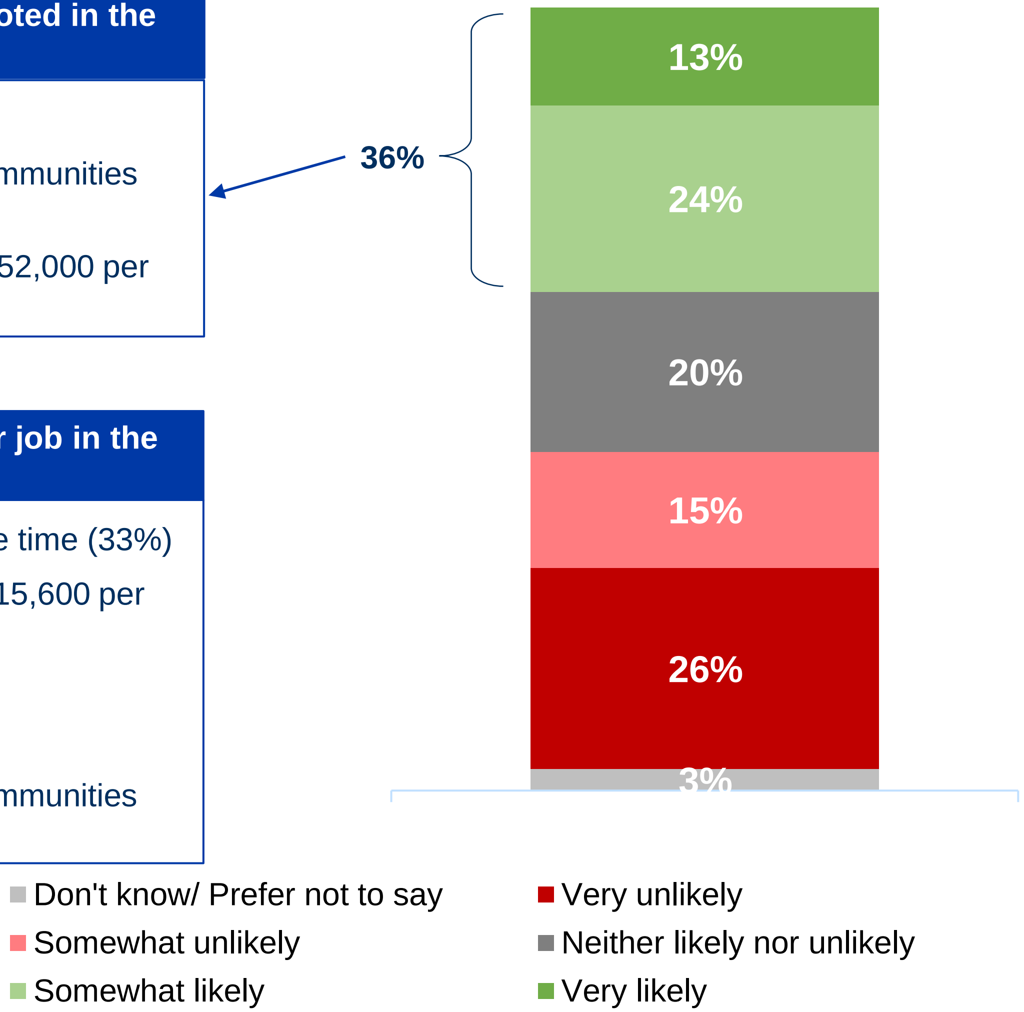
% significantly more likely to be promoted in the next three years…

- Those aged 16-24 (58%)
- Those from within racially minoritised communities (51%)
- Those with a household income above £52,000 per year (51%)

% significantly more likely to lose their job in the next year…

- Those who are working at home all of the time (33%)
- Those with a household income below £15,600 per year (32%)
- Those with a disability (31%)
- Those aged 16-24 (27%)
- Those from within racially minoritised communities (26%)

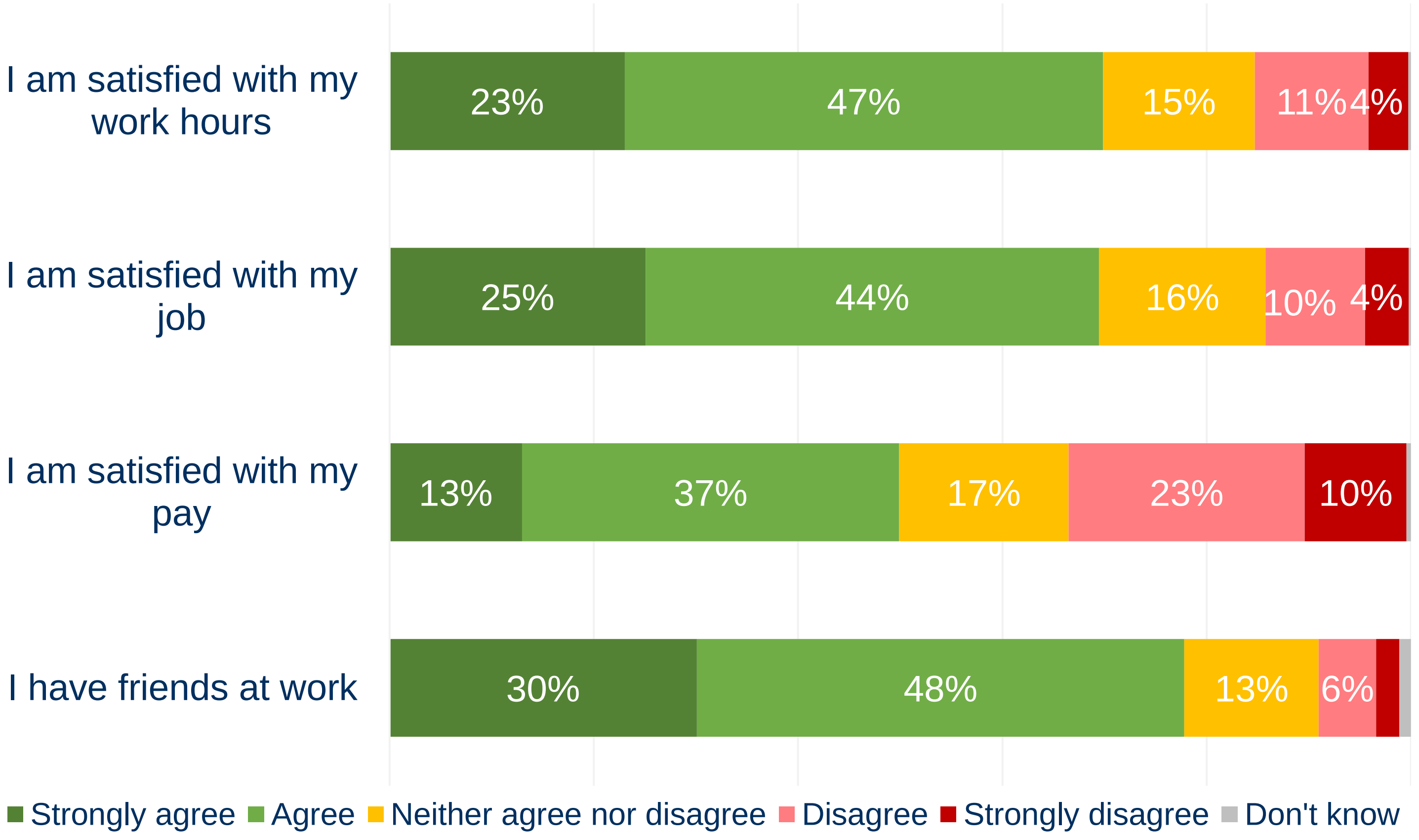
…be promoted in the next three years?



GW6ai. How likely do you think you are to...
Unweighted base: 1656 (Those who are in full or part time employment)

Over two thirds of respondents in work ‘strongly agree’ or ‘agree’ that they are satisfied with their job (69%) and their working hours (70%). Half say they are happy with their pay (50%). Those who are in financially precarious situations are less likely to say they are satisfied with their job.

How much do you agree or disagree that…?



% Strongly agree / Agree
70%
69%
50%
78%

% who are significantly less likely to agree they are satisfied with their job compared to merged GM average (69%)

Demographics

- Those with mental ill health (57%)
- Those with a household income below £15,600 per year (60%)

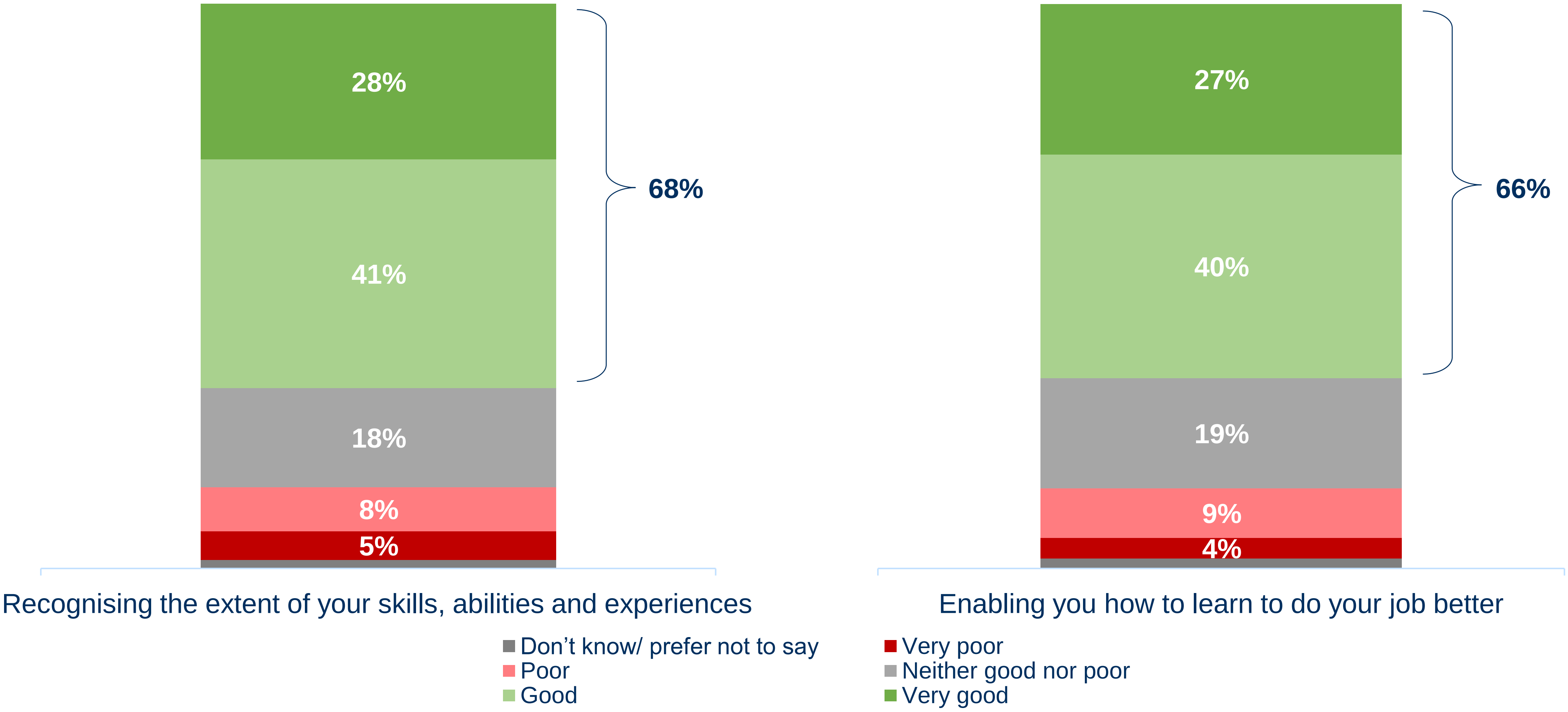
Individual and/or family circumstance

- Those who are not satisfied with their pay (46%)
- Those who have cut the size of or skipped a meal (57%)
- Those who are not likely to get promoted (58%)
- Those who did not eat the whole day for lack of money for food (58%)
- Those not working from home at all (67%)

GW_8. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Unweighted base: 1549 (All employed respondents)

Two-thirds (68%) of respondents rate their supervisor or manager as being ‘very good’ or ‘good’ at recognising their skills and abilities. A similar proportion (66%) of respondents feel that their supervisor or manager enables them to learn to do their job better

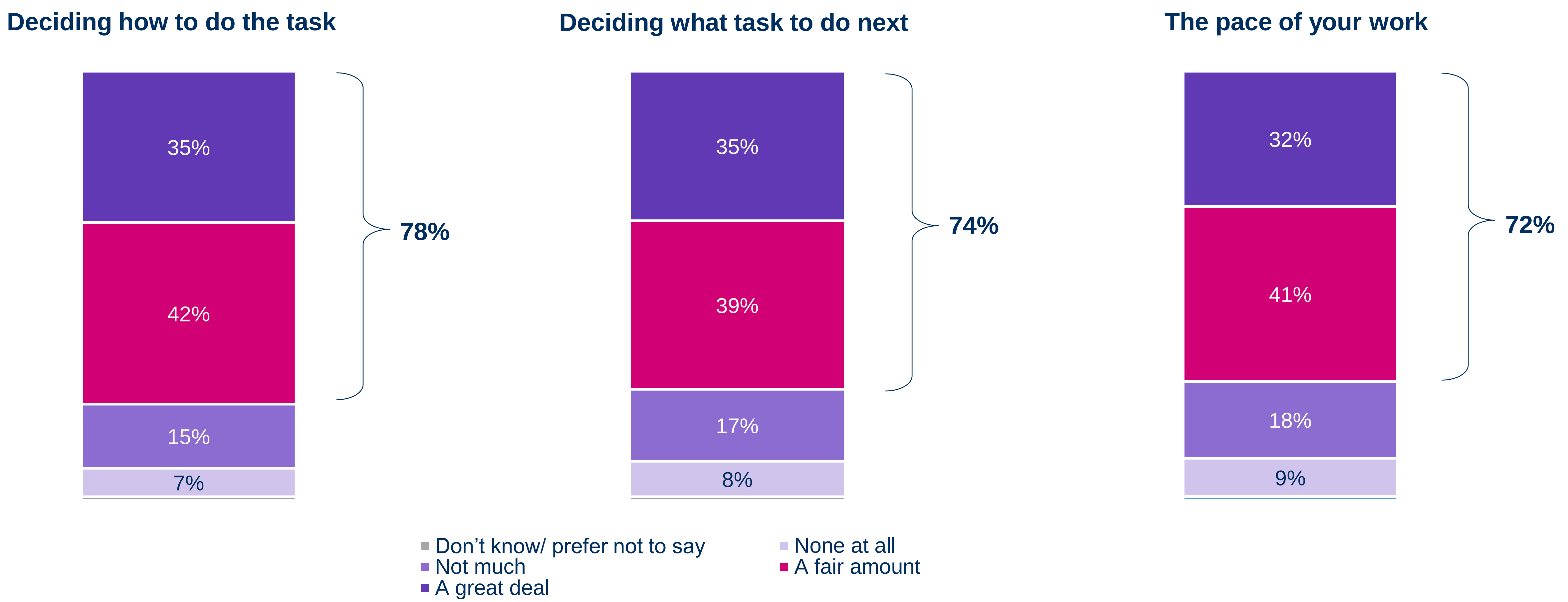
How would you rate your supervisor or manager at…?



GW4. How would you rate your supervisor or manager when it comes to…
Unweighted base: 1450 (Those who are in full or part time employment)

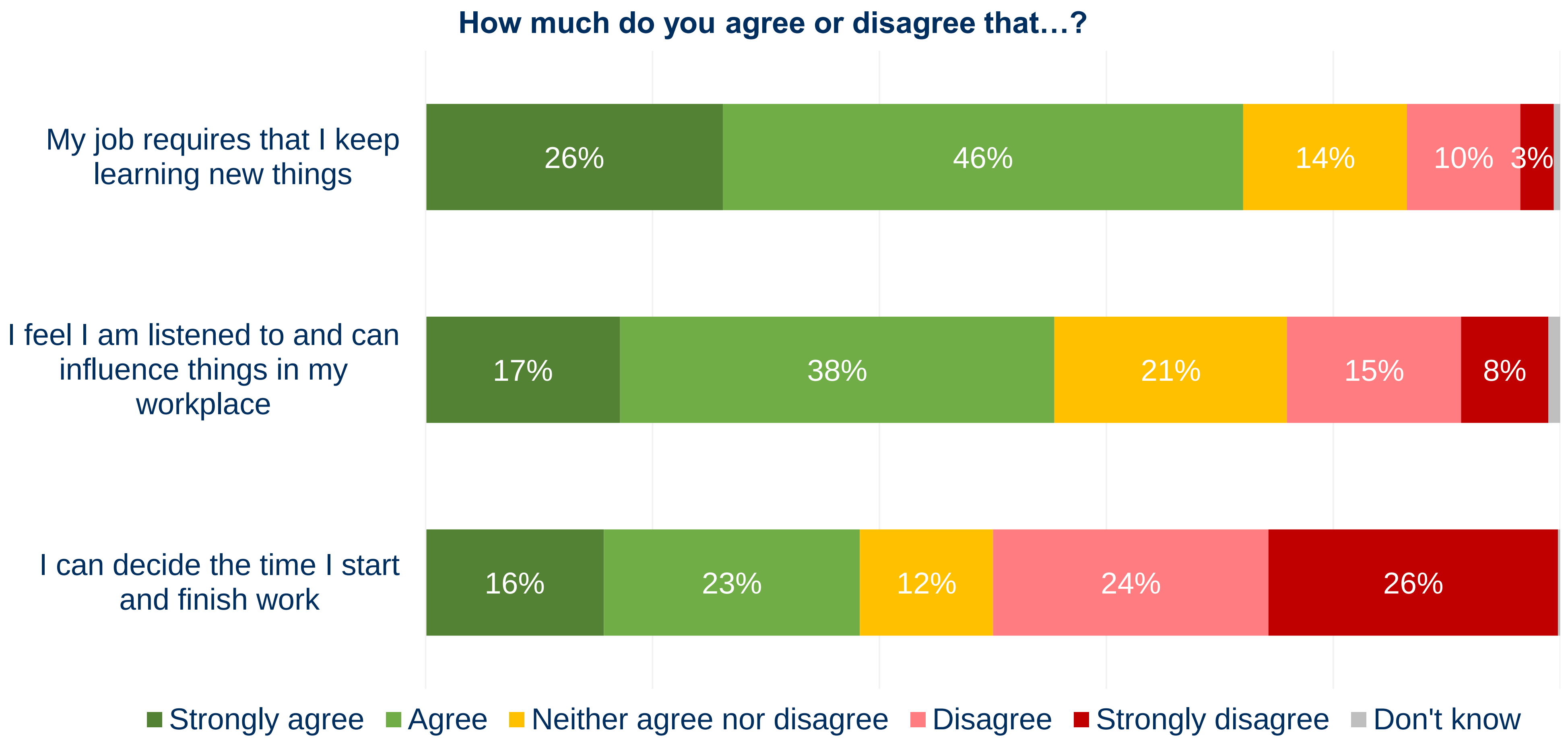
Almost four fifths (78%) of employees feel they have either 'a great deal' or 'a fair amount' of influence on deciding how to do a task. Just under three quarters (74%) say they can personally influence which task they do next or the pace of their work, and a similar proportion can determine the pace of their work (72%)

How much influence do you personally have on…?



GW1. How much influence do you personally have on?
Unweighted base: 1549 (All employed respondents)

Nearly three quarters of respondents (72%) say that their job requires them to keep learning new things. Over half say that they feel listened to and can influence things in their workplace (55%). Less than two fifths (38%) agree they can decide the time they start and finish work.



% Strongly agree / Agree
72%
55%
38%

GW2x5. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements relating to work?
Unweighted base: 1549 (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

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: 72% • Those with children aged 16-17-years-old (81%), 5-15 year olds (77%) • Those with children in secondary school (78%) **Individual and/or family circumstance** • Those likely to be promoted in the next three years (85%) • Telephone respondents (83%) • Those earning above £52,000+ (82%) • Those satisfied with their pay (80%) • Those working from home some of the time (77%) • Those whose children are entitled to free school meals (76%) • Those not likely to lose their job in the next year (75%) • Those with access to devices that access the internet all of the time (75%) • Those with access to the internet all of the time (74%) • Those earning above the Real Living Wage (74%) • Those who have never received a free parcel of food or essentials (73%) • Those who have are confident in using digital services (73%)	**Greater Manchester average: 55%** • Those who are carers (63%) • Those from within racially minoritised communities (62%) **Individual and/or family circumstance** • Those earning £78,000 and above (79%), those earning £52,000 and above (74%) • Those who have received support from a community hub (75%) • Those likely to get promoted in the next three years (75%) • Those satisfied with their pay (75%) or their job (70%) • Those who have received a free parcel of food or essentials one to three times in the past 12 months (72%) or ever (68%) • Those who are self-employed (70%) • Telephone respondents (69%) • Those entitled to free school meals (67%) • Those working from home some of the time (66%) • Those earning above the Real Living Wage (58%) • Those in a full time job (57%)	**Greater Manchester average: 38%** • Those with caring responsibilities (52%) • Those with children at university (50%) • Males (43%) **Individual and/or family circumstance** • Those who are self-employed (77%) • Those working from home all of the time (66%), some of the time (48%) • Those earning £78,000 and above (62%), those earning £52,000 and above (51%) • Those who have ever received a free parcel of food or essentials (58%) • Those who have received support from a community hub (58%) • Those likely to lose their job in the next year (55%) • Those satisfied with their pay (48%), or their jobs (44%) • Those with access to devices that access the internet some or not all of the time (45%) • Those likely to get promoted in the next three years (45%) • Those with access to the internet some or not all of the time (45%) • Those earning above the Real Living Wage (42%)

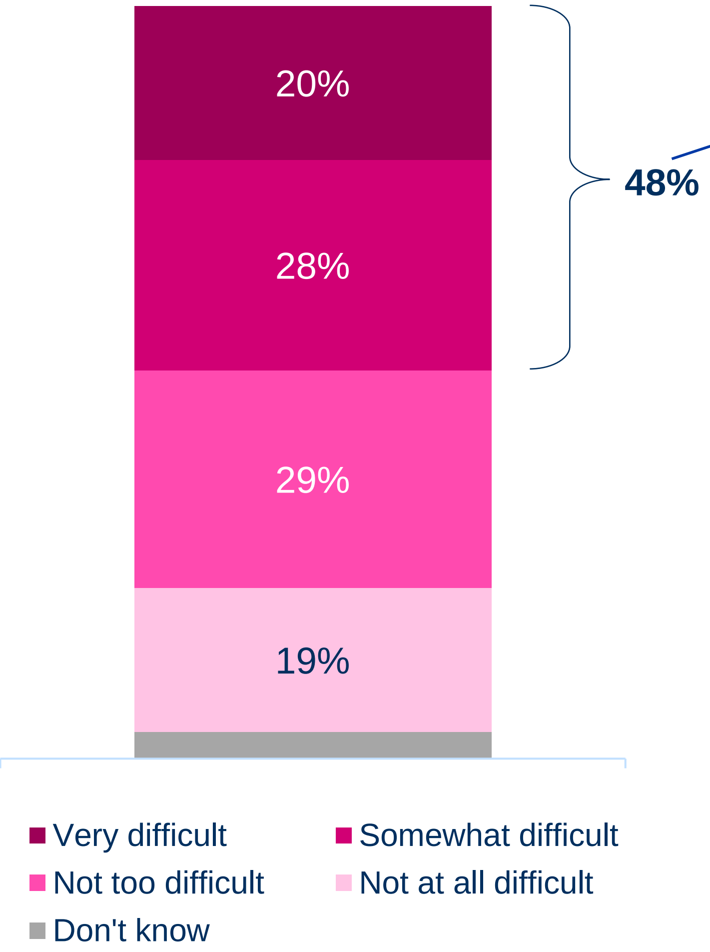
GW2x5. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements relating to work?
Unweighted base: 1549 (All employed respondents)

*Sub-group data is merged Survey 1 and Survey 2

Just under half (48%) of respondents find it ‘very’ or ‘somewhat’ difficult asking to vary their working hours. A lower proportion, but still almost two fifths (39%) 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



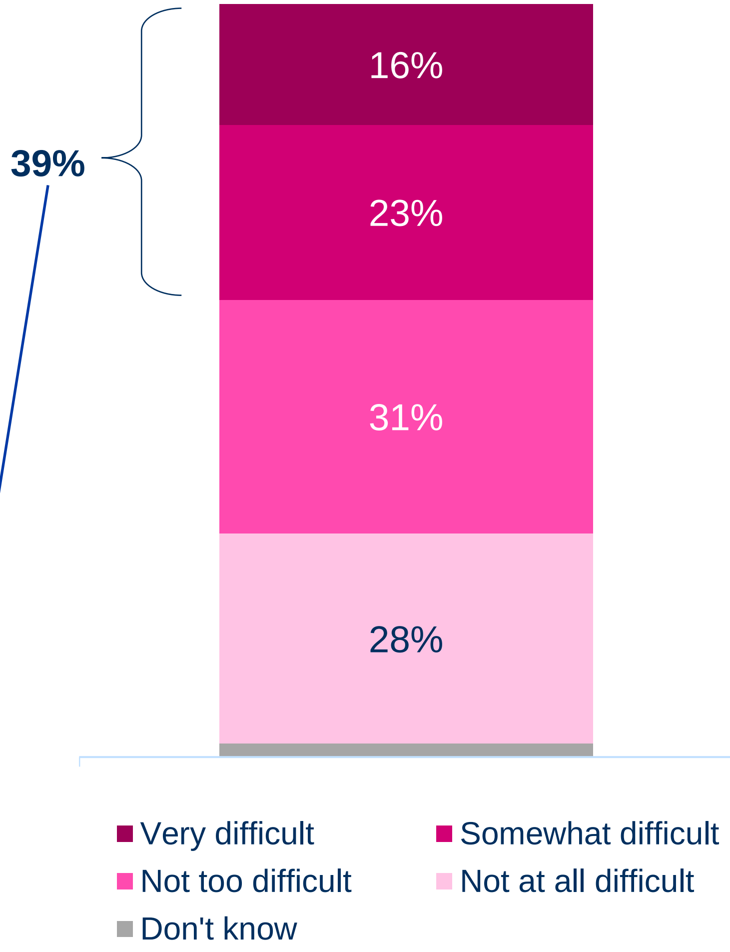
% who find it difficult to ask to vary working hours significantly higher among…

- Those not satisfied with their jobs (68%)
- Those likely to lose their job in the next year (67%)
- Those who have received support from a community hub (66%), borrowed money (58%)
- Those who have not eaten all day for lack of food (65%), cut the size or skipped a meal (65%)
- Those who have ever received a free parcel of food in the last year (62%)

% who find it difficult to take an hour off during working hours significantly higher among…

- Those not satisfied with their job (64%), or likely to lose their job in the next year (69%), not satisfied with their pay (49%)
- Those with a disability (53%)
- Carers (52%)
- Those who have received support from a community hub (66%), borrowed money (47%)
- Those aged 16-24 (48%)

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: 1549 (All employed respondents)

Digital inclusion – telephone sample only

Approach and sample – Digital inclusion

Approach

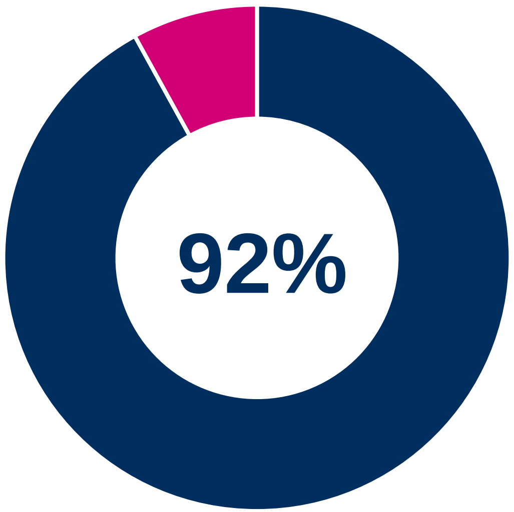
- This report presents summary findings for survey 1 and 2 of the 2022 research study of a representative sample of the Greater Manchester population. The sample for the two surveys has been merged to provide a more robust sample size for sub-group analysis.
- In this section only the responses of the 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, over 75 year olds and disabled people as priority groups for GM activity to address digital exclusion.
- 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. The age sample 16-24 has an unweighted base size below 50, and needs to be treated with particular caution.

Sample breakdown

Sample info

Fieldwork start	9 February 2022
Fieldwork end	11 April 2022
Total respondents	2852
Telephone respondents	500
Aged 16-24 (telephone)	48
Aged 65+ (telephone)	163
Disabled (telephone)	119

Summary: Digital Inclusion



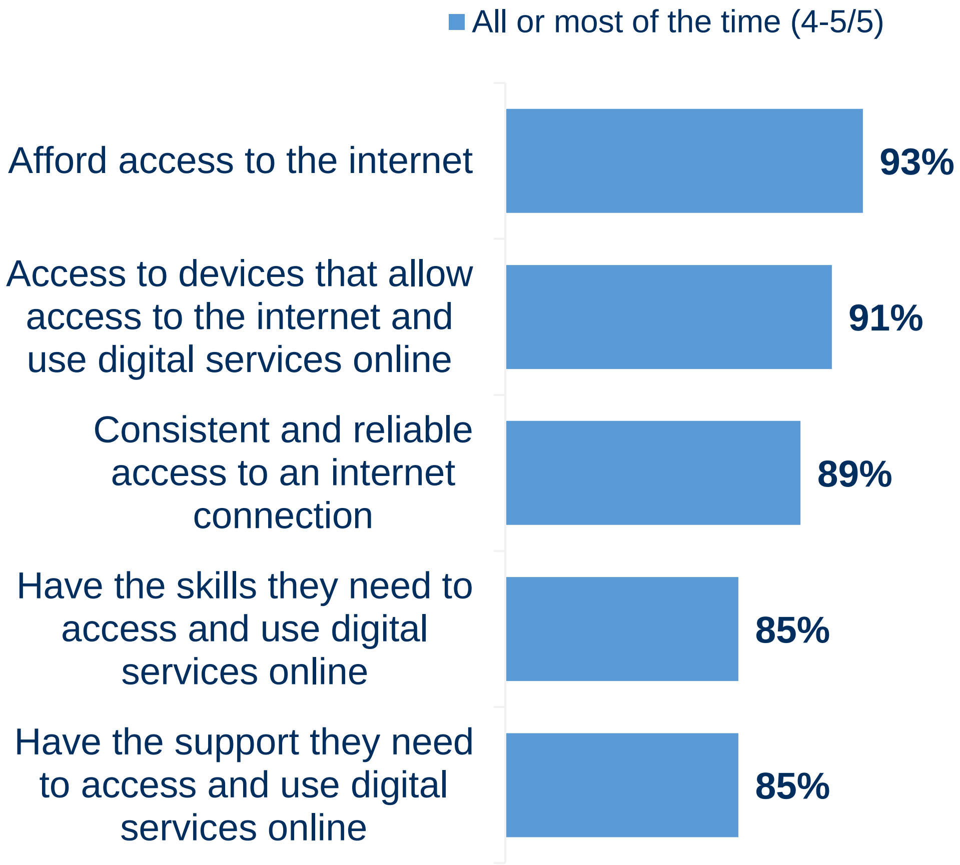
My household is confident in using digital services online

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

53% Aged 75+

90% Those with a disability

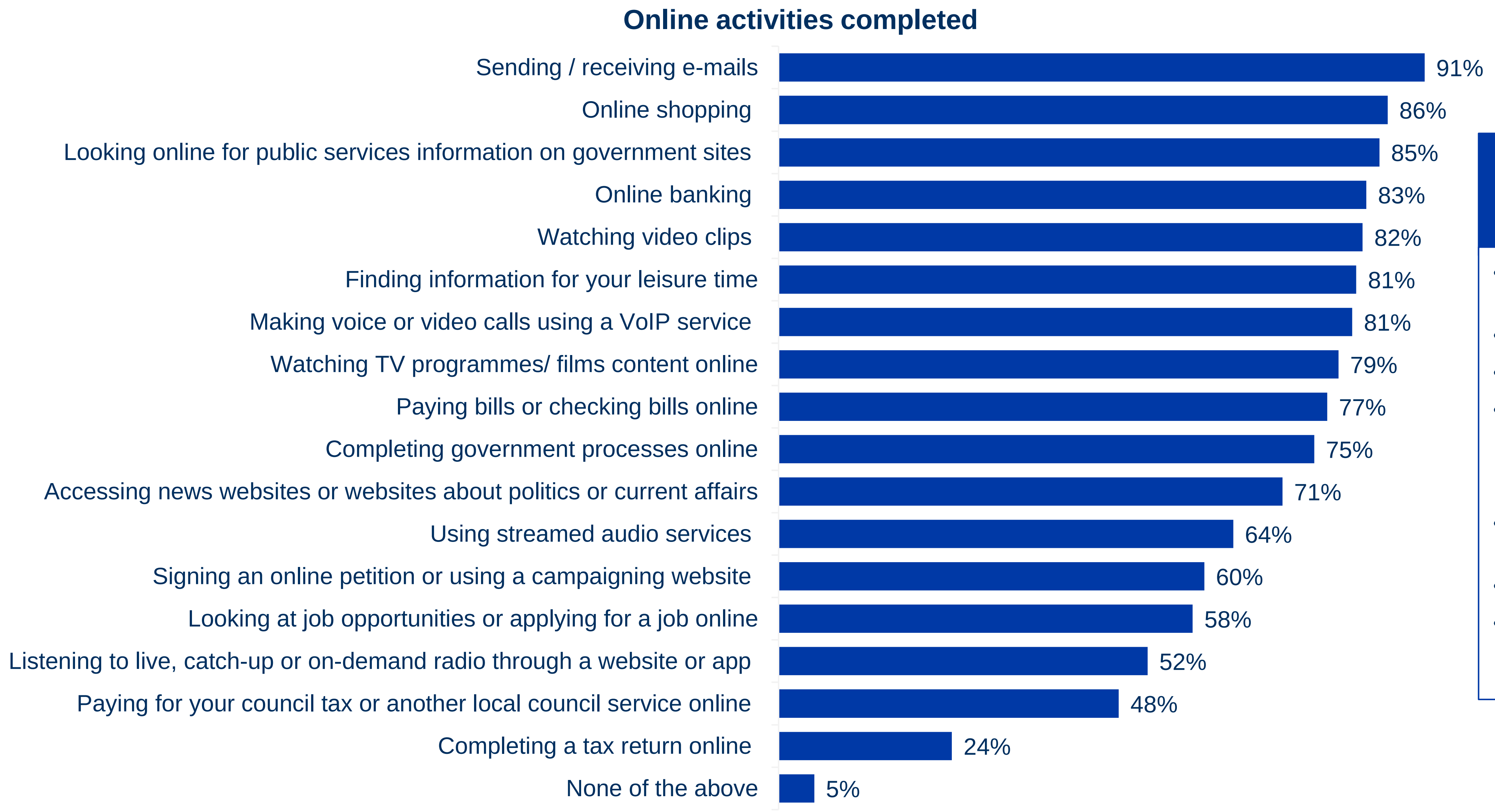
Over nine in ten respondents can afford the internet and have consistent and reliable access to devices that allow them to access it all or most of the time. However, this proportion is lower amongst those aged 75+ and those with disabilities



16-24s*	75+	Disabled
97%	71%	88%
86%	67%	88%
83%	72%	86%
90%	56%	78%
95%	44%	78%

*low base

Respondents are most likely to have sent emails (91%), shopped (86%) or looked online for public services information (85%). Nearly four in ten (39%) of 75+ respondents do not do any activity online



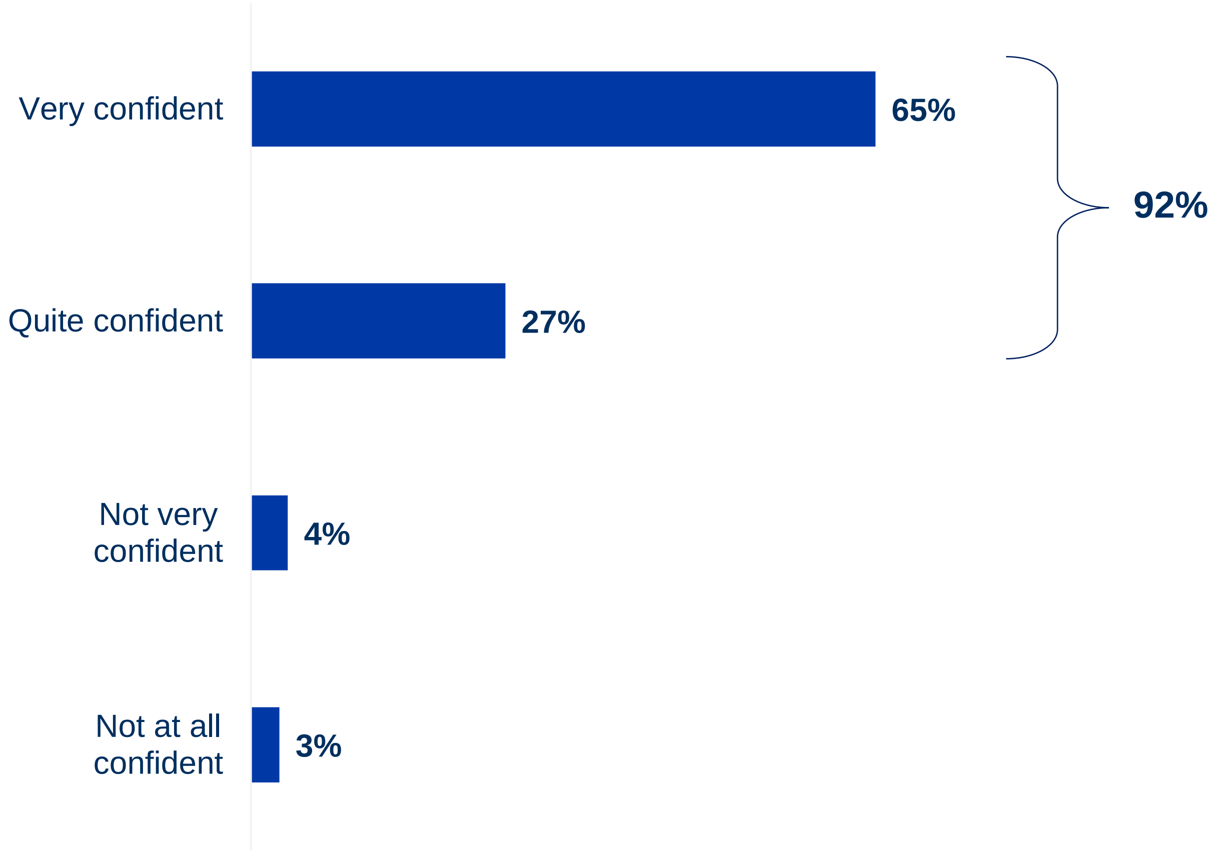
In general the following groups are more likely not to do anything online (vs. GM average 5%)*

- Those not confident in using digital services (43%)
- Those aged 75+ (39%)
- Retired people (22%)
- Those who do not always have access to the internet (17%), or have access some of the time (12%)
- Those not in employment (13%)
- 1 person households (11%)
- Those who do not have children under the age of 25 (7%)

DI9. Which of these have you ever done online?
Unweighted base: 500 (Telephone respondents)

Over nine tenths (92%) of respondents say their household is confident in using digital services online. Those less likely to be confident are generally older, living alone and are less likely to have access to the internet all of the time

Overall, how confident is your household in using digital services online?

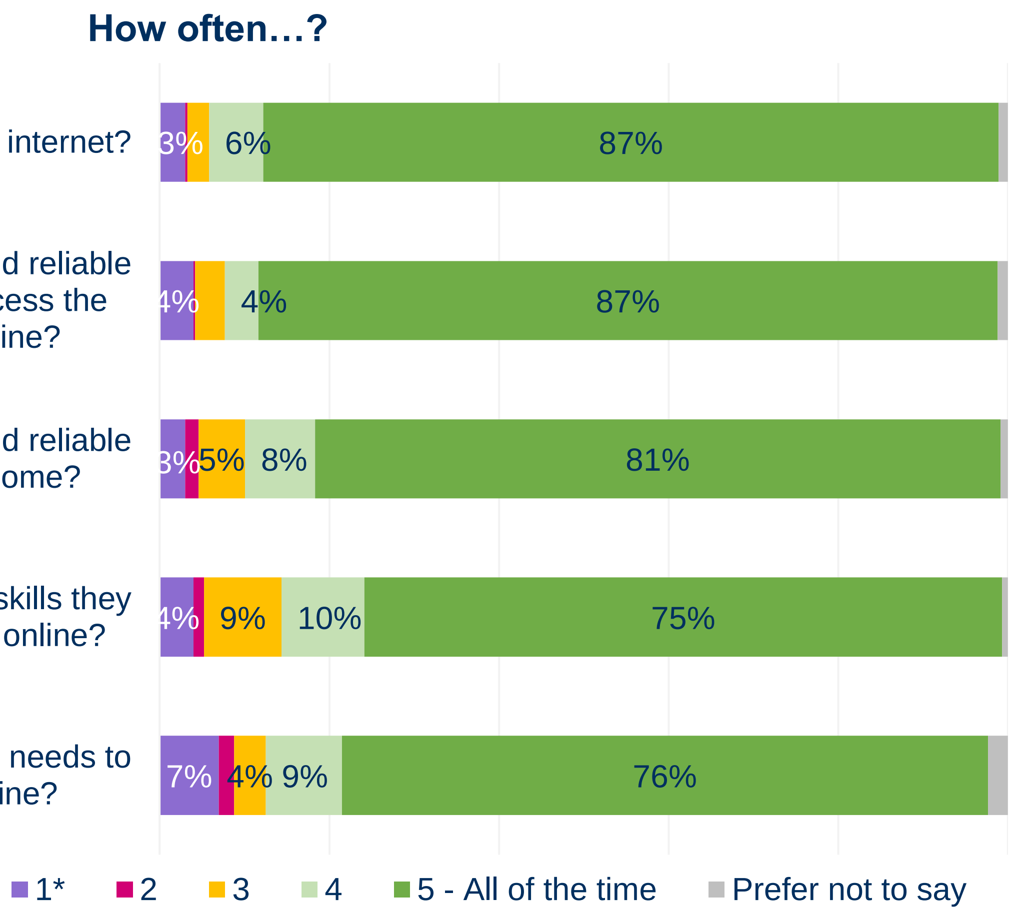


Respondents in the Telephone sample less likely to be quite confident/very confident in using digital services online (vs. 92% GM average):

- Those aged 75+ (53%)
- Retired people (75%)
- Those without access to the internet all of the time (81%)
- 1 person households (81%)
- Those earning less than £15,600 (83%)
- Those not in employment (84%)
- Respondents who are Christian (87%)

DI10. Overall, how confident is your household in using the digital services online that it needs and wants?
Unweighted base: 500 (Telephone respondents)

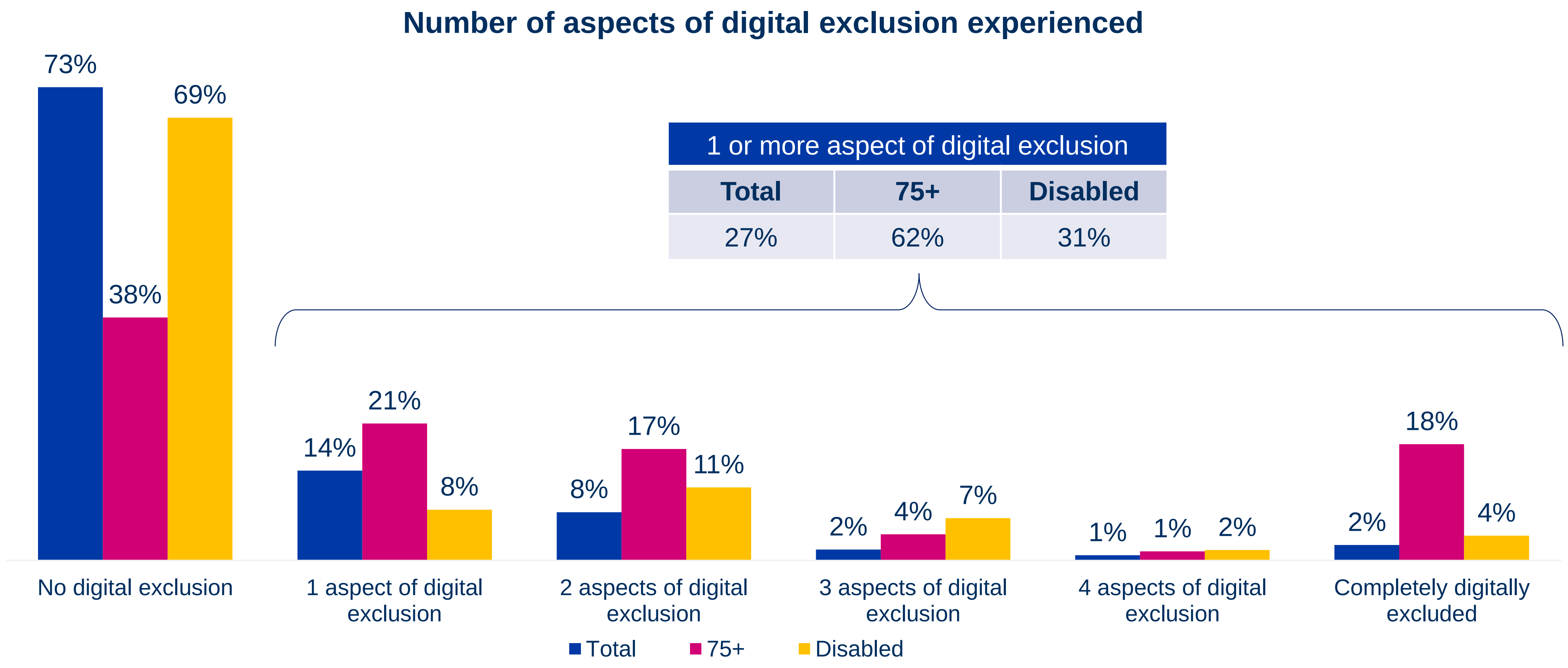
Most (93%) telephone respondents state that their household can afford access to the internet most of the time. Over half (52%) of those aged 75+ say that household members rarely have the support they need to access and use digital services online



How often…?	Most of the time (4+5)	Rarely (1*-3)	75+ - Rarely (1*-3)
can your household afford access to the internet?	**93%**	**6%**	**22%**
does your household have consistent and reliable access to devices that allow you to access the internet and use digital services online?	**91%**	**8%**	**27%**
does your household have consistent and reliable access to an internet connection at home?	**89%**	**10%**	**23%**
do members of your household have the skills they need to access and use digital services online?	**85%**	**14%**	**40%**
does your household have the support it needs to access and use digital services online?	**85%**	**12%**	**52%**

DI2x7. How often…? Unweighted base: 500 (Telephone respondents) Prefer not to say not shown.
*This question was asked on a 0-5 scale in survey 1, but changed to a 1-5 scale for survey 2. All responses of “0” for survey 1 have been re-coded as “1” for the data reported in this deck

Over a quarter of respondents (27%) highlighted that they have experienced **at least one aspect of digital exclusion**. This rises to over six in ten (62%) of those aged over 75

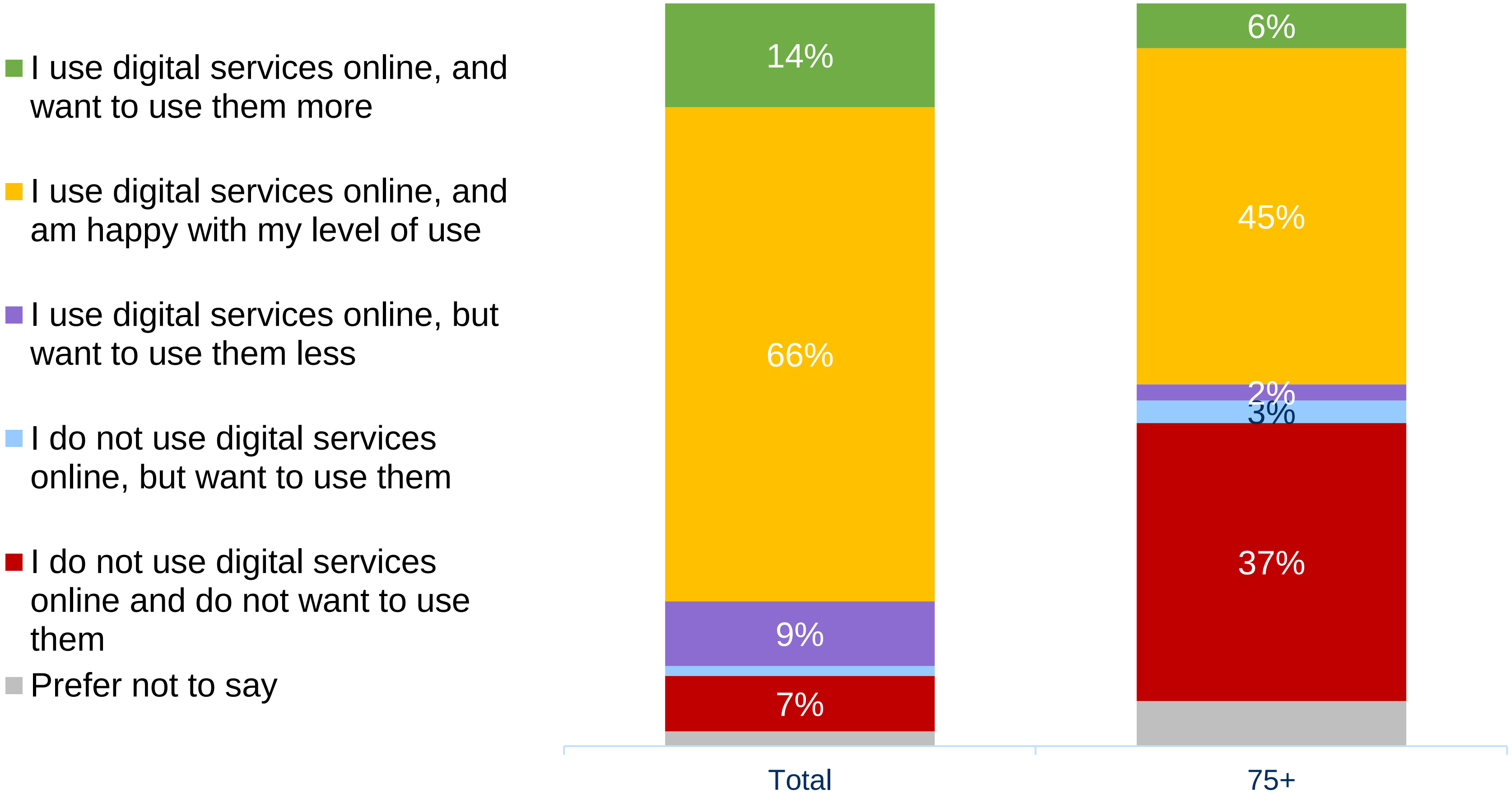


1 or more aspect of digital exclusion		
Total	**75+**	**Disabled**
27%	62%	31%

DI2x7. How often…? Unweighted base: 500 (Telephone respondents) Prefer not to say not shown.
This question was asked on a 0-5 scale in survey 1, but changed to a 1-5 scale for survey 2. All responses of “0” for survey 1 have been re-coded as “1” for the data reported in this deck

Two thirds (66%) of respondents use digital services online and are happy with their current level of usage. Over a third (37%) of respondents aged 75+ don't currently use digital services online and do not want to use them

Current and intended future use of digital services online



DI8. How would you describe your current and future intended use of digital services online?
Unweighted base: 500 (Telephone respondents)

Carried out on behalf of Greater Manchester partners