



people's panel
making your voice count



People's Panel VOX POP

April 2023

Analysis Report

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Introduction and Methodology

Introduction

This VOX POP survey was conducted between April 2023 and May 2023.

Questions covered the following topics:

- Happiness and Wellbeing
- The Generation Game
- Tech Nation
- Would You Rather?
- And Finally
- Financial Stability Tracker

The People's Panel includes residents of both Hull and the East Riding. The latter often work, shop, and use the entertainment facilities in Hull, as well as access some services such as healthcare.

Methodology

This survey was open to People's Panel members, and non-members, across Hull and East Riding, over a six-week period between April 2023 and May 2023. As usual, an electronic version of the survey was emailed to over 4,5000 online People's Panel members. A non-member version of the survey was also made available through the Hull City Council website and promoted on social media.

Response Rate

Method	Count	%
Member (All Online)	1,099	95%
Non Member	54	5%
Total	1,153	

Local Authority Residence	Count	%
Hull	983	85%
East Riding	153	13%
Not Hull or East Riding	4	<1%
No Postcode Provided	13	1%
Total	1,153	

983 responses came from residents with a Hull postcode.

There are an estimated 213,538 residents of Hull aged 16 +.

This means that any figures reported for Hull have a confidence interval of 3.12% at a 95% confidence level (i.e., we are 95% certain that the actual result falls within +/- 3.12 percentage points of the reported figure).

This is within both corporate and industry standards.

Demographics and Weighting

The demographics of respondents from Hull are given below.

Survey responses from Hull are weighted to be demographically representative of the whole Hull population. Responses are weighted based on age, gender, ethnicity and LLTI (impairment or illness). Total weights are capped at 4.0 to avoid individual's responses carrying too much weight in the analysis.

Total		Sample (983)		Hull Pop	Weighted Sample
Gender	Female (inc. MTF)	463	47.2%	50.3%	51.3%
	Male (inc. FTM)	513	52.3%	49.7%	48.0%
	Other / non-binary	5	0.5%	-	0.7%
LLTI (impairment or illness)	No	626	64.0%	76.7%	74.1%
	Yes	352	36.0%	23.3%	25.9%
Age group	16-34	60	6.3%	33.8%	27.9%
	35-44	80	8.4%	16.3%	18.3%
	45-54	150	15.7%	15.7%	18.1%
	55-64	248	25.9%	15.1%	16.0%
	65-74	307	32.1%	11.1%	11.7%
	75+	111	11.6%	8.2%	8.0%%
Ethnic group	BAME (Black, Asian and Minority Ethnicities inc. White Other)	33	3.4%	15.0%	10.8%
	White British	941	96.6%	85.0%	89.2%

Responses are not weighted geographically, and ward level results are not produced. Ward level results are not produced because to do so requires a sample of approx. 1000 *per ward*, for confidence intervals to be meaningful at ward level.

Average Score Analysis:

A number of the questions in this panel survey asked respondents to state how much they disagree / agree with a statement, or how dissatisfied / satisfied they are with certain things.

This report includes, as standard, the proportion of respondents who disagree / agree or who are dissatisfied / satisfied. However, it also provides an "Average Score" measure for each aspect of these questions.

This is done by assigning a numerical value to each response category (see below) and then calculating an average value across all respondents.

Strongly Disagree	Very Dissatisfied	-2
Disagree	Dissatisfied	-1
Neither	Neither	0
Agree	Satisfied	+1
Strongly Agree	Very Satisfied	+2

Negative Average Scores suggest that respondents are more likely to disagree / be dissatisfied; with values closer to -2 suggesting they disagree more strongly / are more dissatisfied.

Conversely, positive Average Scores suggest that respondents are more likely to agree / be satisfied; with values closer to +2 suggesting they agree more strongly / are more satisfied.

Executive Summary

Happiness and Wellbeing

Respondents are significantly more likely to rate different aspects of their health and wellbeing positively rather than negatively.

The notable exception is feelings of stress / anxiety; where a similar proportion of respondents say they do feel stressed or anxious (36%) as say they do not feel stressed or anxious (35%).

Whilst there has recently been a small increase in feelings of happiness, current levels remain significantly lower than pre pandemic levels. Similarly, whilst feelings of healthiness remain higher than the Xmas and New Year period, they are still significantly below pre pandemic levels.

Loneliness peaked during the pandemic, but current levels are relatively static and actually slightly lower than pre pandemic levels. Similarly, levels of stress / anxiety peaked during the pandemic, but current levels (36%) are relatively static and consistent with pre pandemic levels.

Feelings of pessimism and hopelessness have remained largely unchanged over the last year.

The Generation Game

Over a third of respondents (38%) don't know which generation they belong to.

Whilst two thirds of millennial respondents (66%), two thirds of Gen Z respondents (63%), and over half of baby boomer respondents (58%) are able to correctly identify their generation; two thirds of Gen X respondents (62%) and 91% of silent generation respondents either do not know which generation they belong to or incorrectly identified their generation.

When asked about their views of each generation, the silent generation were particularly positive about baby boomers (40% positive); and in fact had no negative opinion of baby boomers whatsoever.

Conversely, Gen Z were significantly negative about baby boomers (62% negative); and in fact had no positive opinion about baby boomers whatsoever.

Respondents were asked whether they thought their parents' generation and their children's generation had / have / will have it better, worse or the same as their own generation.

Respondents tended to be split when thinking about their parents. All Gen Z respondents believe that their parents' generation had it better than their generation. Around half of both millennials and Gen X respondents also believe that their parents' generation had it better than their generation (54% and 45% respectively). However, there is then a noticeable switch, and half of both baby boomers and the silent generation believe that their parents' generation had it worse than their generation (53% and 57% respectively).

When it come to their children's generation, respondents are more in agreement. The majority of every generation believes that their children's generation had it / will have it worse than their generation. This is particularly true among Gen Z and millennials (76% and 68% respectively), and less true amongst baby boomers and the silent generation (54% and 44%).

The significant majority of respondents believe that:

- The middle class (93%) have it better than the working class (7%)
- Homeowners (89%) have it better than renters (11%)
- People living in the south (89%) have it better than people living in the rest of the UK (11%)
- Couples (81%) have it better than singles (19%)
- Men (80%) have it better than women (20%)
- Straight people (80%) have it better than non-straight people (20%)
- White people (79%) have it better than non-white people (21%)
- People born in the UK (74%) have it better than people born elsewhere (26%).

However, respondents are much more split over whether old people (59%) or young people (41%) have it best in British society.

Tech Nation

Over half of respondents (58%) believe that social and technological changes in the near future will make communities either much less (37%) or a bit less (21%) connected. Conversely, under a quarter of respondents (22%) believe that social and technological changes in the near future will make communities either much more (8%) or a bit more (14%) connected.

Half of respondents (50%) do not feel that advances in technology are either a good thing or a bad thing. The remaining respondents are split, with slightly more who feel that advancements in technology are a good thing (29%) than those who feel they are a bad thing (20%).

Respondents tend to be most positive about Artificial Intelligence (AI) programmes:

- Handling traffic flow management (64%)
- Using CCTV to prevent crime (61%)
- Raising / lowering bridges (58%)

Respondents tend to be least positive about Artificial Intelligence (AI) programmes:

- Dealing with 999 calls (18%)
- Making decisions about benefit eligibility (22%)
- Giving advice at a GP surgery (25%)
- Performing routine dentistry (26%)
- Providing companionship (30%)
- Performing routine surgery (31%)
- Providing instruction at school / college (31%).

Between 2020 and 2023 there has been a significant fall in the proportion of respondents who would be positive about Artificial Intelligence (AI) programmes performing many of these tasks. In particular, there has been a large decrease in positivity regarding Artificial Intelligence (AI) programmes providing instruction at school / college, providing companionship, and providing advice at a GP surgery.

Would You Rather

Respondents are significantly more likely to prefer to:

- Lose their sense of smell (82%) over lose their sense of taste (18%)
- Travel back in time (67%) over travel forward in time (33%)
- Watch TV (67%) over listen to the radio (33%)
- Find their soulmate (60%) over find their calling (40%)

Respondents tend to be split, but are more likely to prefer to:

- Take a selfie with their favourite celebrity (58%) over get an autograph from their favourite celebrity (42%)
- Have a personal chef (54%) over have a personal maid (46%)

And Finally

Nearly three quarters of respondents (70%) believe that, compared with before the pandemic, social togetherness has either decreased a lot (36%) or a bit (34%). Conversely just 12% of respondents believe that, compared with before the pandemic, social togetherness has either increased a lot (1%) or a bit (11%).

Financial Stability Checker

The majority of respondents (75%) are either keeping up without any difficulties (39%) or only struggling occasionally (35%). 16% find it a constant struggle to keep up (16%), are falling behind financially (3%) or are having real financial problems (3%).

Compared to March 2022, there has been a 6-percentage point fall in the proportion of respondents who are keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties and a 6-percentage point increase in the proportion of respondents who are keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but who find it a constant struggle.

Unsurprisingly, respondents who live in households with a household income of less than £15,000 are less likely than average to say they are keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties, and more likely than average to say they are having real financial problems and falling behind with many bills / commitments.

Conversely, respondents who live in households with a household income of over £70,000 are more likely than average to say they are keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties.

Happiness and Wellbeing

Q. How are you feeling?

	1 Not at All	2	3	4	5 - Very
Happy	4%	17%	26%	41%	12%
Healthy	5%	21%	30%	36%	8%
Lonely	33%	26%	21%	15%	5%
Anxious / Stressed	12%	23%	29%	28%	8%
Worthwhile	5%	14%	33%	33%	16%
Optimistic	4%	20%	34%	29%	13%
Hopeful	4%	17%	34%	34%	11%

Focus on positive feelings:

	Jan 2020	Apr 2020	Mar 2022	Nov 2022	Jan 2023	Mar 2023	Mar 2023
Happy	65%	51%	55%	53%	53%	50%	53%
Healthy	51%	50%	45%	49%	40%	44%	44%
Not Lonely	58%	50%	55%	59%	56%	54%	58%
Not Stressed / Anxious	36%	31%	31%	37%	32%	33%	35%
Worthwhile	56%	50%	46%	54%	51%	51%	49%
Optimistic	-	-	39%	44%	42%	41%	42%
Hopeful	-	-	44%	42%	46%	44%	45%

Focus on negative feelings:

	Jan 2020	Apr 2020	Mar 2022	Nov 2022	Jan 2023	Mar 2023	Mar 2023
Unhappy	14%	23%	23%	19%	20%	21%	21%
Unhealthy	20%	20%	21%	23%	26%	25%	26%
Lonely	23%	26%	19%	21%	20%	21%	20%
Stressed / Anxious	36%	41%	35%	31%	38%	36%	36%
Not worthwhile	14%	15%	16%	16%	16%	15%	18%
Pessimistic	-	-	23%	23%	24%	28%	24%
Not hopeful	-	-	16%	21%	22%	20%	21%

- Respondents are significantly more likely to feel positively rather than negatively.
- The only exception is feelings of stress / anxiety, where a similar proportion of respondents say they do feel stressed or anxious (36%) as say they do not feel stressed or anxious (35%).
- Whilst there has recently been a small increase in feelings of happiness (+3 percentage points), current levels (53%) remain significantly lower than pre pandemic levels (65%).
- Similarly, whilst feelings of healthiness (44%) remain higher than the Xmas and New Year period, they are still significantly below pre pandemic levels (51%).
- Loneliness peaked during the pandemic (26%), but current levels (20%) are relatively static and actually slightly lower than pre pandemic levels (23%).
- Similarly, levels of stress / anxiety peaked during the pandemic (41%), but current levels (36%) are relatively static and consistent with pre pandemic levels (36%).
- Feelings of pessimism (24%) and hopelessness (21%) have remained largely unchanged over the last year.

The Generation Game

Q. As far as you know, which of these generations do you belong to?

	Generation Respondent Believes They Belong To; Based on Name Only	Actual Generation Respondent Belongs To; Based on Year of Birth *
Gen Z	3%	4%
Millennials	26%	37%
Gen X	12%	28%
Baby Boomer	19%	29%
Silent Generation	1%	3%
Other	1%	-
Don't know	38%	-

NB: Definitions of the different generations are taken from www.pewresearch.org and are as follows:

<i>Gen Z</i>	<i>Born 1997 – 2012</i>
<i>Millennials</i>	<i>Born 1996 – 1981</i>
<i>Gen X</i>	<i>Born 1965 – 1980</i>
<i>Baby Boomers</i>	<i>Born 1946 – 1964</i>
<i>Silent Generation</i>	<i>Born Pre 1946</i>

- Over a third of respondents (38%) don't know which generation they belong to.
- Those respondents who identified with a generation were most likely to identify as millennials (26%), baby boomers (19%) and Gen X (12%).
- In fact, based on respondents' year of birth, much larger proportions of respondents actually belong to these three generations (37%, 29% and 28% respectively).

	Correctly Identified Their Generation	Didn't Know Their Generation	Incorrectly Identified Their Generation
Gen Z	63%	13%	24%
Millennials	66%	29%	5%
Gen X	38%	57%	8%
Baby Boomer	58%	36%	6%
Silent Generation	9%	53%	38%

- Two thirds of millennial respondents (66%) correctly identified their generation. Most of the remaining millennial respondents were unsure about their generation (29%), and only a small proportion (5%) incorrectly identified their generation.
- Similarly, a high proportion of Gen Z respondents (63%) also correctly identified their generation. However, in this case the proportion who incorrectly identified their generation (24%) was much higher – with many Gen Z respondents believing themselves to be millennials.
- Over half of baby boomer respondents (58%) correctly identified their generation. Most of the remaining baby boomer respondents were unsure about their generation (36%), and only a small proportion (6%) incorrectly identified their generation.

- Over half of Gen X respondents (57%) did not know what generation they belong to. Most of the remaining Gen X respondents were able to correctly identify their generation (38%), and only a small proportion (8%) incorrectly identified their generation.
- Similarly, a high proportion of silent generation respondents (53%) also did not know what generation they belong to. However, in this case the proportion who incorrectly identified their generation (38%) was much higher – with many silent generation respondents believing themselves to be baby boomers.

Q. And what is your opinion of each of these generations, including your own?

	Negative	Neutral	Positive	No View
Gen Z	16%	29%	12%	43%
Millennials	13%	30%	21%	37%
Gen X	8%	35%	15%	42%
Baby Boomer	14%	28%	19%	38%
Silent Generation	4%	31%	13%	52%

- Overall, the majority of respondents do not have a particular view / opinion of each generation.
- And where respondents do have a view, this is mostly neutral.

However, much clearer patterns are seen when the results are analysed on a generation-by-generation basis:

Opinions of **Gen Z** by Respondent's Generation:

	Negative	Neutral	Positive	No View
Gen Z	13%	24%	24%	38%
Millennials	20%	31%	13%	36%
Gen X	12%	26%	14%	48%
Baby Boomer	15%	32%	6%	47%
Silent Generation	7%	20%	7%	67%

Opinions of **Millennials** by Respondent's Generation:

	Negative	Neutral	Positive	No View
Gen Z	13%	24%	24%	38%
Millennials	10%	27%	30%	32%
Gen X	15%	28%	18%	40%
Baby Boomer	14%	35%	12%	39%
Silent Generation	13%	22%	11%	54%

Opinions of **Gen X** by Respondent's Generation:

	Negative	Neutral	Positive	No View
Gen Z	13%	36%	13%	38%
Millennials	10%	40%	13%	36%
Gen X	4%	31%	21%	45%
Baby Boomer	8%	34%	12%	46%
Silent Generation	5%	28%	2%	65%

Opinions of **Baby Boomers** by Respondent's Generation:

	Negative	Neutral	Positive	No View
Gen Z	62%	-	-	38%
Millennials	21%	30%	14%	35%
Gen X	13%	28%	15%	44%
Baby Boomer	3%	28%	31%	37%
Silent Generation	-	18%	40%	42%

Opinions of **Silent Generation** by Respondent's Generation:

	Negative	Neutral	Positive	No View
Gen Z	12%	13%	12%	64%
Millennials	5%	32%	11%	52%
Gen X	3%	32%	12%	53%
Baby Boomer	3%	33%	15%	50%
Silent Generation	-	16%	18%	66%

- The highest positive opinion is that of the silent generation for baby boomers (40% positive).
- In fact the silent generation have no negative opinion of baby boomers whatsoever.
- Other high levels of positive opinion include that of baby boomers for baby boomers (31%), and that of millennials for millennials (30%).
- Conversely, the highest negative opinion is that of Gen Z for baby boomers (62% negative).
- In fact Gen Z have no positive, or even neutral, opinion of baby boomers whatsoever.

Q. Do think that the following generations had / have / will have it better, worse or the same as your generation?

	Had It Worse	Had It The Same	Had It Better
Your Parents' Generation	32%	23%	44%
Your Children's Generation	62%	20%	18%

- When thinking about their parent generation, respondents are split.
- Nearly half (44%) believe their parents' generation had it better than their generation.
- A third (32%) believe their parents' generation had it worse than their generation.
- A quarter (23%) believe their parents' generation had it the same as their generation.
- However, when thinking about their children's generation then respondent's opinion is much clearer.
- Nearly two thirds (62%) believe that their children's generation is / will be worse than their generation.
- Only 18% believe that their children's generation is / will be better than their generation.
- A fifth (20%) believe their children's generation is / will be the same as their generation.

As with the previous question, there are significant differences between the different generations:

Opinions of **Your Parent's Generation** by Respondent's Generation:

	Had It Worse	Had It The Same	Had It Better
Gen Z	-	-	100%
Millennials	17%	28%	54%
Gen X	31%	24%	45%
Baby Boomer	53%	20%	27%
Silent Generation	57%	20%	23%

- All Gen Z respondents believe that their parents' generation had it better than their generation.
- Around half of both millennials and Gen X respondents also believe that their parents' generation had it better than their generation (54% and 45% respectively).
- However, there is then a noticeable switch, and half of both baby boomers and the silent generation believe that their parents' generation had it worse than their generation (53% and 57% respectively).

Opinions of **Your Children's Generation** by Respondent's Generation:

	Had It Worse	Had It The Same	Had It Better
Gen Z	76%	13%	12%
Millennials	68%	19%	13%
Gen X	60%	24%	15%
Baby Boomer	54%	19%	27%
Silent Generation	55%	17%	27%

- The majority of every generation believes that their children's generation had it / will have it worse than their generation.
- This is particularly true among Gen Z and millennials (76% and 68% respectively), and less true amongst baby boomers and the silent generation (54% and 44%).

Q. Who has it best in British society?

Men	80%	20%	Women
Young People	41%	59%	Old People
Working Class	7%	93%	Middle Class
Couples	81%	19%	Singles
White People	79%	21%	Non-White People
People Born in UK	74%	26%	People Born Elsewhere
Straight People	80%	20%	Non-Straight People
Homeowners	89%	11%	Renters
People Living in the South	89%	11%	People Living in Rest of UK

The significant majority of respondents believe that:

- The middle class (93%) have it better than the working class (7%)
- Homeowners (89%) have it better than renters (11%)
- People living in the south (89%) have it better than people living in the rest of the UK (11%)
- Couples (81%) have it better than singles (19%)
- Men (80%) have it better than women (20%)
- Straight people (80%) have it better than non-straight people (20%)
- White people (79%) have it better than non-white people (21%)
- People born in the UK (74%) have it better than people born elsewhere (26%).

However, respondents are much more split over whether old people (59%) or young people (41%) have it best in British society.

Q. "I feel like social and technological changes in the near future will make communities..."

Much less connected	37%
A bit less connected	21%
Neither more nor less connected	16%
A bit more connected	14%
Much more connected	8%
Don't know	4%

- Over half of respondents (58%) believe that social and technological changes in the near future will make communities either much less (37%) or a bit less (21%) connected.
- Conversely, under a quarter of respondents (22%) believe that social and technological changes in the near future will make communities either much more (8%) or a bit more (14%) connected.
- 16% of respondents do not believe that social and technological changes in the near future will make communities any more or less connected than presently.
- 4% of respondents are not sure.

Q. How do you feel, generally, about advances in all kinds of technology, overall?

A force for bad	20%
Neither good nor bad	51%
A force for good	29%

- Half of respondents (50%) do not feel that advances in all kinds of technology are either a good thing or a bad thing.
- The remaining respondents are split, with slightly more who feel that advancements in all kinds of technology are a good thing (29%) than those who feel they are a bad thing (20%).

Q. How do you feel about the following uses of Artificial Intelligence (AI) programmes?

	Negative	Positive
AI handling traffic flow management	36%	64%
CCTV using AI to prevent crime	39%	61%
AI raising / lowering bridges	42%	58%
CCTV using AI to solve crime	47%	53%
AI reviewing / scanning medical tests	48%	52%
AI domestic help including care	53%	47%
AI instruction at school / college	69%	31%
Routine surgery by AI	69%	31%
AI companion	70%	30%
Routine dentistry by AI	74%	26%
AI advice at GP surgery	75%	25%
AI making decisions about benefit eligibility	78%	22%
AI dealing with 999 calls	82%	18%

- Respondents tend to be most positive about Artificial Intelligence (AI) programmes:
 - Handling traffic flow management (64%)
 - Using CCTV to prevent crime (61%)
 - Raising / lowering bridges (58%)

- Respondents tend to be least positive about Artificial Intelligence (AI) programmes:
 - Dealing with 999 calls (18%)
 - Making decisions about benefit eligibility (22%)
 - Giving advice at a GP surgery (25%)
 - Performing routine dentistry (26%)
 - Providing companionship (30%)
 - Performing routine surgery (31%)
 - Providing instruction at school / college (31%).

- Respondents tend to be split when it comes to Artificial Intelligence (AI) programmes:
 - Using CCTV to solve crime
 - Reviewing / scanning medical test
 - Providing domestic help including care

Respondents were asked a similar question in February 2020 (although not all the same options were included):

	% Positive Feb 2020	% Positive April 2023	Change
AI reviewing / scanning medical tests	59%	52%	- 7pp
AI domestic help including care	55%	47%	- 8pp
AI instruction at school / college	47%	31%	- 16pp
Routine surgery by AI	38%	31%	- 7pp
AI companion	48%	30%	- 18pp
Routine dentistry by AI	29%	26%	- 3pp
AI advice at GP surgery	40%	25%	- 15pp

- Between 2020 and 2023 there has been a significant fall in the proportion of respondents who would be positive about Artificial Intelligence (AI) programmes performing these tasks.

- In particular, there has been a large decrease in positivity regarding Artificial Intelligence (AI) programmes providing instruction at school / college, providing companionship, and providing advice at a GP surgery.

Would You Rather ...?

Q. Would you rather ...?

Get an autograph from a favourite celebrity	42%	58%	Take a selfie with a favourite celebrity
Travel back in time	67%	33%	Travel forward in time
Have a personal maid	46%	54%	Have a personal chef
Find your soulmate	60%	40%	Find your calling
Lose your sense of taste	18%	82%	Lose your sense of smell
Listen to the radio	33%	67%	Watch TV

Respondents are significantly more likely to prefer to:

- Lose their sense of smell (82%) over lose their sense of taste (18%)
- Travel back in time (67%) over travel forward in time (33%)
- Watch TV (67%) over listen to the radio (33%)
- Find their soulmate (60%) over find their calling (40%)

Respondents tend to be split, but are more likely to prefer to:

- Take a selfie with their favourite celebrity (58%) over get an autograph from their favourite celebrity (42%)
- Have a personal chef (54%) over have a personal maid (46%)

And Finally

Q. Would you say the overall current sense of social togetherness has decreased, stayed about the same, or increased, compared with before the Coronavirus pandemic started (before March 2020)?

Decreased a lot	36%
Decreased a bit	34%
No change	18%
Increased a bit	11%
Increased a lot	1%

- Nearly three quarters of respondents (70%) believe that, compared with before the pandemic, social togetherness has either decreased a lot (36%) or a bit (34%).
- Conversely just 12% of respondents believe that, compared with before the pandemic, social togetherness has either increased a lot (1%) or a bit (11%).
- 18% of respondents believe there has been no change in social togetherness compared with before the pandemic.

Financial Stability Tracker

Q. Which of the following best describes how your household is managing?

Keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties	39%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a struggle from time to time	35%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a constant struggle	16%
Falling behind with some bills / credit commitments	3%
Having real financial problems, have fallen behind with many bills / credit commitments	3%
Don't have any bills / credit commitments	0%
Don't know / prefer not to say	3%

- The majority of respondents (75%) are either keeping up without any difficulties (39%) or only struggling occasionally (35%).
- 16% find it a constant struggle to keep up (16%), are falling behind financially (3%) or are having real financial problems (3%).

	Mar 2022	May 2022	Jul 2022	Aug 2022	Oct 2022	Nov 2022	Jan 2023	Mar 2023	Apr 2023	Change from March 22
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties	45%	43%	42%	36%	40%	41%	37%	37%	39%	- 6pp
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a struggle from time to time	33%	37%	32%	38%	39%	35%	40%	40%	35%	+ 2pp
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a constant struggle	10%	10%	13%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	16%	+ 6pp
Falling behind with some bills / credit commitments	3%	3%	4%	5%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	-
Having real financial problems, have fallen behind with many bills / credit commitments	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	3%	3%	-
Don't have any bills / credit commitments	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	- 2pp

- Compared to when this was last asked in March 2023, there has been a significant reduction (-5 percentage points) in the proportion of respondents keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but who find it is a struggle from time to time.
- Longer term, compared to March 2022, when the People's Panel began tracing this information:
 - There has been a 6-percentage point fall in the proportion of respondents who are keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties
 - Conversely, there has been a 6-percentage point increase in the proportion of respondents who are keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but who find it a constant struggle.

	Total	< £15,000	£15,000 - £29,999	£30,000 - £44,999	£45,000 - £69,999	Over £70,000
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties	39%	20%	33%	44%	46%	69%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a struggle from time to time	35%	39%	36%	36%	37%	28%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a constant struggle	16%	22%	26%	14%	9%	0%
Falling behind with some bills / credit commitments	3%	3%	2%	1%	6%	2%
Having real financial problems, have fallen behind with many bills / credit commitments	3%	10%	2%	2%	0%	0%
Don't have any bills / credit commitments	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Don't know / prefer not to say	3%	5%	1%	3%	1%	1%

Unsurprisingly:

- Respondents who live in households with a household income of less than £15,000 are:
 - Less likely than average to say they are keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties (20%).
 - More likely than average to say that they are having real financial problems and falling behind with many bills / commitments (10%).
- Respondents who live in households with a household income of between £15,000 and £30,000 are:
 - More likely than average to say they are keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a constant struggle (26%).
- Respondents who live in households with a household income of over £45,000 are:
 - Less likely than average to say they are keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a constant struggle.
- Also, respondents who live in households with a household income of over £70,000 are:
 - More likely than average to say they are keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties (69%).