



people's panel  
making your voice count



# People's Panel VOX POP October 2022 Analysis Report

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# Introduction and Methodology

## Introduction

This VOX POP survey was conducted between October and November 2022.

Questions covered the following topics:

- Long, Hot Summer
- The Queen
- Health Research
- 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 October and November 2022. As usual, an electronic version of the survey was emailed to over 3,800 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. Limited paper surveys were also distributed to resident addresses with a freepost reply envelope using a knock and drop methodology.

## Response Rate

Method	Count	%
Member (All Online)	1,192	62%
Non Member	735	38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,927</b>	

Local Authority Residence	Count	%
Hull	1,633	85%
East Riding	239	12%
Not Hull or East Riding	7	<1%
No Postcode Provided	48	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,927</b>	

1,633 responses came from residents with a Hull postcode.

There are an estimated 213,875 residents of Hull aged 16 +.

**This means that any figures reported for Hull have a confidence interval of 2.42% at a 95% confidence level (e.g. we are 95% certain that the actual result falls within +/-2.42 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 (1,633)		Hull Pop	Weighted Sample
Gender	Female (inc MTF)	723	44.4%	50.4%	50.2%
	Male (inc FTM)	901	55.3%	49.6%	49.3%
	Other / non-binary	4	0.2%	-	0.5%
LLTI (impairment or illness)	No	1040	64.1%	76.7%	75.2%
	Yes	583	35.9%	23.3%	24.8%
Age group	16-34	116	7.2%	34.1%	30.4%
	35-44	158	9.8%	16.1%	18.3%
	45-54	258	16.1%	15.7%	16.7%
	55-64	460	28.6%	15.0%	15.6%
	65-74	442	27.5%	11.0%	11.2%
	75+	172	10.7%	8.1%	7.8%
Ethnic group	BAME (Black, Asian and Minority Ethnicities inc. White Other)	75	4.6%	9.8%	8.7%
	White British	1542	95.4%	90.2%	91.3%

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

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## Long, Hot Summer

Thinking about the summer heat wave, where temperatures reached unprecedented levels, respondents were split between those who enjoyed the hotter temperatures (42%) and those who did not enjoy the hotter temperatures (41%).

During the heatwave, most respondents (50%) were not worried about the hot temperatures. However, over a quarter (28%) did rate their level of worry as high.

When asked if the heatwave forced them to change any plans (or the way in which they did things), respondents were again split between those who said they did change plans (47%) and those who said they did not change plans (53%). Those respondents who told us they did change some of their plans tended to focus on staying indoors (particularly during the hottest parts of the day), avoiding exercise or strenuous activity (particularly outside), changing the way in which they worked, and staying hydrated and cool.

Three quarters of respondents (74%) agree that there should be a maximum temperature at which people should be expected to work or go to school / college. The most popular maximum temperature provided by these respondents was 30C or 86F.

Almost all respondents (95%) agree that we need to learn to deal with the more extreme weather that has been experienced over recent years, and that these will be a lot more frequent in the future (62%).

And almost all respondents (94%) agree that extreme weather events like higher temperatures, drought and flood are caused by climate change. However respondents are split between those who believe that extreme weather events are completely due to climate change (52%) and those who believe that extreme weather events are only partly due to climate change (43%).

Half of respondents (51%) oppose the announcement (at the time) to lift the temporary ban on fracking, whilst less than a fifth of respondents (18%) support the announcement.

However, when it comes to the announcement (at the time) to lift the pause on new drilling licenses respondents are more split. 40% of respondents support the announcement to lift the pause on new drilling licenses, whilst 40% of respondents oppose the announcement.

## **The Queen**

Two thirds of respondents (64%) have neither met nor seen the Queen in person. A third of respondents (33%) say they have seen the Queen in person, but not met her and only 3% of respondents have met the Queen personally.

When asked whether they cried, or became emotional, at any point during the death of the Queen respondents were split. Just over half of respondents (55%) said they became tearful or emotional (either often or just a bit) whilst just under half of respondents (45%) said they did not become tearful or emotional at all.

A third of respondents (35%) were surprised by their reaction to the death of the Queen – with those who did become tearful or emotional being more likely to have been surprised by their reaction (52%).

Respondents were asked to tell us more about how they felt. Responses focussed on the constancy / stability of the Queen throughout most / all of people's lives, the funeral (and its pageantry, pomp and ceremony), and them being reminded of the loss of loved ones

About three quarters of respondents (76%) did something to mark the death of the Queen. The majority of these (71%) watched the coverage on TV and / or listened to it on the radio. Other popular activities were following the Queen on TV or social media (14%) and signing a book of condolences (11%)

Over two thirds of respondents (68%) were either proud / very proud of the way in which the country responded to the death of the Queen, and the accession of the King. Conversely, a third of respondents (32%) were either not at all proud or not particularly proud of the way in which the country responded to the death of the Queen, and the accession of the King.

## **Health Research**

The significant majority of respondents (85%) would probably or definitely consider taking part in a health research study if asked. Conversely, just 15% of respondents would probably not or definitely not consider taking part in a health research study if asked.

Around a third of residents (31%) say that nothing would prevent them from taking part in a health care study. For the remaining 69%, the most likely things to prevent them from taking part in a health care study are lack of time (41%), lack of information (27%), and fear / concern (20%).

Respondents are most likely to think that a health research study consists of surveys / market research (71%), clinical trials (67%), being part of a group study (62%), and having your medical / lifestyle history shared (60%).

They are most willing to consider taking part in surveys / market research (77%), being part of a group study (52%) and having their medical / lifestyle history shared (50%).

## **Financial Stability Checker**

The majority of respondents (79%) are either keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties (40%) or only struggling occasionally (39%).

18% are keeping up with bills / credit commitments but find it a constant struggle, are falling behind financially (3%) or are having real financial problems (2%).

Compared to March 2022, there has been a 5-percentage point fall in the proportion of respondents who are keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties.

At the same time there has been a 6-percentage point increase in the proportion of respondents who are keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a struggle from time to time. And also a 4-percentage point increase in the proportion of respondents who are keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is 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 that is a constant struggle, they are falling behind on some bills / commitments, or they are having real financial problems.

Conversely, respondents who live in households with a household income of over £45,000 are more likely than average to say they are keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties, and less likely than average to say that is a constant struggle or they are falling behind on some bills / commitments.

# Long, Hot Summer

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Q. Thinking about the summer heat wave, where temperatures reached unprecedented levels, did you...?

Enjoy the hotter temperatures	42%
Neither enjoyed nor didn't enjoy	17%
Not enjoy the hotter temperatures	41%

Respondents were split:

- 42% of respondents enjoyed the hotter temperatures.
- Conversely, 41% of respondents did not enjoy the hotter temperatures.
- 17% of respondents neither enjoyed nor did not enjoy the hotter temperatures.

Q. How worried did the predicted heatwave make you feel?

1 – Not at all worried	33%
2	17%
3	22%
4	17%
5 – Very worried	10%

- Respondents were mostly not worried during the heatwave; with half (50%) rating their level of worry as either 1 (33%) or 2 (22%).
- Conversely, around a quarter (28%) rated their level of worry during the heatwave as high; specifically as either a 4 (17%) or a 5 (10%)

Q. Did you change any of your plans, or the way that you do something because of the very hot temperatures?

Yes, I did	47%
No, I did not	53%

Again, respondents were split:

- 47% of respondents did change some of their plans because of the hot temperatures.
- Conversely, 53% did not change any of their plans because of the hot temperatures.

Those respondents who told us they did change some of their plans were asked what they did that was different.

Responses focussed on:

- Staying indoors / avoiding going outside, particularly during the hottest parts of the day
- Avoiding exercise or strenuous activity (including dog walking), particularly outside
- Changing the way in which they worked e.g. working different hours, commuting differently
- Drinking more water and introducing ways to make themselves cooler e.g. fans, closing curtains etc



Q. Should there be rules about the maximum temperature people should be expected to work or go to school / college etc. (in the same way that there is minimum temperature)?

Yes	74%
No	26%

- Three quarters of respondents (74%) agree that there should be a maximum temperature at which people should be expected to work or go to school / college.
- Conversely, one quarter of respondents (26%) do not believe that there should be a maximum temperature at which people should be expected to work or go to school / college.

Those respondents who told us that there should be a maximum temperature at which people should be expected to work or go to school / college were asked what that temperature should be.

- The most popular answer amongst respondents was 30C or 86F.
- Over half of respondents (58%) gave a response between 25C (77F) and 30C (86F).

Q. Do you think that we need to learn to deal with the more extreme weather that has been experienced over recent years (drought, high temperatures, flooding)?

Yes, we will experience this kind of weather a lot more often	62%
Yes, we will experience this kind of weather a bit more often	33%
No, this kind of weather is rare and will continue to be rare	5%

- Almost all respondents (95%) agree that we need to learn to deal with the more extreme weather that has been experienced over recent years:
- Nearly two thirds of respondents (62%) believe this kind of extreme weather will be a lot more frequent in future.
- A third of respondents (33%) believe this kind of extreme weather will be a bit more frequent in future.
- 5% of respondents do not think we need to learn to deal with the more extreme weather that has been experienced over recent years and believe that it will be rare in future.

Q. Do you think that the higher temperatures, drought and flood are caused by climate change?

Yes, completely down to climate change	52%
Partly due to climate change	43%
Nothing to do with climate change	6%

- Almost all respondents (94%) agree that extreme weather events like higher temperatures, drought and flood are caused by climate change:
- 52% of respondents believe that extreme weather events are completely due to climate change.
- Similarly, 43% of respondents believe that extreme weather events are partly due to climate change.
- 6% of respondents do not believe that extreme weather events are anything to do with climate change.

Q. In September the Government announced that it was lifting its temporary ban on fracking. Do you oppose or support this?

Oppose	51%
Don't have a view one way or another	27%
Support	18%
Don't know what fracking is	4%

- Half of respondents (51%) oppose the announcement to lift the temporary ban on fracking.
- Conversely, around a fifth of respondents (18%) support the announcement to lift the temporary ban on fracking.
- 27% of respondents neither oppose nor support the announcement to lift the temporary ban on fracking.
- 4% of respondents don't know what fracking is.

Q. There was also an announcement that the pause on granting new licences to drill for oil and gas in the North Sea was to be lifted, with the granting of 100 new licences. Do you oppose or support this?

Oppose	40%
Don't have a view one way or another	30%
Support	40%

Respondents were split:

- 40% of respondents support the announcement to lift the pause on new drilling licenses.
- Conversely, 40% of respondents oppose the announcement to lift the pause on new drilling licenses.
- Just under a third of respondents (30%) neither oppose nor support the announcement to lift the pause on new drilling licenses.

# The Queen

Q. Which of the following best describes you?

I met the Queen personally	3%
I saw the Queen in person but never met her	33%
I neither met nor saw the Queen in person	64%

- Two thirds of respondents (64%) have neither met nor seen the Queen in person.
- A third of respondents (33%) say they have seen the Queen in person, but not met her.
- Only 3% of respondents have met the Queen personally.

Q. Did you cry, or become a bit tearful or emotional at any point due to the death of the Queen?

I did, often	11%
I did, a bit	43%
I did not	45%

Respondents were split:

- Just over half of respondents (55%) said they became tearful or emotional:
- 11% of respondents became tearful or emotional often.
- 43% of respondents became tearful or emotional a bit.
- However, just under half of respondents (45%) said they did not become tearful or emotional.

Q. Did your own reaction to the death of the Queen surprise you?

Not at all	65%
Yes, a little	29%
Yes, a lot	7%

- Two thirds of respondents (65%) were not surprised by their reaction to the death of the Queen.
- However, a third of respondents (35%) were surprised by their reaction; with most of these being surprised a little (29%) rather than surprised a lot (7%)

	Overall	Became emotional a lot	Became emotional a little	Did not become emotional
Not at all surprised	65%	50%	45%	88%
Yes, surprised a little	29%	32%	45%	12%
Yes, surprised a lot	7%	18%	9%	1%

- Those respondents who did not become tearful or emotional are significantly less likely to have been surprised by their reaction.
- Conversely, those who did become tearful or emotional are more likely to have been surprised by their reaction.

Respondents were asked to tell us more about how they felt. Responses focussed on:

- The constancy / stability of the Queen throughout most / all of people's lives
- The funeral; pageantry, pomp and ceremony
- Being reminded of the loss of loved ones

Q. To mark the death of the Queen, did you...?

Watch the coverage on TV or listen to it on the radio	71%
Follow the Queue either on TV or social media	14%
Attend any of the events in London or Edinburgh or Windsor	2%
Attend any of the events locally	4%
Sign a book of condolence	11%
Lay flowers	2%
None of these	24%
Other	5%

- About three quarters of respondents (76%) did something to mark the death of the Queen.
- The majority of these (71%) watched the coverage on TV / listened on the radio.
- Other popular activities were following the Queue on TV or social media (14%) and signing a book of condolences (11%)
- Conversely, a quarter of respondents (24%) said they did not do anything to mark the death of the Queen.

Q. How proud of Britain did the way in which the country responded to the death of the Queen, and the accession of the King, make you feel?

Not at all proud	12%
Not particularly proud	20%
Proud	32%
Very proud	36%

- Over two thirds of respondents (68%) were either proud (32%) or very proud (36%) of the way in which the country responded to the death of the Queen, and the accession of the King.
- Conversely, a third of respondents (32%) were either not at all proud (12%) or not particularly proud (20%) of the way in which the country responded to the death of the Queen, and the accession of the King.

# Health Research

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Q. If you were asked to take part in a health research study, would you consider it?

Definitely would not consider it	5%
Probably would not consider it	10%
Probably would consider it	50%
Definitely would consider it	35%

- The significant majority of respondents (85%) would probably (50%) or definitely (35%) consider taking part in a health research study if asked.
- Conversely, just 15% of respondents would probably not (5%) or definitely not (10%) consider taking part in a health research study if asked.

Q. What would prevent you taking part in a health care study?

Lack of time	41%
Lack of information	27%
Age	5%
Ill-health	7%
Lack of interest	9%
Fear / concern	20%
Nothing would prevent me from taking part	31%
Other	4%

- Around a third of residents (31%) say that nothing would prevent them from taking part in a health care study.
- The most likely things to prevent people from taking part in a health care study are:
  - Lack of time (41%)
  - Lack of information (27%)
  - Fear / concern (20%)

- Q. When you think about what a health research study consists of, what do you think of?
- Q. Which of these types of health research study might you consider?

	<b>Think It Involves</b>	<b>Would Consider Taking Part In</b>
Surveys / market research - about health / lifestyle / services etc.	71%	77%
Focus groups to talk about health / lifestyle / services etc.	45%	37%
Clinical trials, for example, for new drugs and treatments	67%	38%
Having your medical / lifestyle history shared with health researchers	60%	50%
Being a part of a group study of people with the same / similar health conditions to research common issues	62%	52%
Not sure	8%	6%
Other	<1%	1%

- Respondents are most likely to think that a health research study consists of:
  - Surveys / market research (71%)
  - Clinical trials (67%)
  - Being part of a group study (62%)
  - Having your medical / lifestyle history shared (60%)
- They are most willing to consider taking part in:
  - Surveys / market research (77%)
  - Being part of a group study (52%)
  - Having their medical / lifestyle history shared (50%)
- Clearly, the majority of respondents who are aware that a health research study could consist of surveys / market research are happy to take part in these kinds of activities.
- However, there is a big difference between the level of awareness and respondents willingness to participate in:
  - Having their medical / lifestyle history shared (-10%)
  - Being part of a group study (-10%)

And most significantly:

- Clinical trials (-29%)

# Financial Stability Tracker

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

Keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties	40%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a struggle from time to time	39%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a constant struggle	14%
Falling behind with some bills / credit commitments	3%
Having real financial problems, have fallen behind with many bills / credit commitments	1%
Don't have any bills / credit commitments	1%
Don't know / prefer not to say	2%

- The majority of respondents (79%) are either keeping up without any difficulties (40%) or only struggling occasionally (39%).
- 18% find it a constant struggle to keep up (14%), are falling behind financially (3%) or are having real financial problems (1%).

	March 2022	May 2022	July 2022	August 2022	October 2022	Change from March 22
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties	45%	43%	42%	36%	40%	-5%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a struggle from time to time	33%	37%	32%	38%	39%	+6%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a constant struggle	10%	10%	13%	14%	14%	+4%
Falling behind with some bills / credit commitments	3%	3%	4%	5%	3%	-
Having real financial problems, have fallen behind with many bills / credit commitments	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	-2%
Don't have any bills / credit commitments	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	-

- Compared to March 2022:
  - There has been a 5-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 it is a struggle from time to time.
  - There has also been a 4-percentage point increase in the proportion of respondents who are keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is 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	40%	20%	37%	38%	55%	55%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a struggle from time to time	39%	37%	36%	45%	38%	43%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a constant struggle	14%	23%	19%	13%	6%	1%
Falling behind with some bills / credit commitments	3%	10%	4%	2%	0%	0%
Having real financial problems, have fallen behind with many bills / credit commitments	1%	4%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Don't have any bills / credit commitments	1%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Don't know / prefer not to say	2%	2%	3%	1%	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 is a constant struggle (23%), they are falling behind on some bills / commitments (10%), or they are having real financial problems and falling behind with many bills / commitments (4%).

Respondents who live in households with a household income of between £15,000 and £30,000 are:

- More likely than average to say that they are keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a constant struggle (19%).

Respondents who live in households with a household income of over £45,000 are:

- More likely than average to say they are keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties (55%).
- Less likely than average to say that is a constant struggle (4%) or they are falling behind on some bills / commitments (0%).