



People's Panel VOX POP

May 2025

Analysis Report

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Introduction and Methodology

Introduction

This survey was conducted between May and July 2025. Questions covered the following topics:

- Happiness and Wellbeing
- Local Mayoral Elections
- Societal Change
- Social Class and Social Mobility
- Social Capital and Social Cohesion
- Social Norms and Behaviours
- Modern Britain
- Would You Rather?

This survey repeats some questions that were asked in previous People's Panel VOX POP so that responses can be tracked over time and significant changes identified. Results from these previous surveys are available on the Hull Data Observatory:

<https://data.hull.gov.uk/panel/results/>

Methodology

This survey was open to People's Panel members, and non-members, across Hull and East Riding, over a six-week period between May and July 2025. 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

As usual, an electronic version of the survey was emailed to over 5,000 online People's Panel members. A non-member version of the survey was also made available through the Hull City Council Your Say website and promoted on social media, and via the council's email subscription list.

Response Rate

Method	Count	%
Member	863	74.9%
Non-Member	289	25.1%
Total	1152	

Local Authority Residence	Count	%
Hull	994	86.3%
• West Area	202	17.5%
• North Area	438	38.0%
• East Area	337	29.3%
• Hull But Unknown Area	17	1.5%
East Riding	139	12.1%
Not Hull or East Riding	1	0.1%
No Postcode Provided	18	1.6%
Total	1152	

994 responses came from residents with a Hull postcode.

There are an estimated 217,507 residents of Hull aged 16 +.

This means that any figures reported for Hull have a confidence interval of 3.1% at a 95% confidence level (i.e., we are 95% certain that the actual result falls within +/- 3.1 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 (994)		Hull Pop	Weighted Sample
Gender	Female (inc. MTF)	464	46.9%	49.9%	47.8%
	Male (inc. FTM)	516	52.1%	50.1%	50.1%
	Other / non-binary	10	1.0%	-	2.1%
LLTI (impairment or illness)	No	504	50.8%	76.7%	71.1%
	Yes	488	49.2%	23.3%	28.9%
Age group	16-34	20	5.1%	33.8%	22.4%
	35-44	78	7.9%	17.3%	21.5%
	45-54	157	15.9%	14.7%	18.3%
	55-64	261	26.5%	14.8%	16.9%
	65-74	294	29.8%	10.8%	12.5%
	75+	145	14.7%	8.6%	8.4%
Ethnic group	BAME (Black, Asian and Minority Ethnicities inc. White Other)	46	4.6%	15.0%	11.5%
	White British	945	95.4%	85.0%	88.5%

Note: Responses are not weighted geographically. The People's Panel is a citywide survey, and it is not possible to produce ward level results

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, where appropriate, 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 be dissatisfied / disagree; with values closer to -2 suggesting they are more dissatisfied / disagree more strongly.

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

Executive Summary

Happiness and Wellbeing

We have been running these questions as a regular tracker since January 2020.

For the majority of health and wellbeing indicators, 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 (31%) as say they do not feel stressed or anxious (34%).

Positively, compared to when the same question was asked one year ago, respondents now feel significantly less stressed or anxious (- 7pp) and less unhealthy (- 4pp). However, they also feel less optimistic (- 8pp) and less hopeful (- 7pp).

Compared to two years ago, respondents now feel significantly less lonely (- 10pp) and significantly more healthy (+ 5pp).

Local Mayoral Elections

Over three quarters of respondents (77%) did vote in the recent local elections to elect a mayor for the Hull and East Riding

Respondents whose close family or friends did vote in the local mayoral election are significantly more likely to have voted in the elections themselves (+11 percentage points).

Conversely, respondents whose close family or friends did not vote in the local mayoral election, or where they do not know if their close family or friends voted, are significantly less likely to have voted in the elections themselves (-35 percentage points and -27 percentage points respectively).

29% of those who did not vote in the recent mayoral election, did not vote because they did not like any of the candidates. A further 21% did not vote for 'Other' reasons not listed; the majority of which focussed on the respondent not wanting / not believing in a mayor, and believing a mayor to be a waste of money and an unneeded level of bureaucracy.

Respondents were given a list of 17 local issues / services and asked how much control / influence they believe the mayor has over each.

For the majority of the local issues listed, most respondents think that the local Mayor is able to influence but not control. However, on average, a fifth of respondents (20%) do not know how much control or influence the new Mayor has over any of the local issues listed.

Respondents were most likely to understand the local Mayor's level of influence / control over public transport, regeneration projects, and industrial and economic policy including the renewables industry and business investment.

However they were most likely to overestimate the level of influence / control held by the local Mayor over Roads and infrastructure including repairs (+26 percentage points), and culture and heritage projects (+23 percentage points).

Societal Change

Almost all respondents (97%) think that, during their lifetime, society has changed either a lot (71%) or a fair bit (26%).

Since this question was last asked in February 2019, there has been a significant shift (5 percentage points) away from those who think society has changed a fair bit towards those who think society has changed a lot.

Two thirds of respondents (65%) think that these changes have been either very negative (18%) or negative (47%).

22% of respondents think that these changes have been neither negative nor positive. Just 13% of respondents think that these changes have been either positive (13%) or very positive (<1%).

Since this question was last asked in February 2019, there has been a significant increase (+18 percentage points) in the proportion of respondents who think these changes have been either very negative (+11 percentage points) or negative (+4 percentage points). There has been an equivalent significant decrease (-15 percentage points) in the proportion of respondents who think these changes have been either positive (-13 percentage points) or very positive (-2 percentage points).

Social Class and Social Mobility

Social Class

Over half of respondents (59%) describe themselves as working class.

A quarter of respondents (26%) describe themselves as middle class and 12% of respondents do not believe in class.

Since this question was last asked in November 2018, there has been a significant shift (5 percentage points) away from those who do not believe in class towards those who describe themselves as working class.

Nearly three quarters of respondents (73%) say that their parents were working class.

A fifth of respondents (18%) say that their parents were middle class and 6% of respondents, in this instance, do not believe in class.

69% of respondents whose parents were middle class describe themselves as middle class.
The majority of the remaining respondents (28%) describe themselves as working class.

Similarly, 70% of respondents whose parents were working class describe themselves as working class. Of the remaining respondents, 18% describe themselves as middle class, whilst 9% do not believe in class.

Housing Tenure

Nearly three quarters of respondents (71%) own their own home; either mortgage free (48%) or with a mortgage (32%).

8% of respondents rent from the public sector and 13% of respondents rent from the private sector.

Since this question was last asked in November 2018, there has been a significant decrease in respondents who own their own home mortgage free (-13 percentage points) and a significant increase in both respondents who rent from the private sector (+5 percentage points) and those who live with their parents (+ 3 percentage points).

Nearly two thirds of respondents (63%) say that their parents owned their own home; either mortgage free (14%) or with a mortgage (49%).

A quarter of respondents (26%) say that their parents rented from the public sector and 8% of respondents say that their parents rented from the private sector.

Three quarters of respondents (75%) whose parents owned their own home (either mortgage free or with a mortgage) currently own their own home (either mortgage free or with a mortgage). Of the remaining respondents, 13% rent from the private sector and 5% rent from the public sector.

67% of respondents whose parents rented from the public sector currently own their own home (either mortgage free or with a mortgage). Of the remaining respondents, 14% rent from the public sector and 12% rent from the private sector.

56% of respondents whose parents rented from the private sector currently own their own home (either mortgage free or with a mortgage). Of the remaining respondents, 12% rent from the private sector and 8% rent from the public sector.

Defining Social Class

Respondents were asked to select, from a list of 8 options, up to three things they think best define social class.

Over half of respondents (51%) believe that social class is defined by how much you earn.

A high proportion also believe that social class is defined by your birth / family (43%), what you do for a living (43%), the house / area you live in (40%), and your level of educational attainment (36%).

Since this question was last asked in November 2018, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who believe that social class is defined by how much you earn (+10 percentage points).

Social Capital and Social Cohesion

Interacting With People Who Are Different to You

Respondents were asked how often they interact with people, other than close friends and family, who are different from themselves based on seven characteristics (ethnicity, sexual orientation, religion, country of birth social class, disability status and age group).

Respondents are most likely to interact with people who are of a different age group to them. They are least likely to interact with people who are of a different ethnic origin to them

Since this question was last asked in November 2018, there has been a significant decrease in how likely respondents are to interact with people who are a different religion, social class / social background, and / or age group to them. However, there has been a significant increase in how likely respondents are to interact with people who are a different sexual orientation to them.

The groups most likely to interact with people different to themselves are respondents who are non-straight, born outside the UK, middle class and / or aged 35 – 54. Conversely, the groups least likely to interact with people different to themselves are respondents who are Christian religion and / or aged 75 +.

Experience of Prejudice

Respondents were asked how often, in the last year, they have experienced prejudice or been unfairly treated for any of seven reasons (ethnicity, sexual orientation, religion, country of birth social class, disability status and age group).

Overall, respondents are most likely to have experienced prejudice due to their age group , and / or their social class / social background. They are least likely to have experienced prejudice due to their sexual orientation, religion, and / or their country of birth.

However these results must be considered in the context that the significant majority of respondents are straight, UK born, and either of no religion or Christian.

Since this question was last asked in November 2018, there has been a significant increase in how likely respondents are to have experienced prejudice for all the reasons listed.

The groups most likely to experience prejudice are respondents who practice non-Christian religions, aged 16 – 34, born outside the UK, from BAME backgrounds, non-straight and / or have an illness or impairment. Conversely, the groups least likely to experience prejudice are respondents who are aged 65 +, do not have an illness or impairment and / or are middle class.

Belonging

Respondents were asked to select, from a list of 16 options, up to five things that provide them with the most sense of belonging.

The significant majority of respondents (85%) think that friends / family provide a sense of belonging. Over half of respondents (53%) also believe that hobbies / interests provide a sense of belonging.

A high proportion also believe that work / career (44%), Community live in / born in (34%), and generation / age (27%) provide a sense of belonging.

Since this question was last asked in November 2018, there has been a significant decrease in the sense of belonging respondents get from the community live in / born in (-10 percentage points), teams / clubs (-6 percentage points), family and friends (-5 percentage points), work / career (-4 percentage points), and religion (-3 percentage points). However, over the same period there has been a significant increase in the sense of belonging respondents get from gender (+2 percentage points).

Social Norms and Behaviours

Respondents were provided with a list of sixteen potentially unacceptable behaviours and asked whether, in each instance, they would challenge someone they knew, challenge someone they didn't know, whether they would be unable to challenge anyone, or whether they felt it didn't need challenging at all.

Challenging Someone They Know Well

Over half of respondents (51%) would challenge someone they know well if they were listening to loud music / having a conversation on speaker phone on public transport (51%).

Respondents would then be most likely to challenge someone they know well who dropped litter on the street (45%), used a mobile phone at the theatre / cinema / concert (42%), parked in a blue badge bay without a blue badge / disability (42%), or didn't pick up dog poo after their dog (42%).

It is likely these figures are not higher as respondents do not feel that the people they know well would not do any of these things.

Challenging Someone They Do Not Know Well

The majority of respondents would challenge someone they don't know well who pushed-in a queue (68%), didn't pick up dog poo after their dog (60%), or placed their bag on a seat next to them on crowded public transport (59%)

A high proportion would also challenge someone they don't know well who Used a mobile phone at the theatre / cinema / concert (47%), or didn't give up their seat on public transport for a pregnant or disable person (48%).

Since this question was last asked in April 2019 there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of respondent who would challenge someone they don't know well for twelve of the sixteen behaviours listed.

However, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who would challenge someone they don't know well if they wolf whistled someone in the street (+9 percentage points), or made an "off-colour" joke (+7 percentage points).

Feeling Unable To Challenge

A high proportion of respondents think that a person who Spit in the street (43%) kissed passionately in public (43%), wolf whistled in the street (42%), parked in a parent and child space without children (40%), or manspread on public transport (40%) should be challenged but would not do so themselves:

Since this question was last asked in April 2019 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who think that a person who placed their bag on the seat next to them on crowded public transport should be challenged but would not do so themselves (+7 percentage points).

Doesn't Need To Be Challenged

The majority of respondents think that all these behaviours should be challenged. However, kissing passionately in public is the most divisive, with 56% of respondents thinking it should be challenged (even if they wouldn't do so themselves), and 44% thinking it should not be challenged.

Since this question was last asked in April 2019 there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents who think that if someone wolf whistled a stranger in the street it should not be challenged (-7 percentage points).

Respondents were then given a list of sixteen behaviours that challenge traditional social norms and asked whether they approve (thumbs up) or disapprove (thumbs down).

The majority of respondents gave a thumb up to all sixteen behaviours with the exception of a man walking around shirtless (67% thumb down), cycling on a busy road when there is a cycle path (80% thumb down), and using a mobile phone while driving (97% thumb down).

Respondents were most likely to give a thumb up to a man staying at home to look after the home / children (97%), an older person (aged 65+) seeking sexual health advice (97%), a woman who doesn't want children (95%), a woman drinking alone in a pub / bar (94%), and a man crying in public (85%).

Since this question was last asked in April 2019 there has been a significant increase in positive attitude towards a person with a hereditary disease or condition having children (+12 percentage points) and a politician having a prominent visible tattoo (+7 percentage points).

However there has been a significant increase in negative attitude towards a man being much older than his wife / partner (-14 percentage points), a woman being much older than her husband / partner (-13 percentage points), and a parent kissing their child on the lips (-5 percentage points).

Modern Britain

Respondents were given a list of fourteen words and asked how much they associate each with modern Britain.

Respondents are most likely to describe modern Britain as technological. This is followed with innovative and cultured.

Respondents are least likely to describe modern Britain as fair, thuggish, strong and proud. This is followed with old fashioned.

Since this question was last asked in December 2019, there has been a significant increase the proportion of respondents who would describe modern Britain as depressing and cut off / isolated.

Conversely, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents who would describe modern Britain as proud, pretty, fair, innovative, cultured, strong, technological, friendly, and eccentric.

Over half of respondents (56%) believe that St George's Day should be a public holiday in England.

12% of respondents believe that St George's Day should not be a public holiday in England and 32% of respondents either don't know (10%) or don't care (22%).

Nearly two thirds of respondents (64%) do not personally mark or celebrate George's Day.

14% of respondents regularly mark or celebrate St George's Day and 22% of respondents sometimes mark or celebrate St George's Day.

Respondents who think that St George's Day should be a public holiday are significantly more likely to celebrate St Georges Day (+22 percentage points); either regularly or sometimes.

Conversely, respondents who think that St Georges Day should not be a public holiday (-30 percentage points), don't know if St Georges Day should be a public holiday (-20 percentage points), or don't care if it's a public holiday (-29 percentage points), are significantly less likely celebrate St Georges Day; either regularly or sometimes.

Just under half (49%) of respondents are patriotic about England; a similar percentage to the proportion of respondents who feel patriotic about the UK (46%).

Around a third of respondents (27%) do not feel patriotic at all.

The significant majority of respondents (88%) agree that if someone moves to another country, to live or to work, they should have to learn the language of that country.

Only 12% of respondents disagree and believe that if someone moves to another country, to live or to work, they should not have to learn the language of that country.

Since this question was last asked in December 2020, there has been a significant increase in respondents who agree that if someone moves to another country, to live or to work, they should have to learn the language of that country.

Over half of respondents (55%) are not at all bothered if they hear people from non-English speaking countries talking to each other in the UK in their own language.

30% of respondents are slightly or moderately bothered and 18% of respondents are considerably or very bothered.

Would You Rather

Respondents were asked whether, in the Land of Oz elections, they would vote for the Tin Man, who is all brains, and no heart, or his opponent the Scarecrow, who is all heart and no brains

Whilst slightly more respondents would vote for the tin man, who is all brains but no heart (37%), than would vote for the scarecrow, who is all heart but no brains (25%); this difference is not significant.

In fact, over a third of respondents (38%) cannot decide between the two.

Respondents were then asked whether they would rather have two larger political parties, or a greater number of smaller political parties, in British Politics

Over half of respondents (55%) would rather have a greater number of smaller parties. This is significantly higher than the proportion of respondents who would rather have two larger parties (17%).

Around a quarter of respondents (27%) cannot decide between the two.

Finally, respondents were asked whether weight loss jabs, such as Ozempic, s be available on the should the NHS (for wright loss rather than clinical need).

43% of respondents think that the NHS should not provide wight loss jabs. This is significantly higher than the proportion of respondents who think the NHS should provide weight loss jabs (34)%.

Around a quarter of respondents (23%) cannot decide between the two

Financial Stability Tracker

We have been running these questions as a regular tracker since March 2022.

The majority of respondents (75%) are either keeping up without any difficulties (45%) or only struggling occasionally (30%).

21% find it a constant struggle to keep up (15%), are falling behind financially (3%) or are having real financial problems (3%).

There has been no significant change compared to when the same question was asked one year ago.

There has also been no significant change compared to when the same question was asked two years ago. Although, compared to two years ago, there has been a 4-percentage point decrease in respondents who are struggling from time to time and an equivalent 5-percentage point increase in respondents who are keeping up without difficulty.

Happiness and Wellbeing

Q. How are you feeling?

	1 Not at All	2	3	4	5 - Very
Happy	4%	12%	26%	46%	12%
Healthy	4%	17%	33%	38%	8%
Lonely	28%	22%	26%	20%	4%
Anxious / Stressed	13%	21%	35%	22%	10%
Worthwhile	4%	9%	37%	32%	18%
Optimistic	6%	19%	34%	28%	13%
Hopeful	5%	16%	35%	31%	13%

Focus on positive feelings:

	Pre-Lockdown Jan 2020	Lockdown Apr 2020	Two Year Ago May 2023	One Year Ago May 2024	May 2025
Happy	65%	51%	53%	55%	58%
Healthy	51%	50%	45%	44%	45%
Not Lonely	58%	50%	61%	54%	50%
Not Stressed / Anxious	36%	31%	35%	31%	34%
Worthwhile	56%	50%	53%	53%	50%
Optimistic	-	-	43%	50%	41%
Hopeful	-	-	45%	51%	44%

Focus on negative feelings:

	Pre-Lockdown Jan 2020	Lockdown Apr 2020	Two Year Ago May 2023	One Year Ago May 2024	May 2025
Unhappy	14%	23%	16%	17%	17%
Unhealthy	20%	20%	25%	26%	21%
Lonely	23%	26%	14%	21%	24%
Stressed / Anxious	36%	41%	32%	39%	31%
Not worthwhile	14%	15%	12%	16%	13%
Pessimistic	-	-	22%	19%	25%
Not hopeful	-	-	19%	15%	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 (31%) as say they do not feel stressed or anxious (34%).

Compared to one year ago, respondents feel significantly:

- Less optimistic (- 8pp) ▼
- Less hopeful (- 7pp) ▼
- Less anxious / stressed (- 7pp) ▼
- Less unhealthy (- 4pp) ▼

Compared to two years ago, respondents feel significantly:

- Less lonely (- 10pp) ▼
- More happy (+ 5pp) ▲

Local Mayoral Election

Q. Did you vote in the local election to elect a mayor for the Hull and East Riding region at the beginning of May?

Yes	77%
No	22%
Prefer not to say	2%

- **Over three quarters of respondents (77%) did vote in the recent local elections to elect a mayor for the Hull and East Riding.**
- Just over a fifth of respondents (22%) did not vote in the recent local mayoral election.
- 2% of respondents prefer not to say whether they voted in the recent local mayoral elections.

Q. Did any of your close family or friends vote in the local mayoral elections?

Yes	73%
No	9%
Don't know	18%

- **Around three quarters of respondents (73%) say that their close friends / family did vote in the recent local elections to elect a mayor for the Hull and East Riding.**
- 9% say that their close friends / family did not vote in the recent local mayoral election.
- 18% of respondents do not know whether their close friends / family voted in the recent local mayoral elections.

	Did Vote	Did Not Vote	Prefer Not to Say
Total	77% ▲	22% ▼	2%
Family / Friends Did Vote	88% ▲	11% ▼	1%
Family / Friends Did Not Vote	42% ▼	57% ▲	-
Don't Know If Family / Friends Voted	50% ▼	46% ▲	5%

- **Respondents whose close family or friends did vote in the local mayoral election are significantly more likely to have voted in the elections themselves (+11 percentage points).**
- Conversely, respondents whose close family or friends did not vote in the local mayoral election, or where they do not know if their close family or friends voted, are significantly less likely to have voted in the elections themselves (-35 percentage points and -27 percentage points respectively).

Of the 9% of respondents who did not vote in the recent local mayoral election:

Q. If you said you did not vote in the local mayoral elections, why was that?

Didn't like any of the candidates	29%
Other	21%
Didn't see the point in voting	16%
I was not able to vote	16%
I was not registered to vote / didn't register in time	12%
Didn't like any of the parties	11%
I never vote	11%

- **29% of those who did not vote in the recent mayoral election, did not vote because they did not like any of the candidates.**
- **A further 21% did not vote for 'Other' reasons not listed; the majority of which focussed on the respondent not wanting / not believing in a mayor, and believing a mayor to be a waste of money and an unneeded level of bureaucracy.**
- 16% of respondents who did not vote did not because they didn't see the point in voting.
- 16% of respondents who did not vote did not because they were not able to vote; largely because they were out of town, on holiday, or working away.

Q. How much control and / or influence do you believe that the new Mayor has over the following locally?

	No influence or control	Able to influence but not control	Has control over	Don't know
Council tax and business rates	46%	28%	8%	19%
Crime and disorder including ASB and environmental crime, e.g. fly-tipping etc.	33%	40%	7%	20%
Culture and heritage projects including museums, theatres and halls, events etc.	28%	41%	10%	21%
Environmental policy including net-zero.	26%	42%	10%	21%
Health and social care including children, families and adults	39%	35%	6%	21%
Industrial and economic policy including the renewables industry and business investment	22%	46%	12%	20%
Licencing including bars, eateries, taxis	48%	27%	6%	19%
Local councils including spending and governance	32%	36%	13%	18%
Local neighbourhoods	35%	40%	6%	19%
Parks and open spaces	33%	37%	11%	18%
Planning and housing	28%	42%	11%	19%
Public transport	15%	51%	16%	18%
Regeneration projects	20%	47%	14%	19%
Roads and infrastructure including repairs	28%	40%	14%	18%
Schools, adult education and skills	34%	39%	6%	20%
Voting and democracy	47%	27%	6%	20%
Waste, recycling and street cleaning	33%	39%	11%	18%

- On average, a fifth of respondents (20%) do not know how much control or influence the new Mayor has over any of the local issues listed.
- For the majority of the local issues listed, most respondents think that the local Mayor is able to influence but not control.
- The notable exceptions, where more respondents believe the local Mayor has no influence or control, are:
 - Licencing including bars, eateries, taxis etc.
 - Voting and democracy
 - Council tax and business rates
 - Health and social care including children, families and adults

Based on the actual level of influence control of the local Mayor over local issues:

- Respondents were most likely to understand the local Mayor's level of influence / control over:
 - Public transport
 - Regeneration projects
 - Industrial and economic policy including the renewables industry and business investment

Followed by:

- Environmental policy including net-zero etc.
- Planning and housing

- However they were most likely to overestimate the level of influence / control held by the local Mayor over:
 - Roads and infrastructure including repairs (+26 percentage points)
 - Culture and heritage projects (+23 percentage points)

Followed by:

- Waste, recycling and street cleaning (+17 percentage points)
- Parks and open spaces (+15 percentage points)
- Crime and disorder including ASB and environmental crime (+14 percentage points)
- Local neighbourhoods (+11 percentage points)
- Schools, education and skills (+11 percentage points)
- Health and social care including children, families and adults (+2 percentage points)

Societal Change

Q. How much do you think society has changed in your lifetime?

	Feb 2019	May 2025	Significant Change
A lot	66%	71%	▲
A fair bit	31%	26%	▼
Not much	3%	3%	
Not at all	0%	<1%	
Don't know	<1%	<1%	

- **Almost all respondents (97%) think that, during their lifetime, society has changed either a lot (71%) or a fair bit (26%).**
- Just 3% of respondents think that society has changed either not much (3%) or not at all (<1%).
- Less than 1% of respondents do not know if society has changed during their lifetime.
- Since this question was last asked in February 2019, there has been a significant shift (5 percentage points) away from those who think society has changed a fair bit towards those who think society has changed a lot.

Q. Overall are these changes ...?

	Feb 2019	May 2025	Significant Change
Very negative	7%	18%	▲
Negative	40%	47%	▲
Neither	25%	22%	
Positive	26%	13%	▼
Very positive	2%	<1%	▼

- **Two thirds of respondents (65%) think that these changes have been either very negative (18%) or negative (47%).**
- 22% of respondents think that these changes have been neither negative nor positive
- Just 13% of respondents think that these changes have been either positive (13%) or very positive (<1%).
- Since this question was last asked in February 2019, there has been a significant increase (+18 percentage points) in the proportion of respondents who think these changes have been either very negative (+11 percentage points) or negative (+4 percentage points).
- There has been an equivalent significant decrease (-15 percentage points) in the proportion of respondents who think these changes have been either positive (-13 percentage points) or very positive (-2 percentage points).

Social Class and Social Mobility

Social Class

Q. What social class do you think of yourself as now?

	Nov 2018	May 2025	Significant Change
Upper class / elite	<1%	0%	
Middle class	28%	26%	
Working class	54%	59%	▲
Don't believe in class	17%	12%	▼
Other	2%	3%	

- **Over half of respondents (59%) describe themselves as working class.**
- A quarter of respondents (26%) describe themselves as middle class.
- 12% of respondents do not believe in class.
- Since this question was last asked in November 2018, there has been a significant shift (5 percentage points) away from those who do not believe in class towards those who describe themselves as working class.

Q. What social class were your parents, when you were living with them / growing up?

	Nov 2018	May 2025	Significant Change
Upper class / elite	1%	<1%	
Middle class	18%	18%	
Working class	72%	73%	
Don't believe in class	8%	6%	
Other	1%	3%	

- **Nearly three quarters of respondents (73%) say that their parents were working class.**
- A fifth of respondents (18%) say that their parents were middle class.
- 6% of respondents, in this instance, do not believe in class.
- **Since this question was last asked in November 2018, there has been no significant change**

	Respondent Currently:			
	Upper	Middle	Working	Don't Believe
Total	0%	26%	59%	12%
Parents: Middle	0%	69%	28%	2%
Parents: Working	0%	18%	70%	9%

- **69% of respondents whose parents were middle class describe themselves as middle class.**
- The majority of the remaining respondents (28%) describe themselves as working class.
- **Similarly, 70% of respondents whose parents were working class describe themselves as working class.**
- Of the remaining respondents, 18% describe themselves as middle class, whilst 9% do not believe in class.

Housing Tenure

Q. What is your housing tenure now?

	Nov 2018	May 2025	Significant Change
Owner, mortgage free	48%	35%	▼
Owner with mortgage	32%	36%	
Public sector renter	9%	8%	
Private sector renter	8%	13%	▲
Live with parents	2%	5%	▲
Other	2%	3%	

- Nearly three quarters of respondents (71%) own their own home; either mortgage free (48%) or with a mortgage (32%).
- 8% of respondents rent from the public sector and 13% of respondents rent from the private sector.
- Since this question was last asked in November 2018, there has been a significant decrease in respondents who own their own home mortgage free (-13 percentage points) and a significant increase in both respondents who rent from the private sector (+5 percentage points) and those who live with their parents (+ 3 percentage points).

Q. What was the housing tenure of your parents for the majority of the time when you were living with them / growing up?

	Nov 2018	May 2025	Significant Change
Owner, mortgage free	15%	14%	
Owner with mortgage	40%	49%	▲
Public sector renter	31%	26%	▼
Private sector renter	10%	8%	
Live with parents	1%	1%	
Don't know	1%	2%	
Other	2%	1%	

- Nearly two thirds of respondents (63%) say that their parents owned their own home; either mortgage free (14%) or with a mortgage (49%).
- A quarter of respondents (26%) say that their parents rented from the public sector.
- 8% of respondents say that their parents rented from the private sector.
- Since this question was last asked in November 2018, there has been a significant decrease in respondents who say their parents rented from the public sector (-6 percentage points) and a significant increase in respondents who say their parents owned their own home with a mortgage (+9 percentage points).

	Respondent Currently:		
	Own (Total)	Public Rent	Private Rent
Total	71%	8%	13%
Parents: Owned Own Home (Total)	75%	5%	13%
Parents: Public Rent	67%	14%	12%
Parents: Private Rent	56%	8%	24%

- **Three quarters of respondents (75%) whose parents owned their own home (either mortgage free or with a mortgage) currently own their own home (either mortgage free or with a mortgage).**
- Of the remaining respondents, 13% rent from the private sector and 5% rent from the public sector.
- **67% of respondents whose parents rented from the public sector currently own their own home (either mortgage free or with a mortgage).**
- Of the remaining respondents, 14% rent from the public sector and 12% rent from the private sector.
- **56% of respondents whose parents rented from the private sector currently own their own home (either mortgage free or with a mortgage).**
- Of the remaining respondents, 12% rent from the private sector and 8% rent from the public sector.

Social Class by Tenure

	Respondent Currently:			
	Upper	Middle	Working	Don't Believe
Total	0%	26%	59%	12%
Current: Owned Own Home (Total)	0%	32%	58%	8%
Current: Public Rent	0%	5%	65%	26%
Current: Private Rent	0%	18%	63%	17%

- **58% of respondents who currently own their own (either mortgage free or with a mortgage) describe themselves as working class.**
- Of the remaining respondents, 32% describe themselves as middle class and 8% don't believe in class.
- **65% of respondents who currently rent from the public sector describe themselves as working class.**
- Of the remaining respondents, 26% don't believe in class and 5% describe themselves as middle class.
- **63% of respondents who currently rent from the private sector describe themselves as working class.**
- Of the remaining respondents, 18% describe themselves as middle class and 17% don't believe in class.

	Respondent Currently:			
	Upper	Middle	Working	Don't Believe
Total	0%	26%	59%	12%
Parents: Owned Own Home (Total)	0%	32%	57%	9%
Parents: : Public Rent	0%	14%	67%	16%
Parents: Private Rent	0%	29%	60%	11%

- **59% of respondents whose parent owned their own (either mortgage free or with a mortgage) describe themselves as working class.**
- Of the remaining respondents, 32% describe themselves as middle class and 9% don't believe in class.

- **67% of respondents who currently rent from the public sector describe themselves as working class.**
- Of the remaining respondents, 16% don't believe in class and 14% describe themselves as middle class.
- **60% of respondents who currently rent from the private sector describe themselves as working class.**
- Of the remaining respondents, 29% describe themselves as middle class and 11% don't believe in class.
- Comparing the two tables suggests that a respondent's current social class is more defined by their current housing tenure and status, then by the tenure / status of their parents when growing up; suggesting that respondents believe their social class can change during their lifetime due to other factors.
- This is despite nearly half of respondents (43%) picking "Your birth / family" in the list below.

Q. Generally speaking, how do you think social class is defined?

	Nov 2018	May 2025	Significant Change
How much you earn	41%	51%	▲
Your birth / family	44%	43%	
What you do for a living	46%	43%	
The house / area you live in	38%	40%	
Your level of educational attainment	36%	36%	
Where you are from	18%	19%	
Don't believe social class exists	7%	6%	
Other	5%	5%	

- **Over half of respondents (51%) believe that social class is defined by how much you earn.**
- A high proportion also believe that social class is defined by:
 - Your birth / family (43%)
 - What you do for a living (43%)
 - The house / area you live in (40%)
 - Your level of educational attainment (36%)
- Since this question was last asked in November 2018, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who believe that social class is defined by how much you earn (+10 percentage points).

Social Capital and Social Cohesion

Interacting With People Who Are Different To You

Q. How often would you say you interact with people that you know are different to you in the following ways?

Please do not include immediate family members / carers

	Rarely / Never	2	3	4	Very Often	Don't Know
Ethnic Origin	11%	15%	22%	17%	33%	3%
Sexual orientation	9%	13%	18%	18%	37%	6%
Religion	8%	10%	21%	15%	34%	12%
Country of Birth	7%	16%	21%	17%	34%	4%
Social Class	5%	11%	23%	19%	32%	9%
Disability Status	7%	17%	17%	19%	35%	4%
Age Group	2%	5%	11%	19%	59%	3%

Average Score Out of 5 (Don't Knows Removed)

	Nov 2018	May 2025	Significant Change
Age Group	4.41	4.32	▼
Social Class	3.85	3.68	▼
Sexual orientation	3.51	3.65	▲
Religion	3.85	3.63	▼
Disability Status	3.66	3.60	
Country of Birth	3.65	3.58	
Ethnic Origin	3.45	3.47	

- Respondents are most likely to interact with people who are of a different age group to them.
- They are least likely to interact with people who are of a different ethnic origin to them
- Since this question was last asked in November 2018, there has been a significant decrease in how likely respondents are to interact with people who are different to them in the following ways:
 - Religion
 - Social class / social background
 - Age group
- However, there has been a significant increase in how likely respondents are to interact with people who are a different sexual orientation to them.
- The table overleaf shows that the groups most likely to interact with people different to themselves are respondents who are non-straight, born outside the UK, middle class and / or aged 35 – 54.
- Conversely, the groups least likely to interact with people different to themselves are respondents who are Christian religion and / or aged 75 +.

Propensity to Interact With People Different To Themselves By Respondent Characteristic:

Green: Significantly more likely to interact with people who are different to them in this way

Red: Significantly less likely to interact with people who are different to them in this way

	Overall	BAME	White British	Non-Straight	Straight	Christian	No Religion	Other Religion	Born UK	Born Outside UK	No LLTI	LLTI
Ethnic Origin	3.47	4.05	3.39	3.63	3.45	3.22	3.57	3.79	3.40	4.19	3.56	3.23
Sexual orientation	3.65	3.49	3.67	4.47	3.52	3.23	3.87	3.64	3.64	3.71	3.69	3.55
Religion	3.63	3.89	3.59	3.98	3.56	3.61	3.58	4.05	3.57	4.15	3.66	3.55
Country of Birth	3.58	4.07	3.51	3.69	3.56	3.48	3.58	3.95	3.50	4.33	3.59	3.54
Social Class	3.68	3.87	3.66	3.84	3.66	3.61	3.70	3.88	3.65	4.00	3.73	3.56
Disability Status	3.60	3.59	3.60	4.01	3.53	3.50	3.66	3.55	3.58	3.87	3.55	3.74
Age Group	4.32	4.22	4.33	4.55	4.28	4.16	4.44	4.04	4.33	4.12	4.36	4.23

	Overall	Middle Class	Working Class	Don't Believe Class	16 – 34	35 – 44	45 – 54	55- 64	65 -74	75 +
Ethnic Origin	3.47	3.52	3.40	3.68	3.56	3.71	3.66	3.35	3.11	2.87
Sexual orientation	3.65	3.88	3.52	3.77	3.96	4.05	3.74	3.43	3.12	2.58
Religion	3.63	3.96	3.46	3.79	3.67	3.71	3.87	3.51	3.43	3.25
Country of Birth	3.58	3.54	3.57	3.66	3.44	3.71	3.83	3.56	3.44	3.23
Social Class	3.68	4.02	3.56	3.60	3.54	3.75	3.84	3.74	3.63	3.54
Disability Status	3.60	3.56	3.56	3.90	3.58	3.64	3.88	3.52	3.46	3.25
Age Group	4.32	4.34	4.31	4.33	4.26	4.57	4.51	4.21	4.11	3.94

Experience of Prejudice

Q. Thinking about your personal experiences over the past year, how often has anyone shown prejudice against you or treated you unfairly because of each of the following?

	Rarely / Never	2	3	4	Very Often	Don't Know
Ethnic Origin	76%	6%	5%	4%	4%	6%
Sexual orientation	79%	5%	5%	2%	2%	7%
Religion	79%	5%	5%	1%	3%	6%
Country of Birth	78%	7%	4%	2%	4%	6%
Social Class	64%	15%	7%	4%	4%	6%
Disability Status	73%	8%	5%	3%	5%	6%
Age Group	57%	15%	12%	6%	5%	5%

Average Score Out of 5 (Don't Knows Removed)

	Nov 2018	May 2025	Significant Change
Age Group	1.67	1.81	▲
Social Class	1.33	1.61	▲
Disability Status	1.35	1.49	▲
Ethnic Origin	1.18	1.45	▲
Country of Birth	1.18	1.39	▲
Religion	1.21	1.32	▲
Sexual orientation	1.17	1.30	▲

- Respondents are most likely to have experienced prejudice due to their:
 - Age group
 - Social class
- They are least likely to have experienced prejudice due to their:
 - Sexual orientation
 - Religion
 - Country of birth
- However these results must be considered in the context that the significant majority of respondents are straight, UK born, and either of no religion or Christian.
- Since this question was last asked in November 2018, there has been a significant increase in how likely respondents are to have experienced prejudice for all the reasons listed.
- The table overleaf shows that the groups most likely to experience prejudice are respondents who practice non-Christian religions, aged 16 – 34, born outside the UK, from BAME backgrounds, non-straight and / or have an illness or impairment.
- Conversely, the groups least likely to experience prejudice are respondents who are aged 65 +, do not have an illness or impairment and / or are middle class.

Propensity to Experience Prejudice By Respondent Characteristic:

Green: Significantly more likely to experience prejudice because of the reason listed

Red: Significantly less likely to experience prejudice because of the reason listed

	Overall	BAME	White British	Non-Straight	Straight	Christian	No Religion	Other Religion	Born UK	Born Outside UK	No LLTI	LLTI
Ethnic Origin	1.45	2.68	1.29	1.42	1.46	1.51	1.35	1.98	1.34	2.70	1.41	1.53
Sexual orientation	1.30	1.20	1.31	2.10	1.17	1.27	1.26	1.76	1.30	1.33	1.22	1.51
Religion	1.32	1.74	1.27	1.41	1.31	1.43	1.16	2.18	1.27	1.84	1.28	1.43
Country of Birth	1.39	2.23	1.28	1.41	1.39	1.41	1.31	1.97	1.27	2.62	1.35	1.46
Social Class	1.61	2.06	1.56	1.96	1.56	1.59	1.57	2.07	1.57	2.05	1.52	1.84
Disability Status	1.49	1.35	1.50	2.15	1.39	1.36	1.48	2.11	1.50	1.33	1.17	2.25
Age Group	1.81	1.92	1.80	2.28	1.74	1.91	1.72	2.14	1.81	1.88	1.68	2.12

	Overall	Middle Class	Working Class	Don't Believe Class	16 – 34	35 – 44	45 – 54	55- 64	65 -74	75 +
Ethnic Origin	1.45	1.30	1.47	1.65	1.61	1.67	1.39	1.45	1.18	1.07
Sexual orientation	1.30	1.27	1.29	1.40	1.45	1.31	1.40	1.23	1.13	1.10
Religion	1.32	1.20	1.33	1.54	1.47	1.34	1.36	1.30	1.13	1.13
Country of Birth	1.39	1.20	1.41	1.61	1.34	1.63	1.39	1.42	1.15	1.12
Social Class	1.61	1.36	1.72	1.66	1.92	1.75	1.59	1.45	1.35	1.23
Disability Status	1.49	1.18	1.51	2.11	1.88	1.46	1.43	1.35	1.26	1.29
Age Group	1.81	1.57	1.89	1.98	2.05	1.47	1.77	1.92	1.83	1.79

Q. Which of the following provides you with a sense of belonging?

	Nov 2018	May 2025	Significant Change
Family and friends	90%	85%	▼
Hobbies / interests	54%	53%	
Work / career	48%	44%	▼
Community live in / born in	44%	34%	▼
Generation / age	30%	27%	
Nationality / race / ethnicity	21%	22%	
Teams / clubs	27%	21%	▼
Gender	7%	9%	▲
Religion	11%	8%	▼
Class / economic status	8%	8%	
School / college	7%	7%	
I don't feel I belong	4%	6%	
Sexual orientation	3%	4%	
Particular event in my life	3%	4%	
None of these	2%	2%	
Other	2%	1%	

- **The significant majority of respondents (85%) think that friends / family provide a sense of belonging.**
- Over half of respondents (53%) also believe that hobbies / interests provide a sense of belonging.
- A high proportion also believe that the following provide a sense of belonging:
 - Work / career (44%)
 - Community live in / born in (34%)
 - Generation / age (27%)
- Since this question was last asked in November 2018, there has been a significant decrease in the sense of belonging respondents get from:
 - Community live in / born in (-10 percentage points)
 - Teams / clubs (-6 percentage points)
 - Family and friends (-5 percentage points)
 - Work / career (-4 percentage points)
 - Religion (-3 percentage points)
- Over the same period there has been a significant increase in the sense of belonging respondents get from:
 - Gender (+2 percentage points)

Social Norms and Behaviours

Q. Would you challenge any of the following if they did any of these things?

Someone I Know Well

	Apr 2019	May 2025	Significant Change
Listened to loud music / had a phone conversation on speaker phone on public transport	51%	51%	
Dropped litter on the street	43%	45%	
Used a mobile phone at the theatre / cinema / concert	40%	42%	
Parked in a blue badge bay without a blue badge / disability	36%	42%	▲
Didn't pick up dog poo after their dog	40%	42%	
Used swear words / bad language in front of children	44%	41%	
Didn't give up their seat on public transport for a pregnant or disabled person for example	42%	40%	
Pushed-in a queue	39%	40%	
Make an "off-colour" joke	36%	40%	
Placed their bag on the seat next to them on crowded public transport	41%	38%	
Parked in a parent and child space when without children	31%	36%	▲
Put feet up on seating in a public place	34%	36%	
Wolf whistled a stranger in the street	25%	35%	▲
Spit in the street	33%	34%	
Manspreading on public transport	25%	30%	▲
Kissed passionately in public	8%	10%	

- Over half of respondents (51%) would challenge someone they know well if they were listening to loud music / having a conversation on speaker phone on public transport (51%).
- Respondents would then be most likely to challenge someone they know well who dropped litter on the street (45%), used a mobile phone at the theatre / cinema / concert (42%), parked in a blue badge bay without a blue badge / disability (42%), or didn't pick up dog poo after their dog (42%).
- It is likely these figures are not higher as respondents do not feel that the people they know well would not do any of these things.
- Since this question was last asked in April 2019 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondent who would challenge someone they know well if they wolf whistled someone in the street (+10 percentage points), parked in a blue badge bay without a blue badge / disability (+6 percentage points), parked in a parent and child space without children (+5 percentage points), or manspread on public transport (+5 percentage points).

Someone I Don't Know Well

	Apr 2019	May 2025	Significant Change
Pushed-in a queue	78%	68%	▼
Didn't pick up dog poo after their dog	72%	60%	▼
Placed their bag on the seat next to them on crowded public transport	72%	59%	▼
Used a mobile phone at the theatre / cinema / concert	56%	47%	▼
Didn't give up their seat on public transport for a pregnant or disabled person for example	52%	46%	▼
Used swear words / bad language in front of children	50%	39%	▼
Make an "off-colour" joke	28%	35%	▲
Dropped litter on the street	43%	33%	▼
Parked in a blue badge bay without a blue badge / disability	42%	30%	▼
Put feet up on seating in a public place	36%	29%	▼
Listened to loud music / had a phone conversation on speaker phone on public transport	30%	23%	▼
Parked in a parent and child space when without children	29%	22%	▼
Manspreading on public transport	23%	21%	
Wolf whistled a stranger in the street	11%	20%	▲
Spit in the street	22%	19%	
Kissed passionately in public	2%	4%	▼

- The majority of respondents would challenge someone they don't know well who:
 - Pushed-in a queue (68%)
 - Didn't pick up dog poo after their dog (60%)
 - Placed their bag on a seat next to them on crowded public transport (59%)
- A high proportion would also challenge someone they don't know well who:
 - Used a mobile phone at the theatre / cinema / concert (47%)
 - Didn't give up their seat on public transport for a pregnant or disable person (48%)
- Since this question was last asked in April 2019 there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of respondent who would challenge someone they don't know well for almost all the behaviours listed; most significantly someone who:
 - Placed their bag on a seat next to them on crowded public transport (-13 percentage points)
 - Didn't pick up dog poo after their dog (-12 percentage points)
 - Parked in a blue badge bay without a blue badge / disability (-12 percentage points)
 - Used swearwords / bad language in front of children (-11 percentage points)
 - Pushed-in a queue (-10 percentage points)
 - Dropped litter on the street (-10 percentage points)
- However, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who would challenge someone they don't know well if they wolf whistled someone in the street (+9 percentage points), or made an "off-colour" joke (+7 percentage points).

Should Be Challenged But Would Not Do So Personally

	Apr 2019	May 2025	Significant Change
Spit in the street	49%	43%	▼
Kissed passionately in public	47%	43%	
Wolf whistled a stranger in the street	54%	42%	▼
Parked in a parent and child space when without children	48%	40%	▼
Manspreading on public transport	46%	40%	▼
Parked in a blue badge bay without a blue badge / disability	36%	36%	
Put feet up on seating in a public place	39%	36%	
Dropped litter on the street	30%	30%	
Listened to loud music / had a phone conversation on speaker phone on public transport	32%	29%	
Used swear words / bad language in front of children	23%	27%	
Make an "off-colour" joke	38%	26%	▼
Didn't give up their seat on public transport for a pregnant or disabled person for example	24%	24%	
Used a mobile phone at the theatre / cinema / concert	24%	24%	
Placed their bag on the seat next to them on crowded public transport	12%	19%	▲
Didn't pick up dog poo after their dog	15%	17%	
Pushed-in a queue	10%	12%	

- A high proportion of respondents think that a person who did the following should be challenged but would not do so themselves:
 - Spit in the street (43%)
 - Kissed passionately in public (43%)
 - Wolf whistled in the street (42%)
 - Parked in a parent and child space without children (40%)
 - Manspread on public transport (40%)
- Since this question was last asked in April 2019 there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents think that a person who did the following should be challenged but would not do so themselves:
 - Wolf whistled in the street (-12 percentage points)
 - Made an "off-colour" joke (-12 percentage points)
 - Parked in a parent and child space without children (-8 percentage points)
 - Spit in the street (-6 percentage points)
 - Manspread on public transport (-6 percentage points)
- However, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who think that a person who placed their bag on the seat next to them on crowded public transport should be challenged but would not do so themselves (+7 percentage points).

Does Not Need to Be Challenged

	Apr 2019	May 2025	Significant Change
Kissed passionately in public	45%	44%	
Manspreading on public transport	14%	13%	
Wolf whistled a stranger in the street	18%	11%	▼
Make an "off-colour" joke	9%	11%	
Parked in a parent and child space when without children	5%	9%	▲
Spit in the street	5%	8%	▲
Used swear words / bad language in front of children	3%	7%	▲
Put feet up on seating in a public place	4%	7%	▲
Listened to loud music / had a phone conversation on speaker phone on public transport	3%	6%	▲
Placed their bag on the seat next to them on crowded public transport	3%	4%	
Used a mobile phone at the theatre / cinema / concert	3%	4%	
Didn't give up their seat on public transport for a pregnant or disabled person for example	2%	3%	
Parked in a blue badge bay without a blue badge / disability	2%	3%	
Pushed-in a queue	1%	2%	
Dropped litter on the street	0%	2%	▲
Didn't pick up dog poo after their dog	1%	1%	

- **The majority of respondents think that all these behaviours should be challenged.**
- However, kissing passionately in public is the most divisive, with 56% of respondents thinking it should be challenged (even if they wouldn't do so themselves), and 44% thinking it should not be challenged.
- **Since this question was last asked in April 2019 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who think that if someone did the following it should not be challenged:**
 - Used swear words / bad language in front of children (+4 percentage points)
 - Parked in a parent and child space without children (+4 percentage points)
 - Put feet up on seating in a public place (+3 percentage points)
 - Spit in the street (+3 percentage points)
 - Listened to loud music / having a conversation on speaker phone on public transport (+3 percentage points)
- **However, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents who think that if someone wolf whistled a stranger in the street it should not be challenged (-7 percentage points).**

Q. What do you think of the following?

	Thumbs Down	Thumbs Up
A man staying at home to look after the home / children	3%	97%
An older person (aged 65+) seeking sexual health advice	3%	97%
A woman who doesn't want children	5%	95%
A woman drinking alone in a pub / bar	6%	94%
A man crying in public	15%	85%
Someone in their thirties or older who lives at home with their parents	17%	83%
A politician having a prominent visible tattoo	19%	81%
A man wearing makeup / nail varnish etc.	22%	78%
People speaking a foreign language to each other on a bus	23%	77%
A woman being much older than her husband / partner	23%	77%
A man being much older than his wife / partner	24%	76%
A parent kissing their child on the lips	28%	72%
A person with a hereditary disease or condition having children	37%	63%
A man walking around shirtless in public	67%	33%
Cycling on a busy road when there is a cycle path available to use	80%	20%
Using a mobile phone while driving	97%	3%

- The majority of respondents gave a thumb up to all of these with the exception of:
 - A man walking around shirtless (67% thumb down)
 - Cycling on a busy road when there is a cycle path (80% thumb down)
 - Using a mobile phone while driving (97% thumb down)
- Respondents were most likely to give a thumb up to:
 - A man staying at home to look after the home / children (97%)
 - An older person (aged 65+) seeking sexual health advice (97%)
 - A woman who doesn't want children (95%)
 - A woman drinking alone in a pub / bar (94%)
 - A man crying in public (85%)
- The table overleaf shows that, since this question was last asked in April 2019 there has been a significant increase in positive attitude towards:
 - A person with a hereditary disease or condition having children (+12 percentage points)
 - A politician having a prominent visible tattoo (+7 percentage points)
- There has been a significant increase in negative attitude towards:
 - A man being much older than his wife / partner (+14 percentage points)
 - A woman being much older than her husband / partner (+13 percentage points)
 - A parent kissing their child on the lips (+5 percentage points)

Thumbs Up:

	Apr 2019	May 2025	Significant Change
A man staying at home to look after the home / children	97%	97%	
An older person (aged 65+) seeking sexual health advice	96%	97%	
A woman who doesn't want children	96%	95%	
A woman drinking alone in a pub / bar	95%	94%	
A man crying in public	86%	85%	
Someone in their thirties or older who lives at home with their parents	84%	83%	
A politician having a prominent visible tattoo	74%	81%	▲
A man wearing makeup / nail varnish etc.	77%	78%	
People speaking a foreign language to each other on a bus	77%	77%	
A woman being much older than her husband / partner	90%	77%	▼
A man being much older than his wife / partner	90%	76%	▼
A parent kissing their child on the lips	77%	72%	▼
A person with a hereditary disease or condition having children	51%	63%	▲
A man walking around shirtless in public	36%	33%	
Cycling on a busy road when there is a cycle path available to use	18%	20%	
Using a mobile phone while driving	1%	3%	

Q. Are there any other behaviours that you find unacceptable



Modern Britain

Q. How much do you associate the following with modern Britain?

	Not at All	2	3	4	Strongly Associate
Technological	7%	11%	31%	34%	18%
Innovative	8%	18%	36%	30%	8%
Cultured	9%	19%	36%	25%	11%
Depressing	11%	22%	33%	22%	135
Narrow-Minded	12%	19%	33%	24%	11%
Friendly	7%	24%	38%	24%	7%
Pretty	11%	16%	41%	22%	95
Thuggish	15%	19%	30%	24%	12%
Eccentric	15%	17%	36%	24%	8%
Cut-off / Isolated	18%	215	31%	19%	11%
Old-Fashioned	14%	22%	40%	18%	5%
Proud	17%	27%	33%	15%	8%
Strong	15%	25%	39%	17%	4%
Fair	20%	25%	32%	18%	5%

Average Score Out of 5

	Dec 2019	May 2025	Significant Change
Technological	3.66	3.45	▼
Innovative	3.42	3.12	▼
Cultured	3.37	3.09	▼
Depressing	2.86	3.05	▲
Narrow-Minded	2.99	3.04	
Friendly	3.36	3.02	▼
Pretty	3.19	3.02	▼
Thuggish	2.95	2.98	
Eccentric	3.08	2.93	▼
Cut-off / Isolated	2.70	2.85	▲
Old-Fashioned	2.82	2.77	
Proud	3.21	2.70	▼
Strong	2.90	2.69	▼
Fair	2.95	2.64	▼

- Respondents are most likely to describe modern Britain as technological.
- They are also more likely to describe modern Britain as innovative and cultured.
- Respondents are least likely to describe modern Britain as fair, thuggish, strong and proud.
- They are also less likely to describe modern Britain as old fashioned.
- Since this question was last asked in December 2019, there has been a significant increase the proportion of respondents who would describe modern Britain as depressing and cut off / isolated.
- Conversely, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents who would describe modern Britain as proud, pretty, fair, innovative, cultured, strong, technological, friendly, and eccentric.

Q. Should St George's Day be a public holiday in England?

Yes	56%
No	12%
Don't know	10%
Don't care	22%

- **Over half of respondents (56%) believe that St George's Day should be a public holiday in England.**
- 12% of respondents believe that St George's Day should not be a public holiday in England.
- 32% of respondents either don't know (10%) or don't care (22%).

Q. Do you personally mark or celebrate St George's day?

Yes	14%
Sometimes	22%
No	64%

- **Nearly two thirds of respondents (64%) do not personally mark or celebrate George's Day.**
- 14% of respondents regularly mark or celebrate St George's Day.
- 22% of respondents sometimes mark or celebrate St George's Day.

	Yes mark	Sometimes mark	Do not mark
Total	14%	22%	64%
Think should be public holiday	23% ▲	35% ▲	42% ▼
Do not think should be public holiday	3% ▼	3% ▼	94% ▲
Don't know if should be public holiday	1% ▼	16%	84% ▲
Don't care if it's a public holiday	0% ▼	5% ▼	95% ▲

- **Respondents who think that St George's Day should be a public holiday are significantly more likely to celebrate St Georges Day (+22 percentage points); either regularly or sometimes.**
- Conversely, respondents who think that St Georges Day should not be a public holiday (-30 percentage points), don't know if St Georges Day should be a public holiday (-20 percentage points), or don't care if it's a public holiday (-29 percentage points), are significantly less likely celebrate St Georges Day; either regularly or sometimes.

Q. Are you patriotic about ...?

	Oct 2020	May 2025	Significant Change
England	48%	49%	
Scotland	7%	11%	▲
Wales	6%	7%	
N.Ireland	4%	7%	▲
UK	45%	46%	
Europe	N/A	19%	
Not at all patriotic	31%	27%	
Somewhere else	6%	7%	

- **Just under half (49%) of respondents are patriotic about England; a similar percentage to the proportion of respondents who feel patriotic about the UK (46%).**
- Around a third of respondents (27%) do not feel patriotic at all.
- Since this question was last asked in October 2020, there has been a small but significant increase in patriotism towards Scotland (+4 percentage points) and Northern Ireland (+3 percentage points).

Q. If someone moves to another country, to live or to work, do you think they should have to learn the language of that country?

	Dec 2020	May 2025	Significant Change
Yes	84%	88%	▲
No	16%	12%	▼

- **The significant majority of respondents (88%) agree that if someone moves to another country, to live or to work, they should have to learn the language of that country.**
- Only 12% of respondents disagree and believe that if someone moves to another country, to live or to work, they should not have to learn the language of that country.
- Since this question was last asked in December 2020, there has been a significant increase in respondents who agree that if someone moves to another country, to live or to work, they should have to learn the language of that country.

Q. When you are in the UK, how bothered are you if you hear people from non-English speaking countries talking to each other in their own language?

	Dec 2020	May 2025	Significant Change
Not at all	55%	54%	
2	15%	13%	
3	15%	15%	
4	8%	8%	
Very	8%	10%	

- **Over half of respondents (55%) are not at all bothered if they hear people from non-English speaking countries talking to each other in the UK in their own language.**
- 30% of respondents are slightly or moderately bothered.
- 18% of respondents are considerably or very bothered.
- Since this question was last asked in December 2020, there has been no significant change.

Would You Rather

Q. In the Land of Oz, an election is taking place. The candidates are the Tin Man, who is all brains, and no heart. His opponent is the Scarecrow, who is all heart and no brains. Who will you vote for?

Tin Man	37%
Undecided	38%
Scarecrow	25%

- Whilst slightly more respondents would vote for the tin man, who is all brains but no heart (37%), than would vote for the scarecrow, who is all heart but no brains (25%); this difference is not significant.
- In fact, over a third of respondents (38%) cannot decide between the two.

Q. Overall, would you rather have two larger political parties, or a greater number of smaller political parties in British Politics?

Two large parties	17%
Undecided	27%
Greater number of smaller parties	55%

- Over half of respondents (55%) would rather have a greater number of smaller parties.
- This is significantly higher than the proportion of respondents who would rather have two larger parties (17%).
- Around a quarter of respondents (27%) cannot decide between the two.

Q. Weight loss jabs, such as Ozempic, (developed to help people with diabetes) have been in the news a lot over the last months, with a number of celebrities losing a lot of weight, quite quickly. Should the NHS provide these jabs for weight loss, rather than for a clinical need, or not?

NHS should not provide	43%
Undecided	23%
NHS should provide	34%

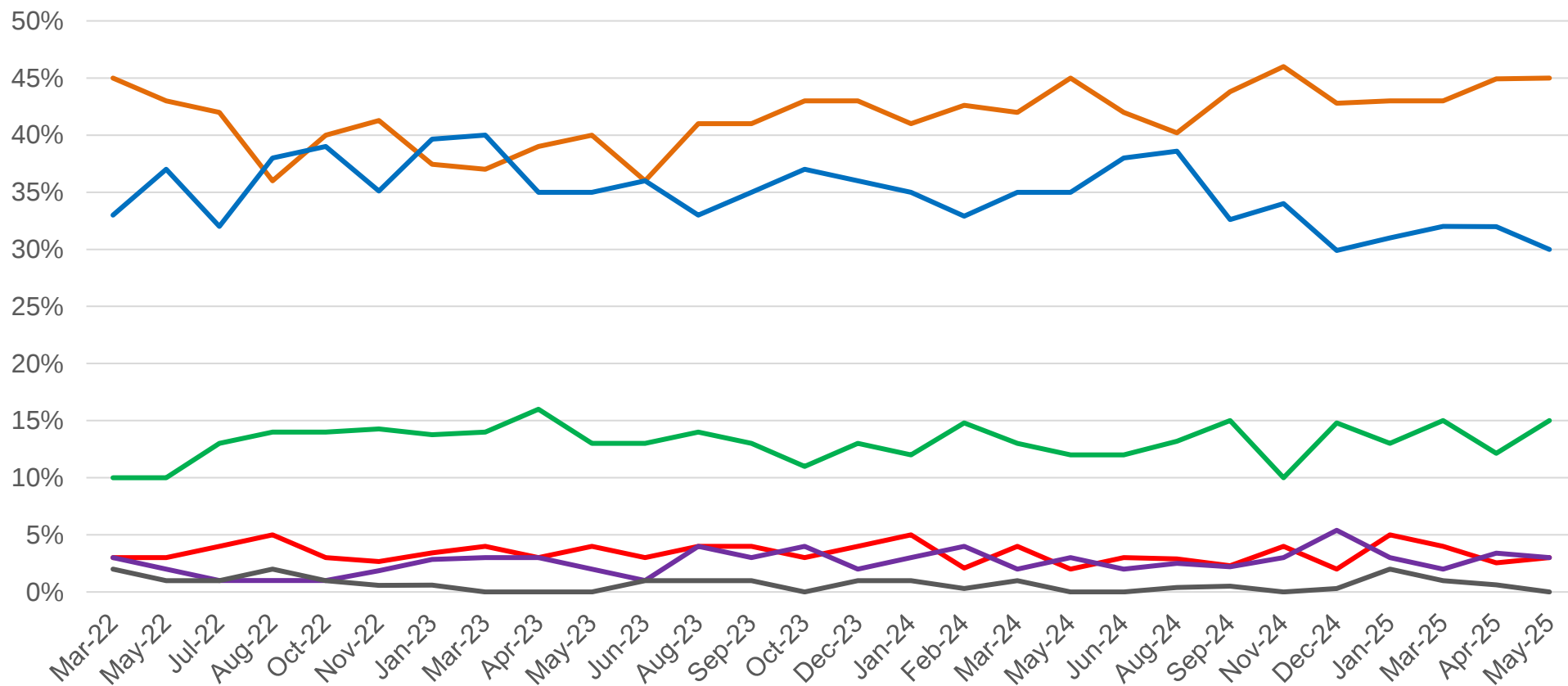
- 43% of respondents think that the NHS should not provide weight loss jabs.
- This is significantly higher than the proportion of respondents who think the NHS should provide weight loss jabs (34%).
- Around a quarter of respondents (23%) cannot decide between the two.

Financial Stability Tracker

Q. Which one of the following best describes your household?

	Two Year Ago May 23	One Year Ago May 24	May 2025	Change from April 23	Change from April 24
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties	40%	45%	45%	+5%	-1%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a struggle from time to time	35%	35%	30%	-4%	-5%
Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a constant struggle	13%	12%	15%	+2%	+3%
Falling behind with some bills / credit commitments	4%	2%	3%	-1%	+1%
Having real financial problems, have fallen behind with many bills / credit commitments	2%	3%	3%	+1%	No Change
Don't have any bills / credit commitments	<1%	<1%	<1%	No Change	No Change

- The majority of respondents (75%) are either keeping up without any difficulties (45%) or only struggling occasionally (30%).
- 21% find it a constant struggle to keep up (15%), are falling behind financially (3%) or are having real financial problems (3%).
- Less than 1% of respondents state that they do not have any bills or credit commitments.
- There has been no significant change compared to when the same question was asked one year ago.
- There has also been no significant change compared to when the same question was asked two years ago.
- Although, compared to two years ago, there has been a 4-percentage point decrease in respondents who are struggling from time to time and an equivalent 5-percentage point increase in respondents who are keeping up without difficulty.



- Keeping up with bills / credit commitments without any difficulties
- Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a struggle from time to time
- Keeping up with bills / credit commitments, but it is a constant struggle
- Falling behind with some bills / credit commitments
- Having real financial problems, have fallen behind with many bills / credit commitments
- Don't have any bills / credit commitments