

Manchester City Council Report for Information

Report to: Resource and Governance Scrutiny Committee (Budget) - 28
February 2022
Budget Council – 4 March 2022

Subject: Budget consultation results 2022/23

Report of: Deputy Chief Executive and City Treasurer and Head of Strategic
Communications

Summary

This report provides a summary of the results of phase two of the budget consultation on the savings options for the financial year 2022/23, as well as a summary of the responses received.

Recommendations

To note the report.

Wards Affected: All

Environmental Impact Assessment - the impact of the issues addressed in this report on achieving the zero-carbon target for the city
The budget supports all 9 corporate priorities including the zero-carbon target for the city.

Our Manchester Strategy outcomes	Summary of how this report aligns to the OMS
A thriving and sustainable city: supporting a diverse and distinctive economy that creates jobs and opportunities	The Council's budget, including the monies generated by Council tax, supports the delivery of the Our Manchester Strategy outcomes and all of Our Corporate Priorities.
A highly skilled city: world class and home-grown talent sustaining the city's economic success	
A progressive and equitable city: making a positive contribution by unlocking the potential of our communities	
A liveable and low carbon city: a destination of choice to live, visit, work	

A connected city: world class infrastructure and connectivity to drive growth	
---	--

Contact Officers:

Name: Alun Ireland
Position: Head of Strategic Communications
E-mail: alun.ireland@manchester.gov.uk

Name: Carol Culley OBE
Position: Deputy Chief Executive and City Treasurer
E-mail: carol.culley@manchester.gov.uk

Background documents (available for public inspection):

The following documents disclose important facts on which the report is based and have been relied upon in preparing the report. Copies of the background documents are available up to 4 years after the date of the meeting. If you would like a copy, please contact one of the contact officers above.

Online budget consultation (consultation now closed)
<https://www.manchester.gov.uk/budget>

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The Council consulted with residents on the proposed savings options for the 2022/2023 financial year for a four-week period from 11 January 2022 to 8 February 2022.
- 1.2 As the budget for 2022/23 is a one-year forward planning budget, and there have been no statutory consultations around individual options identified, a full 12-week budget consultation was not required.
- 1.3 This report provides the full results of the consultation and a summary of coded free text responses and comments.

2.0 Budget consultation

- 2.1 A standard budget consultation on Council tax increases was conducted seeking feedback from residents and businesses on:
 - Proposed Council tax increases
 - Proposed Adult Social Care (ASC) precept
 - The nine Council priorities
 - General feedback and suggestions on the budget
- 2.2 The Government's Spending Review allowed Councils to increase Council tax by up to 1.99 per cent plus an additional 1 per cent precept to help meet ASC costs.
- 2.3 The consultation asked residents for their comments on the potential increases, which together would be a 2.99 per cent increase to help protect services from further cuts and especially, to support adult social care for those most in need.
- 2.4 Residents were also asked for their views on the nine Council priorities and for general suggestions and comments on the budget via supplementary open text boxes.

3.0 Channels and engagement

- 3.1 Communications channels comprised an online questionnaire supported by web content, e-bulletins and a social media campaign across a range of platforms using a mix of organic, boosted and paid-for posts, supported by engaging digital content.
- 3.2 Paper copies of the questionnaire would usually be printed and distributed via our network of libraries however, COVID-19 presented a number of issues which made this challenging for 2022:
 - Hygiene – printed literature is avoided to limit the spread of COVID-19

- COVID-19 restrictions – Government guidelines during the majority of the consultation period mean that many of our residents were working from home and visiting the city centre, local centres and libraries less frequently
 - The Government’s December and January work from home directive meant that staff were not in the Town Hall Extension to receive and input any returned consultation forms.
- 3.3 As a result, paper copies were not printed for the 2022 budget consultation and instead, residents were signposted to the library digital support text service for help getting online, getting access to a computer at a library or to fill in the consultation survey over the phone.
- 3.4 Activity was supported by proactive media releases and reactive media statements and inclusion in the Council’s various e-bulletins and via internal staff channels.
- 3.5 Two standalone budget e-bulletins were issued during the consultation period. These performed highly, reaching an average of 25,500 recipients each time and resulting in 20,895 combined opens and 2,167 click throughs to the budget consultation web pages. A message was also included in the monthly resident news bulletin, resulting in 120 click throughs.
- 3.6 Responses have been gathered via an online questionnaire on the Council’s website. Approximately 3,500 unique visitors were driven to the budget pages on the website. A complete figure cannot be given as visitors to the website can decline the cookies, which means that we can no longer track all visitors to the website. The majority of those that accepted the cookies were signposted to the consultation as a result of receiving a standalone Council budget e-bulletin and messages posted on the Council’s Facebook page.
- 3.7 The consultation was promoted widely on Council social media channels including Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn signposting people to the online survey.
- 3.8 Across social media channels 13 budget messages were posted organically resulting in 56,740 impressions. Activity resulted in 512 click throughs to the consultation pages, 69 retweets/shares and 63 likes and 26 comments.
- 3.9 Paid digital posts were used to target Manchester residents resulting in 62,085 impressions, 626 click throughs to the consultation web pages, 23 likes, 46 comments and 6 shares.
- 3.10 A total of 1,680 people completed the consultation survey.
- 3.11 A further 320 people partially completed the survey, without answering all questions or submitting their response. Participation is generally higher when

consultation surveys comprise multiple choice/tick box questions. Those that comprise free text boxes require more thought and consideration and generally see higher levels of drop off and partial completion, but do result in a greater quality of result.

4.0 Consultation questionnaire

4.1 The consultation questionnaire comprised three closed questions to understand levels of agreement/disagreement, questions one and three with supplementary open text boxes in which residents could express their views freely. Question two asked respondents to tick the Council priorities that were important to them.

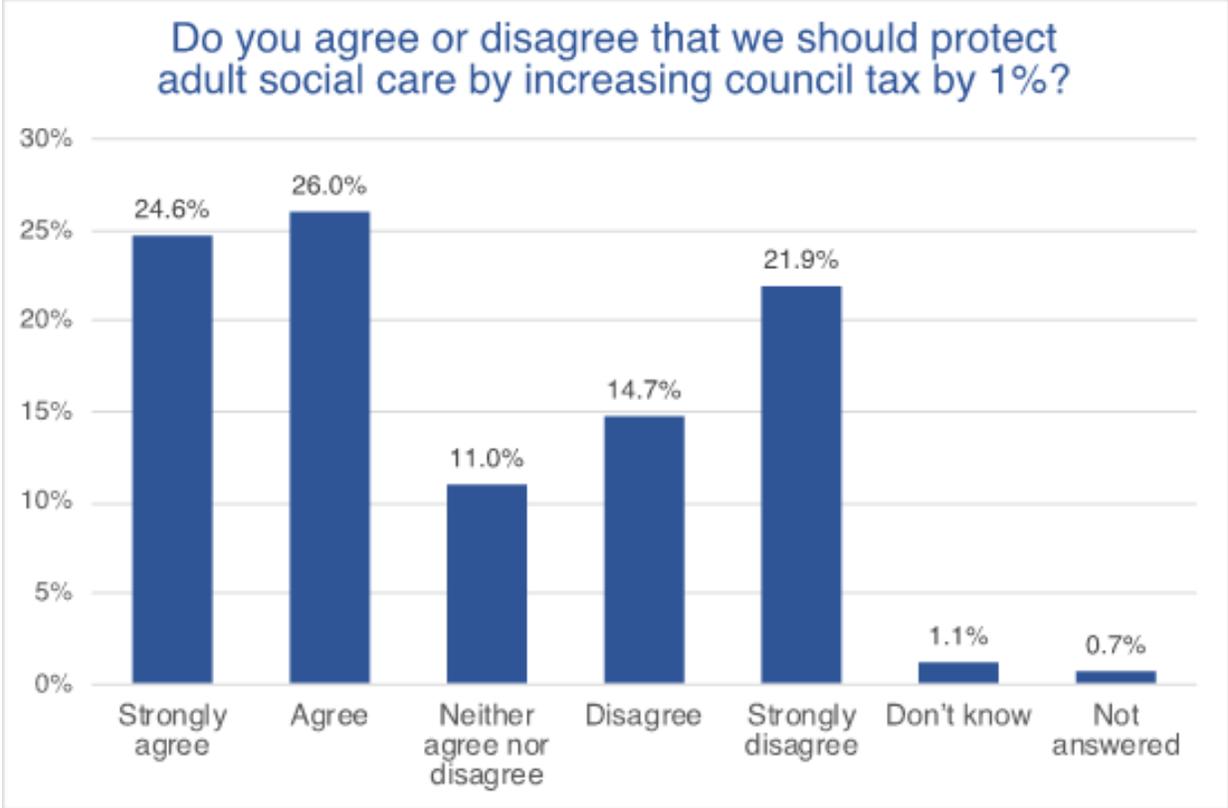
- Question 1a. Do you agree or disagree that we should protect adult social care by increasing Council tax by 1%?
- Question 1b. Please share any comments on alternatives or the impacts of the 1% increase you think we should consider.
- Question 2a. When we asked Manchester people what matters most to them, we listened, and we 've used their priorities to help set our budget. Do you agree or disagree that we should continue to protect and invest in the priority services that residents told us matter most?
- Question 2b. Please tick the priorities that are important to you
- Question 2c. Do you agree or disagree that we should increase Council tax by a further 1.99% to enable us to deliver the priorities that residents told us matter most?
- Question 3. Please share any comments on alternatives or the impacts of the 1.99% increase you think we should consider.

5.0 Consultation questionnaire analysis

5.1 Question 1a. Do you agree or disagree that we should protect adult social care by increasing Council tax by 1%?

5.2 In question 1a, members of the public were asked in a closed question whether they 'agree or disagree' that we should protect adult social care by increasing Council tax by 1%. 51% agreed or strongly agreed that adult social care should be protected by increasing council tax by 1%. This compares to 37% of respondents who disagreed or strongly disagreed with the suggestion. Finally, 12% were undecided or said they didn't know.

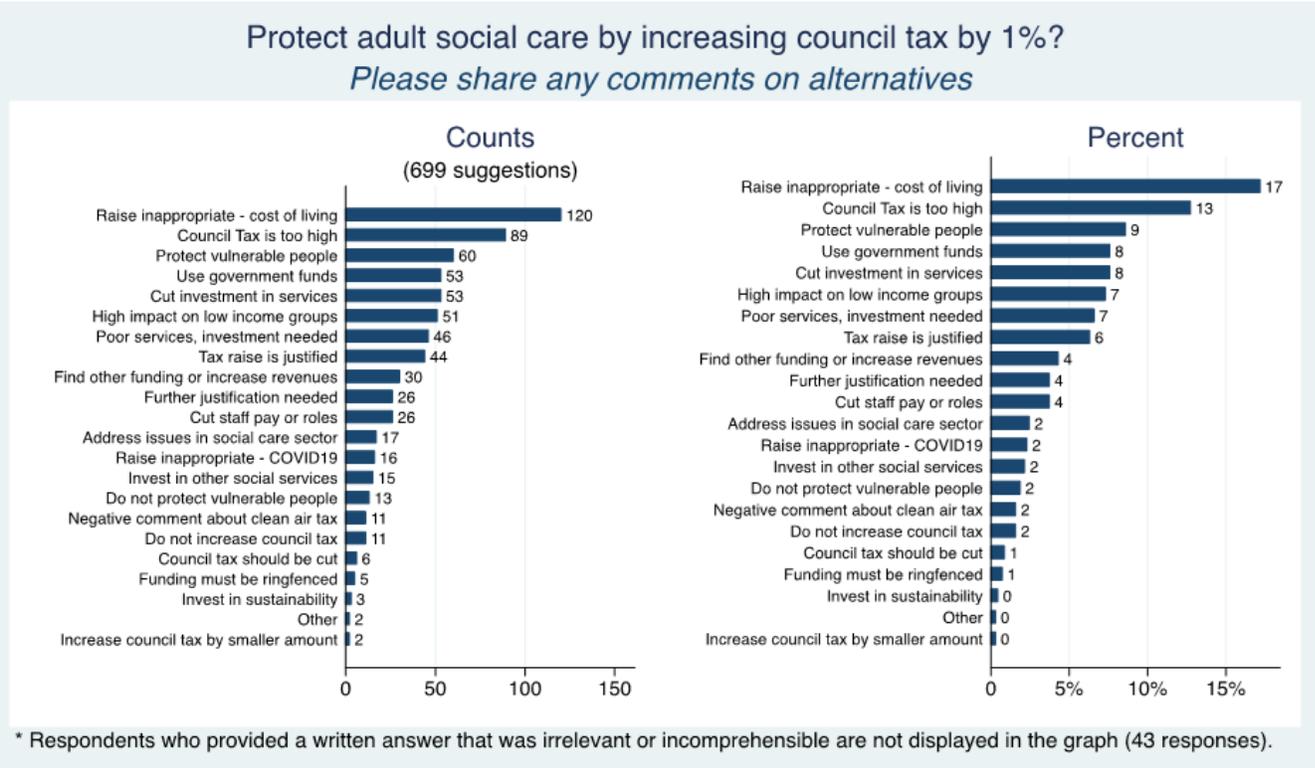
Graph 1 – Levels of agreement and disagreement with the 1% increase to protect adult social care



5.3 Q1. b. Please share any comments on alternatives or the impacts of the 1% increase you think we should consider.

5.4 In question 1b, respondents were also asked to share any comments or alternatives on the impacts of the 1% increase that they thought we should consider. Of the 1,680 responses, 535 respondents provided an answer to the open-ended question pertaining to increasing Council tax by 1%. Based on these answers 742 suggestions were extracted.

Graph 2 - Coded responses expressing views pertaining to the proposed increase to Council tax of 1%



5.5 Graph 2 shows that:

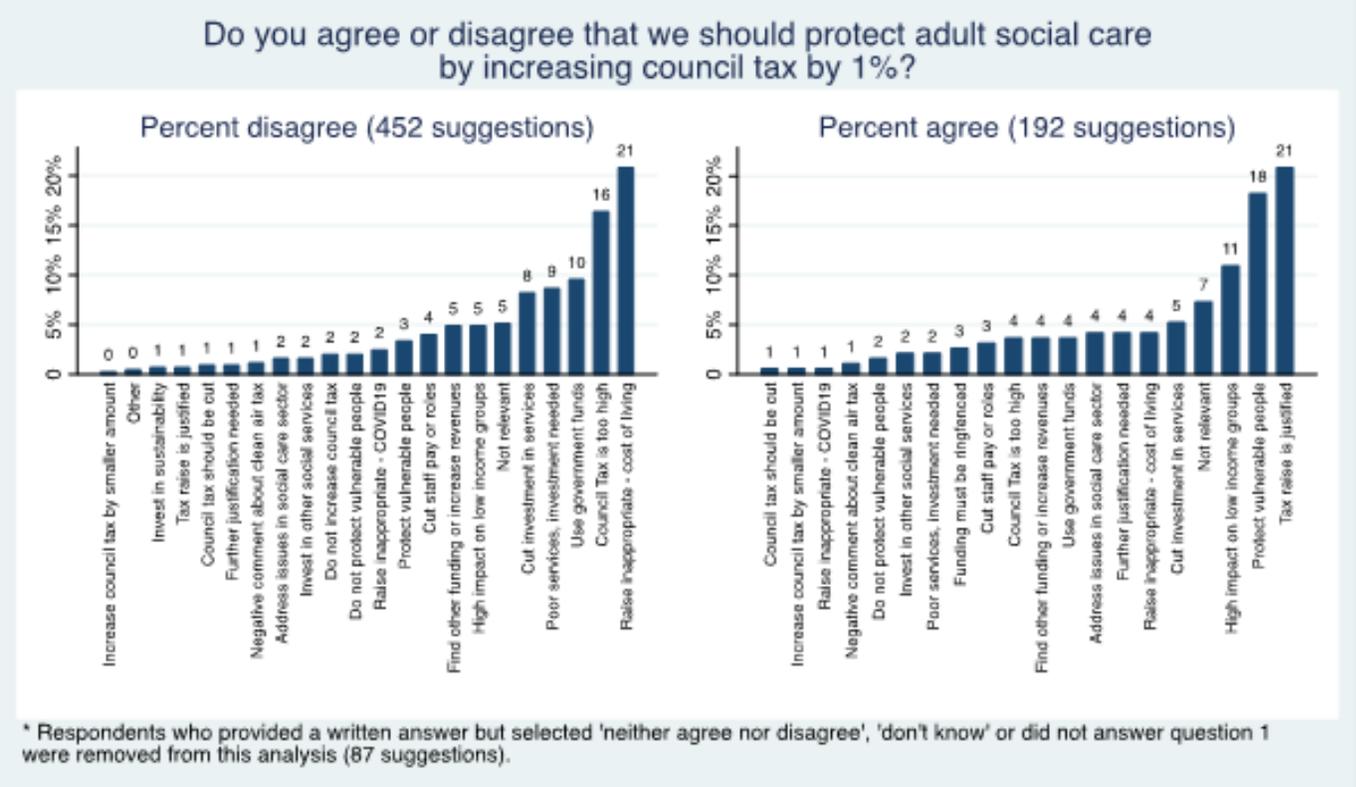
- The most prominent suggestion across all open-ended responses was the perception that it would be inappropriate to increase council tax by 1% given the current cost of living crisis (17% respondents, 120 suggestions), with concerns about the rising cost of energy bills and other household expenses and the anticipated rise of national insurance contributions particularly highlighted.
- 7% of respondents / 51 suggestions expressed concern of the high impact on low-income groups, with some also calling for a differential increase on council tax or more support for such groups.
- There were a further 13% of respondents / 89 suggestions which stated that council tax was too high, not affordable or that it already increases every year.
- Instead of raising council tax, 8% (53 suggestions) called for the Council to use government funds, including the anticipated NI increase. 4% (30 suggestions) stated the Council should find other funding or increase revenues by other means.

- 8% (53 suggestions) argued that the Council should cut investment in areas such as cycle lanes or should generally reduce inefficiency and wasteful spending (without specifying). 4% (26 suggestions) stated that the Council should cut staff roles or pay.
- It should be noted that 9% (60 suggestions) did agree that protecting vulnerable people was worthwhile, but not all agreed that raising council tax was the answer. 6% (44 suggestions) felt that a tax rise was justified, with some suggesting that a 1% increase is not sufficient.
- 7% (46 suggestions) complained of poor Council services and the need for greater investment in services such as waste collection and road repairs, as they did not feel they were getting value for money from their existing Council tax.
- 4% (26 suggestions) stated that they needed further information to justify the proposed increase to council tax.
- Other suggestions were provided but with lower frequency and there were also a number of responses which were not relevant.

5.6 Graph 3 displays the suggestions by whether respondents agreed or disagreed that we should protect adult social care by increasing council tax by 1%.

5.7 Overall, 30% (192 suggestions) were given by individuals who were in favour of the proposal.

Graph 3 - Responses split by whether they agreed or disagreed with the proposal to increase council tax by 1% to protect adult social care



5.8 Of those respondents who **agreed** with the proposal, the following suggestions (192) were made:

- 21% (40 suggestions) restated their agreement while 18% (35 suggestions) specifically mentioned that vulnerable people should be protected.
- 11% (21 suggestions) highlighted their concerns of the high impact on low-income groups, with some calling on the Council to implement differential increases to council tax or provide greater support to low-income groups
- Rather than increase council tax, 5% (10 suggestions) advised that the Council should cut investment in services such as cycle lanes or reduce inefficiency and waste more generally (without specifying).
- Alternatively, the Council should use Government funds, including the anticipated National Insurance contribution rise (4% / 7 suggestions), or find other funding or increase revenue in another way (4% / 7 suggestions).
- While agreeing with the proposal in the closed questions, 4% (8 suggestions) expressed concerns that it was inappropriate to raise council tax given the current cost of living crisis, notably the rise in energy bills and other

- household expenses and the anticipated rise in national insurance contributions. Furthermore, 4% (7 suggestions) stated that council tax was too high, not affordable or already increases every year.
- 4% (8 suggestions) commented that the Council needed to address wider issues in the social care sector, particularly in terms of recruitment and retention of carers.
 - 4% (8 suggestions) stated that they needed further information to justify the proposed increase to council tax.
 - Graph 3 displays additional answers that drew fewer responses and there were also a number of responses which were not relevant.

5.9 Of those respondents who **disagreed** with the proposal, the following main suggestions (452) were made:

- 21% (94 suggestions) commented that it was inappropriate to increase Council tax given the current cost of living crisis, notably the rise in energy bills and other household expenses and the anticipated rise in National Insurance contributions.
- 5% (22 suggestions) highlighted their concerns of the high impact on low-income groups, with some calling on the Council to implement differential increases to council tax or provide greater support to low-income groups
- 16% (74 suggestions) stated that council tax was too high, not affordable or already increases every year.
- 10% (43 suggestions) called for the Council to use Government funds, including the anticipated National Insurance increase.
- 8% (37 suggestions) stated the Council should cut investment in services such as cycle lanes or reduce inefficiency and wasteful spending more generally (without specifying). 4% (18 suggestions) stated that the Council should cut staff roles or pay.
- 5% (22 suggestions) stated that the Council should find other funding or increase revenues by other means.
- 9% (39 suggestions) complained of poor Council services and the need for greater investment in services such as waste collection and road repairs as they did not feel they were getting value for money from their existing Council tax.
- Graph 3 also displays additional answers that drew fewer responses and there were also a number of responses which were not relevant.

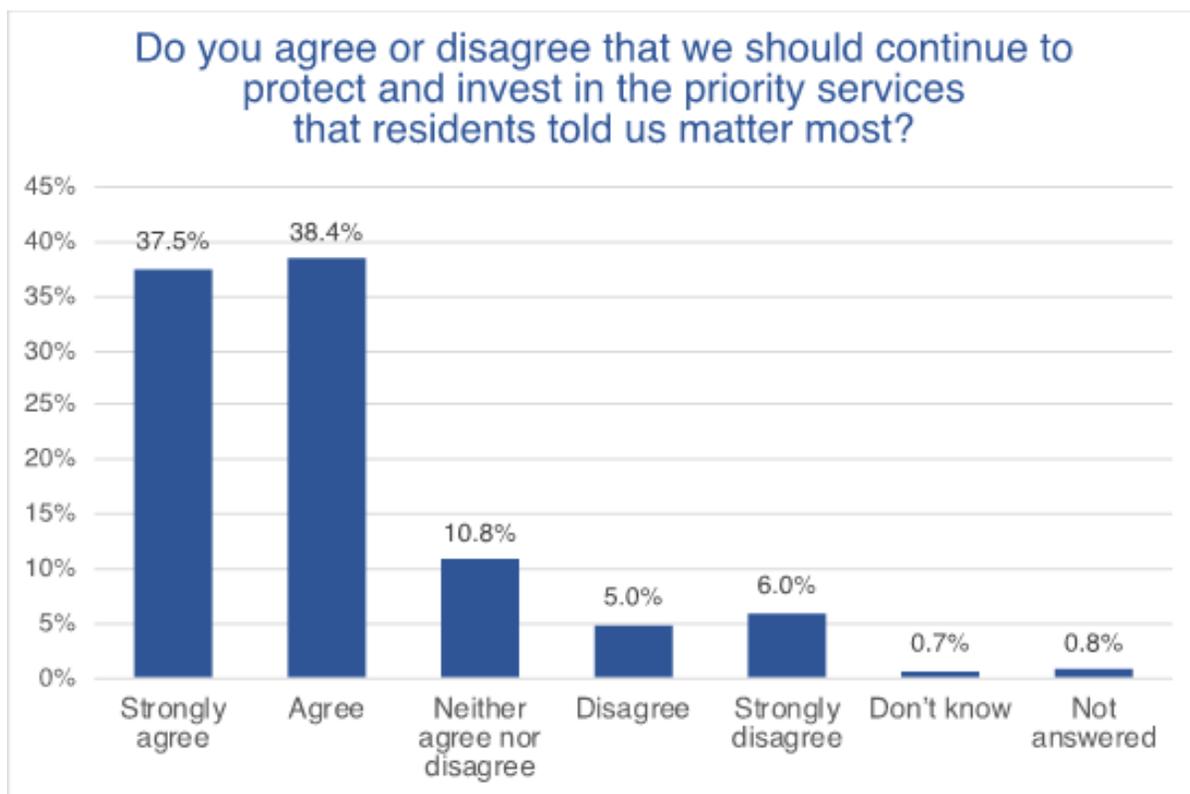
5.10 Question 2a - When we asked Manchester people what matters most to them, we listened, and we 've used their priorities to help set our budget. Do you agree or disagree that we should continue to protect and invest in the priority services that residents told us matter most?

5.11 In Question 2a residents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed that services that matter most to them should be protected and invested in. In asking this question the consultation reminded residents that the following services were the ones that past consultations indicated mattered most:

- Care and support for vulnerable people
- Action on family poverty and giving young people the best start in life
- Tackling homelessness and creating better housing
- Supporting people into jobs and training
- Keeping our roads in good shape and supporting walking and cycling
- Keeping our neighbourhoods clean, including tackling fly-tipping and litter
- Maintaining parks, leisure and libraries to keep people active and happy
- Becoming a zero-carbon city and improving air quality
- Addressing inequalities to improve life chances and celebrate diversity.

5.12 The vast majority of respondents (75%) agreed or strongly agreed with the suggestion to protect and invest in services. 11% are undecided or didn't know and a further 11% disagreed or strongly disagree.

Graph 4 – Levels of agreement and disagreement with the need to protect services that matter most to residents



5.13 Question 2b. - Please tick the priorities that are important to you

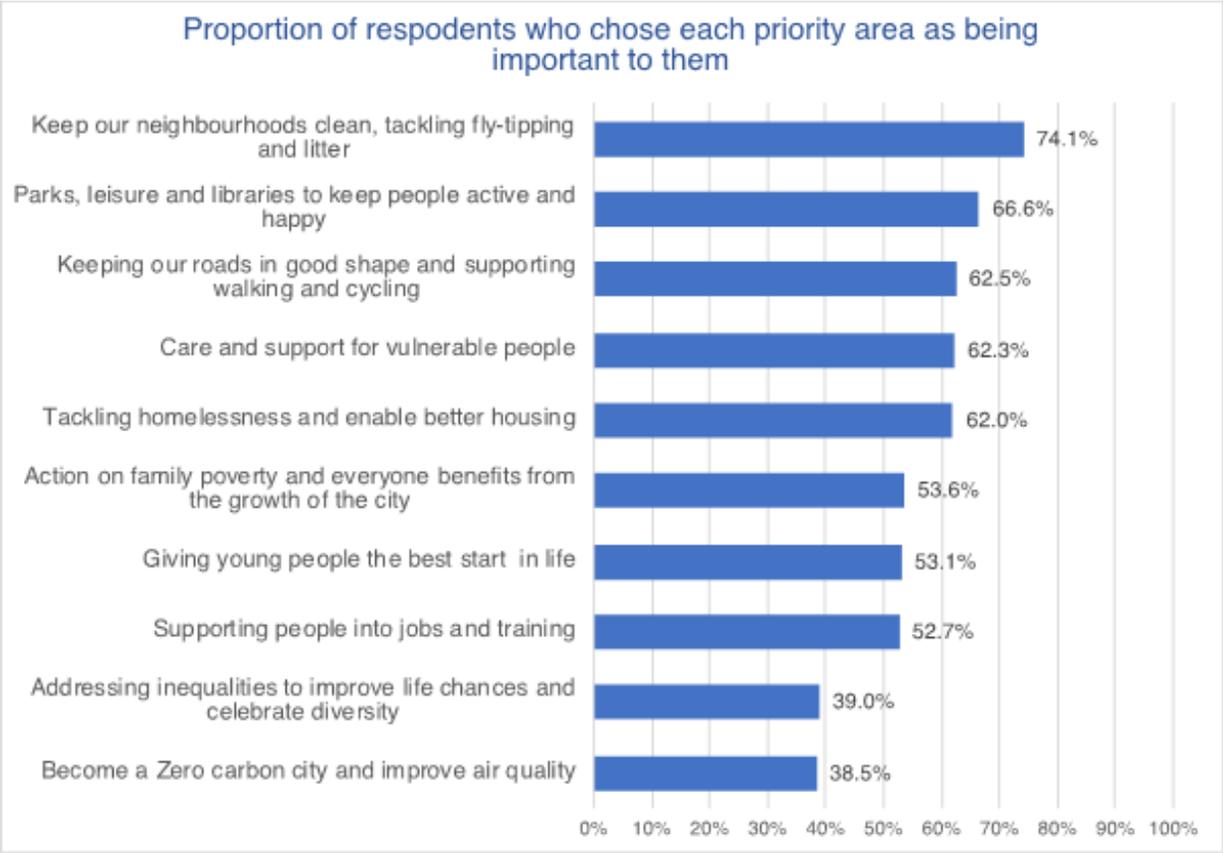
5.14 In questions 2b, residents were also asked to indicate which priority areas are important to them. Overall, among the issues that were selected by a higher number of respondents were:

- Keeping our neighbourhoods clean, tackling fly-tipping and litter (74%)
- Parks, leisure and libraries to keep people active and happy (67%)
- Keeping our roads in good shape and supporting walking and cycling (63%)
- Care and support for vulnerable people (62%)
- Tackling homelessness and enabling better housing (62%)

5.15 At the opposite end of the ranking, the issues seen as least important were:

- Addressing inequalities to improve life chances and celebrate diversity (39%)
- Becoming a Zero carbon city and improving air quality (39%)

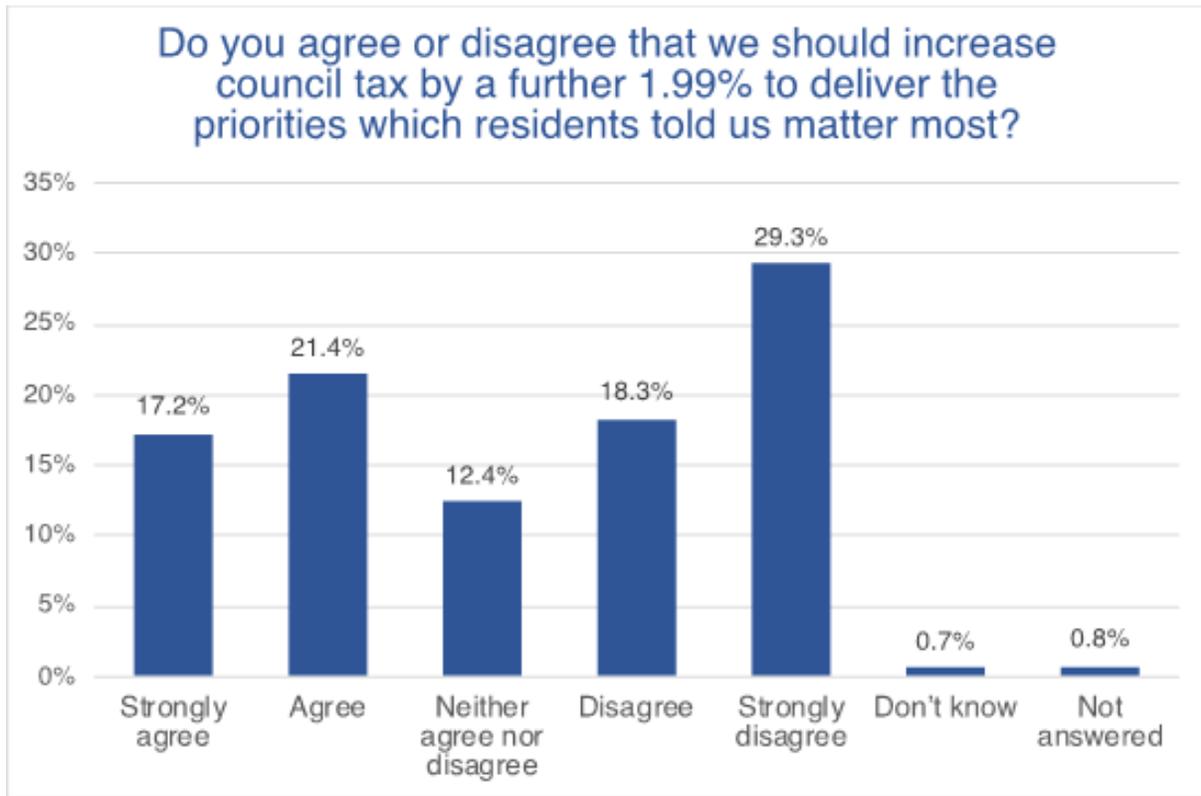
Graph 5 – Importance of suggested priority areas



5.16 Question 2c - Do you agree or disagree that we should increase council tax by a further 1.99% to enable us to deliver the priorities that residents told us matter most?

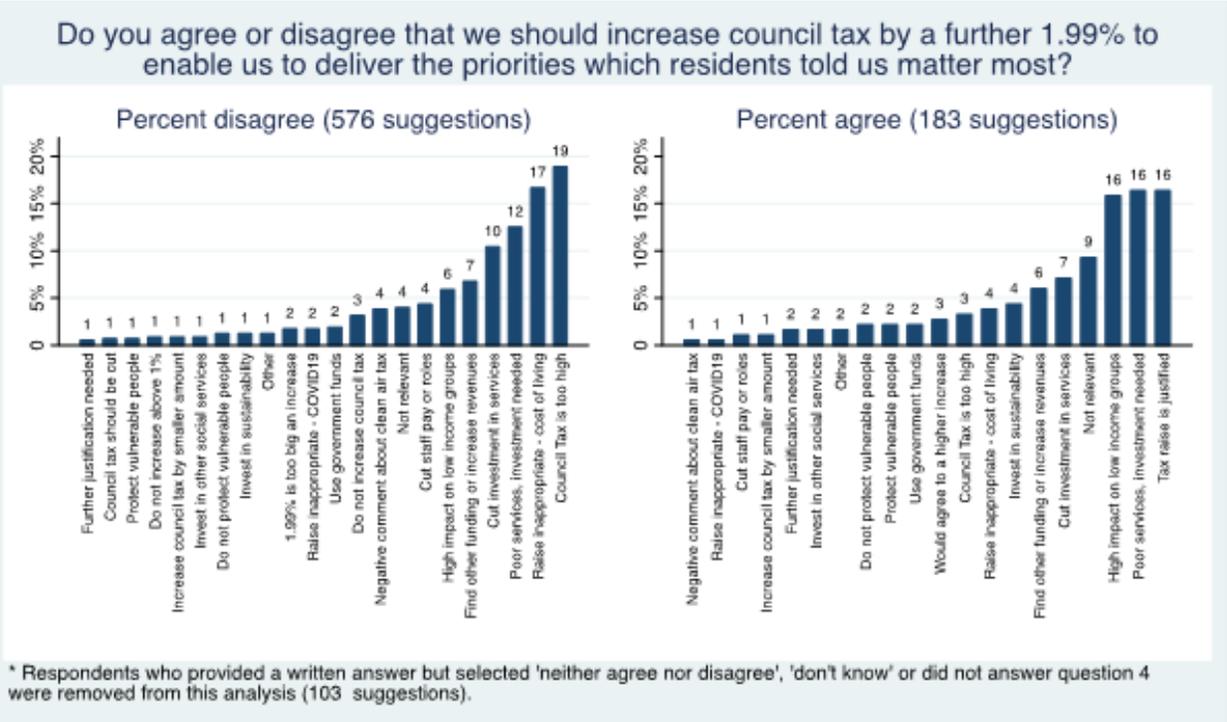
5.17 In question 2c residents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed that we should increase council tax by a further 1.99% to enable us to deliver the priorities that residents told us matter most. Out of the 1,680 responses generated by the consultation 48% disagreed or strongly disagreed that the council tax should be increased by a further 1.99% to continue to invest in services. This compares to 39% who agreed or strongly agreed with this suggestion. 13% are undecided or said they didn't know.

Graph 6 – Levels of agreement and disagreement with the need to protect services that matter most to residents



5.18 Overall, 23% (183) of suggestions were given by individuals who were in favour of the proposal.

Graph 7 – Responses split by whether respondents agreed or disagreed with the proposal to increase Council tax by a further 1.99% to continue to invest in services



5.19 Of those respondents who **agreed** with the proposal, the following suggestions (183) were made:

- 16% (30 suggestions) restated their agreement. It is noticeable that 3% (5 suggestions) would agree to an even higher increase to council tax.
- However, 16% (29 suggestions) highlighted their concerns of the high impact on low-income groups, with some calling on the Council to implement differential increases to council tax or provide greater support to low-income groups.
- 16% (30 suggestions) complained of poor Council services and the need for greater investment in services such as waste collection and road repairs, as they did not feel they were getting value for money from their existing council tax.
- 7% (13 suggestions) advised that the Council should cut investment in services such as cycle lanes or reduce inefficiency and waste more generally (without specifying). Alternatively, the Council should find other funding or increase revenue in another way (6% / 11 suggestions).
- 4% (8 suggestions) wanted the Council to do more to invest in sustainability, such as green spaces or sustainable transport options.

- While agreeing with the proposal in the closed questions, 4% (7 suggestions) expressed concerns that it was inappropriate to raise council tax given the current cost of living crisis, notably the rise in energy bills and other household expenses and the anticipated rise in national insurance contributions.
- Graph 7 displays additional answers that drew fewer responses and there were also a number of responses which were not relevant.

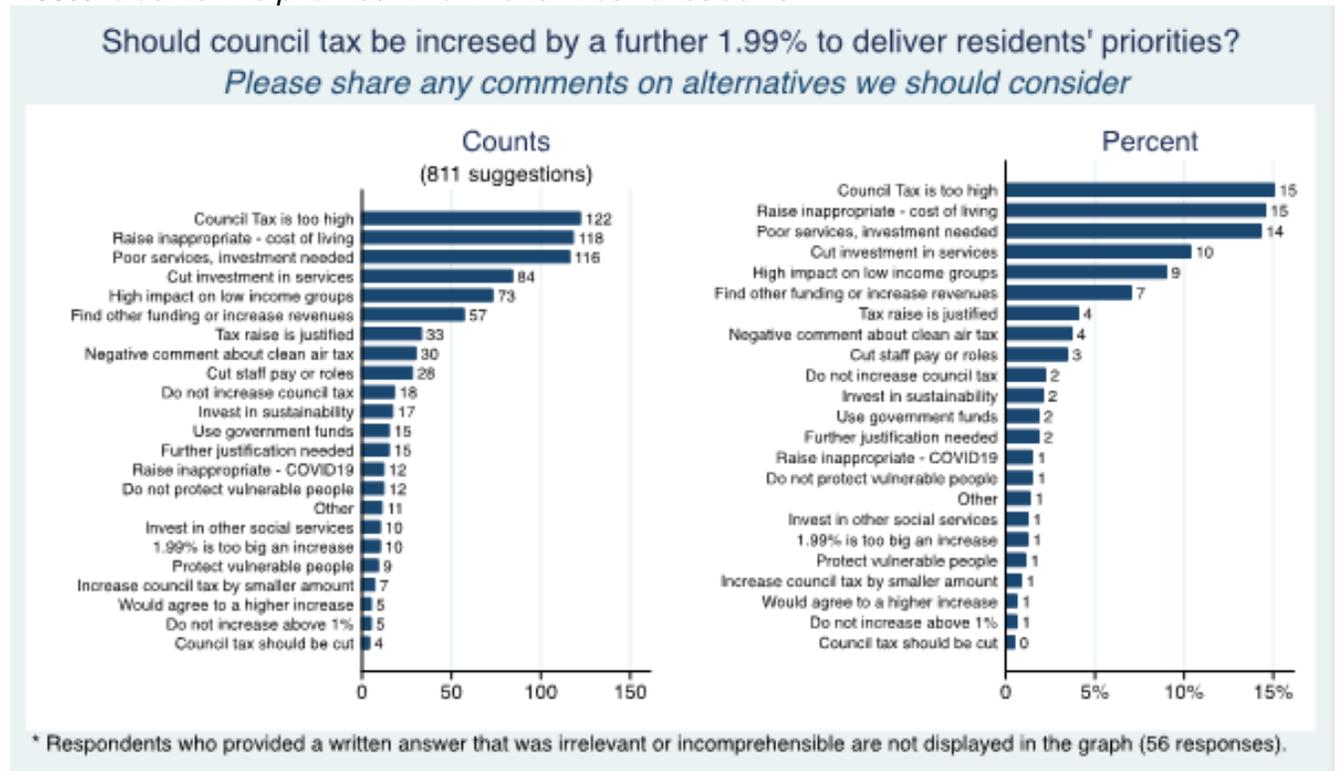
5.20 Of those respondents who **disagreed** with the proposal, the following suggestions (576) were made:

- 19% (109 suggestions) commented that council tax was too high, not affordable or already increases every year.
- Closely related to this, was the perception by 17% (96 suggestions) that it was inappropriate to increase council tax given the current cost of living crisis, notably the rise in energy bills and other household expenses and the anticipated rise in national insurance contributions.
- 4% (22 suggestions) also made a negative comment about the Clean Air Zone charges.
- 5% (34 suggestions) highlighted their concerns of the high impact on low-income groups, with some calling on the Council to implement differential increases to council tax or provide greater support to low-income groups
- 10% (60 suggestions) stated the Council should cut investment in services such as cycle lanes or reduce inefficiency and wasteful spending more generally (without specifying).
- 4% (25 suggestions) stated that the Council should cut staff roles or pay.
- 7% (39 suggestions) stated that the Council should find other funding or increase revenues by other means
- 12% (72 suggestions) complained of poor Council services and the need for greater investment in services such as waste collection and road repairs.
- Graph 7 displays additional answers that drew fewer responses and there were also a number of responses which were not relevant.

5.21 **Questions 3 - Please share any comments on alternatives or the impacts of the 1.99% increase you think we should consider.**

5.22 Out of the 1,680 responses generated by the consultation 653 respondents provided an answer to the open ended question asking for comments about the suggestion to increase council tax by a further 1.99%. Based on these answers 867 suggestions were extracted. These are shown in Graph 8.

Graph 8 - Coded responses expressing views pertaining to the proposed increases by a further 1.99% to deliver the priorities which matter most to residents



5.23 Graph 8 shows that:

- The most prominent suggestion across all open-ended responses was the perception that council tax was too high, not affordable or already increases every year (15% respondents / 122 suggestions).
- Closely followed was the perception that it would be inappropriate to increase council tax by a further 1.99% given the current cost of living crisis (15% respondents, 118 suggestions), with particular concerns about the rising cost of energy bills and other household expenses and the anticipated rise of National Insurance contributions.
- 4% (30 suggestions) also made a negative comment about the Clean Air Zone charges.

- 9% of respondents / 73 suggestions expressed concern of the high impact on low-income groups, with some also calling for a differential increase on council tax or more support for such groups.
- Instead of raising council tax, 10% (84 suggestions) argued that the Council should cut investment in areas such as cycle lanes or should generally reduce inefficiency and wasteful spending (without specifying).
- Alternatively, 7% (57 suggestions) stated that the Council should find other funding or increase revenues another way.
- 14% (116 suggestions) complained of poor Council services and the need for greater investment in services such as waste collection and road repairs as they did not feel they were getting value for money from their existing council tax.
- 4% (33 suggestions) felt that the council tax rise was justified.
- Other suggestions were provided but with lower frequency and there were also a number of responses which were not relevant.

6.0 Demographic and equality data

- 6.1 The demographic characteristics of the respondents to the survey were compared to those of the resident population in Manchester.
- 6.2 A range of residents across the city of Manchester participated in the consultation. The outcome of the analysis shows that the consultation was underrepresented in all areas, but mostly in the North and South areas of the city.
- 6.3 Overall North Manchester was underrepresented, with 30% of responses from Manchester residents living in wards in North Manchester compared to 37% of the city's population living there. Central was overrepresented with 27% of respondents living in Central (making up 21% of the city's population) and South was proportionate to the population (43% of respondents lived in South, compared to 42% of the city's population living there). The wards with the most responses were in the Chorlton Park, Chorlton and Whalley Range area and fewer from Woodhouse Park and Fallowfield.

Locality	Budget Responses	MCR comparator %
North	30%	37%
Central	27%	21%
South	43%	42%
Manchester Residents	68%	-
No response	10%	-

Outside of Mcr/Postcode not recognised	22%	-
--	-----	---

- 6.4 Respondents aged 40-49, 50-64 and 65-74 years were overrepresented. Compared to previous budget consultations, there was a slight increase in responses from respondents aged 65-74 years. Those aged 16-25 years and under the age of 16 were significantly underrepresented.

Age Group	Budget Responses	MCR Comparator
Under 16	0%	20%
16 - 25 years	3%	20%
26 - 39 years	23%	26%
40 - 49 years	19%	11%
50 - 64 years	27%	13%
65 - 74 years	14%	5%
75 + years	4%	4%

- 6.5 The consultation had an overrepresentation of White respondents at 76% compared to the city's population of 67%. 63% of White respondents identified as English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British (see Appendix 1 for full demographic analysis).

- 6.6 All other groups were underrepresented and contributed less than half of the responses. Following White respondents, the most responses from the underrepresented groups identified as African (38, 2 %) and Pakistani (37, 2%).

Ethnicity groups	Budget Responses	MCR Comparator
Asian/Asian British	4%	17%
Black/African/Caribbean/ Black British	3%	9%
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Group	2%	5%
White	76%	67%
Other Ethnic Group	1%	3%

- 6.7 Whilst the response rates overall for the consultation don't perfectly reflect the overall diversity of the city (i.e. response rates aren't exactly in the same proportions as the proportion of residents in our communities), it is encouraging that across the 1,680 responses to the consultation all major groups in the city were reached. The demographic profile tables above demonstrate how the responses to this consultation break down.

- 6.8 As well as checking the responses for their reach across our communities, the responses to the three main questions in the survey (the 1% Social Care rise, the 1.99% Council Tax rise, and the views on our current priorities) were reviewed to understand if the views of residents differ depending on their demographic and

personal situation. Where people live; whether that is an area of high deprivation; what their age, gender, ethnicity & sexual orientation is; and if they are disabled and/or have caring responsibilities; were all looked at and compared to how they responded to the three main questions in the consultation.

- 6.9 In terms of the question “*Do you agree or disagree that we should continue to protect and invest in the priority services which residents told us matter most?*” overall 75% of all respondents agreed with this question, 11% were unsure and 11% disagreed. When this was reviewed for the groups listed above, it showed that whilst there is some slight deviation in views depending on age, ethnicity and those with caring responsibility, overall, there is a general consistency in our residents' views.
- 6.10 When considering the questions on ‘*council tax rises*’ there are however some more pronounced deviations in the views from our residents. This mainly relates to age, ethnicity, and deprivation; where young people, those from the most deprived areas, and those who are from ethnic minority groups were less likely to agree with the proposed council tax increases of 1% and 1.99% respectively. More information can be found in Appendix 2.
- 6.11 Whilst this analysis of the results helps the Council to understand the differing views on the proposals being consulted on, it can’t be assumed that this translates into a direct impact from the proposals. Therefore, it can be said with confidence that the Council knows that our communities feel differently about these proposals, but this analysis is only one part of an overall picture of perception and impact and should feed a wider programme of inclusive growth work.

7.0 Recommendations

- 7.1 Members are asked to note the results of the consultation provided in the report.

8.0 Appendices

8.1 Appendix 1 Demographic analysis

Ethnicity	Budget Responses %	MCR Comparator %
Asian / Asian British		
Bangladeshi	0%	1%
Chinese	0%	3%
Indian	1%	2%

Kashmiri	0%	0%
Pakistani	2%	9%
Other Asian	1%	2%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British		
African	2%	5%
Caribbean	1%	2%
Somali	0%	0%
Other Black	0%	1%
Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups		
White and Black Caribbean	0%	2%
White and Black African	1%	1%
White and Asian	1%	1%
Other Mixed	1%	1%
White		
English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	63%	59%
Irish	2%	2%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0%	0%
Other White	11%	5%
Other Ethnic Group		
Any other Ethnic Group	1%	3%

8.2 Appendix 2 Demographic response analysis

8.3 On average 51% of respondents agreed with the proposal to **‘protect adult social care by increasing council tax by 1%?’**, however:

- If you review this by age, younger people are less likely to agree (i.e. 30% of 16-25s agree) compared to older people (i.e. 60% of 50-64s rising to 78% of those age over 75).
- A similar trend is evident when we look at deprivation (as defined by the ONS Index of Multiple Deprivation) where those in the most deprived areas are less likely to agree (i.e. 46% agree) than those from the least deprived areas (i.e. Over c.70% agree)

- Ethnicity is another area where the responses to this question vary. Whilst we have data for all the sub-ethnic classification groups, we need to combine these ensure the sample size isn't too small to be meaningful. Therefore, if for comparison we combine into White British (as the majority respondent group) and Non-White British (combining all other groups), then we see that 61% of White British agreed to this question, compared to only 34% of Non-White British.
- There are also some differences when we compare the views of those respondents that have and don't have Caring Responsibilities. Those with caring responsibilities were more likely to agree (57%) compare to those with no responsibilities (44%).

8.4 On average 39% of respondents agreed with the proposal to **'that we should increase council tax by further 1.99% to enable us to deliver the priorities which residents told us matter most?'**, however the responses to this question generally mirror those above:

- Younger people are less likely to support this (25% of 16-25s and 30% of 26-39s) compared to older people (43% of 50-64s, 54% of 65-74s and 72% of over 75s).
- The pattern is less linear when it comes to Deprivation, however in general those in the most deprived areas are less likely to agree (c.38% agree) compared to those in the least deprived areas (between 47-57%).
- When we look at broad differences between White British and Non-White British, we see that agreement with this proposal is 48% and 27% respectively.
- And a similar pattern exists when considering those with and without Caring Responsibilities, those with responsibilities were more like to agree (46%) compared to those without (30%).