Economic Resilience Dashboard



Tracking the Greater Manchester Economy

economy, recovery from the Covid-19 crisis and other emerging issues.

The data is divided into seven sections:

- Labour Market provides leading indicators on employment and economic activity.
- Household Finances and Cost of Living provides data on pay, debt and inflation.
- Business Outlook provides data gathered by GM based organisations on business sentiment and confidence.
- Business Lending and Credit Risk provides information on coronavirus support measures and SME Lending.
- Behavioural Insights provides information on the movement of people across GM.
- National Indicators provides leading indicators on the state of the economy nationally.
- International Trade provides the most up to date information available on exports at different geographies.

The economic data in response to Covid-19 and other events is changing rapidly with new datasets becoming available and others being withdrawn on a regular basis. The dashboard will be updated with the best available data each month with the resultant analysis described in the Analysis tab.

We would welcome feedback on alternative measures to be included in the dashboard or insights on the data provided. If you have any feedback please email <u>jack.james@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk</u>.



Analysis







88,610

GM residents were in receipt of unemployment benefits in October, a decrease of 0.7% since September.

1,062,475

The number of people neither working nor seeking employment stoof at 1,062,475 (23.6% of working age population) in the three months to September in the North West.

11.1%

UK Inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index was 11.1% in the 12 months to October '22. This was a 1 percentage point increase on the September figure of 10.1%.

In response to rising inflation, the Bank of England raised interest rates to 3% in November. Inflation rose to 11.1% in October, an increase of 1 percentage point on the previous month. The Bank said higher energy prices and higher prices on imported goods have been the greatest contributors, however, there are domestic pressures too. The 11.1% rate of inflation recorded in October is the highest since October 1981. The Bank expects inflation to remain above 10% for the remained of 2022 and Q1 2023, before declining sharply from the middle of next year.

In addition, the Bank of England now believes UK economy went into a downturn in the summer and expects it to continue for around two years. GDP contracted by 0.5% in Q3 and is projected to decline by 0.3% in Q4. The downturn is projected to continue throughout 2023 and the first half of 2024. The weakness in GDP partly reflects the squeeze on real incomes from higher global energy and tradeable goods prices.

The Bank of England's forecasts are broadly consistent with the findings of CIPS/Markit Purchasing Managers Index for October. Both Manufacturing and Services PMI's are below the 50.0 threshold that indicates growth (46.2 and 48.8 respectively). Construction PMI improved slightly to 53.2 October.

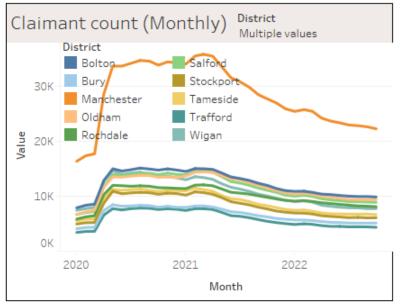
Furthermore, UK Consumer Confidence remains low. Consumer Confidence improved by two points to -47 in October, however, this score is lower than at any point during the pandemic or the financial crisis.

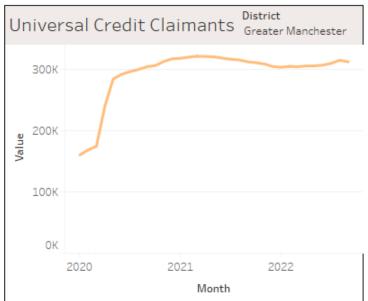
The latest labour market data shows that the volume of claimants for both unemployment benefits and Universal credit remained steady in the last month in Greater Manchester (albeit at levels well above those prior to the pandemic). However, rates of economic inactivity have begun to rise again in the North West and are now equivalent to the highest inactivity rates reached during the pandemic.

The latest Growth Company survey highlights the rise in the proportion of businesses reporting cash reserves that can support activity for over six months. This declined from 75% last month to 69% this month. The Growth Company report that micro-size firms and those in leisure related industries are reporting the most risk.



Labour Market



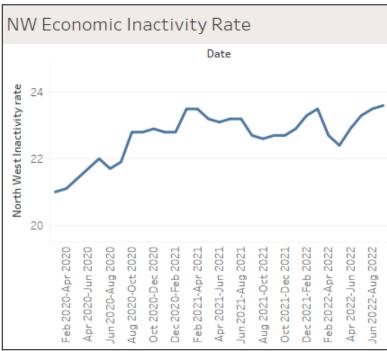


The number of claimants decreased by 0.7% to 88,610 between September and October. The decrease in GM was higher than the decrease across the UK (0.1%). Between October 2021 and October 2022, claimants have fallen by 19% in GM.

There were 312,868
Universal Credit
claimants in GM in
September. This is an
decrease of 0.8%
compared to the
previous month. The
number of claimants
across the NW
increased by 0.2% and
increased across the UK
by 0.4%

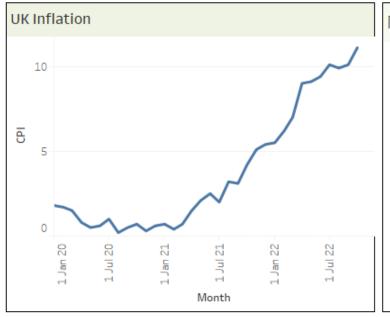
The number of people neither working nor seeking employment stood at 1,062,475 (23.6% of working age popultion) in the three months to September 2022 in the NW. This was a rise of 6,317 people from the three months to August.

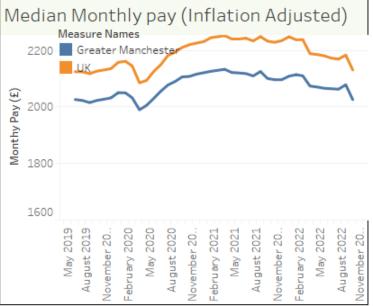
The 4-weekly average of online job postings increased to 14,047 in week ending 27th August 2022.

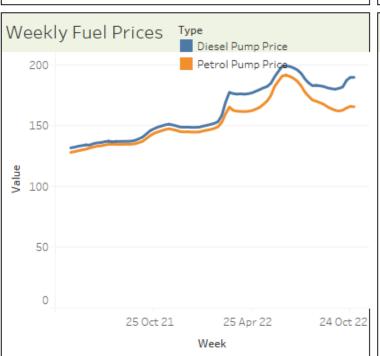


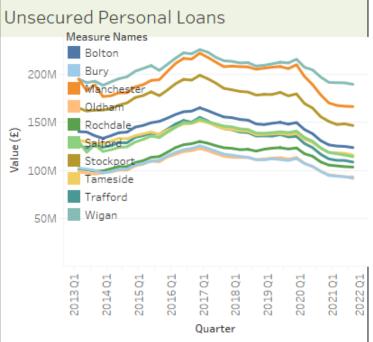


Cost Pressures









Key Facts

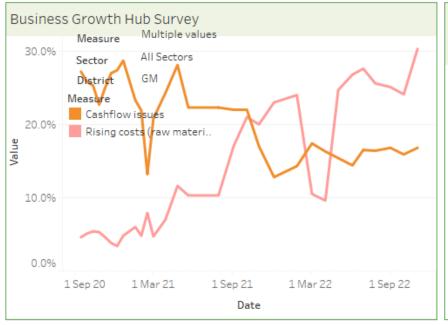
UK inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index was 11.1% in the 12 months to October 2022. This was a 1 percentage point increase from the September figure of 10.1%. Inflation including housing costs was 9.6% in October.

Median monthly pay adjusted for inflation in Greater Manchester was £2,026 in October, compared to £2,131 for the UK, according to PAYE RTI data. Median monthly pay in GM has decreased by -3.6% since October 2021, compared to -4.6% for the UK as a whole.

Petrol pump prices were 162.67p per litre in week commencing 3rd October 2022, -3.7% lower than a month earlier. Diesel pump prices were 180.04p per litre, -1.5% lower than a month earlier.

The value of Unsecured Personal Loans across Greater Manchester decreased by 0.9% from £1.27 billion in Q3 2021 to £1.25 billion in Q4 2021.

Business Outlook





GM Index (Quarterly) 30.0 20.0 GM Index Score 10.0 0.0 -10.0-20.0 -30.0 2019 Q2 2019 Q4 2020 Q2 2020 Q4 2021 Q2 2021 Q4 2022 Q2 Ouarter

Key Facts

30.3% of businesses

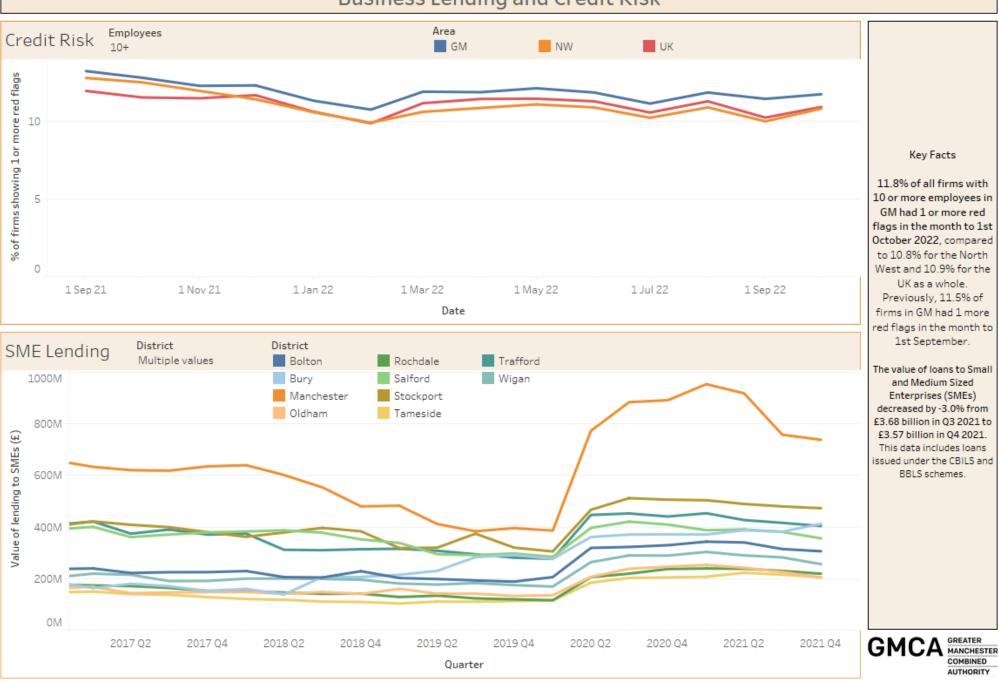
reported rising costs in the 12 weeks to 4th November, according to the Growth Hub's Business Survey. Previously, 24.1% of firms reported rising costs in the 12 weeks to 3rd October. 16.8% of businesses reported cashflow issues over the period, compared to 15.9% in the 12 weeks to 3rd October.

The number of firms that said they were considering making redundancies was 2.1% in the 12 weeks up to 4th November. 2.8% of firms said they had already made redundancies.

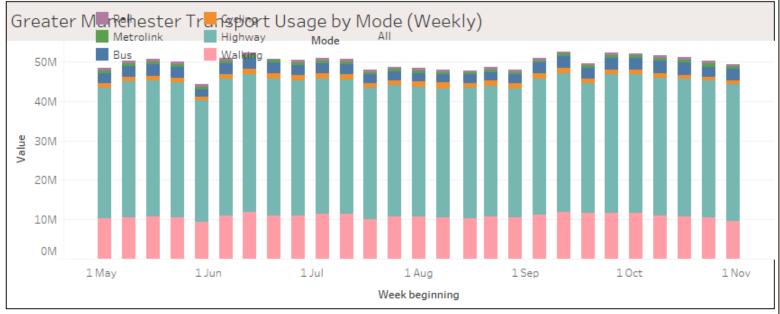
GM Chamber's GM Index decreased from 31.3 in Q2 2022 to 13.5 in Q3 2022.

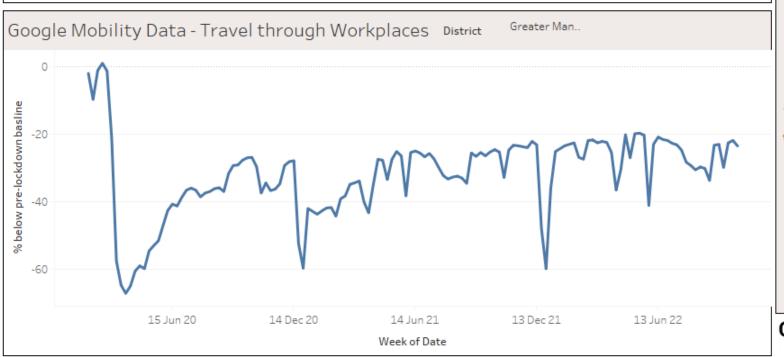
GMCA GREATER MANCHESTER COMBINED

Business Lending and Credit Risk



Behavioural Insights





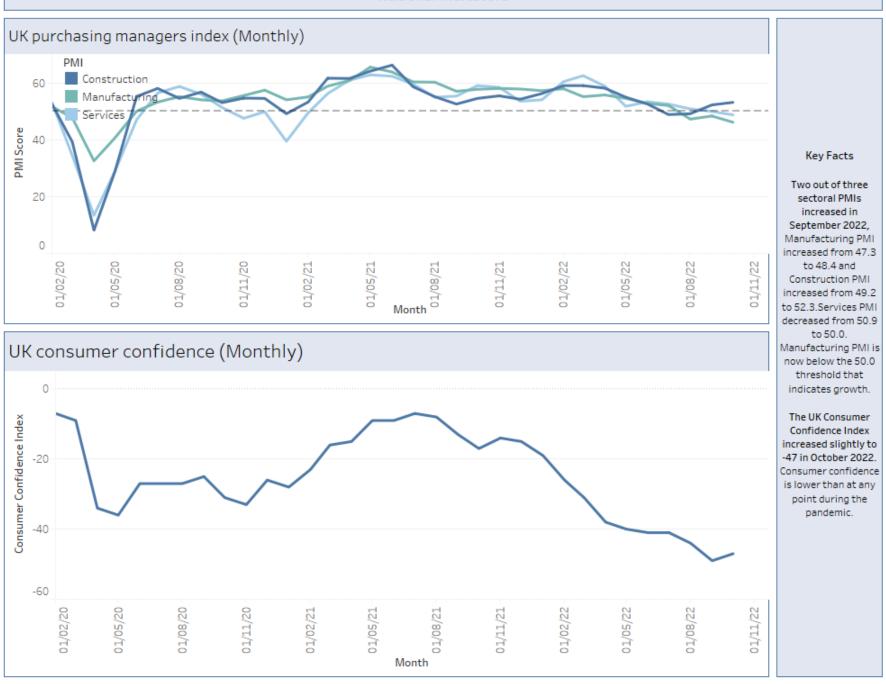
Key Facts

There were 49.3
million passenger
journeys across all
modes of transport
in Greater
Manchester in week
commencing 31st
October 2022. Total
passenger journeys
are now roughly
equal to pre-crisis
levels.

Google Mobility
data for GM shows
that the weekly
average number of
people moving
through workplaces
was -23.5% below
the baseline in week
commencing 10th
October.

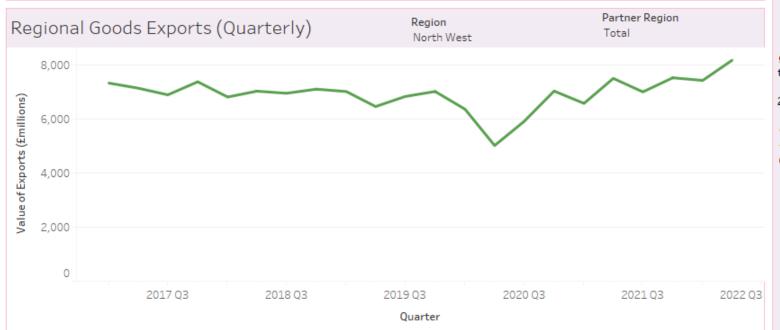


National Indicators



International Trade





Key Facts

Export documents processed by the GM Chamber of Commerce decreased by -3.4% between August and September, from 1,966 to 1,899. The total number of export documents is down -13.7% since September 2021.

The total value of goods exports from the North West was £8.2 billion in Q2 2022, 9% more than Q2 2021. The total value of UK exports was £92.2 billion in Q2 2022, 19% more than Q2 2021.

Definitions

Labour Market

Claimant Count - This data is taken from a monthly statistical release by the Office for National Statistics.

Alternative Claimant Count experimental statistics measure the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits by modelling what the count would have been if Universal Credit had been fully rolled out since 2013 (when Universal Credit began) with the broader span of people this covers.

Economic Inactivity - This data is taken from a quarterly release by the ONS. Economic inactivity refers to people who are not participating in the labour market: they are neither working nor seeking employment.

Job Postings - Job postings data is taken from Burning Glass and updated on a weekly basis. This measure indicates new job vacancies posted in that week for GM as a whole. New job postings are averaged over 3 weeks.

Household Finances and Cost of Living

Median Monthly Pay - Taken from the ONS's monthly experimental release using PAYE data. Median monthly pay shows what a person in the middle of all employees would earn each month. The median pay is generally considered to be a more accurate reflection of the "average wage" because it discounts the extremes at either end of the scale.

Unsecured Personal Loans - This is taken from UK Finance's quarterly statistical release and shows statistics on the geographic distribution of personal loans by certain UK lenders (Barclays, CYBG, Lloyds Banking Group, HSBC, Nationwide Building Society, Royal Bank of Scotland and Santander UK in Great Britain; Bank of Ireland, Danske Bank, First Trust Bank, Nationwide Building Society and Ulster Bank in Northern Ireland).

Inflation - This data is taken from a monthly release by the Office for National Statistics. The Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) is the most comprehensive measure of inflation. It extends the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) to include a measure of the costs associated with owning, maintaining and living in one's own home, known as owner occupiers' housing costs (OOH), along with council tax.

Weekly Fuel Prices - This data is taken from a weekly release by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. It provides average UK retail pump prices.

Business Outlook

Growth Company Business Survey - Figures relating to the impact of COVID-19 on business are taken from the Growth Company's monthly business survey. The survey covers all businesses that are Growth Company Clients, this means that some businesses outside of GM that access Growth Company services may be included in the dataset.

GM Index - The Greater Manchester Index is a quarterly composite indicator taken from seven measures in the Greater Manchester Chamber of Commerce's Quarterly Economic Survey. Those seven indicators are Domestic Sales, Advance UK Orders, Export Sales, Advance Overseas Orders, Capacity Utilisation, Turnover Confidence, Profitability Confidence.

Business Support and Lending

Credit Risk - This data is provided on a monthly basis by RedFlag, a provider of real-time business intelligence.

The data shows businesses that have 1 or more 'red flags', this means that they are at risk of potential insolvence.

SME Lending - This is taken from UK Finance's quarterly statistical release. Trends covering member lending to UK small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs). Data is shown for loans and overdrafts across postcode sectors. This data includes loans made under CBILS and BBLS.

Behavioural Insights

Google Mobility Data - This data is from Community Mobility Reports published by Google. The reports chart movement trends over time by geography, across different categories of places such as retail and recreation, groceries and pharmacies, parks, transit stations, workplaces, and residential.

Greater Manchester Transport Usage by Mode - This data is provided by Transport for Greater Manchester and measures the number of passenger journeys on each mode of transport (Car, Bus, Rail, Cycling, Metrolink).

Workers Index - This data is taken from the Centre for Cities Workers Index released on a monthly basis. The index looks at city-centre workers in the city centre in the daytime on weekdays, compared to a pre-lockdown baseline of 100. The index uses anonymised mobile phone data from Locomizer.

National Indicators

Purchasing Manager's Index - The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) is an index of the prevailing direction of economic trends in the manufacturing, service and construction sectors. It consists of a diffusion index that summarizes whether market conditions, as viewed by purchasing managers, are expanding, staying the same, or contracting. The Index is published on a monthly basis by IHS Markit Economics. The purpose of the PMI is to provide information about current and future business conditions to company decision makers, analysts, and investors.

Consumer Confidence - In the United Kingdom, the consumer confidence survey measures the level of optimism that consumers have about the performance of the economy in the next 12 months. Published on a monthly basis by GfK. The GfK Consumer Confidence is derived from the survey of about 2,000 consumers which are ask to rate the relative level of past and future economic conditions including personal financial situation, climate for major purchases, overall economic situation and savings level.

International Trade

Export Documents - This is a monthly count of the number of export documents processed for GM businesses, as reported to GMCA by the GM Chamber of Commerce. It gives an indication of the level of international trade happening in GM in the month.

Regional International Trade - This data is published by HMRC on a quarterly basis. The data combines EU and Non - EU trade for all regions of the UK.

Cost of Living Dashboard

Housing and Homelessness

2022

Employment, Finances and Welfare Support

Food

Crime and Incidents

October

2022

Digital Exclusion

Health and Wellbeing

Contact Us

Glossary

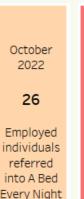
The Cost of Living Dashboard aims to provide insight and evidence into the rising cost of living in Greater Manchester. The dashboard allows for comparison between each Greater Manchester local authority, the city region as a whole, the North West region and the whole of England. The indicators that are included in this dashboard, as seen below, cover between April 2019 and the present day, each showing monthly changes, which have contributed to the rising cost of living.

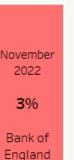
Data presented in the dashboard comes from a variety of sources, such as national data sources, council provided data, data from the Greater Manchester Residents Survey, NHS data and more. Each page in the dashboard that presents data contains a link to the metadata page which details the origin of the data.

Page last updated: 08.11.2022

Page next update: 07.12.2022

RAG Ratings - to show comparisons with previous months for the same metrics.





Interest

Rate



October

2022

Citizens Advice, Greater Manchester

A dashboard has been created to analyse the requests received by Citizens Advice teams across Greater Manchester. This allows breakdown by local authority and ward. as well as, demographic breakdowns by age group, disability, ethnicity and gender. The dashboard also allows for a breakdown of access channel used by residents.

Issues are presented in the dashboard as main issues such as, fuel debts, housing or employment and then broken down further into level 2 and level 3 issues. This dashboard allows for analysis of change over time, with monthly updated data dating back to April 2020.

Click here to access the Citizens Advice dashboard for Greater Manchester.

A dashboard has been created which presents LSOA level outputs of estimate paycheck level data, for LSOA's across Greater Manchester. This data has been used to create estimates of mortage payments, energy payments and mean disposable income.

Click here to access the CACI dashboard for Greater Manchester...

Other Relevant Dashboards

There are other highly relevant and insightful dashboards that are interlinked to the cost of living crisis, such as:

GM Economic Resilience Dashboard - Intelligence on the GM economy, pandemic recovery and other emerging issues...



GM Housing Market Monitor - Provides an overview of the housing market in Greater Manchester. 40% of homes in Greater Manchester are in band C, in relation to their Energy Performance Certificate



GM Poverty Action Dashboard - A multi-dimensional picture of poverty in GM across topics including child poverty, debt, education, fuel and so on.

1 in 4 children in the city region are living in poverty, equating to 144,784 children.



predictions of risks in the homes as well as an Energy Query Builder and Housing Query Builder.

GM Parity Dashboard - Provides a modelled housing stock baseline for GM.



GM Strategy Dashboard - Central hub for the progress measures of the GM Strategy to monitor collective progress and assess changes within the region, across all Shared Outcomes and Shared Commitments. 26.8% of households reported that they had experienced some form of digital exclusion in February



GM Welfare and Benefits Dashboard - A monthly update of data on Claimant Count, Universal Credit claimants, the employment status of UC claimants as well as their gender and conditionality. - The GM claimant share in May 2022 was 5.2%, higher than the North West and UK averages (4.4% and 3.8%)





Gas, electricty and oil

Mortgages

Mean net disposable income

The CACI paycheck level data is made up of estimated predictions of households incomes and outogoings based on a range of data including data from Ocean, CACI's lifestyle database and the ONS Average Weekly Earnings and Living Costs and Food Survey.

The data held by Greater Manchester Combined Authority is recorded at postcode level and has been aggregated at LSOA level for the purpose of these presentations. The data is a snapshot in time from Spring 2022.

At present, the GMCA Research Team have used the CACI data to understand households energy costs, mortgage costs and disposable income at LSOA level. We are keen to expand these first steps and would welcome any requests for us to action (please see our contact details on the original GM Cost of Living dashboard).

This analysis for this CACI data is very much a work in progress and there are some issues with the data that we are trying to resolve, for example some LSOAs are not currently appearing on the CACI analysis maps. This is currently being investigated and will be resolved as soon as possible.

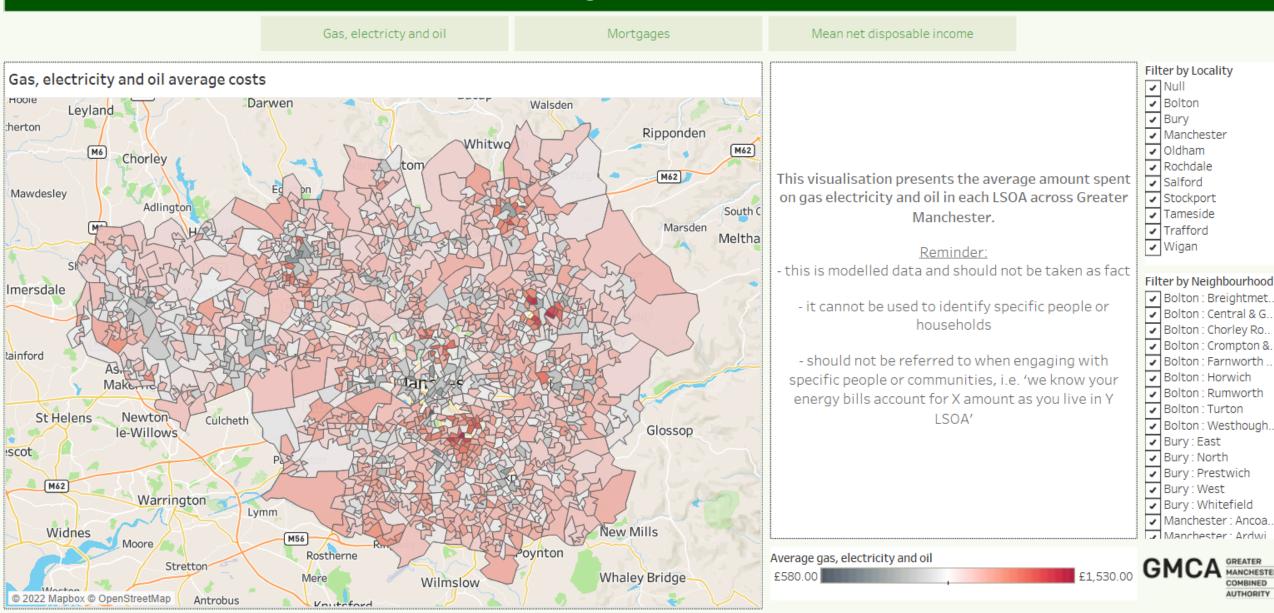
DO

- Use CACI analysis to get an understanding of likely characteristics for an area
- Use CACI to target communications and engagement at an area level, including communication channel preferences
- Consider CACI as a 'best guess' of the types of households within an area based on multiple proprietary data sources and CACI categories
- Complement CACI analysis with official statistics and local intelligence from officers 'on the ground'

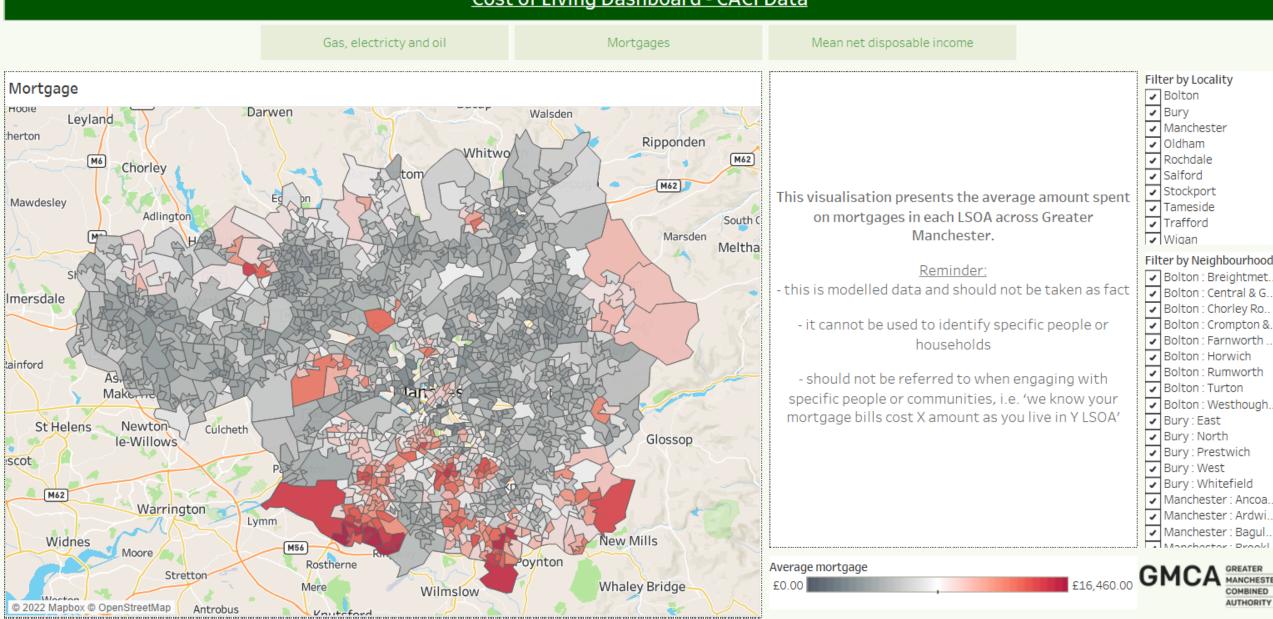
DON'T

- Take CACI 'as fact' it is modelled data, based on probability and likelihood
- Cite specific characteristics engaging with households (i.e. 'our analysis indicates that you are x, y, z')
 - Use CACI to try and identify or link to individuals as this is not possible
- Link CACI with other data sources, we can look for associations in different places (i.e. wards) but we cannot link individual records or households

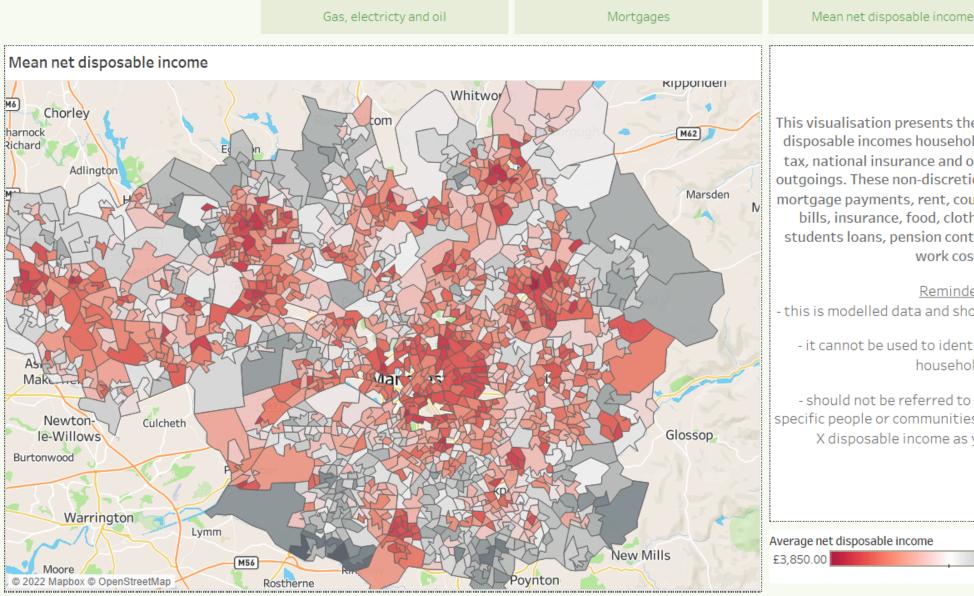












This visualisation presents the average amount of net disposable incomes households have after a income tax, national insurance and other non-discretionary outgoings. These non-discretionary outgoings include mortgage payments, rent, council tax, utilities, water bills, insurance, food, clothing costs, childcare, students loans, pension contirbutions and travel to work costs.

Reminder:

- this is modelled data and should not be taken as fact
 - it cannot be used to identify specific people or households
- should not be referred to when engaging with specific people or communities, i.e. 'we know you have X disposable income as you live in Y LSOA'

Filter by Locality

- Bolton
- Bury
- Manchester
- Oldham
- ✓ Rochdale
- Salford
- Stockport
- Tameside
- **✓** Trafford
- ✓ Wigan

Filter by Neighbourhood

- → Bolton: Breightmet.
- → Bolton : Central & G.
- ▼ Bolton : Chorley Ro..
- → Bolton: Crompton &.
- → Bolton : Farnworth .
- Bolton : Horwich
- → Bolton: Rumworth
- Bolton : Turton
- Bolton: Westhough.
- ✓ Bury : East
- Bury: North
- Bury : Prestwich
- ✓ Bury : West
- → Bury: Whitefield
- Manchester: Ancoa.
- Manchester : Ardwi.
- Manchester : Bagul.

Average net disposable income



Housing and Homelessness

Housing and Homelessness

Employment, Finances and Welfare Support

Food

Fuel

Crime and Incidents

Digital Exclusion

Health and Wellbeing

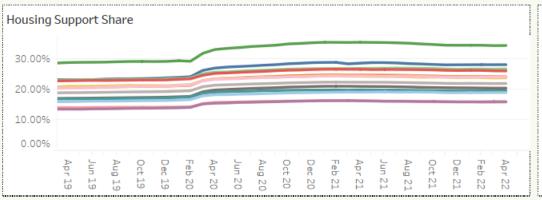
Contact Us

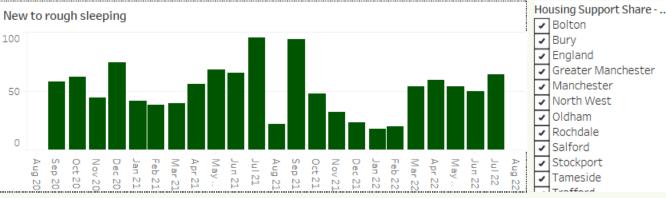
Page next update: 07.12.2022

Glossarv

Housing costs account for a significant proportion of household expense and so understanding the trends that are occurring in this area and the effect changes are having, is key to understanding the cost of living crisis. For the most vulnerable in society, becoming homeless and/or residing in temporary accommodation is a real risk of the cost of living crisis and so these metrics have also been included to give a full understanding of the situation.

Page last updated: 08.11.2022



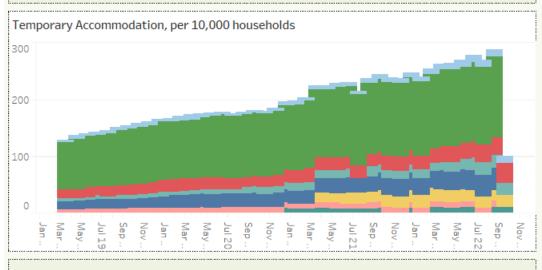


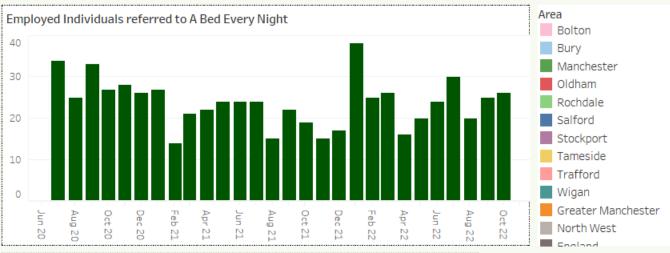
The percentage of households receiving Housing Support. A combination of the number of households receiving Housing Benefit and the housing element of Universal Credit.

The number of individuals sleeping rough across Greater Manchester, for the first time in that local authority. There is a further breakdown of this by local authority via the link to th...



Where is this data from?





Temporary accommodation placements, across GM localities as per 10,000 households.

The number of people referred to A Bed Every Night, each month, who are in employment.

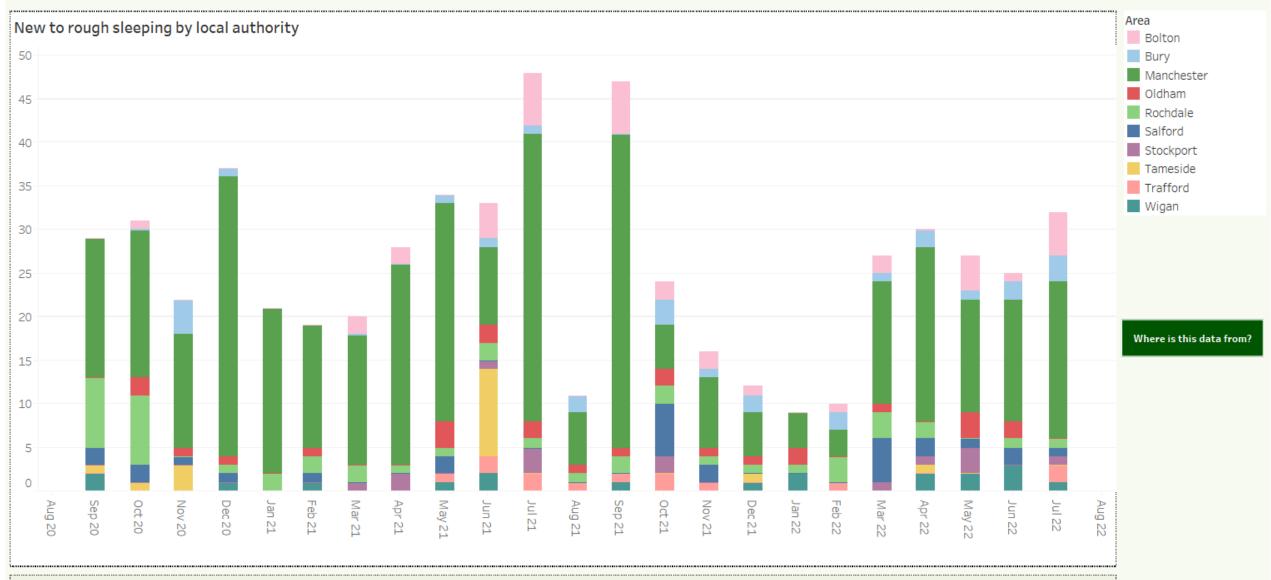
There is a further breakdown of this by local authority via the link to the right.



GMCA GREATER
MANCHESTI
COMBINED
AUTHORITY



Housing and Homelessness

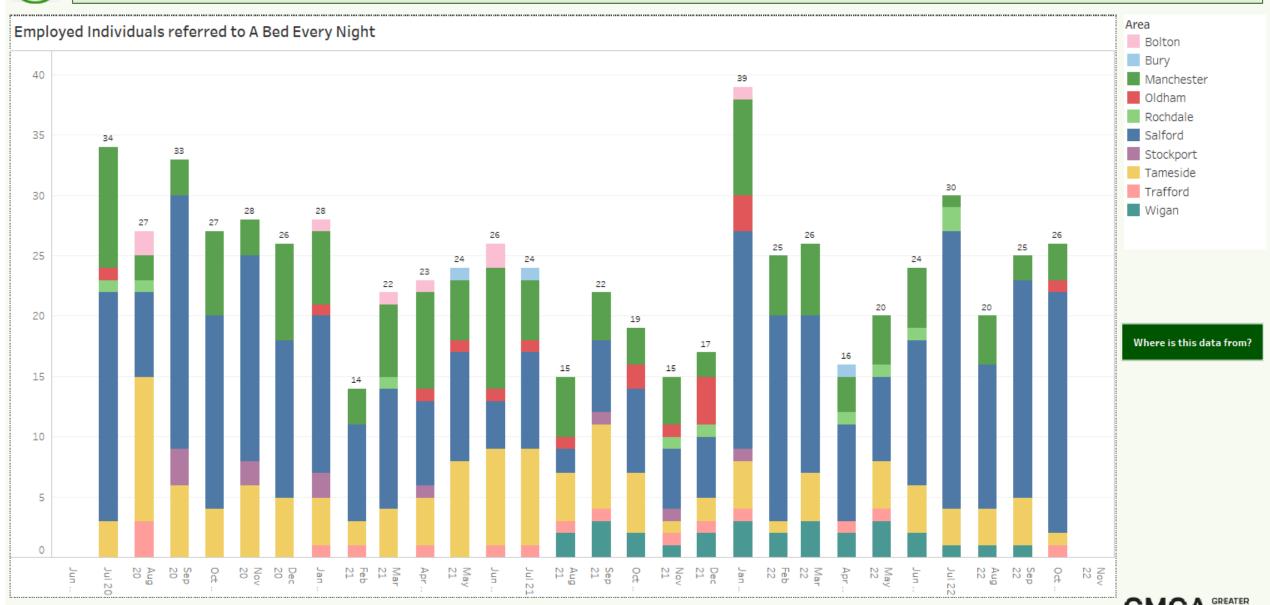


The number of people across Greater Manchester, who are new to sleeping rough in that local authority (we do not have insight into whether they have previously slept rough in another LA). Broken down further to examine the number of people in each local authority.

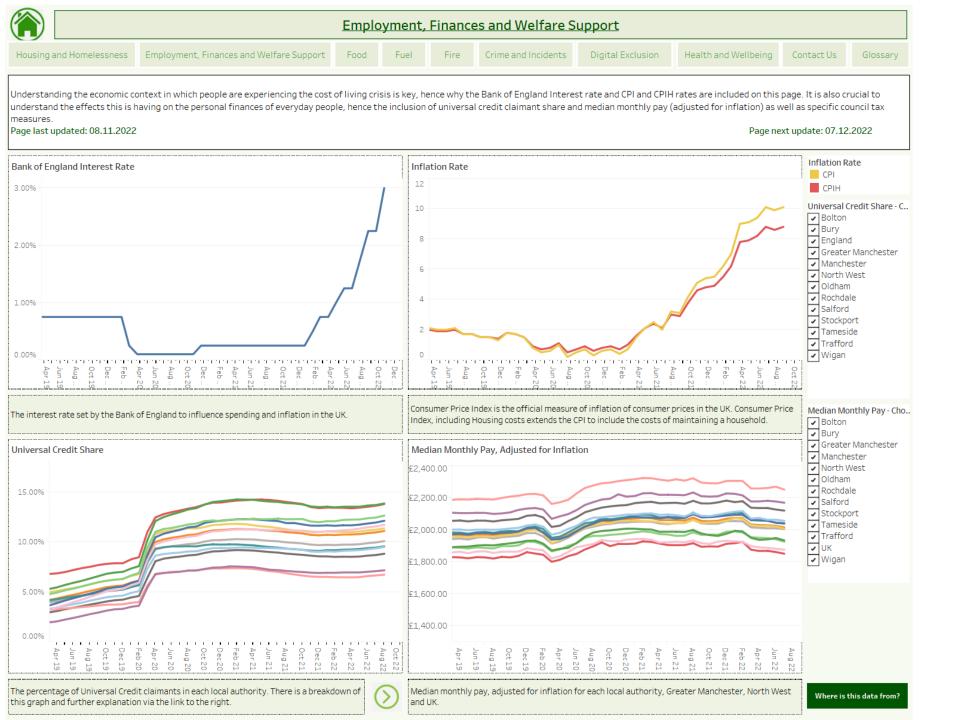


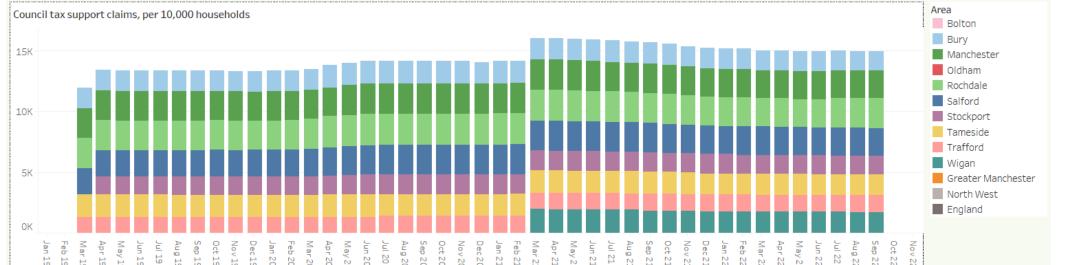


Housing and Homelessness

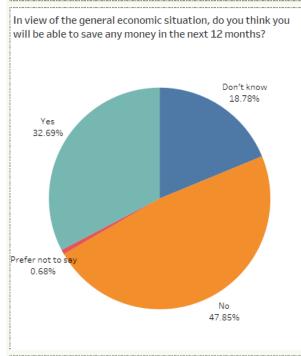


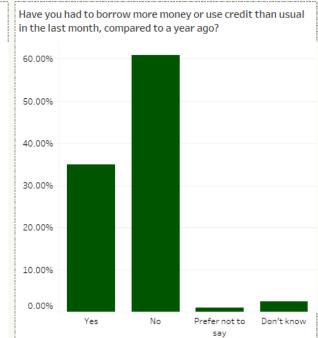
The number of people referred to A Bed Every Night, each month, who are in employment. Broken down further to examine the proportion of those referred in each local authority.

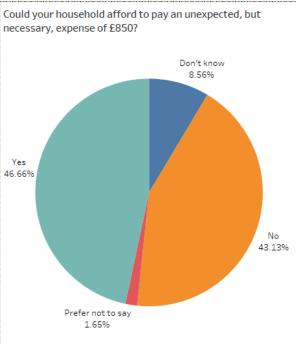




Council tax support claims (sometimes referred to as council tax arrears), per month, per 10,000 households. It should be noted that changes in claims can be affected by team capacity rather than just resident need.



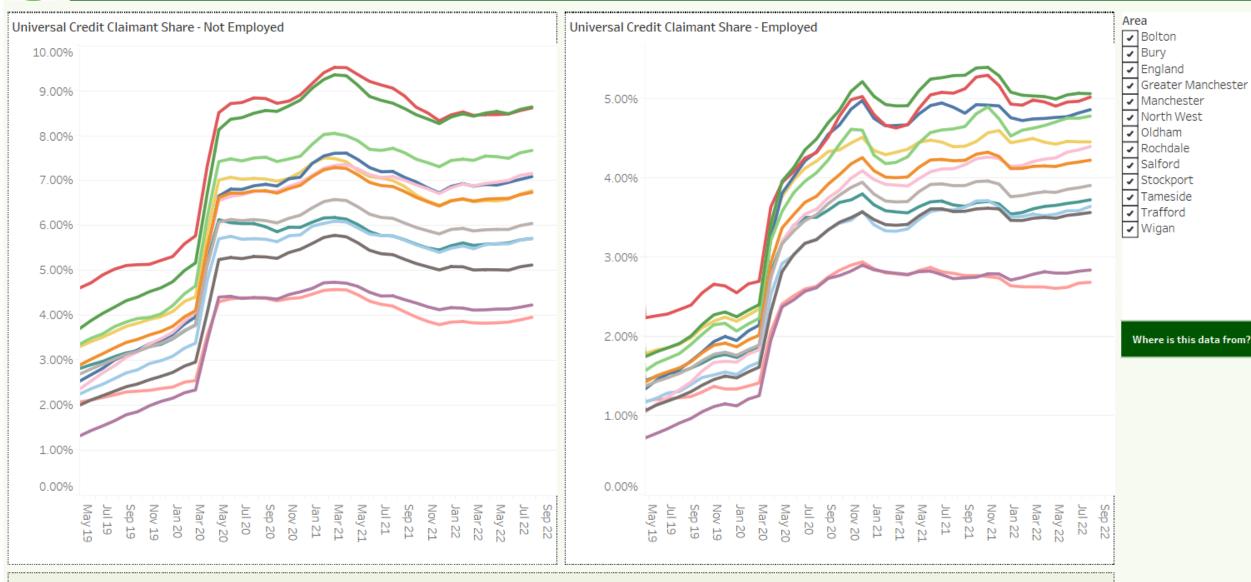




GMCA GREATER MANCHESTE COMBINED AUTHORITY

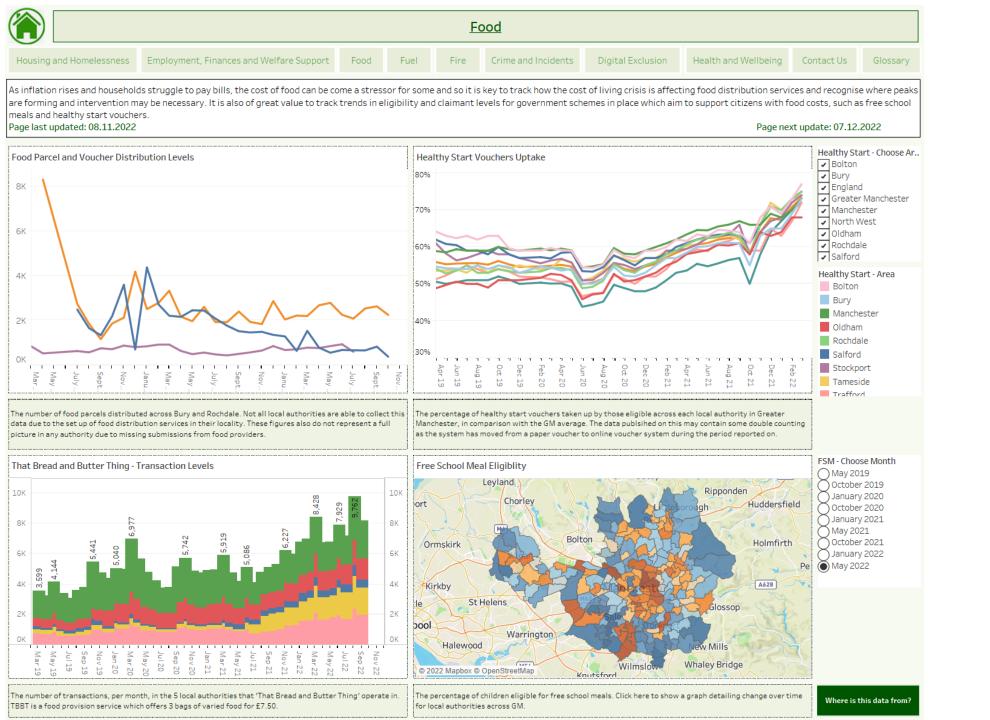


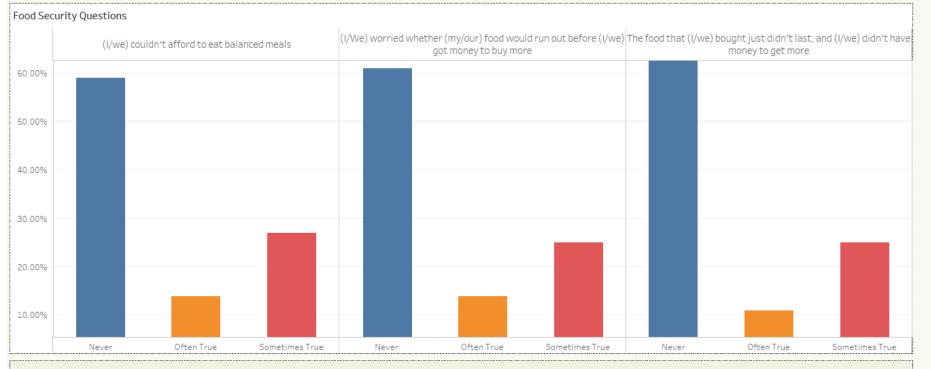
Employment, Finances and Welfare Support



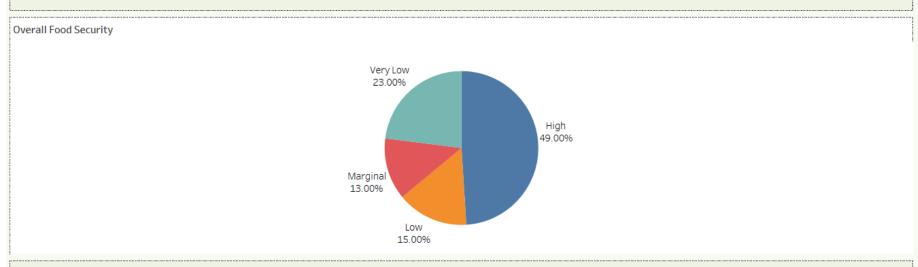
A breakdown of universal credit claimant share by those who are in and out of employment. Universal credit is a payment made up of a standard allowance and any extra amounts that apply to an individual. In this context 'share' refers to the proportion of each locality's population who claim universal credit.







Questions from waves 1, 2 and 3 of the Greater Manchester Residents' Survey, conducted in February, April and September 2022. These questions were asked online to a total of 3782 respondents.

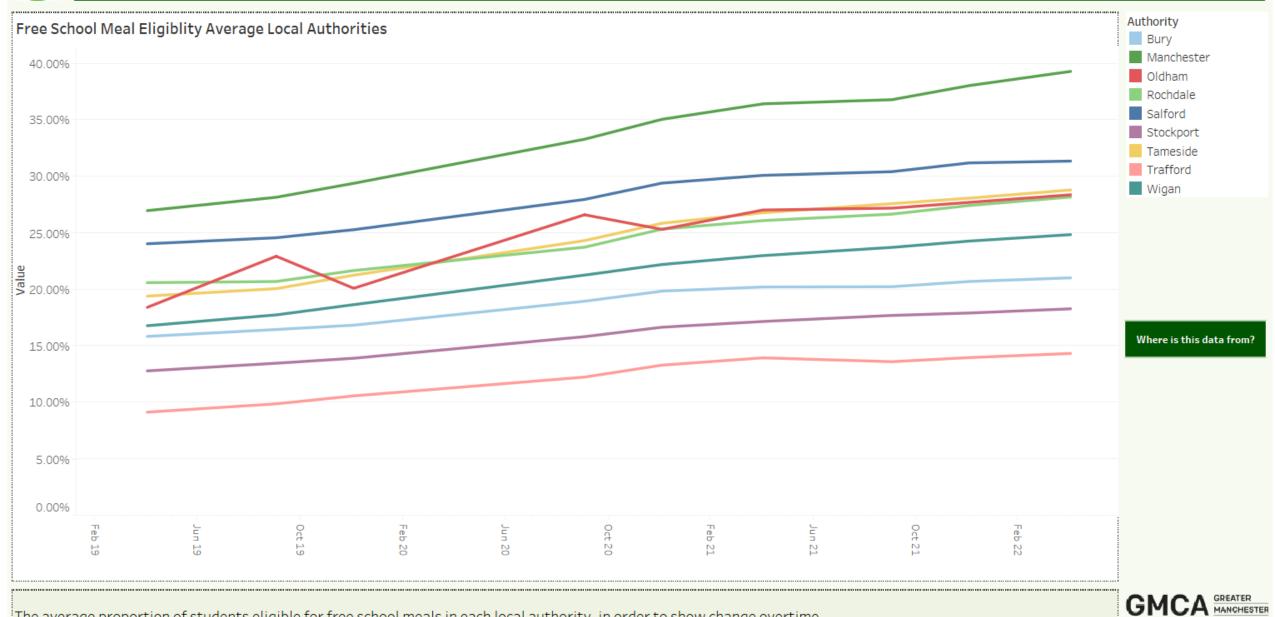


Food security scores are calculated through responses to the questions that respondents are asked during the Food Security section of the GM Residents' Survey. These questions were asked in waves 1, 2 and 3 of the GM Residents' Survey, which were conducted in February, April and September 2022. Click here for a further breakdown of this graph and further explanation on how these score are calculated and the meanings behind the scores.





<u>Food</u>



The average proportion of students eligible for free school meals in each local authority, in order to show change overtime.



Fuel

Housing and Homelessness

Employment, Finances and Welfare Support

Food

Fire

Fuel

Crime and Incidents

Digital Exclusion

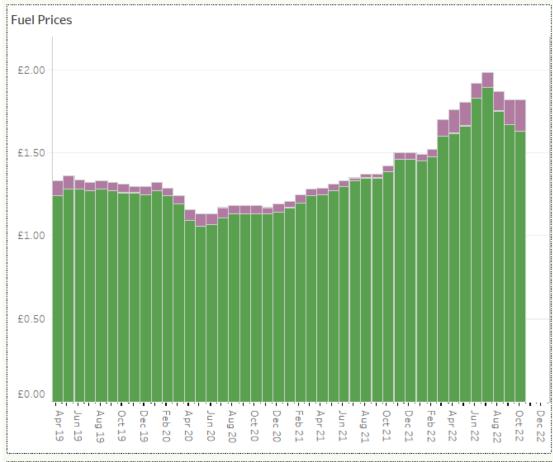
Health and Wellbeing

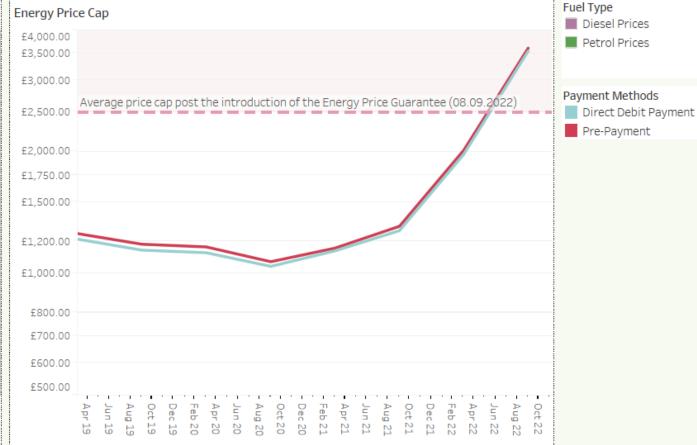
Contact Us

Glossary

The historically high prices of fuel, on an international basis, have had a direct effect on the cost of living for households. Effecting both pay at the pump fuel prices, as well as energy costs for running a household. It is also key to recognise government intervention in this area, for example the energy price cap and how this has an effect on household costs. Page last updated: 08.11.2022

Page next update: 07.12.2022

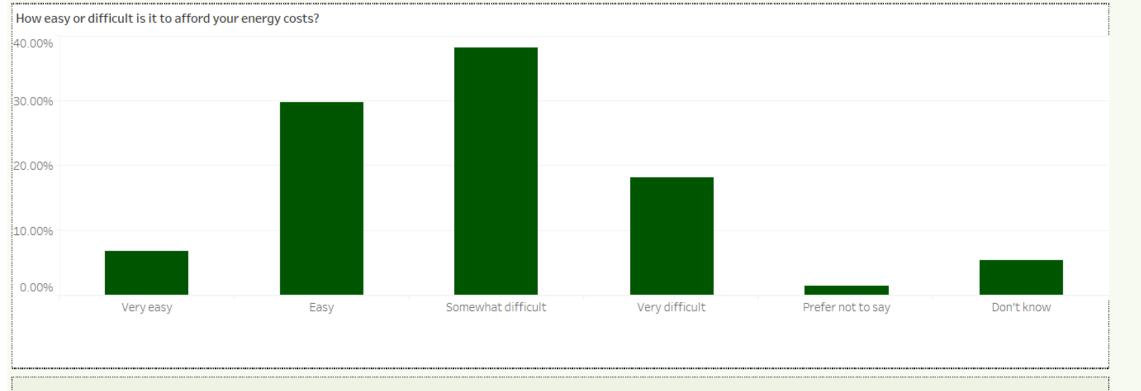




Monthly average 'pay at the pump' prices for fuel, per litre, in the UK.

A backstop protection for those on a default energy tariff set by Ofgem. This graph includes a projection for the Energy Price Cap in October 2022.

Where is this data from?



Question from Wave 3 of the Greater Manchester Residents' Survey, conducted in September 2022. This question was asked online and over the phone to a total of 1677 respondents.

Different support measures are being used to help with the rising costs of fuel and energy for households across Greater Manchester. Due to the variety in measures being used, there is understandably difference in how these are recorded, tracked and measured and so availability of data in this area varies. As with all council provided data, lack of data for any of the 10 local authorities does not indicate that support is not being provided.



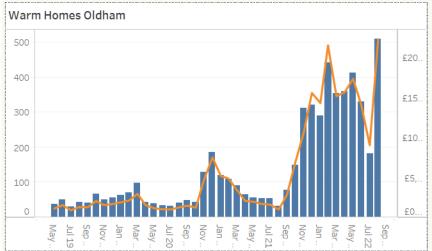
Click here to navigate to a fuel and energy support measures.

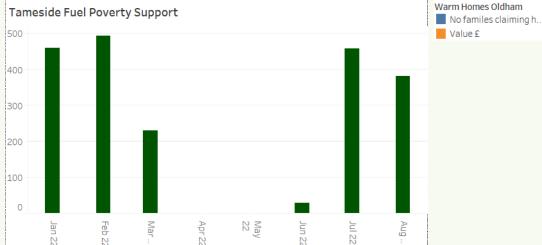


Fuel

As households feel the effect of rising fuel and energy costs, councils are implementing support packages, on top of government measures. This page details some of these support packages in place. Future iterations of this dashboard will include further metrics in this area, some of which have already been provided by councils.

Page last updated: 08.11.2022 Page next update: 07.12.2022

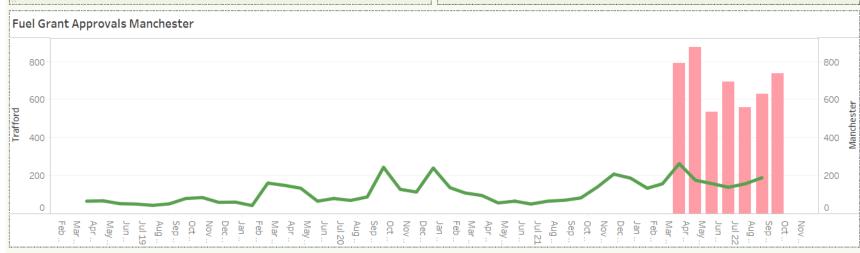




The number of families helped via the Warm Homes scheme in Oldham and the monetary value of the support provided. Warm Homes started in 2013 as an advice service to help with Fuel Poverty offering advice and since 2019 the service has also been providing financil support in the way of Fuel Vouchers.

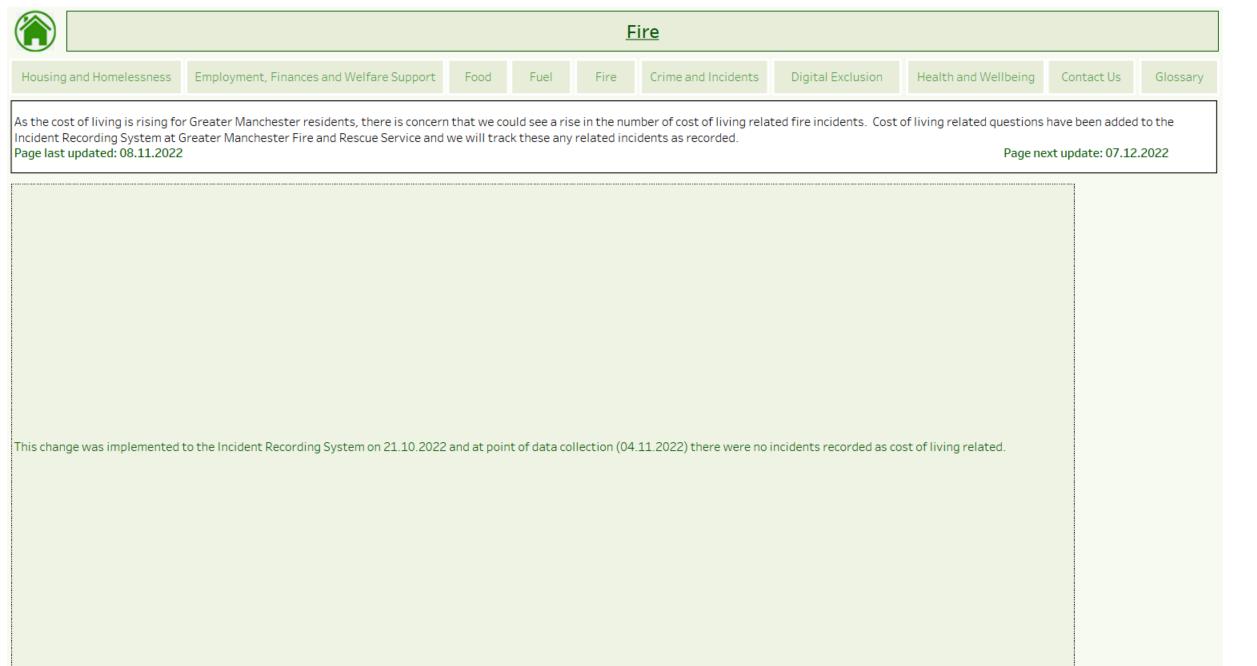
Utilities requests made through the household support fund programmes in Tameside, please note due to these being utility requests, this could include water bills. Please also note, there is recognition from Tameside council that the volume is likely limited by available funding rather than the number of hosueholds in need.

Where is this data from?



The number of unique approvals of fuel grant applications in Manchester and Trafford. These are available for some who are struggling with their fuel bills or at risk of being disconnected and who use pre-paid meter cards.









Crime and Incidents

Housing and Homelessness

Employment, Finances and Welfare Support

Fuel

Crime and Incidents

Digital Exclusion

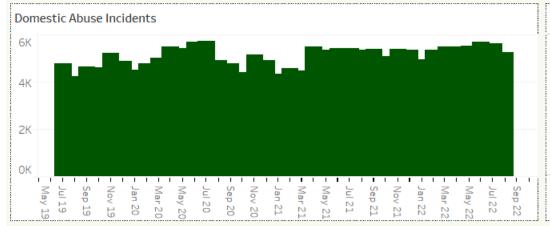
Health and Wellbeing

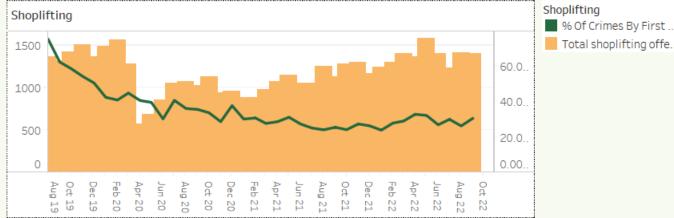
Contact Us

Glossary

As we experience a rising cost of living, concern is increasing that we could see a rise in crime as a result. This is particularly the case for acquisitive crime and domestic abuse incidents. This theme aims to explore these metrics in further depth. Page next update: 07.12.2022

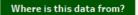
Page last updated: 08.11.2022



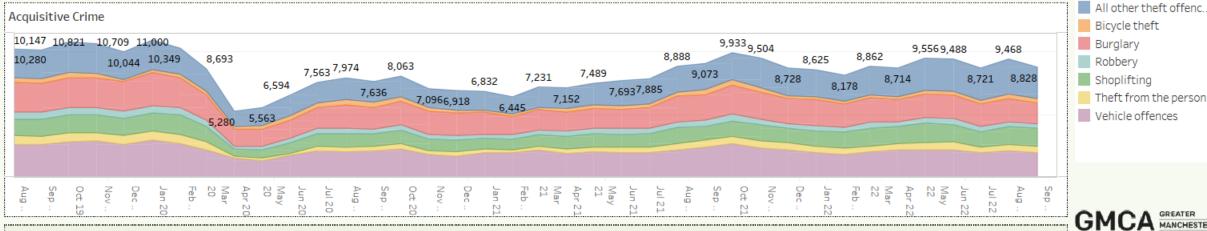


The number of domestic abuse incidents, per local authority. Click here for a further breakdown of this graph.

The number of shoplifting offences across Greater Manchester, alongside the percentage of shoplifting crimes committed by first time offenders. The first few months of the metric relating to first time offenders should be ignored as at this point, they were all unknown and so this doesn't represent a particular peak of first time offending



Crimes Recorded



AUTHORITY

A breakdown of all acquisitive crimes reported in Greater Manchester, by the type of crime.



Digital Exclusion

Housing and Homelessness

Employment, Finances and Welfare Support

Food

Fuel

Crime and Incidents

Digital Exclusion

Health and Wellbeing

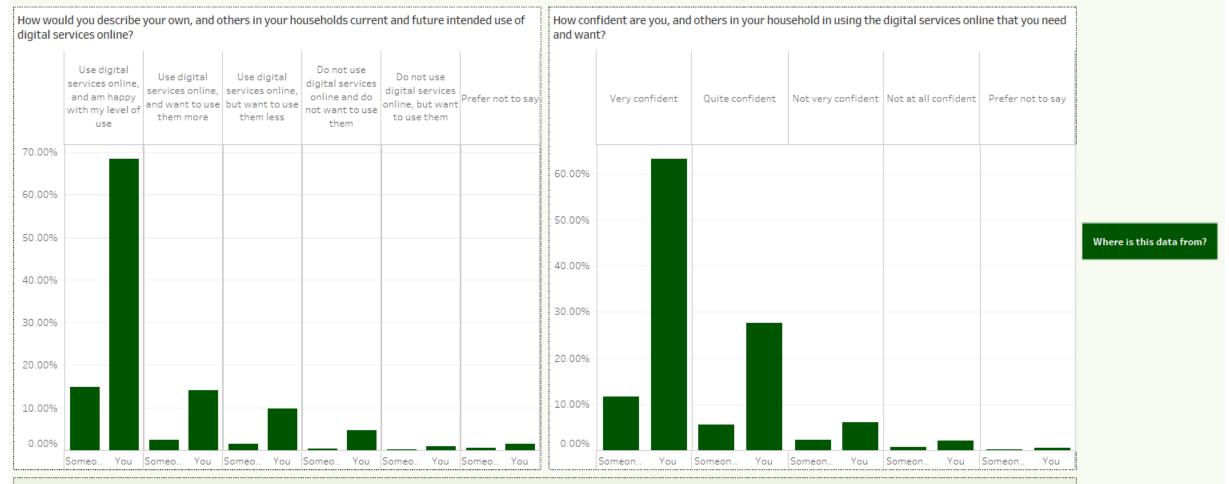
Contact Us

Glossary

It is crucial to reflect upon the effects of digital exclusion when assessing the rising cost of living for Greater Manchester residents. Those who are digitally excluded may be at a worse advantage point to relieve their rising costs. Causes of this include, being unable to access benefits online, unable to use price comparison sites to lower their costs or being unconnected from people or organisations whom may be able to relieve money concerns and worries.

Fire

Page last updated: 09.11.2022 Page next update: 07.12.2022



These questions were asked in waves 1, 2 and 3 of the Greater Manchester Residents' Survey, conducted in February, April and September 2022. These questions were asked to a total of 735 respondents. These questions were only asked over the phone due to the digital nature of the questions.





Health and Wellbeing

Housing and Homelessness

Employment, Finances and Welfare Support

Food

Fuel

Crime and Incidents

Digital Exclusion

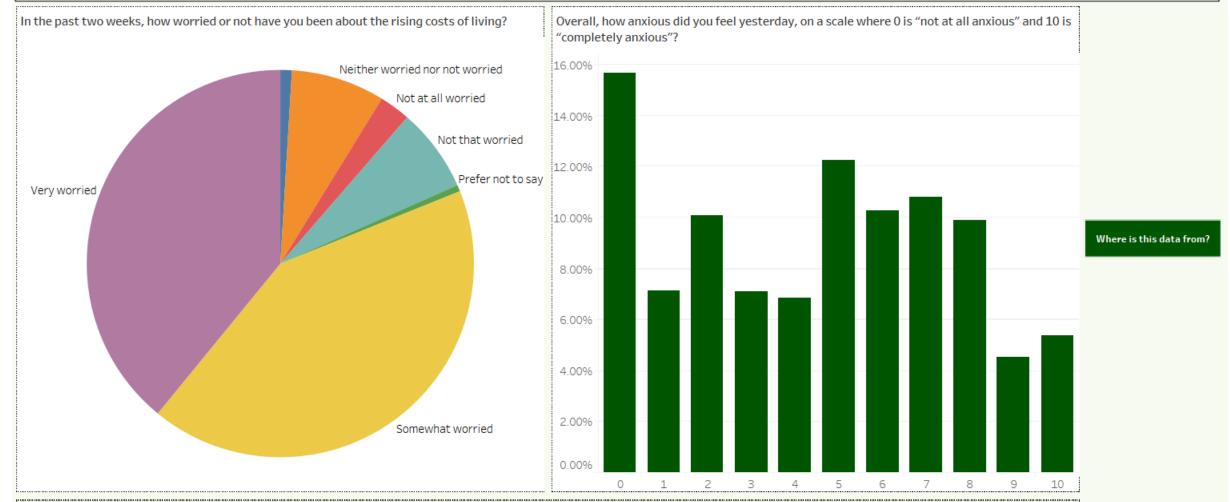
Health and Wellbeing

Contact Us

Glossary

A rising cost of living can cause an effect on residents' wellbeing in terms of worry, stress and anxiety, as well as an effect caused by cost of living influenced behaviours, such as missing hospital appointments or not collecting prescriptions. It is crucial to track and measure these effects, as is done on this page. Future iterations of the dashboard will include further metrics on health data.

Page last updated: 08.11.2022 Page next update: 07.12.2022



Questions from Wave 3 of the Greater Manchester Residents' Survey, conducted in September 2022. These questions were asked online and over the phone to a total of 1677 respondents.



