Economic Resilience Dashboard



Tracking the Greater Manchester Economy

The Economic Resilience Dashboard aims to provide up to date intelligence on the conditions in the Greater Manchester (GM) economy, recovery from the Covid-19 crisis and other emerging issues.

The data is divided into five sections:

- Labour Market provides leading indicators on employment and economic activity.
- Cost Pressures provides data on pay, debt and inflation.
- Business Outlook provides data gathered by GM based organisations on business sentiment and confidence.
- 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data in response to Covid-19 and other events is changing rapidly with new datasets becoming available and others being withdrawn on a regular basis.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







94,570

GM residents were in receipt of unemployment benefits in April, an increase of 2.9% since March.

22.6%

Total economic inactivity was 1,016,095 (22.6% of the working age population) in the NW in the three months to March 2023. This compares with 21.0% across the UK as a whole.

10.1%

UK Inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index was 10.1% in the 12 months to March. This was a 0.3 percentage point decrease on the February figure of 10.4%.

The UK economy saw no growth in February, following growth of 0.4% in January according to the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The ONS said growth in construction and retail activity had been offset by the impact of strike action by teachers and civil servants. High energy prices and rising interest rates have also had an impact on growth.

The IMF has predicted the UK economy will shrink by 0.3% in 2023 and grow by 1% in 2024. The UK's economic performance is predicted to be the worst among G20 countries in 2023, however, the forecast is slightly better than the IMF's previous prediction of a 0.6% contraction. The IMF said high energy prices, rising interest rates and poor trade performance are the key reasons for the UK's weak economic performance. The Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) predicts the UK economy to contract by 0.2% this year but avoid a recession.

The IMF has also predicted that increases in borrowing costs are likely to be temporary once high inflation is brought under control but did not say when it believes interest rates will begin to fall again. Interest rates are currently at 4.25% in the UK and the Bank of England has previously predicted they are likely to peak at 4.5%

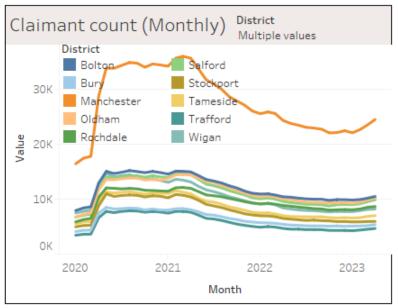
The fall in economic inactivity appears to be consolidating. The inactivity rate in the North West was 22.6% in the three months to March 2023. Data for the three months to March 2023 shows that although the inactivity rate declined nationally, there was a very small increase in the North West (NW) of England. This disrupts the recent pattern of declines over recent months. However, further data releases will establish a clearer view.

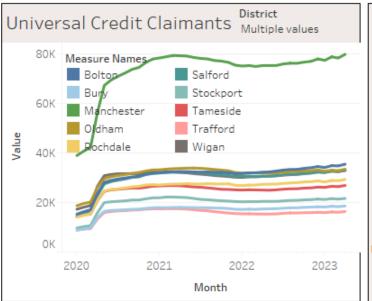
There were more Universal Credit claimants in Greater Manchester (GM) than ever before in April 2023 (just over 327,000). Some GM districts – notably Bolton, Salford and Stockport – have witnessed increases in claims that are above both national and GM averages.

UK Consumer Confidence remains low as real wages are falling and high inflation continues to effect households. Consumer Confidence improved by 8 points to -30 in March.



Labour Market



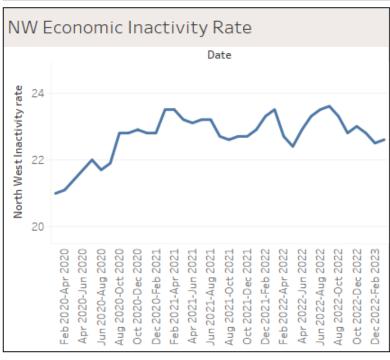


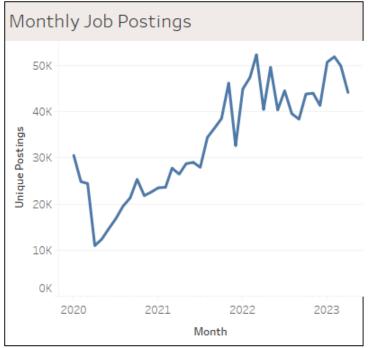
The number of claimants increased by 2.9% to 94,570 between March and April. Between April 2022 and April 2023, claimants have fallen by 0.3% in GM.

There were 327,268
Universal Credit
claimants in GM in
April. This is an
increase of 1.7%
compared to the
previous month, 0.1
percentage points more
than the increase
across the UK as a
whole.

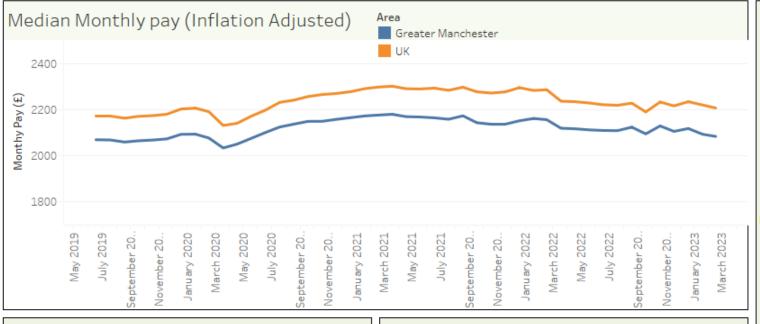
Total economic inactivity was 1,016, 095 (22.6% of the working age population) in the NW in the three months to March 2023. This compares with 21.0% across the UK as a whole.

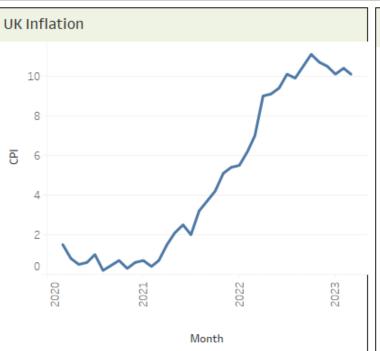
There were 44,209 job postings in April, an decrease of 12% from March. The number of job postings was 9% above April 2022.

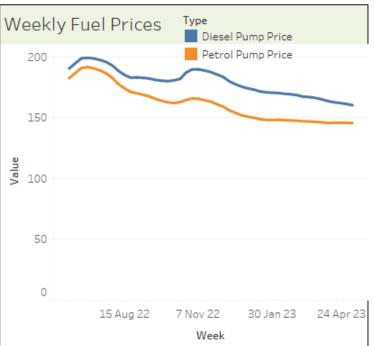




Cost Pressures







Key Facts

Median monthly pay adjusted for inflation in Greater Manchester was £2,084 in March, compared to £2,207 for the UK, according to PAYE RTI data. Median monthly pay in GM has decreased 3.4% since March 2022, compared to 3.5% for the UK as a whole.

UK inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index was 10.1% in the 12 months to March 2023. This was a 0.3 percentage point decrease from the February figure of 10.4%. Inflation including housing costs was 8.9% in March.

Petrol pump prices were 145.7p per litre in week commencing 1st May 2023, -0.1% lower than a month earlier. Diesel pump prices were 160.35p per litre, -0.6% lower than a month earlier.

Business Outlook



Area

50 To 249_M

01/09/22

01/12/22

01/03/23

Measure Names

01/06/22

Month

10 To 49

250+

Credit Risk

15

10

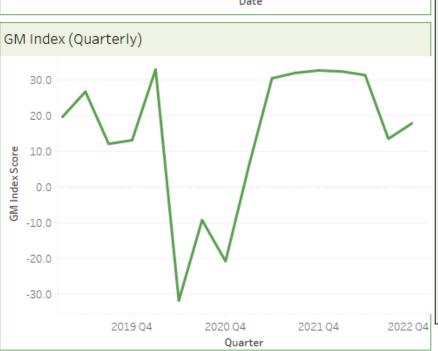
of firms showing 1 or more red flags

%

0

01/12/21 01/03/22





36% of businesses reported rising costs in the 12 weeks to 3rd April, according to the Growth Hub's Business Survey. This is equal to the percentage of businesses that reported rising costs in the 12 weeks to 3rd March. 20.4% of businesses reported cashflow issues over the period. compared to 21.3% in the 12 weeks to 3rd March.

The number of firms that said they were considering making redundancies was 2.2% in the 12 weeks up to 3rd April. 2.2% of firms said they had already made redundancies.

11.3% of all firms with
10 or more employees in
GM had 1 or more red
flags in the month to 1st
March, compared to
10.2% for the North
West and 10.6% for the
UK as a whole.
Previously, 11.7% of
firms in GM had 1 more
red flags in the month to
1st February.

GM Chamber's GM Index increased from 13.5 in Q3 2022 to 17.8 in Q4 2022.

GMCA GREATER MANCHESTE COMBINED

National Indicators





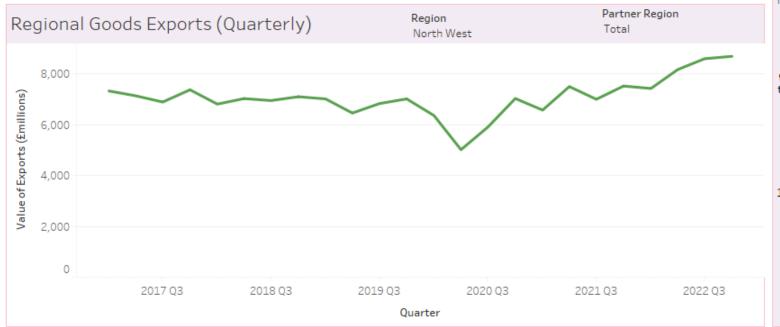
Key Facts

Two out of three sectoral PMI's decreased in March. Manufacturing PMI decreased from 49.3 to 47.8, Services PMI increased from 53.5 to 55.9 and Construction PMI decreased from 54.6 to 51.1. Services and Construction PMI's are above the 50.0 threshold that indicates growth.

The UK Consumer Confidence Index increased from -38 in to -30 in March.

International Trade





Key Facts

Export documents processed by the GM Chamber of Commerce decreased by 8.4% between January and February, from 1,599 to 1,741. The total number of export documents is down 15.4% since February 2022. (Please note October figure was modelled due to missing data).

The total value of goods exports from the North West was £8.7 billion in Q4 2022, 15.5% more than Q4 2021. The total value of UK exports was £98.4 billion in Q4 2022, 14.8% more than Q4 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.

Cost Pressures

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.

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.

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 insolvency.

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.

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 Employment, Fi

Employment, Finances and Welfare Support

Food

el

Crime and Incidents

Digital Exclusion

Health and Wellbeing

Contact Us

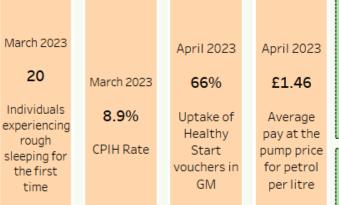
Glossary

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, 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.

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



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.

CAC

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 - GM economy, pandemic recovery and other emerging issues.
- In Feb 2023, Consumer Confidence Index stood at -38, a 7 point increase from Jan 2023.



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.



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

In 2020, a modelled housing stock baseline was produced for GM providing an assessment of all housing stock predictions of risks in the homes as well as an Energy Query Builder and Housing Query Builder.



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

Housing costs

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, housing 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.

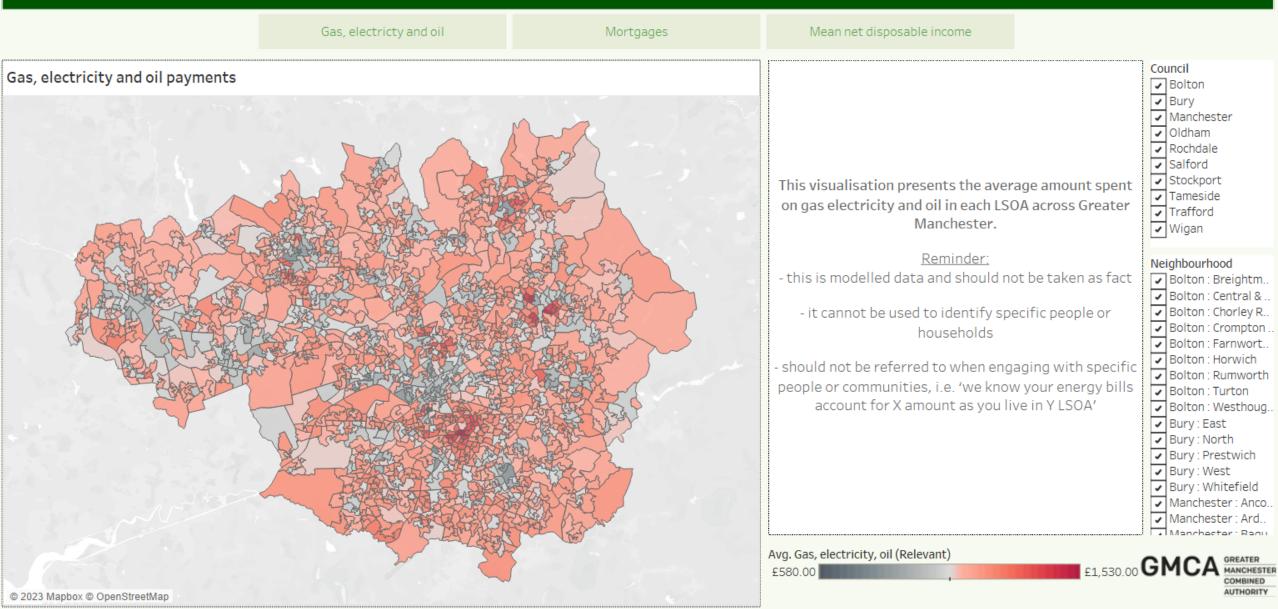
DO

- 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 around'

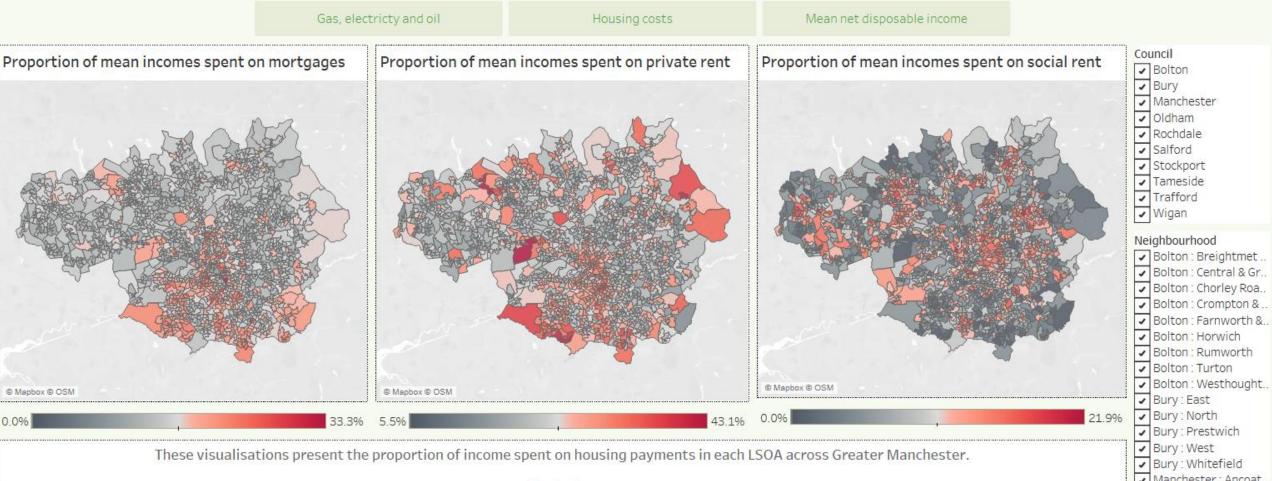
DON'T

- 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









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 your mortgage bills cost X amount as you live in Y LSOA'

■ Bolton : Breightmet .

→ Bolton : Central & Gr...

Bolton : Chorley Roa.

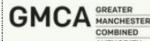
→ Bolton: Crompton &.

→ Bolton: Westhought...

✓ Manchester: Ancoat.

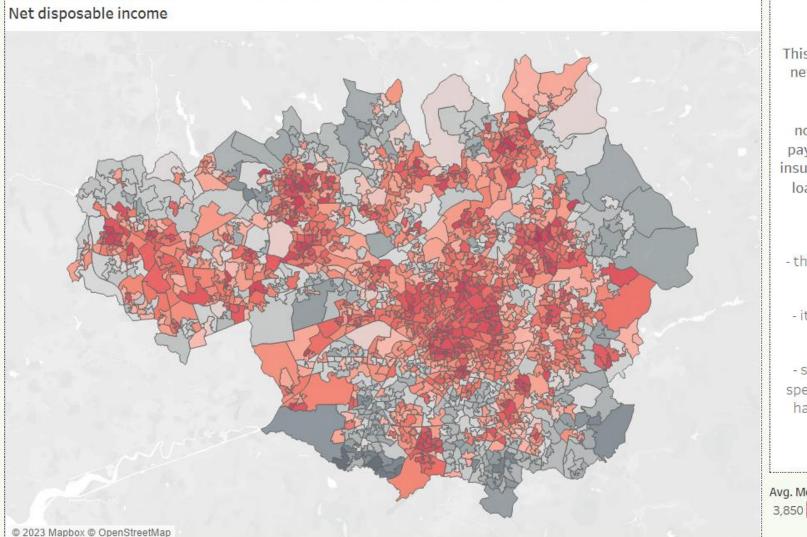
✓ Manchester : Ardwic...

✓ Manchester : Bagule.





Gas, electricty and oil Mean net disposable income Mortgages



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'

Council

Bolton

Bury

✓ Manchester

✓ Oldham

Rochdale

Salford

Stockport

Tameside

✓ Trafford ✓ Wigan

Neighbourhood

→ Bolton : Breightmet &

✓ Bolton : Central & Gre..

Bolton : Chorley Roads

→ Bolton: Crompton & H.

→ Bolton: Farnworth & ...

Bolton: Horwich

✓ Bolton : Rumworth

✓ Bolton : Turton

Bolton: Westhoughton

✓ Bury : East

✓ Bury : North

→ Bury: Prestwich

■ Bury : West

✓ Bury: Whitefield

Manchester : Ancoats

✓ Manchester : Ardwick .

Manchester Baguley

Avg. Mean Net Disposable Income (£k)



Housing and Homelessness

Housing and Homelessness

Employment, Finances and Welfare Support

Food

Fuel

Crime and Incidents

Digital Exclusion

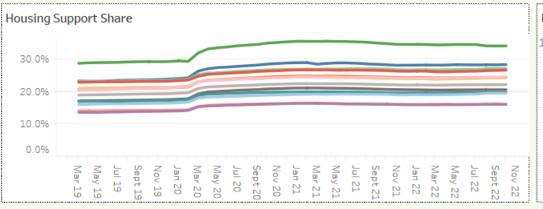
Health and Wellbeing

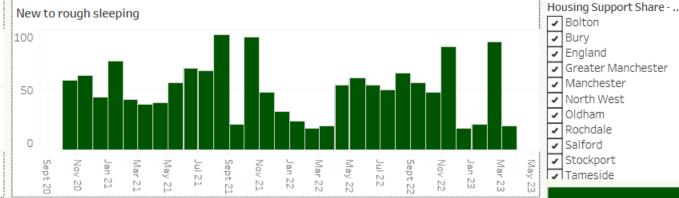
Contact Us

Glossary

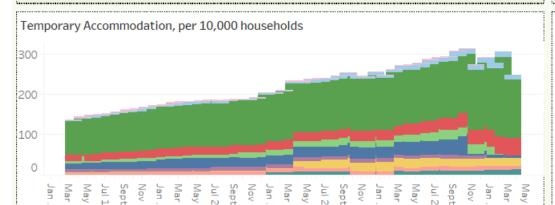
Housing costs account for a significant proportion of household expense and so understanding the trends that are occurring in this area and the effect changes are having, is key to understanding the cost of living crisis. For the most vulnerable in society, becoming homeless and/or residing in temporary 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. Whilst a relevant data source has not been identified, it is key to note that housing condition, safety and suitability are also key areas to understand in relation to housing and rising cost of living.

Page last updated: 10.05.2023



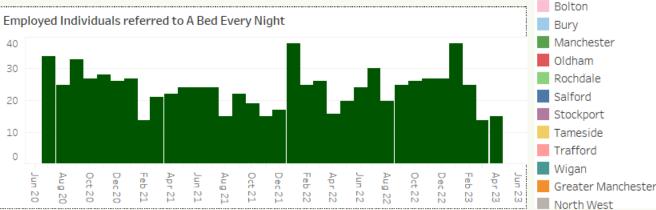


The percentage of households receiving Housing Support. A combination of the number of households receiving Housing Benefit and the housing element of Universal Credit.



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

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..



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.



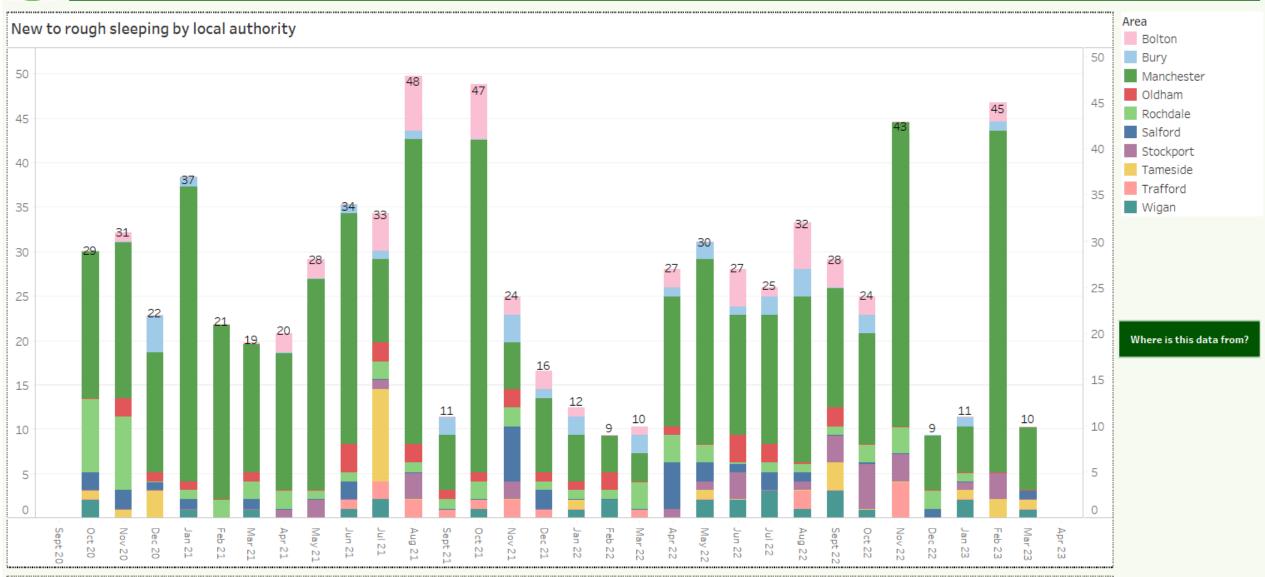


Where is this data from?

Area



Housing and Homelessness

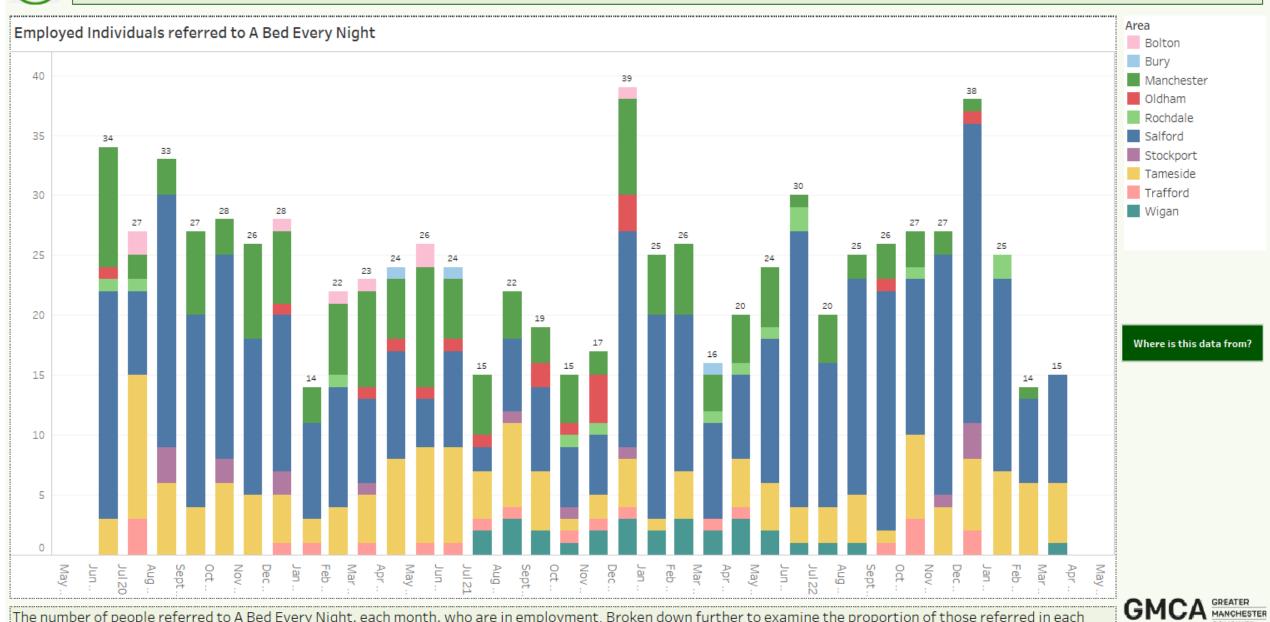


The number of people across Greater Manchester, who are new to sleeping rough in that local authority (we do not have insight into whether they have previously slept rough in another LA). Broken down further to examine the number of people in each local authority.

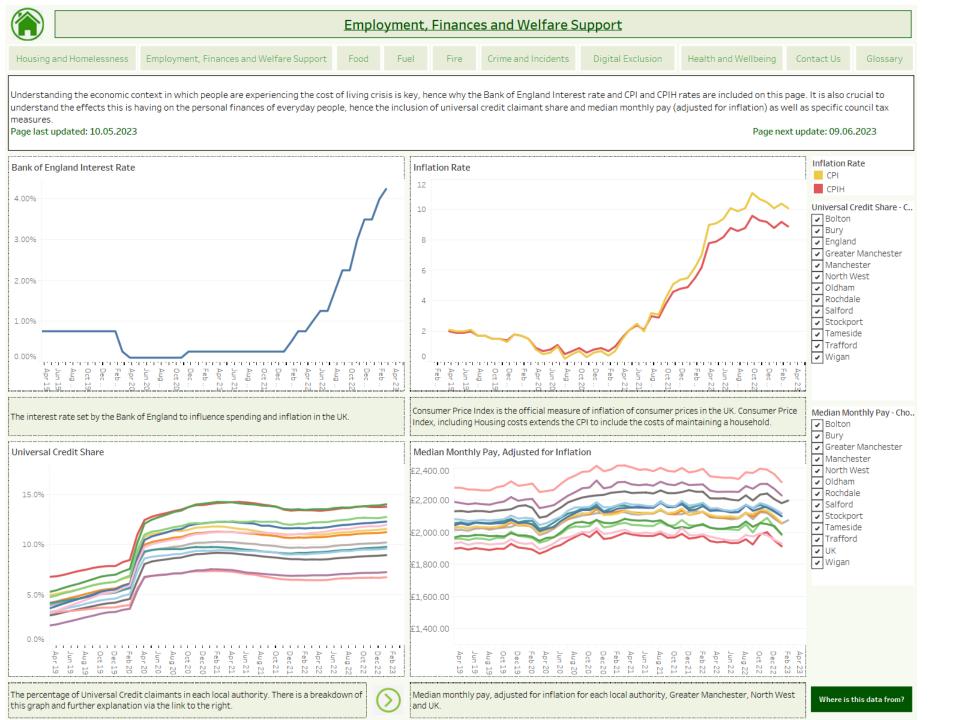


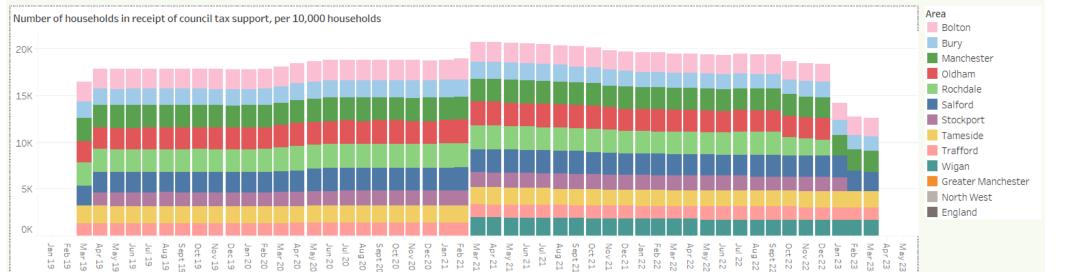


Housing and Homelessness

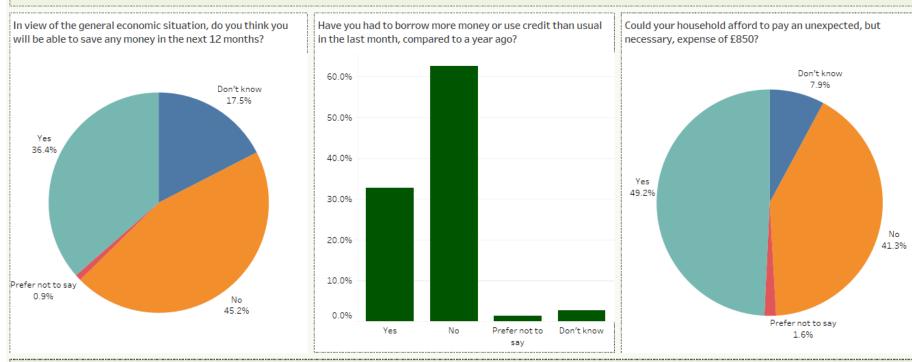


The number of people referred to A Bed Every Night, each month, who are in employment. Broken down further to examine the proportion of those referred in each local authority.





The number of households in receipt of council tax support (sometimes referred to as council tax reduction), 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.

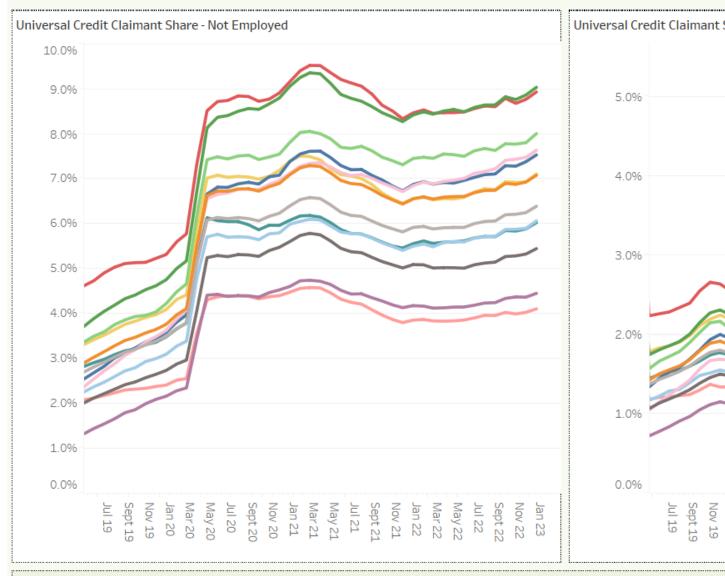


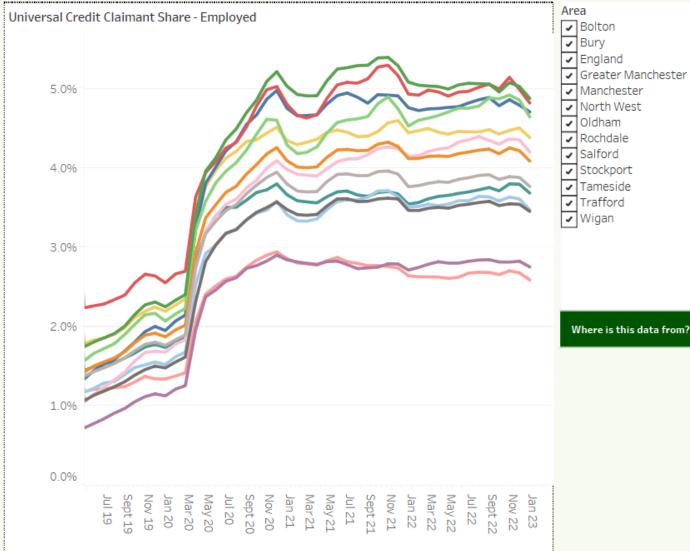
Questions from Wave 3, 4 and 5 of the Greater Manchester Residents' Survey, conducted in September, October and December 2022. These questions were asked online and over the phone to a total of 4,738 respondents.





Employment, Finances and Welfare Support





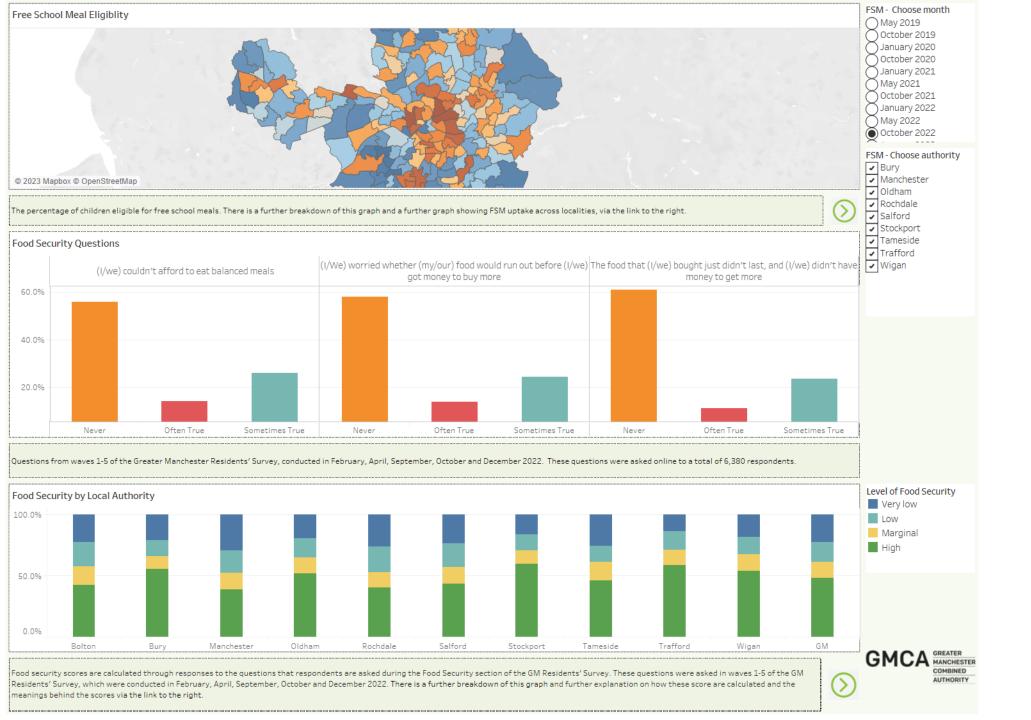
A breakdown of universal credit claimant share by those who are in and out of employment. Universal credit is a payment made up of a standard allowance and any extra amounts that apply to an individual. In this context 'share' refers to the proportion of each locality's population who claim universal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



The number of transactions, per month, in the 5 local authorities that 'That Bread and Butter Thing' operate in. TBBT is a food provision service which offers 3 bags of varied food for £7.50.

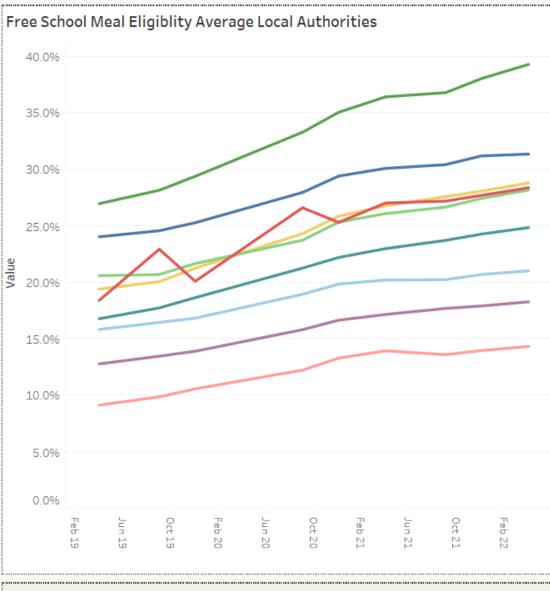
The total number of food parcels distributed by food banks from within the Trussell Trust network, across GM using mid-year statistics. As of September 2022 there were 61 food banks as part of the Trussell Trust network across GM.

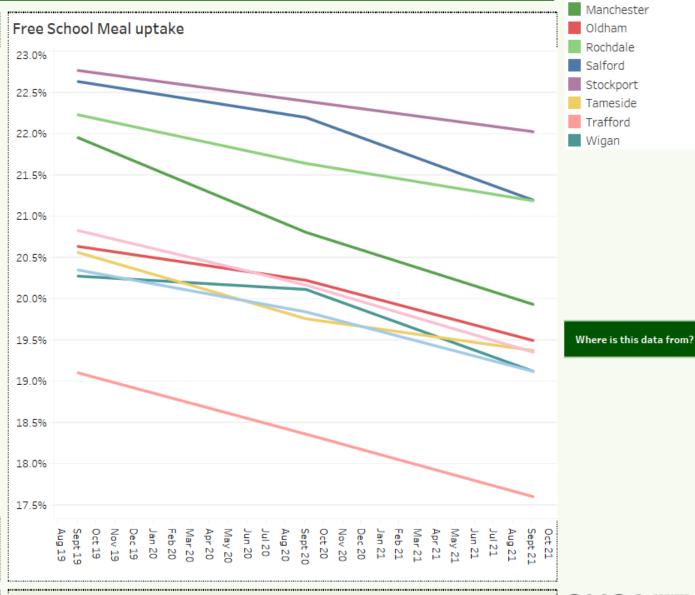
Where is this data from?





Food





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

The percentage of infants in each local authority who took a free school mean on each census day, in the Autumn of each year.

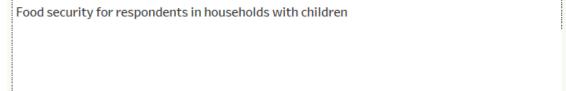


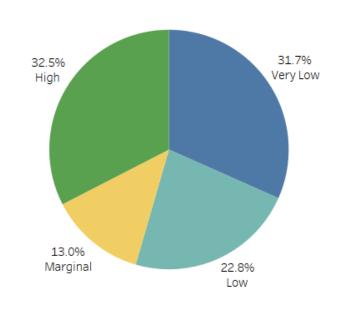
Area Bolton

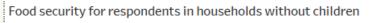
Bury

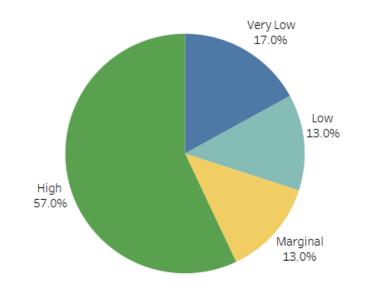


Food









Where is this data from?

Food security score is calculated through responses to the questions that respondents are asked during the Food Security section of the GM Residents' Survey. A food security score can be calculated for each household, based on respondents' answer to a suite of questions, with the ability to report findings both for households with and households without children. Food Insecurity reflects a situation where there is a material impact on the overall level of food available to a household, as well as an impact on things like nutritional value. Any household that is assigned a food security score of "low" or "very low" is classified as a household experience food insecurity.



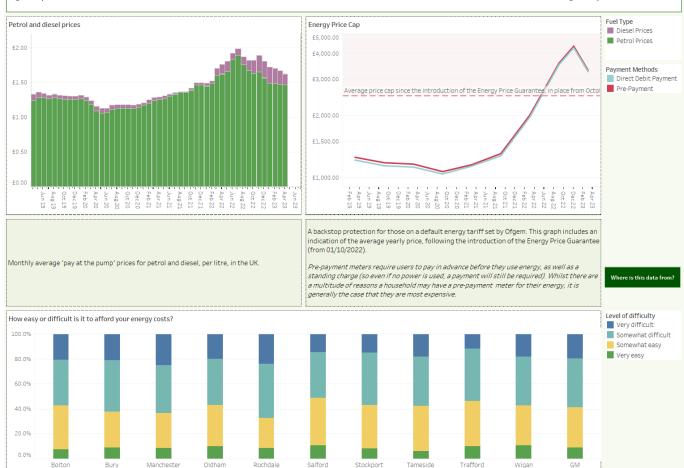


Employment, Finances and Welfare Support

<u>Fuel</u> Crime and Incidents

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 petrol and diesel prices and energy costs for running a household. It is also key to recognise government intervention in this area, for example the energy price guarantee and how this has an effect on household costs. Page last updated: 10.05.2023

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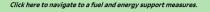


Question from waves 3-5 of the Greater Manchester Residents' Survey, conducted in September, October and December 2022. This question was asked online and over the phone to a total of 4,390 respondents.

Whilst this question captures an understanding of those who find it difficult to afford their energy costs, it does not capture all vulnerabilities in this area. For example, those who use dangerously low levels of energy (in an effort to reduce costs) may not report that they are having difficulty in affording, because their costs are low, but they are still struggling greatly.

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 a contract of the variety ofunderstandably 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.

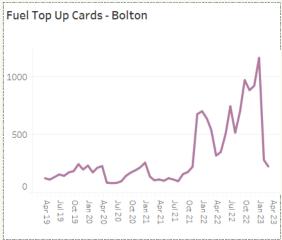


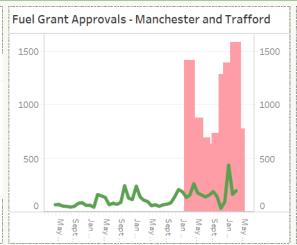


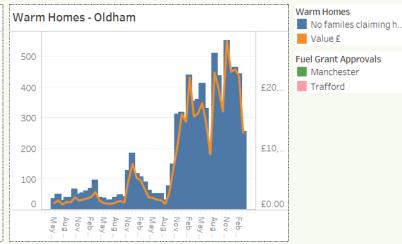
Fuel

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. This is not an exhaustive collection of all measures in place by GM local authorities.

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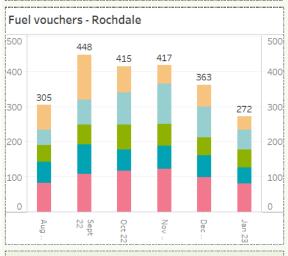


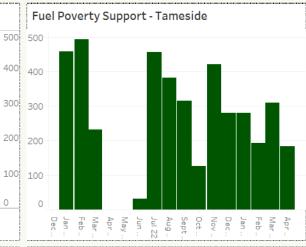
The number of eligible households who have received top up cards for gas and eletric key or card meters.

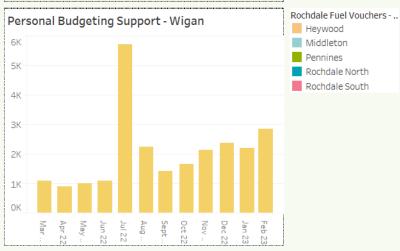
The number of unique approvals of fuel grant applications in Manchester and Trafford. These are available for some who are struggling with their fuel bills or at risk of being disconnected and who use pre-paid meter cards.

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 wa..

Where is this data from?







The number of fuel vouchers distributed across Rochdale, broken down to township level. These vouchers are paid for through the Household Support Fund.

programmes in Tameside, please note due to these being utility related, 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 households in need.

Funding provided to households in the most need across Wigan, to support with food, energy and water bills as well as other wider essential costs. This is funded through the Household Support Fund.





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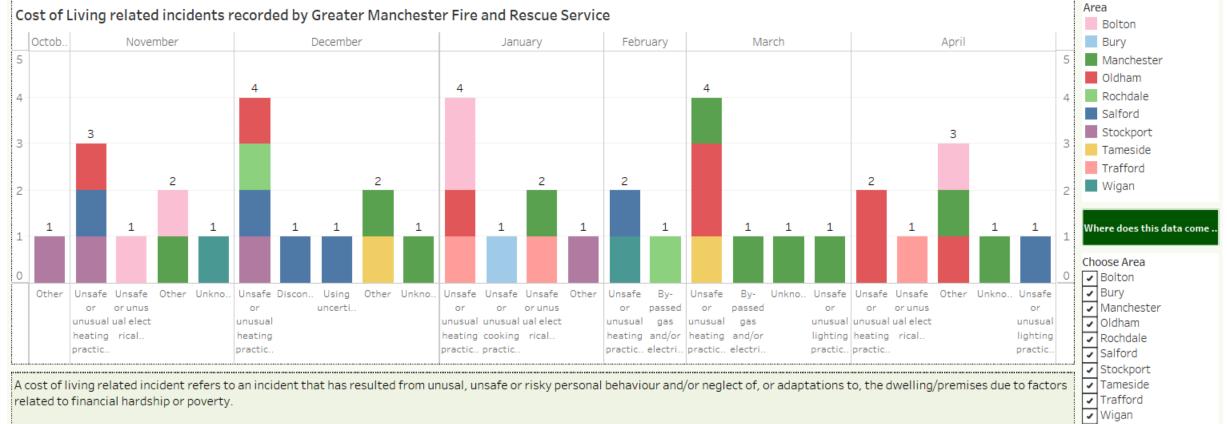
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As the cost of living is rising for Greater Manchester residents, there is concern that we could see a rise in the number of cost of living related fire incidents. Cost of living related questions have been added to the Incident Recording System at Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service and we will track these any related incidents as recorded.

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This visualisation reflects the number of these incidents recorded by the Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue service across all localities in GM. The incidents reflected here are based on the subjective jugement of the crews attending the incident and are recorded as either 'Yes' whereby it was clear to the crews that the incident was cost of living related, or 'Don't know' where they believe this to be the case based on something they've seen or been told but aren't as confident.

Incidents classified as 'other' can include a range of fire and personal safety related issues, unspecified on the GMFRS Incident Recording System. 'Unknown' incidents are when the crews have not answered relevant question on the incident recording system.



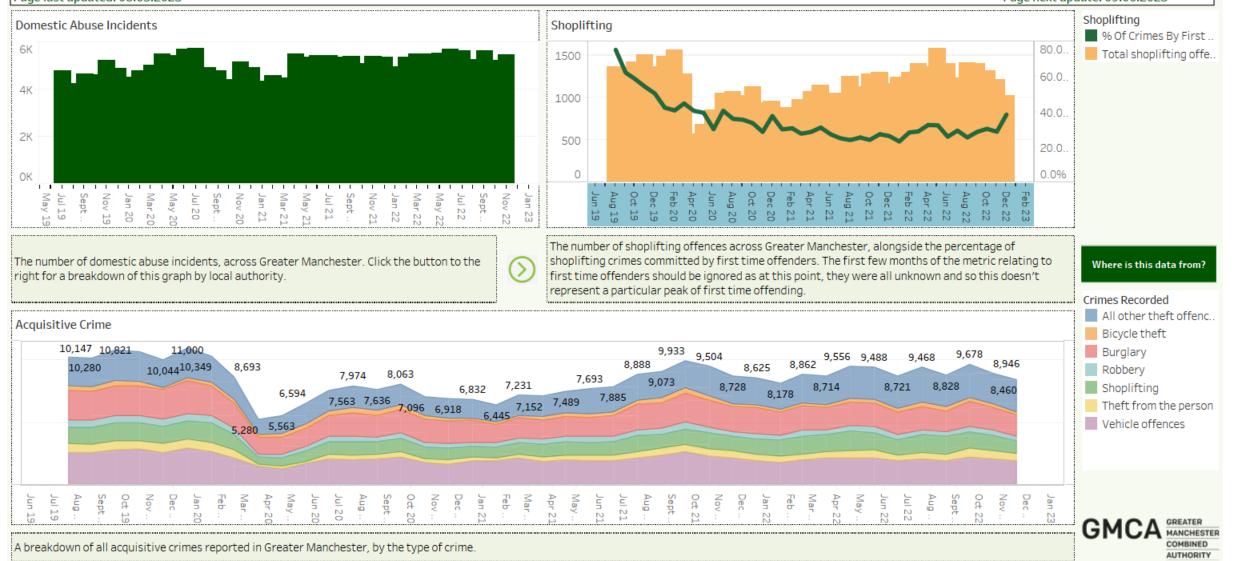


Crime and Incidents

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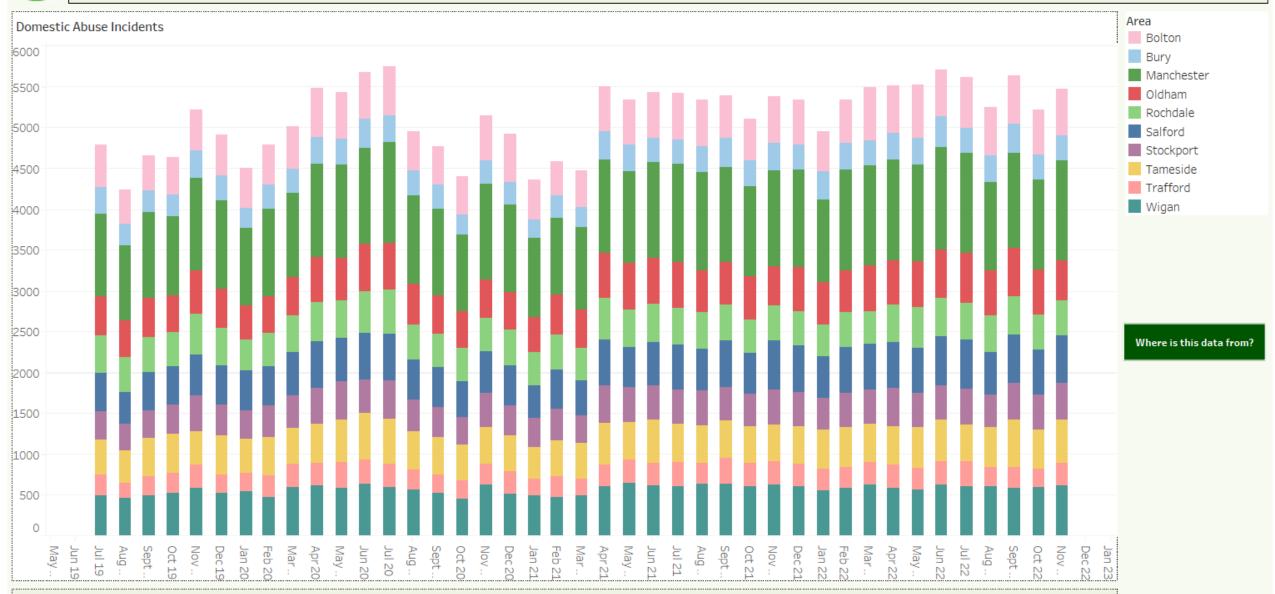
As we experience a rising cost of living, concern is increasing that we could see a rise in crime as a result. This is particularly the case for acquisitive crime and domestic abuse incidents. This theme aims to explore these metrics in further depth.

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Crime and Incidents



The number of domestic abuse incidents. Broken down further to examine the proportion of those referred in each local authority.





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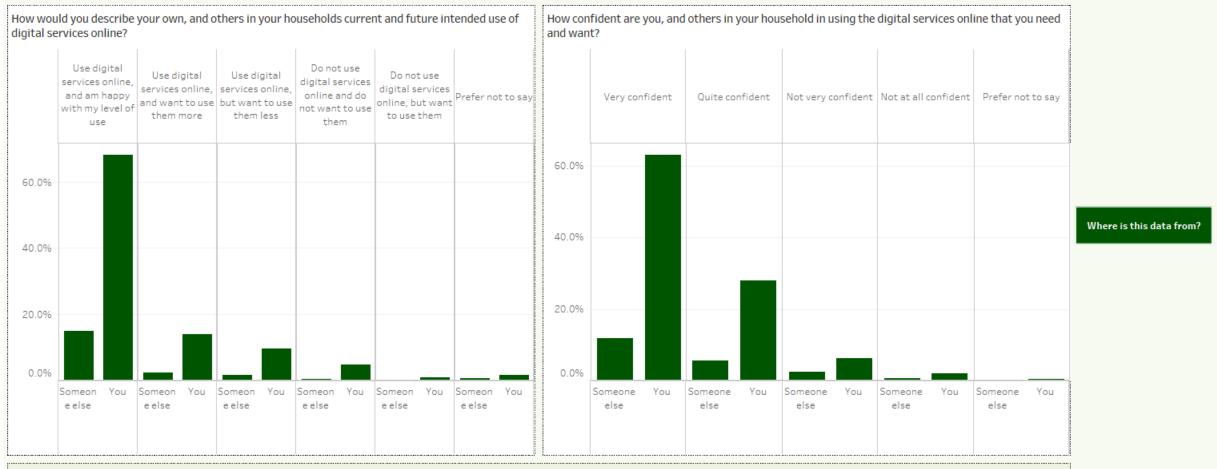
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It is crucial to reflect upon the effects of digital exclusion when assessing the rising cost of living for Greater Manchester residents. Digital exclusion is simultaneously a product of and a contributor to poverty. Greater access to digital services and capability and confidence when using these, allows for better use of online money management tools, avoidance of online harm and scams and simplified engagement with health services.

Page last updated: 09.11.2022



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.





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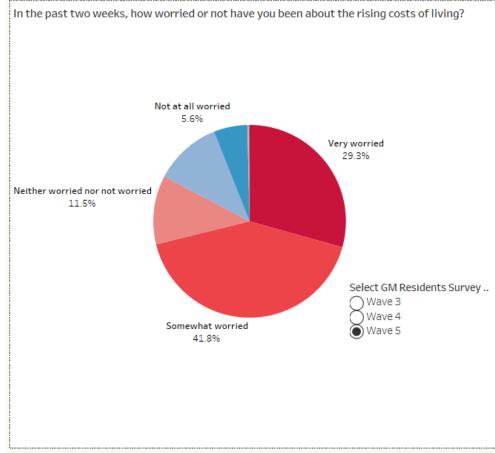
Health and Wellbeing

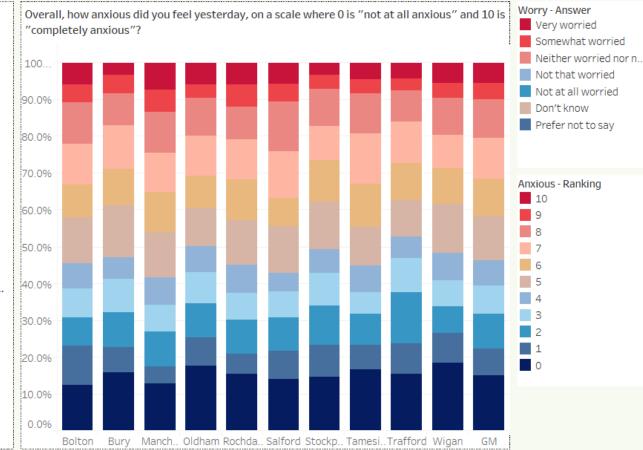
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Glossary

The rising cost of living risks many being unable to afford essentials to maintain their health and bring increased stress and anxiety as residents try to make ends meet. The metrics included under this theme aim to describe some of the headline health impacts of rising costs for GM residents. This includes an account of their own self-perceived worries and anxieties, their engagement with mental health services, their experience of crisis and, in the most severe cases, the effects on excess deaths in the city region.

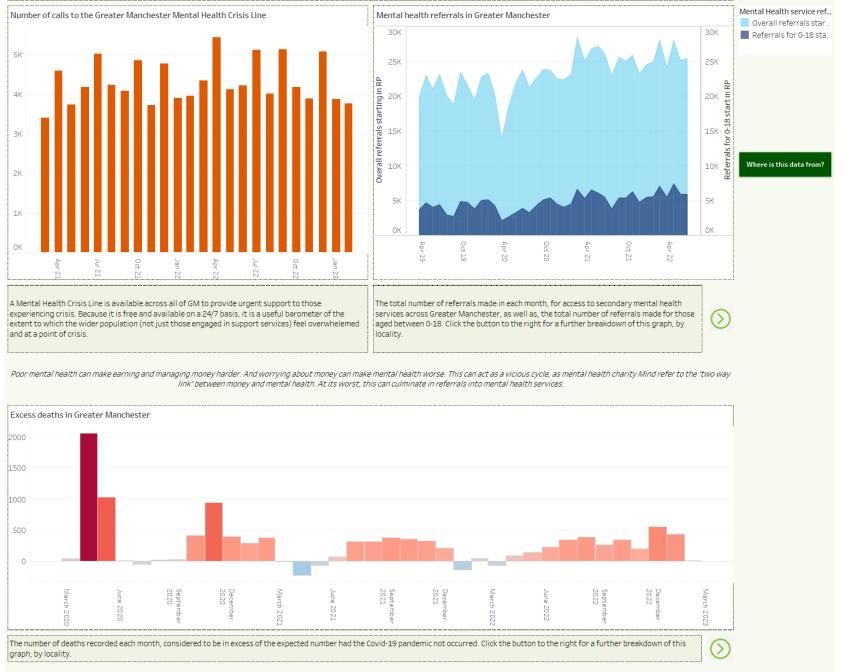
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Thousands of GM residents are regularly surveyed, as part of the GM Residents' Survey, about their worry and anxiety. The most recent waves of the Residents' Survey took place in September, October and December 2022.

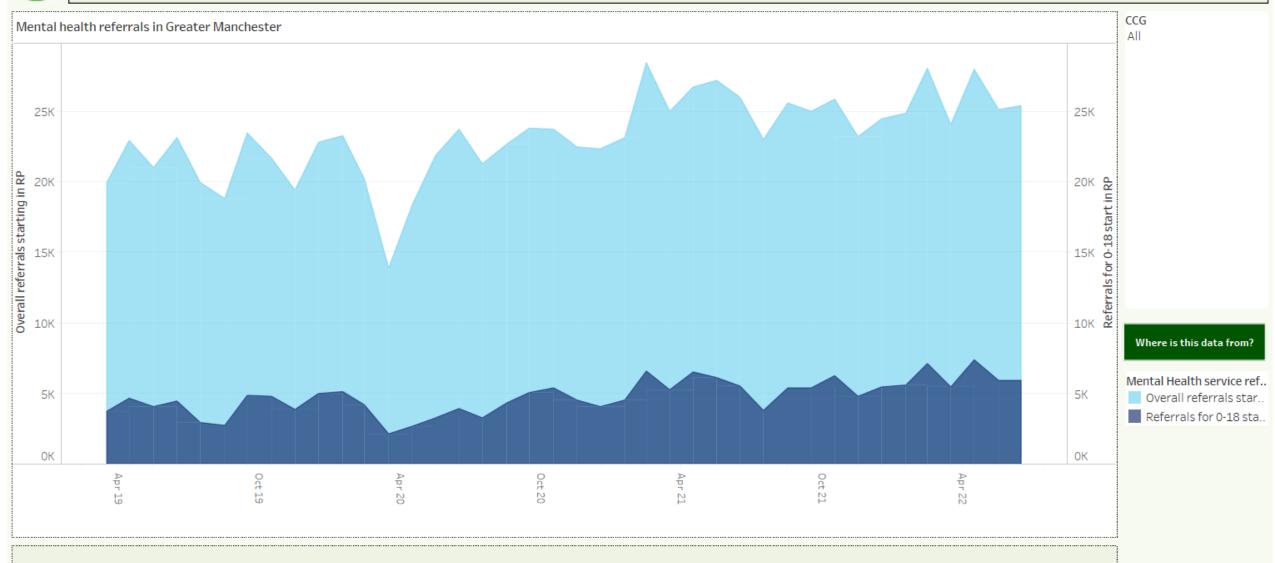
In the most recent survey (March 2023), more than two thirds (71%) of residents stated that they were "somewhat or very worried" about the rising cost of living. 2 in 5 (41%) respondents said they were highly anxious, when asked how anxious they felt yesterday.



Analysis undertaken by the Marmot Review Team shows excess winter deaths to be a direct impact of cold housing and fuel poverty. Around 40% of excess winter deaths are attributable to cardio-vascular diseases and 33% are attributable to respiratory diseases, both of which have strong relationships with cold temperatures in homes.



Health and Wellbeing



The number of mental health referrals, further broken down by the Clinical Commissioning Group in which the referral took place.

This graph also shows the amount of referrals made for those below the age of 18. A survey conducted by children's mental health charity, Young Minds, showed that 21% of 11 year olds said money worries had caused them stress, anxiety, unhappiness or anger in January 2022, whilst 56% of young people had reported that the cost of living was a major worry for them.





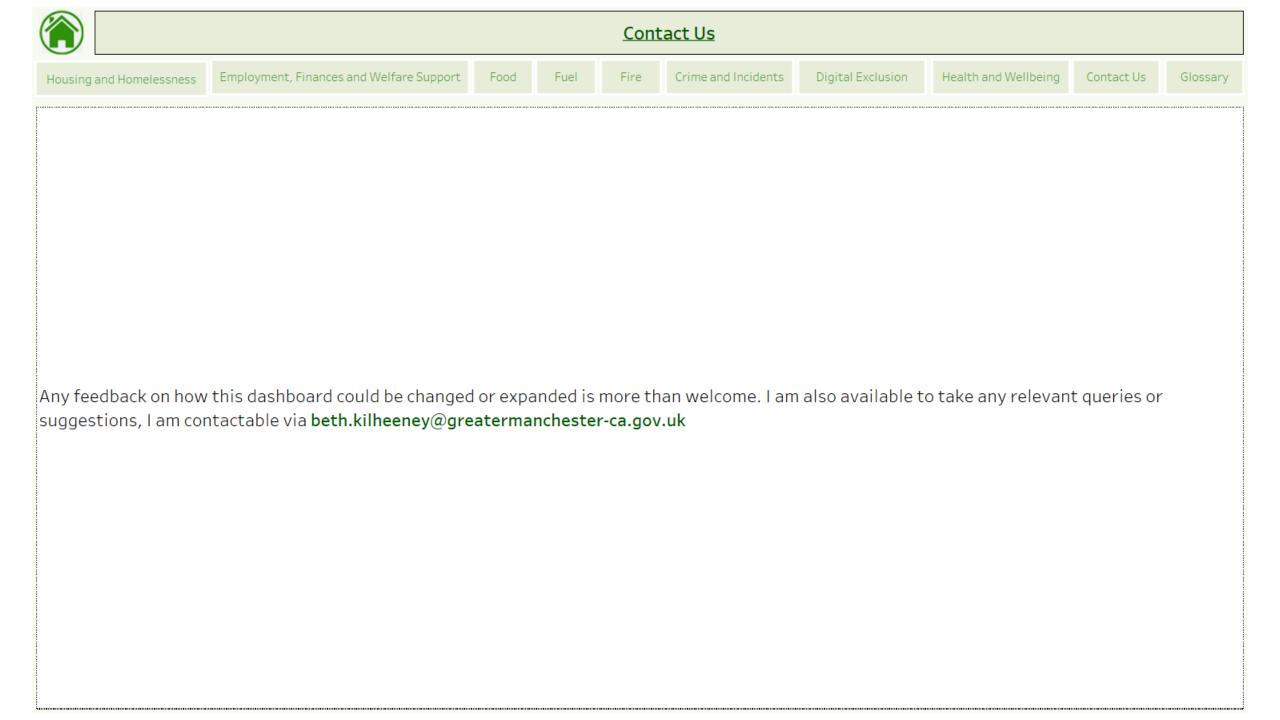
Health and Wellbeing



The number of deaths recorded each month, considered to be in excess of the expected number had the Covid-19 pandemic not occurred.

Analysis from the Marmot Review Team provides insight into explanations for excess winter deaths, linked to the impact of cold homes due to associations with cardio-vascular and respiratory diseases. When comparing homes, excess winter deaths are three times higher in the coldest quarter of housing in comparison with the warmest quarter.







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As the cost of living crisis has progressed, more resources and tools have been created to further understand or help support those in need. This page acts as a glossary for these resources. We welcome any suggestions or recommendations on links to be added to this page - please see our details on the Contact Us page.

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Helping Hand

Advice for all those affected by the cost of living crisis across Greater Manchester. A directory of help and support, broken down by locality.

Greater Manchester Combined Authority: Helping Hand



Cost of Living Hub

A hub sharing best practice and help focused on councils supporting their residents with the rise in cost of living. Local Government Association: Cost of Living Hub



Cost of Living Data Dashboard

A dashboard sharing insights gained from across the Citizens Advice service focused on the cost of living crisis, with monthly updates.



Citizens Advice: CA cost of living data dashboard

Tracking Financial Vulnerability in the UK

UK Financial Vulnerability Index using publicly available measures and unique consumer data from Lowell, one of Europe's largest credit management services companies. Tracking financial vulnerability since 2017, at a parliamentary constituency level.



<u>Urban Institute: Tracking Financial Vulnerability in the UK</u>