

To: Covid-19 Recovery Coordination Group and Sub-Groups

From: Ellen Petty, Senior Engagement and Communications Officer
ellen.petty@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk

Date: W/c 14 September 2020 (edition 18)

COVID-19 RECOVERY INSIGHT REPORT

This briefing provides insight into public and business opinion and behaviour that may help or hinder GM's recovery from Covid-19, and our ambition to 'Build Back Better'.

Section 1 includes regular and ad hoc opinion polls based on the themes in the GM Recovery Strategy Impact Assessment:

- [Economy](#)
- [Health and wellbeing](#)
- [Transport operations](#)

Section 2 covers ad hoc surveys of those with protected characteristics and other vulnerable groups:

- [Disabled people](#) • [Gender equality](#) • [LGBT+ people](#) • [Older people](#) • [Race equality](#)

THIS WEEK'S HEADLINES

- 43% of working mums have had to combine working at home and childcare, compared to 29% of their partners
- 41% of working mums are struggling to get the childcare they need, including from friends and family (45%), afterschool clubs (35%), breakfast clubs (28%), nursery or childminder (28%)
- 66% of home workers miss seeing their friends and colleagues in the office
- People that have not travelled by bus or train feel less safe doing so (40% and 49% respectively) than those that have used a bus or train (82% and 84% respectively)
- 92% are willing to wear a facemask while shopping, but only 82% when on public transport, 48% in their place of work and 43% when on a date

Full details are listed in this spreadsheet:



Insight - research
tracker.xlsx

SECTION ONE: RECOVERY STRATEGY THEMES

ECONOMY

- 43% of working mums have had to combine working at home and childcare, compared to just 29% of their partners
- 41% of working mums are struggling to get the childcare they need, including from friends and family (45%), afterschool clubs (35%), breakfast clubs (28%), nursery or childminder (28%)
- 66% of home workers miss seeing their friends and colleagues in the office

Employment

TUC, 2,001 GB Working mums

- 41% of working mums with children under 10 can't get - or are unsure whether they will get - enough childcare to cover the hours they need to work this September
- 45% don't have their usual help from friends and family
- 35% can't get places at afterschool clubs
- 28% have lost childcare provided by school breakfast clubs
- 28% don't have their usual nursery or childminder available
- 90% of working mums have taken on more childcare responsibilities since the pandemic began
- 43% have had to combine working at home and childcare, compared to 29% of their partners
- 30% regularly work pre-8am and post-8pm to balance work and childcare
- 16% have had no choice but to reduce their working hours, these are mostly in low paid jobs
- 18% were worried that balancing work and childcare has affected how they will be assessed by their manager
- 16% said they were worried that it has an impact on their chance of a promotion in the future

YouGov for Dettol, 374 GB Adults

- What home-workers miss about the office:
 - 66% miss seeing work friends and colleagues
 - 49% miss face to face meetings
 - 38% miss office gossip
 - 31% miss buying lunch out
 - 26% miss sometimes leaving early
 - 15% miss putting on business attire
 - 13% miss their boss's jokes
 - 7% miss office décor, such as plastic plants
 - 5% miss the smell of the office
 - 4% miss setting an early alarm

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

- 92% are willing to wear a facemask while shopping, but only 82% when on public transport, 48% in their place of work and 43% when on a date

Face Masks

YouGov, 1,633 GB Adults

- Activities respondents are willing to do in a facemask:
 - 92% are willing when shopping
 - 82% are willing when riding public transport like buses and trains
 - 80% are willing when riding in a taxi/ride share service like Uber
 - 82% are willing when visiting nail bars/beauty salons
 - 61% are willing when going to the cinema
 - 55% are willing when visiting a spa/ having a massage
 - 48% are willing when at their usual place of work
 - 43% are willing when on a date
 - 36% are willing when exercising at the gym
 - 35% are willing when visiting a strip club
 - 27% are willing when having sex
 - 23% are willing when at a nightclub

TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

- People that have not travelled by bus or train feel less safe doing so (40% and 49% respectively) than those that have used a bus or train (82% and 84% respectively)
- 41% have few concerns around using public transport

Transport Focus, 2,015 GB Adults

- 70% think face coverings will improve feelings of safety on public transport (71% last week); 13% disagree (12% last week)
- 41% agree they have few concerns around using public transport (43% last week); 39% disagree (38% last week)
- 20% of those that have used public transport think using it is safer than visiting other places, 64% think equally safe and 16% think less safe
- 7% of those that have not used public transport think using it is safer than visiting other places, 48% think equally safe and 45% think less safe
- 84% of those who have made a journey by train would feel safe doing so compared to 49% of those who have not travelled by train
- 82% of those who have made a journey by bus would feel safe doing so compared to 40% of those who have not travelled by bus
- 54% expect to work from home more often in the future (50% last week)

Anticipated future use	Bus	Train
Next 7 days	34%	18%
Next 2 weeks	11%	11%
Next month	11%	17%
Next 2 to 3 months	9%	12%
Next 3 to 6 months	6%	9%
Next 6 to 12 months	8%	13%
More than a year	4%	5%
Not at all	2%	1%

Don't know	16%	14%
------------	-----	-----

SECTION TWO: BUILDING BACK BETTER FOR ALL

Doctors of the World, Semi-structured interviews and focus groups with excluded people¹

- Parents with low literacy and little physical space have limited ability to provide home schooling. Children of asylum seekers have no access to technology and may have parents whose English proficiency limits their ability to support their children with schoolwork
- Digital exclusion and language barriers make it difficult to access Covid-19 guidance and key public health messages
- People living in destitution or on a very low income have difficulties managing access to food during the pandemic. It is often not possible for them to buy in bulk or store food so there is a need to shop regularly for small amounts. In order to manage shopping on their tight budgets, people often need to travel on public transport to different areas to source cheaper items, thus exposing themselves to greater risk of exposure to the virus. Online shopping is out of reach for asylum seekers receiving financial support through the preloaded payment card
- Lockdown has exacerbated violence towards sex workers as public control measures present fewer opportunities to work due to lower footfall and higher police activity
- Gypsy, Roma and Traveller community has been heavily impacted by job losses as many are self-employed or rely on informal or seasonal work to support extended families and communities
- Shared accommodation and lack of living space make it difficult to follow government guidelines around staying at home, physical distancing, self-isolation and shielding
- Domestic workers, people experiencing modern slavery and people in prisons or immigration removal centres often do not have the autonomy to be able to protect themselves by changing their circumstances
- Fear and distrust of health professionals, the NHS and government caused by legislation that increases certain groups' risk of criminalisation, and previous negative experiences with the criminal and justice system, immigration services and social care are preventing people seeking advice on and healthcare for Covid-19
- Excluded groups routinely face barriers to GP registration, often being turned away because of their inability to provide proof of address or ID documents
- Shift to remote healthcare services has failed to account for the digital exclusion. Many do not have the device, credit/data, internet access, or digital literacy required for access. Also difficulties for those whose first language is not English
- Many people in excluded groups do not know that they have medical conditions and should be shielding due to poor access to healthcare, for example, not being registered with a GP, to get a diagnosis

DISABLED PEOPLE

Disabled People's Panel, 936 GM people with disabilities

NB. This survey was conducted by one of the GMCA's advisory panels, and has been shared widely throughout the city-region and with national organisations, (e.g. with Equality and Human Rights Commission, Disability Rights UK, Inclusion London, Reclaiming Our Futures Alliance). Significant media interest has been generated, including an [ITV Granada report](#), as well as a meeting with the Minister for Disabled People Justin Tomlinson facilitated by GM Mayor Andy Burnham

- 90% said that the pandemic has had a negative impact on their mental health

¹ Recently resettled refugees • Newly recognised refugees • People seeking asylum • Unaccompanied asylum seeking children • Refused asylum seekers • Undocumented migrants • People recently released from immigration detention • People affected by or survivors of trafficking or modern slavery • People experiencing homelessness (PEH) • Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities • Sex workers • People recently released from prison

- 80% were not included in the official shielded group, yet 57% of those had support needs. For example many could not get online supermarket food delivery despite needing to shield
- 56% experienced some difficulty sourcing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- 62% experienced one or more health visit being stopped due to Covid-19
- 46% found the Local Authority Community Hubs inaccessible
- 31% were not at all aware of the Community Hubs
- 43% are dissatisfied with their care plan (an increase from 23% before the pandemic)
- 37% said that their housing was not accessible or only partially accessible.
- 83% are worried about how they would be treated in hospital because of attitudes to disability
- 47% found government advice unclear
- 76% are dissatisfied with the help provided by the government
- 62% are dissatisfied with the help provided by their Local Authority

Alzheimer's Society, 105 UK care homes

- 75% said GPs have been reluctant to visit residents
- 58% do not feel able to effectively isolate suspected Covid-19 residents
- 51% are having to verify the cause of death because GPs are not visiting care homes
- 43% are not confident of their PPE supply going forward, either independently sourced or from their local authorities
- 33% have taken in Covid-19 positive residents who have been discharged from hospital
- 25% have felt residents should have been admitted to hospital with Covid-19 and haven't

Henshaws, 955 GM people with sight loss

- 83% have had no contact from their local sensory team or council
- 72% report their life has been disrupted a lot or somewhat by Covid-19
- 54% feel that worry or stress related to Covid-19 has had a negative impact on their mental health
- 41% have not received any of the public health messages about Covid-19 in a format which is accessible to them
- 25% have been informed that they fall into the extremely vulnerable category of people with specific medical conditions
- Over the last 10 weeks an estimated 127,280 eye tests and 72,920 eye clinic outpatient appointments have been cancelled in GM. Under normal circumstances there would be on average 667 people newly registered across the NW during a 10-week period

GENDER EQUALITY

Institute for Fiscal Studies, 3500 UK families

- Mothers are more likely than fathers to have left paid work since February
 - 47% more likely to have permanently lost their job or quit
 - 14% more likely to have been furloughed
- Among mothers and fathers who are still in paid work, mothers:
 - have seen a bigger proportional reduction in paid hours of work
 - prior to the crisis, working mothers did paid work in 6.3 hours of a weekday on average; this has fallen to 4.9 hours. Working fathers' hours have also fallen, but by proportionally less, from 8.6 hours before the crisis to 7.2 hours now
 - are more likely to be spending their work hours simultaneously trying to care for children
 - 47% of mothers' hours spent doing paid work are split between that and other activities such as childcare, compared with 30% of fathers' paid working hours

- are looking after children 10.3 hours a day, 2.3 more hours than fathers
- are doing 1.7 more hours of housework than fathers

Fawcett Society / Survation, 3280 GB adults

- 43% of disabled or retired BAME women and 48% BAME men say that they had lost government support during Covid-19 (compared with 13% of white women and 21% white men in the same group)
- 48% BAME women lost support from other people, compared to 34% white women
- 47% of BAME women have people outside their household they could rely on for help, compared to 57% white women
- 51% of disabled or retired BAME women not sure where to turn to for help, compared with 19% of white women
- 45% BAME women struggling to cope with demands on their time, compared with 35% of white women and 30% of white men
- 43% BAME women believed they would be in more debt, than before the pandemic - compared to 37% of white women, and 34% of white men
- 24% BAME mothers struggling to feed their children - compared to 19% of white mothers)
- 65% BAME women / 74% of BAME men working outside home reported anxiety as a result of having to go out to work during pandemic

Manchester Action on Street Health (MASH)

- Access to support - Many women sex working on the street have no phone, credit or charge on their phone and so are particularly vulnerable when working. Without MASH outreach service and subsequent hardship fund, communication with vulnerable women would be impossible.
- Need for basics - Due to reduction in income and women becoming newly homeless due to losing sofa surfing places, the need for food parcels has increased.
- Increase in need and complexity - Casework has become more complex due to reductions in other services, less spaces for women in accommodation and the need to respond and refer into other services differently in a very unstable landscape. Transition is proving challenging for women we are supporting, for example moving from a cash culture to receiving benefits and getting a bank account, and moving from homelessness to accommodation. These women need significant support to adjust to new routines and changing social networks, and we are supporting these women in new ways to maintain their tenancies and avoid boredom and loneliness impacting on their positive life changes.
- Loss of income (such as begging or indoor sex work) has seen women new to sex work or re-entering sex work to make money to survive, provide for others or are being coerced into sex work. Currently MASH outreach team are seeing 10-15 women each night - during the first few weeks of lock down, the majority of Eastern European women (who make up 40% of women MASH support) stopped working, however during May, this cohort have started working again.
- Increase in crime - The city centre has become desolate which has hugely increased vulnerability, with women feeling less safe due to minimal traffic and passers-by. As the streets have emptied, women have become at much higher risk of becoming victims of crime as there are very few witnesses or passers-by who women could call out to for assistance. We have seen an increase in the women we support being victims of sexual and violent crime and robbery, both on the street and in their own homes if they have taken clients there.
- The Covid-19 pandemic has disproportionately affected sex workers, some of the most vulnerable, disadvantaged and stigmatised women in society. The women that MASH support are disproportionately affected by long-term health conditions and comorbidity. Many have chaotic lifestyles and substance misuse issues meaning they are less likely to be aware of government guidelines and unable to socially distance due to the nature of their work.

- Reduction in safety - As women are competing more for business, usual safety standards are lowered, with women undertaking more risky behaviour (higher risk of STI and unplanned pregnancy) and where they are prepared to work (taking clients to their homes)
- Substance misuse - Street drugs have become less pure and more expensive, putting users at increased risk. Lack of income and access to drugs or treatment is resulting in women withdrawing, which has huge physical and mental health implications.

LGBT+ PEOPLE

LGBT Foundation, 555 LGBT people

- LGBT Foundation saw increases in calls about biphobia (450%), transphobia (100%) and homophobia (52%) during 23 March-12 April
- LGBT Foundation saw a 38% increase in people referred for domestic abuse support, 30% increase in domestic abuse calls, 820% increase in domestic abuse webpage views, 340% increase in unique views on domestic abuse webpage (since lockdown measures were introduced)
- LGBT Foundation saw 88% increase in calls about housing from 23 March-12 April (compared to previous three weeks)
 - LGBT Foundation has seen 85% increase in sexual health webpage views, 42% increase in unique In GM, 56% of those aged 50-60 years have had a medical or dental appointment delayed or cancelled during the pandemic; this includes:
 - 32% dental appointment
 - 24% routine hospital appointment
 - 16% routine GP appointment
 - 6% operation or surgery
 - 1% preventative services, such as smoking cessation, drug or alcohol counselling
- visitors to sexual health webpage, since lockdown measures were introduced
- 64% would rather receive support during this time from an LGBT specific organisation. This rises to 71% of BAME LGBT people, 69% of disabled LGBT people, 76% trans people and 74% of non-binary people
- 47% of LGBT sector organisations reported an immediate loss of earnings, with consequences such as cutting staff hours and reducing services. 38% have seen a reduction in donations or forecast a loss. 20% are concerned they will have to close due to the financial impact of the pandemic
- 42% would like to access support for their mental health at this time (rises to 66% BAME LGBT people, 49% disabled LGBT people, 57% trans people, 60% non-binary people)
 - A number of people enrolled in LGBT Foundation's counselling service have paused their sessions until they are able to access face-to-face support. They are expecting a surge in demand once face-to-face sessions resume, leading to longer waiting lists and further hindering recovery from poor mental health
- 34% of people have had a medical appointment cancelled
- 23% were unable to access medication or were worried that they might not be able to access medication. This includes 37% of BAME LGBT people, 36% of disabled LGBT people, 45% of trans people, 21% of non-binary people, and 21% of LGBT people aged 50+
- 18% are concerned that this situation is going to lead to substance or alcohol misuse or trigger a relapse
- 16% had been unable to access healthcare for non-Covid related issues
- 12% stated they needed a financial report but had not received any, 11% would like assistance accessing financial support provided by the government
- 8% do not feel safe where they are currently staying

- A number of people enrolled in LGBT Foundation's counselling service have paused their sessions until they are able to access face-to-face support. They are expecting a surge in demand once face-to-face sessions resume, leading to longer waiting lists and further hindering recovery from poor mental health

OLDER PEOPLE

ONS, 1743 GB adults

- 75% of over 70s always maintained social distancing when meeting others
- For those over 70 that met with others to socialise:
 - 43% met with one or two people
 - 33% met with three or four people
 - 24% met with more than five people

Alzheimer's Society, 2000 affected by dementia in UK

- 56% haven't met with family and friends from another household since the easing of lockdown rules
- 45% had a 'negative impact' on their mental health.
- 32% felt apathy or a sense of 'giving up'
- 36% now don't feel confident in going out and returning to normality
- 29% have gone at least four days without having a single in-depth conversation with someone
- 12% have gone a whole week without spending more than five minutes talking to someone
- 11% have lost friends since lockdown begun
- 46% of unpaid carers reported that loved ones with dementia have experienced stress, anxiety or depression

Ipsos Mori, 1000 Great British 50-70 year olds, plus sample boost of 440 in GM

- 46% of people in their 50s & 60s believe their financial circumstances will worsen over the next year (44% believe it will stay the same, and 6% improve)
- Older people in GM are more optimistic – just 27% believe they will worsen and 62% believe they will stay the same
- 50% of people in their 50s & 60s who are currently furloughed or of working age but not in employment are not confident that they will be employed in the future (49% in GM)
- 53% of those aged 50-60 years have had a medical or dental appointment delayed or cancelled during the pandemic - 56% in GM. Of those who have experienced delays, this includes:
 - 34% dental appointment (32% in GM)
 - 19% routine hospital appointment (24% in GM)
 - 13% routine GP appointment (16%)
 - 4% operation or surgery (6%)
 - 1% preventative services, such as smoking cessation, drug or alcohol counselling (1% in GM)
- 23% of people in their 50s & 60s have seen their physical health deteriorate during the lockdown period (20% in GM)
- 39% of people in their 50s & 60s state that their mental health has deteriorated during the lockdown period (33% in GM)
- 37% of people in their 50s & 60s have been drinking more alcohol (33% in GM)
- 39% of people in their 50s & 60s have been smoking more (32% in GM)

Opinium for Independent Age, 483 Great British older people

- 1/3 reported they were skipping meals, reducing the amount of food they ate or cutting down on essentials
- 18% have heard or been on the receiving end of negative language about older people in relation to Covid-19 – up from 12% in late March

RACE EQUALITY

ICM / Runnymede Trust, 2585 GB adults, including a boosted for BAME groups

Communications

- 84% of White respondents had heard of the government guidance to ‘Stay Alert, Control the Virus, Save Lives’ compared with 66% of BME respondents
- 88% of White respondents had heard of the furlough scheme, vs 69% of BME respondents
- 62% of White respondents were aware of the measure allowing those out of work due to the crisis to claim Universal Credit, vs 44% of BME respondents
- 52% of White respondents had heard of Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) being available from the first day of self-isolating, vs 34% of BME respondents

Crime and disorder

- 34% of Bangladeshi respondents reported that they had experienced all of the following since the start of COVID-19: a racially motivated attack, being treated unfairly because of their ethnicity, and an increase in racism/racial abuse. Other ethnic groups report experiencing all three as follows: 33% Black African, 29% Pakistani, 20% Chinese, 18% Black Caribbean, 11% Indian, 4% White British

Economy

- 33% of BME adults are working outside their home compared to 26% white respondents. Workers from Black African backgrounds (41%), followed by Black Caribbean, Pakistani and Bangladeshi backgrounds (over a third of these workers), are particularly likely to be working outside of their home.
- 24% report losing some income due to the coronavirus crisis and lockdown; this rises to 32% of BME respondents
- 54% of White respondents reported that they had not been affected financially by the coronavirus crisis and lockdown, and that they had not struggled with paying bills or paying for essentials, only 35% of BME people said the same
- 14% of BME respondents reported that they had had to resort to savings for day-to-day spending, vs 8% of White respondents
- 12% of BME respondents reported they had ‘found it harder than usual to pay for essentials and meet basic needs’, vs 8% of White respondents
- 15% of BME respondents reported they had ‘found it harder than usual to pay bills or rent’, vs 8% of White respondents
- 7% of BME respondents reported they had to start skipping meals due to financial difficulties, vs 2% of White respondents
- 6% of BME respondents reported they had to start borrowing money from friends and family, vs 3% of White respondents
- 21% of BME people have applied (or tried to apply) for Universal Credit since the beginning of the coronavirus crisis vs 10% of white people

Health and wellbeing

- 13% of BME respondents say that they personally knew someone who had died with the virus, compared with 9% of White respondents
- 36% reported increase in stress or anxiety during the coronavirus crisis and lockdown
- 21% said that they have been finding lockdown difficult to cope with
- 14% said that social isolation was making 'relationships at home more difficult than usual' (19% for BME groups)
- 19% of people from African Caribbean backgrounds say they personally knew someone who had died with the virus (15% of Black people reported the same)
- 21% of key worker respondents report not being given adequate PPE; this rises to 32% of BME key workers
- 14% of key worker respondents believe they have been given tasks which may have exposed them more to the virus; this rises to 20% of Pakistani and Indian respondents
- 10% of key worker respondents believe they have been discriminated against or treated unfairly because of their ethnicity

Transport

- 12% reported that they had used public transport – either for work or 'for any other reason' – at least once a week since the beginning of the coronavirus crisis; this rises to 26% of BME respondents

Wellcome, 2651 GB adults, including a boosted sample for BAME groups

- 50% of BAME people and 62% of Black people were very concerned about the effect of Covid-19 on the education of their children, compared to 37% of White people
- 43% of BAME people were very concerned about the impact of Covid-19 on their personal finances, compared to 23% of White people
- 34% of BAME people were very concerned about the impact of Covid-19 on their mental health, compared to 16% of White people
- 30% of BAME people were very concerned about the impact of Covid-19 on their physical health, compared to 18% of White people
- 52% of BAME people found that information about how to minimise risk of getting or spreading Covid-19 compared to 71% of White people
 - When asked what could be made clearer, BAME people were more likely than White people to want better information on hygiene tips/rules, including effectiveness of gear like masks (31% vs 9%)
- % of BAME people who trust the following sources of information:
 - 72% healthcare professionals (87% White respondents)
 - 67% the NHS (87% White respondents)
 - 57% health scientists and researchers (75% White respondents)
 - 57% Public Health England (70% White respondents)
 - 55% the WHO (70% White respondents)
 - 45% Government scientific advisers (65% White respondents)
 - 38% their employer (46% White respondents)
 - 36% UK Government (54% White respondents)
 - 35% Prime Minister (51% White respondents)
 - 25% friends and family (28% White respondents)
 - 22% religious leaders (9% White respondents)
 - 12% journalists and the media (12% White respondents)
- 50% of BAME people how it difficult to follow restrictions compared to 38% of White people

CAHN, 334 GM African and/or Caribbean people

- Respondents' main concerns are:
 - 61% - loss of connection to physical places of workshop
 - 59% - mental health of children
 - 58% - social isolation/loneliness
 - 54% - reduced financial income
 - 53% - risks in key worker roles
 - 49% - family/friends as key workers
 - 43% - loss of physical connection with friends/family
 - 42% - adult mental health
 - 39% - existing health problems
 - 37% - children's education
 - 23% - reduced access to health care services
 - 22% - paying bills
 - 20% - inability to care for vulnerable relatives/family
 - 19% - collecting essential items
- 90% of Black-led VCSE organisations are worried about their survival over the next 3 months
- 48% are often turned down for funding and this puts them off re-applying
- 74% would prefer to access support during and after this pandemic from a culturally appropriate/Black-led organisation, 15% from mainstream/public organisation, 11% didn't know
- Services respondents most want to access during and after this pandemic are:
 - Spiritual/ pastoral care (52%)
 - Culturally appropriate food supplies (46%)
 - General information and advice (46%)
 - Bereavement support (45%)
 - Mental health services for anxiety and depression (41%)
 - Befriending/ friendship/peer support (39%)
 - Education support for children (35%)
 - Youth groups and young people (35%)
 - Counselling/ relationships (31%)
 - IT and online support (29%)
 - Domestic abuse (25%)
 - Employment advice (24%)
 - Financial/ welfare support (22%)
 - Food (20%)
- Immediate virtual support respondents would like to access during and after this pandemic:
 - Online counselling (14%)
 - Befriending/ friendship support (20%)
 - Wellbeing support group (21%)

Ubele Initiative, 182 English BAME-led organisations

- Without support, many BAME-led organisations may not be able to adapt as quickly as others, and may find that they are at a stage where their work cannot continue. For those able to adapt, they may find that they are in 'crisis management' mode which becomes their 'new normal'. Organisations most affected are micro and small BAME organisations, which largely receive less than £10,000 and upwards to £100,000 pa (87%)
- 68% do not have any 'reserves'
- 19% have reserves covering 3 months
- 87% could conceivably cease to operate after three months (the notional amount of time the crisis is deemed to continue), and with it a projected 15,000 to 20,000 users per week unable to access services

Mind, 16,338 GB adults with mental health problems

- 30% of BAME people said problems with housing made their mental health worse during the pandemic, compared to 23% of White people
- 61% of BAME people said employment worries have negatively affected their mental health, compared to 51% of White people
- 52% of BAME people said concerns about finances have worsened their mental health, compared to 45% of White people
- 39% of BAME people said getting support for a physical health problem made their mental health worse during the pandemic, compared to 29% of White people
- 30% of BAME people said being a carer made their mental health worse during the pandemic, compared to 23% of White people
- 40% of BAME people report needing advice about money and benefits to help manage their mental health, compared to 24% of White people
- 19% of BAME people report needing advice about housing to help manage their mental health, compared to 10% of White people