



Warrington Adult Health and Wellbeing Survey 2023 Home, Neighbourhood and Communities Report



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Warrington Borough Council Public Health Knowledge and Intelligence Team



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Executive summary

This report contains findings from the 2023 Health and Wellbeing Survey, and provides information on respondents' accommodation, ages of children in the household, provision of unpaid care, personal transport, access to facilities and services, neighbourhood connectedness, leisure activities, volunteering, internet access, and attitudes to climate change. The results show the importance of targeting support and interventions towards specific population subgroups.

In the following text, 'Quintile 1' relates to the most socio-economically deprived areas of Warrington and 'Quintile 5' the least deprived areas.

Accommodation

Over half (53.0%) of respondents reported their accommodation was 'Owned by me/my family', a quarter (25.0%) said 'Mortgaged by me/my family', 8.2% said 'Rented from the council/ housing association', 11.8% said 'Rented from a private landlord', and 2.1% said 'Other'. Older respondents were more likely to say their accommodation was owned by themselves or their family than younger respondents, whilst younger respondents were more likely to rent than older respondents. The proportion of respondents living in rented accommodation (council, housing association, or private landlord) was higher among respondents living in more deprived areas, ranging from 44% in Quintile 1 to only 8% in Quintile 5.

Age of children in household

Overall, 11% of respondents reported they had at least one child aged 0-5 living with them, 11% had children aged 6-11, 12% said aged 12-18, 8% said aged 19-25, and 6% said aged 25+. Considering children aged 0-18 years and adult children (19+), 28% had children aged 0-18 living in their household, and 13% said they had adult children (aged 19+) living in their household. Almost a quarter (23%) of respondents aged 40-64 said they had adult children (aged 19+) living in their household.

Providing unpaid care or support

Overall, 15.4% (631) of survey respondents said they provide unpaid help or support to someone because they have long-term physical or mental health conditions or issues relating to old age, although not all identified themselves as a 'carer'. A significantly higher proportion of women (18.9%) than men (11.7%) reported providing unpaid care. This was particularly high, more than 1 in 4 (26.2%), in 40-64 year-old women. There was little difference between deprivation quintiles.

Of those who said they provide unpaid care, 51% said the person they care for doesn't live with them, 38% said they lived with them all the time, 3% said some of the time, and the remainder said they weren't a carer.

Almost a third (32%) of those providing unpaid care report that either they sometimes can't look after themselves well enough, or that they feel they are neglecting themselves.

They were less likely to say they have good general health, receive means-tested benefits or were employed.

The most common type of support or services accessed by those providing unpaid care was by far support from family/friends (32%). Other types were: social services e.g. a care package (9%), charity/voluntary sector (7%), GP (5%), support paid for privately (4%), 'Warrington Carers Centre support group' (3%), and 'Carers support group' (3%). However, 32% said they had no help or support.



Internet access

Overall, 92% of respondents said they use the internet daily or almost every day. Of those who never, or hardly use it, 79% were aged 65+, 15% aged 40-64 and 5% aged 18-39.

Access to facilities and services

Respondents were asked how easy it was to access various facilities and services. The following proportions of respondents said it was not easy to access: a hospital A&E department (25%), leisure facilities (20%), colleges (19%), libraries (14%), public transport (14%), a GP surgery (11%), supermarkets (10%), general shops (6%), schools (4%) and green spaces e.g. parks or country walks (4%). Respondents aged 65+ consistently reported having greater difficulty accessing facilities compared to the younger age bands. On the whole, access to public transport, colleges, hospital A&E department, and general shops was worse in the least deprived quintiles, generally located in the outer parts of the borough. Access to libraries and green spaces was worse for those living in the most deprived areas, located in and around the centre of Warrington. There was wide variation between geographical areas.

Access to a car or van

Regarding personal transport, 77.0% of respondents own a car or van, 9.2% said they have regular access to a car/van but do not own one, and 13.8% said they do not have regular access to a car/van. Ownership was higher in men (85.2%) than women (73.0%), and more common in the 40-64 age-band (84.1%), compared to those aged 65+ (75.6%) and 18-39 year-olds (68.6%). By deprivation, car ownership steadily rose from 61.6% in Quintile 1 to 85.5% in Quintile 5. Lack of regular access to a car/van was high in Quintile 1 (27.4%).

Walking and cycling for travel

Respondents were asked about walking and cycling for travel (e.g. to get to work, the shops); 59.4% reported walking, and 7.7% cycling, at least once a week for travel.

Leisure activities

From a range of leisure activities, the most popular were walking for travel (59%), walking or cycling in green spaces e.g. parks, waterways, countryside (47%), and attending a fitness activity or exercise class (25%). The most common factors preventing more involvement in social or leisure activities were lack of time (27%), being too tired / not enough energy (15%), being unable to afford activities (14%), not knowing what activities are on offer (14%), health issues (13%), having no-one to go with (10%), and lack of confidence/embarrassment (10%). Of women living in the most deprived areas, almost 1 in 3 cited affordability, 1 in 5 said lack of confidence/embarrassment, and 1 in 6 said they had no-one to go with.

Volunteering

Overall, 1 in 5 (21%) of respondents had volunteered frequently in the past year, and a further 14% occasionally, equating to over a third of respondents (35%) volunteering at least occasionally in the past year. Respondents aged 65+ and women aged 40-64 were significantly more likely to volunteer frequently (over 1 in 4), and respondents aged 18-39 significantly less likely. Volunteering was more common in less deprived areas.

Neighbourhood connectedness

Respondents were asked a series of questions to assess how they felt about living in their neighbourhood. Notably, poor neighbourhood connectedness was much more common in more deprived area and in younger age groups.



Climate change

Almost 90% of respondents believe climate change is happening, although this was significantly lower among respondents living in the most deprived areas of Warrington (85%). Respondents from Quintile 1 were also less likely to know about future expected climate change, how to adapt, know how to or have a desire to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, or to have already changed their behaviour to achieve a reduction.



Introduction

A comprehensive, large-scale survey of adults in Warrington was undertaken during April-June 2023. The topics explored in the survey cover a wide range of factors that are known to impact on an individual's health and wellbeing. The information which is gathered through these population surveys has proved valuable in understanding and describing health-related behaviour and identifying health inequalities within Warrington. Previous surveys were completed in 2001, 2006 and 2013.

Invitation letters were posted to a named sample of adults (aged 18+ years) living within the Warrington borough boundary, selected by age, gender and postcode to reflect the population profile. In total, 4,932 returns were received¹. This enables analysis to be undertaken by different population subgroups, for example by gender, age-band and socio-economic deprivation quintile². Figure 1 presents the distribution of deprivation across Warrington.

The survey questions have been grouped into topic areas under five broad themes:

- General health and health related behaviour
- Emotional health and wellbeing
- Finances, cost of living and employment
- Home, neighbourhood and communities
- Access to and experience of health services

This fourth report contains analysis of questions on home, neighbourhood and communities. A subsequent report will be produced with analysis of health service access and experience.

In terms of gender, topics were only analysed separately for men and women. The small number of respondents who identified themselves as transgender, non-binary, preferred not to say, or other, were insufficient to produce robust statistical analysis for each group. Therefore, analysis shows Men, Women and Persons; responses from people who identified as transgender, non-binary, preferred not to say or other, are included in results for Persons.

Analysis by ethnicity has not been undertaken because the number of respondents in each ethnic community other than White, were insufficient to produce robust statistical analysis for each group.

Appendix A outlines information on the demographics of respondents, including age, gender, ethnicity, and socio-economic deprivation.

The Warrington Health and Wellbeing Survey is a bespoke, local resource that specifically looks at inequalities within Warrington. Although some of the questions used in this survey are also used in national surveys, the way in which they have been analysed may be different. Sometimes when national comparators are available,

¹ To make the analysis representative of the Warrington population, responses were weighted to account for different response rates in sub-groups of the population. The subgroups were defined by age-band, gender and deprivation quintile.

² Deprivation quintiles are derived based on the national ranking of the Lower Level Super Output Areas in Warrington, using the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019. 'Quintile 1' relates to those local areas in Warrington that fall within the most deprived 20% in England, 'Quintile 5' is those areas falling within the least deprived 20% of areas in England. [English indices of deprivation - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019)



they have been included in the text to provide a national context. However, please interpret these with caution as it may not be possible to directly compare results from the Warrington Health and Wellbeing Survey with national data.

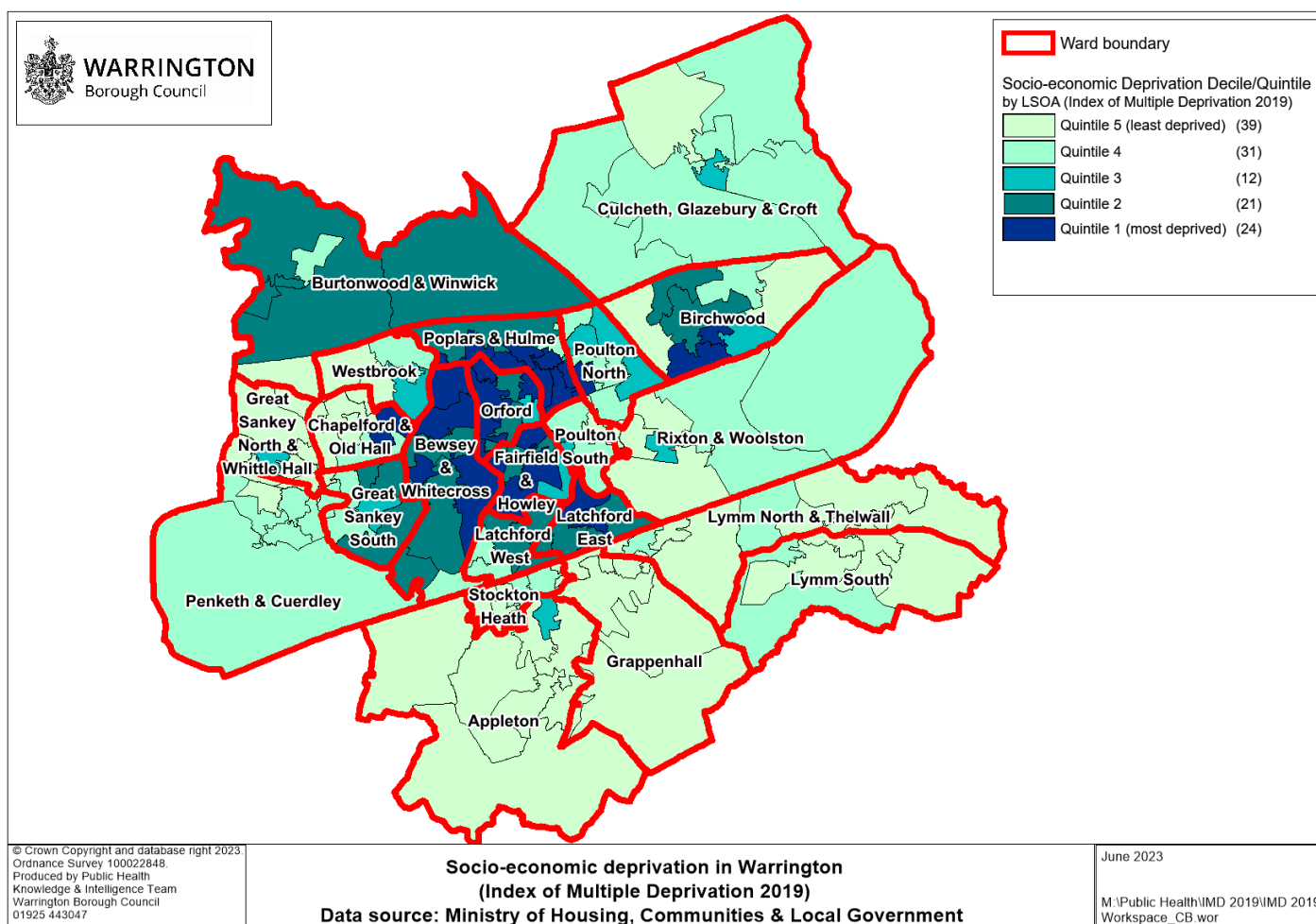


Socio-economic deprivation in Warrington

Socio-economic deprivation is a major determinant of health and wellbeing. It covers a broad range of issues, not merely financial. The English Indices of Deprivation cover seven 'domains'; Income, Employment, Health and Disability, Education, Barriers to Housing and Services, Crime, and Living Environment. The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD 2019) is an aggregation of these seven domains. Detailed analysis of deprivation across Warrington is available in the Warrington JSNA³.

As shown in Figure 1, the more socio-economically deprived areas of Warrington borough tend to be located in the middle of the borough, with the outskirts being less deprived. The exceptions are areas within Birchwood ward in East Warrington and areas within Burtonwood and Winwick ward in North-West Warrington. See Appendix A for number of respondents by deprivation quintile.

Figure 1: Map of Warrington Indices of Deprivation 2019 by Lower Super Output Area



³ [warrington 2019 deprivation profile report.pdf](#)



How to read the charts

Several charts in this report follow the layout below. Smoking prevalence in Figure 2 below is used as an example. It can be viewed as three charts in one; the one on the left shows differences between men/women/persons, the middle one shows differences between men/women/persons in each deprivation quintile, and the one on the right shows differences between men/women/persons in each age-band. Topic by topic, different patterns are seen in men/women/persons, deprivation and age-band.

Left hand section (GENDER)

- Across Warrington as a whole, 6.0% of women (orange bar), 7.9% of men (yellow bar), and 7.1% of persons (purple bar), were current smokers in 2023.

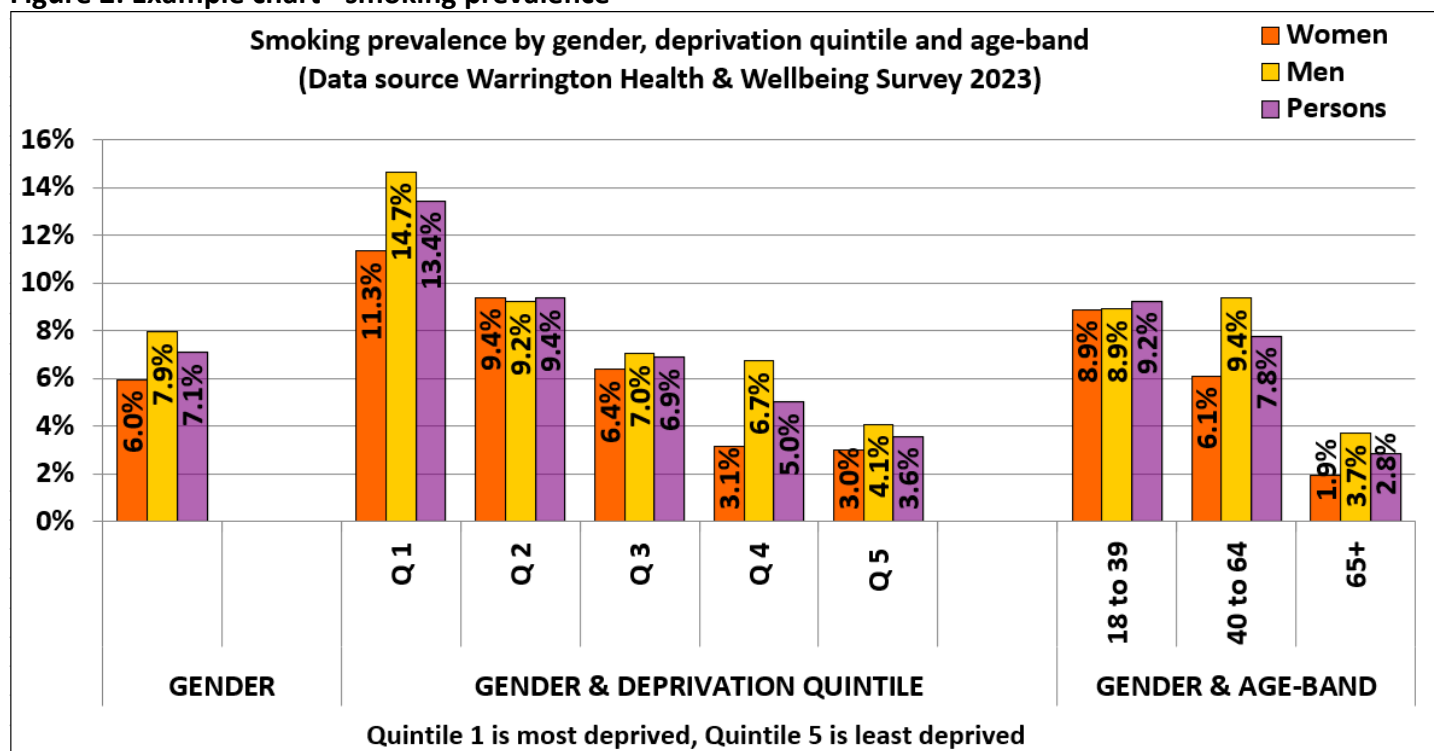
Middle section (GENDER AND DEPRIVATION)

- A very strong link with deprivation can be seen in men, women and persons, with much higher prevalence in the more deprived areas.
- Persons (purple bars) show a straightforward gradient from Quintile 1 (13.4%) down to Quintile 5 (3.6%). Men (yellow bars) also show a fairly straightforward slope from Quintile 1 (14.7%) down to Quintile 5 (4.1%). Women (orange bars) show a slope from Quintile 1 (11.3%) down to Quintile 4 (3.1%), but it hardly reduces further in Quintile 5 (3.0%).

Right hand section (GENDER AND AGE-BAND)

- In persons (purple bars), prevalence reduces by age-band, from 9.2% in 18-39 year-olds, to 7.8% in 40-64 year-olds, to only 2.8% in those aged 65+.
- In 18-39 year-olds, prevalence in men and women is the same (8.9%), but in 40-64 year-olds and those aged 65+, it is higher in men than women.
- Note that usually in each group of 3 bars, the prevalence figure of persons is roughly halfway between men and women. However, in 18-39 year-olds, prevalence for persons (9.2%) is slightly higher than men and women (8.9%). This is because prevalence is very high in respondents who don't identify as male or female, and who are included only in prevalence for persons.

Figure 2: Example chart - smoking prevalence



Accommodation

Respondents were asked 'Please tell us about the accommodation in which you live'. Of 3,851 valid responses, over half (53.0%) of respondents said 'Owned by me/my family', 25.0% said 'Mortgaged by me/my family', 8.2% said 'Rented from the council/ housing association', 11.8% said 'Rented from a private landlord', and 2.1% said 'Other'.

The most frequently cited 'Other' response was living with parents, other relatives or friends (24 respondents). Also cited were shared ownership (9), accommodation with job (6, e.g. tied house, vicarage), and supported living (3). In addition, a small number of free text responses indicated that some residents were experiencing homelessness or insecure housing, e.g. 'sofa surfing', 'temporary accommodation due to homelessness', 'hotel', and 'pending repossession'.

In general, there was little difference between the responses given by men and women, but large differences were noted between age-bands and deprivation quintiles.

By age-band (see Table 1):

- The vast majority (85.3%) of those aged 65+ said their accommodation is 'Owned by me or my family', 3.3% said 'Mortgaged by me/my family', 7.6% said 'Rented from the council/ housing association', 2.9% 'Rented from a private landlord', and 0.8% said 'Other'.
- Over half (53.7%) of 40-64 year-olds said their accommodation is 'Owned by me or my family', 29.4% said 'Mortgaged by me/my family', 7.1% said 'Rented from the council/ housing association', 8.7% 'Rented from a private landlord', and 1.1% said 'Other'.
- Over a quarter (27.3%) of 18-39 year-olds said their accommodation is 'Owned by me or my family', 35.7% said 'Mortgaged by me/my family', 10.1% said 'Rented from the council/ housing association', 22.7% 'Rented from a private landlord', and 4.3% said 'Other'.

By deprivation (see Table 1):

- The proportion 'Owned by me or my family' rises steeply from 32% in Quintile 1 to 65% in Quintile 5.
- Living in a mortgaged property is also more common in less deprived areas, and ranges from 19% in Quintile 1 to 29% in Quintile 4.
- The proportion of respondents renting from the council or a housing association is dictated by the location of council and housing association accommodation, much of which are in Quintile 1 and 2 areas.
- The proportion of respondents living in any rented accommodation (from the council, a housing association, or a private landlord) reduces from 44% in Quintile 1 to only 8% in Quintile 5.



Table 1: Accommodation type

	Owned by me or my family	Mortgaged by me or my family	Rented: council or housing association	Rented: private landlord	Other		Owned / mortgaged by me or my family*	Rented (from council, housing association or private landlord*)	No. unweighted valid responses
Aged 18-39	27.0%	35.9%	10.1%	22.7%	4.4%		62.9%	32.7%	1016
Aged 40-64	53.7%	29.3%	7.1%	8.7%	1.2%		83.0%	15.8%	1594
Aged 65+	85.3%	3.3%	7.6%	3.0%	0.8%		88.6%	10.6%	1241
Quintile 1	32.4%	19.2%	23.1%	21.1%	4.2%		51.6%	44.2%	611
Quintile 2	41.5%	23.8%	10.2%	21.9%	2.5%		65.4%	32.1%	636
Quintile 3	57.1%	23.7%	8.7%	7.4%	3.2%		80.8%	16.0%	384
Quintile 4	60.1%	28.9%	3.0%	7.0%	1.0%		89.0%	10.0%	936
Quintile 5	64.7%	26.5%	2.1%	5.5%	1.2%		91.2%	7.6%	1284
Warrington	53.0%	25.0%	8.2%	11.8%	2.1%		78.0%	19.9%	3851
*Figures may not sum due to rounding									

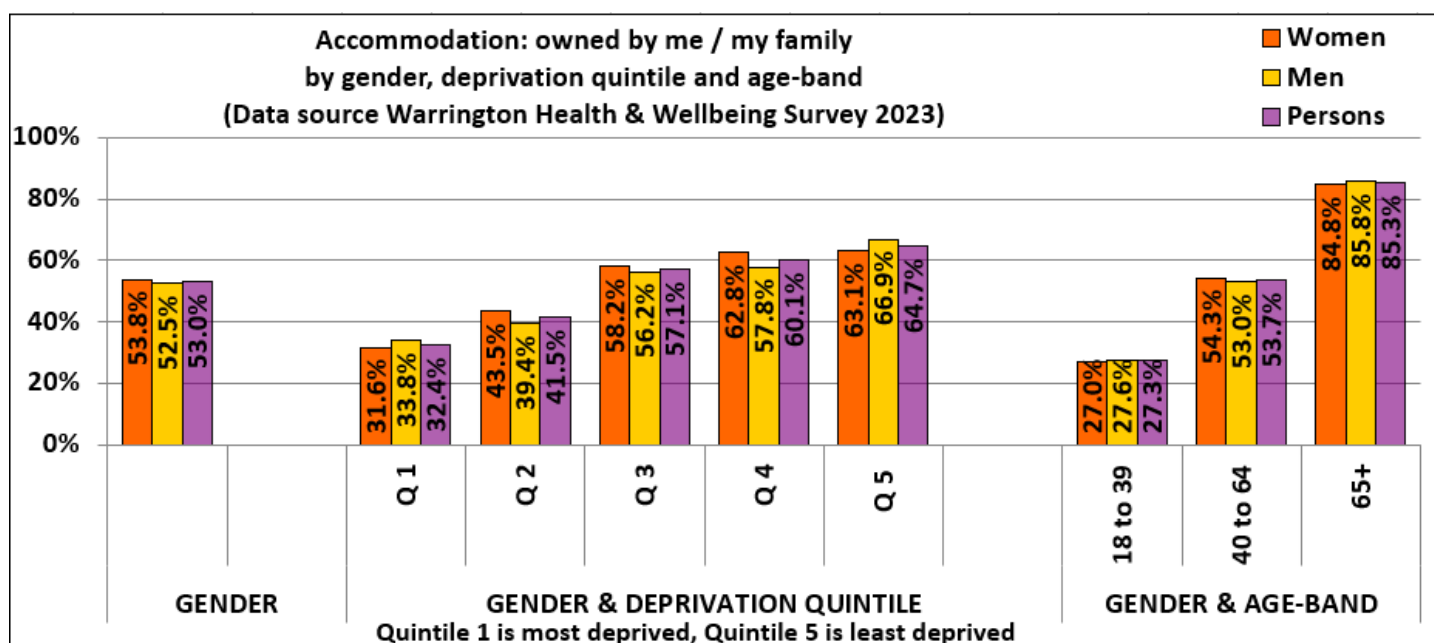


Accommodation ‘Owned by me or my family’

Overall, 53.0% said their accommodation was ‘Owned by me or my family’.

- There was little difference between men (52.5%) and women (53.8%).
- There was a very strong association with deprivation, with the proportion in Quintile 5 (64.7%) almost double that in Quintile 1 (32.4%).
- Those aged 65+ were much more likely to say their accommodation was ‘Owned by me or my family’ (85.3%) compared to 53.7% of 40-64 year-olds and 27.3% of 18-39 year-olds. More detailed analysis of the 18-39 age-band suggests that for younger respondents in this age-band, the home is often owned by an older relative and they themselves are not home owners.

Figure 3: Accommodation owned by me or my family

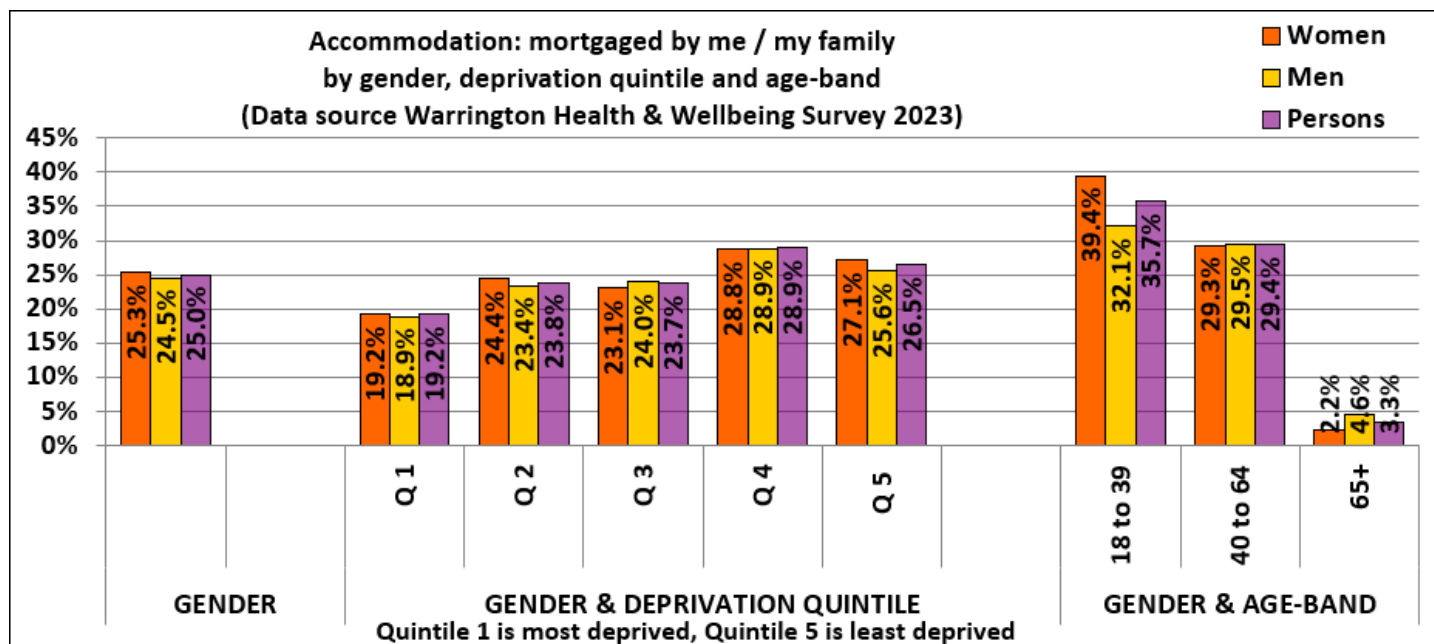


Accommodation ‘Mortgaged by me or my family’.

Overall, 25.0% said their accommodation was ‘Mortgaged by me or my family’.

- There was little difference between men (24.5%) and women (25.3%), apart from a substantial difference in the 18-39 age-band (39.4% women and 32.1% men).
- There was an association with deprivation, ranging from 19.2% in Quintile 1 to 28.9% in Quintile 4 (and 26.5% in Quintile 5).
- Those aged 18-39 are most likely to say that their accommodation is mortgaged by themselves, or their family (35.7%) compared to 29.4% of 40-64 year-olds and only 3.3% of those aged 65+.

Figure 4: Accommodation mortgaged by me or my family

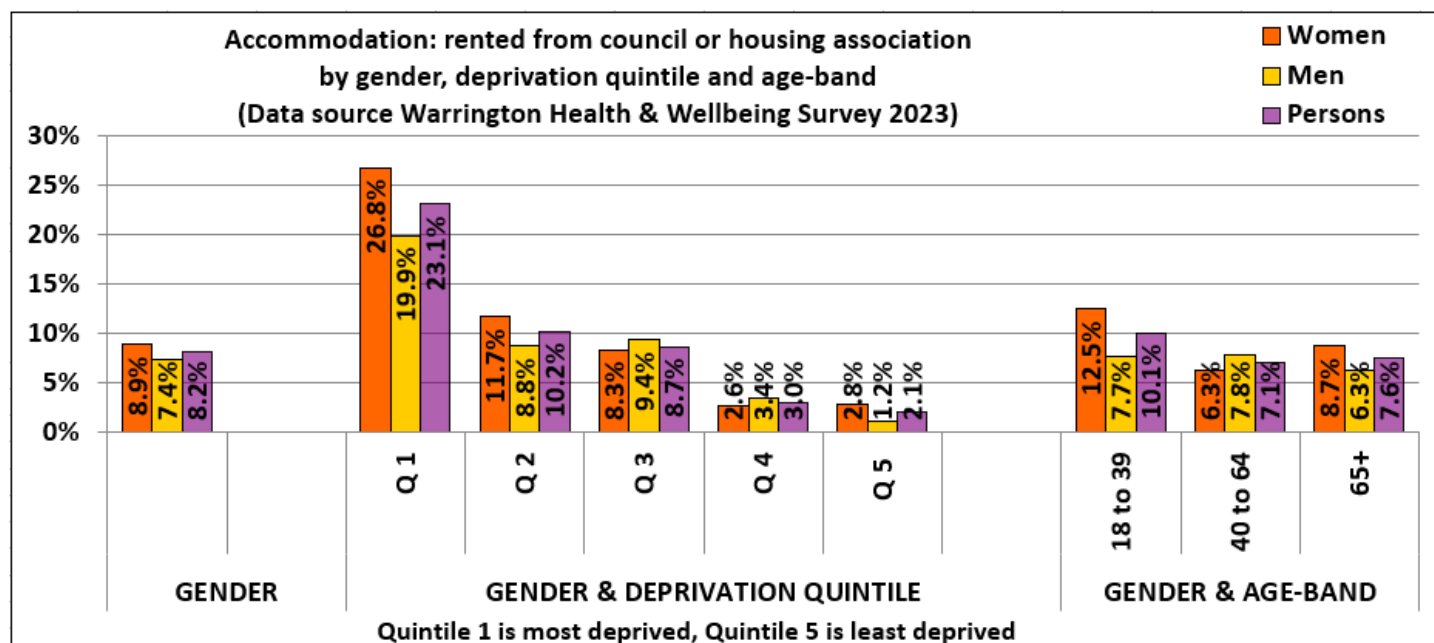


Accommodation ‘Rented from the council or a housing association’

Overall, 8.2% said their accommodation was ‘Rented from the council or a housing association’.

- There was generally little difference between men (7.4%) and women (8.9%), apart from in 18-39 year-olds (7.7% men and 12.5% women), and in Quintile 1 (19.9% of men and 26.8% of women).
- There was a very strong association with deprivation. There is a large step change from Quintile 1 (23.1%) to Quintile 2 (10.2%) and Quintile 3 (8.7%), then another step change to Quintile 4 (3.0%) and Quintile 5 (2.1%).
- Those aged 18-39 are significantly more likely to say their accommodation is rented from the council or a housing association (10.1%) compared to 7.1% of 40-64 year-olds and 7.6% of those aged 65+.

Figure 5: Accommodation rented from the council or a housing association

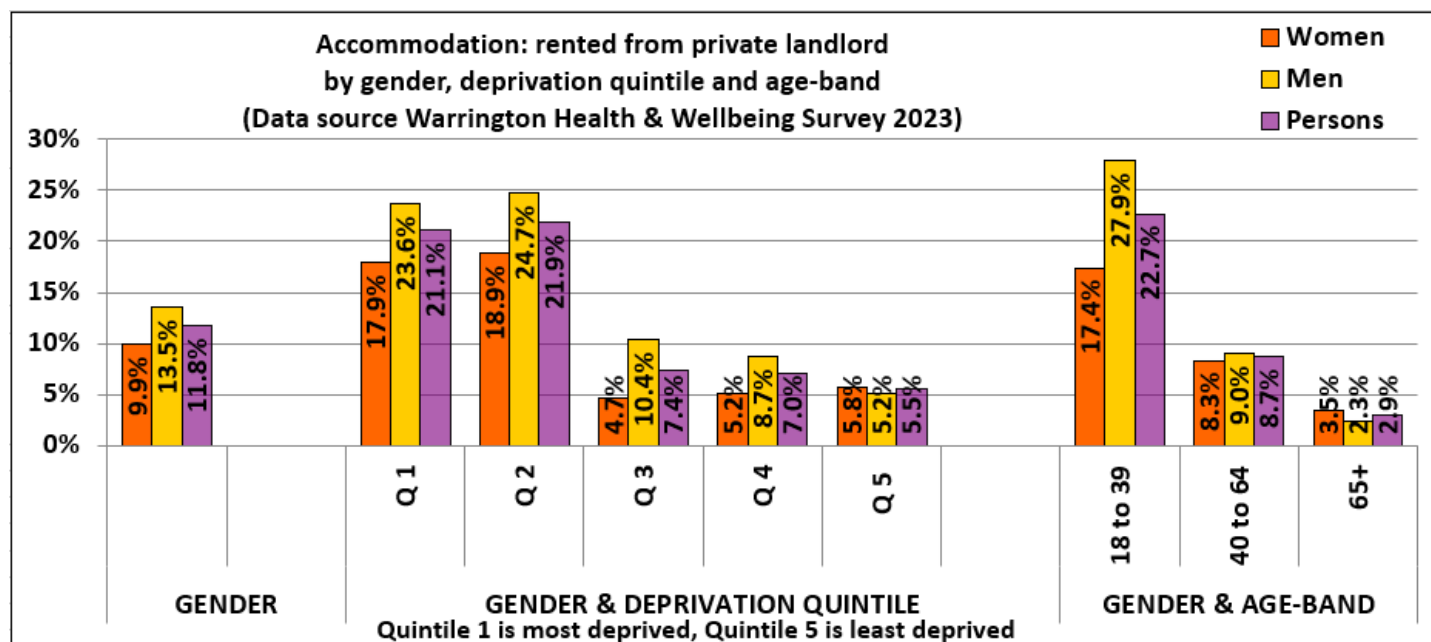


Accommodation ‘Rented from a private landlord’

Overall, 11.8% said their accommodation was ‘Rented from a private landlord’.

- A significantly higher proportion of men (13.5%) than women (9.9%) said they rented from a private landlord, particularly in 18-39 year-olds (27.9% men and 17.4% women).
- There was a very strong association with deprivation, with a large step change from Quintiles 1 and 2 (21.1% and 21.9%) to Quintiles 3, 4 and 5 (7.4%, 7.0% and 5.5% respectively).
- Those aged 18-39 are significantly more likely to say that their accommodation is rented from a private landlord (27.7%) compared to 8.7% of 40-64 year-olds and only 2.9% of those aged 65+.

Figure 6: Accommodation rented from private landlord



Age of child(ren) living in household (including adult children aged 19+)

Respondents were asked ‘If you have children or young people living with you, please tell us which age band they fall into’, with responses ‘0-5’, ‘6-11’, ‘12-18’, ‘19-25’, ‘25+’ and ‘I don’t have any children living with me’.

Respondents could choose as many age-bands as applicable or could respond that they had no children living with them. Overall, of 3,829 valid responses, as shown in Table 2:

- 11% of respondents said they had at least one child aged 0-5 living with them, 11% said aged 6-11, 12% said aged 12-18, 8% said aged 19-25, and 6% said aged 25+.
- Analysing this question by broad age-band, 28% had children aged 0-18 living with them, and 13% said aged 19+.

In general, there was little difference between men and women in the ages of children living with them.

Unsurprisingly, there were large differences by respondent age-band, with 18-39 year-olds being significantly more likely to report younger children (aged 0-5 and 6-11) living with them, and those aged 65+ significantly

less likely. Those aged 40-64 were significantly more likely to report children aged 12-18, 19-25, and 25+ living with them, and those aged 65+ significantly less likely.

- Children living with 18-39 year-olds: over a quarter (27%) reported young children aged 0-5, 16% said aged 6-11, 10% said aged 12-18, 3% said aged 19-25, and 1% said aged 25+. By dependent or adult children, 43% reported children aged 0-18 and 3% said aged 19+.
- Children living with 40-64 year-olds: 6% reported young children aged 0-5, 13% said aged 6-11, 20% said aged 12-18, 15% said aged 19-25, and 10% said aged 25+. By dependent or adult children, 32% reported children aged 0-18 and 23% said aged 19+.
- Respondents aged 65+ were very unlikely to have children aged 0-25 living with them, although 8% said they had adult children aged 25+ living with them. By dependent or adult children, 2% said children aged 0-18 and 9% said aged 19+.

By deprivation:

- A slightly higher proportion of respondents from the more deprived areas Quintiles 1 and 2 said they had children aged 0-5 living with them (13%) compared to 10%-11% in Quintiles 3, 4 and 5. This may reflect that the more deprived areas have a younger population on average than the less deprived areas.
- There was slight variation between quintiles for narrow age-bands of children. However, respondents from Quintile 3 were more likely to say they have adult children aged 19+ living with them (19%) compared to 11%-14% in the other quintiles.

Table 2: Percentage with child(ren) living in household, by age of child (including adult children aged 19+)

	Percentage with child(ren) living in household, by age of child (including adult children aged 19+)								No children (aged 0-18 or adult) in household	No. valid unweighted responses
	Aged 0-5	Aged 6-11	Aged 12-18	Aged 19-25	Aged 25+	Aged 0-18	Aged 19+			
18-39 year	27%	16%	10%	3%	1%	43%	3%	55%	560	
40-64 years	6%	13%	20%	15%	10%	32%	23%	51%	808	
65+	1%	0%	1%	1%	8%	2%	9%	90%	1096	
Quintile 1	13%	11%	12%	7%	5%	29%	11%	62%	606	
Quintile 2	13%	12%	10%	7%	7%	27%	13%	62%	635	
Quintile 3	10%	11%	11%	10%	10%	25%	19%	60%	379	
Quintile 4	11%	9%	14%	9%	6%	27%	13%	63%	931	
Quintile 5	10%	11%	12%	9%	6%	28%	14%	61%	1278	
Female	13%	11%	13%	7%	7%	29%	13%	61%	1905	
Male	10%	11%	11%	9%	6%	27%	14%	63%	1880	
Warrington	11%	11%	12%	8%	6%	28%	13%	62%	3829	



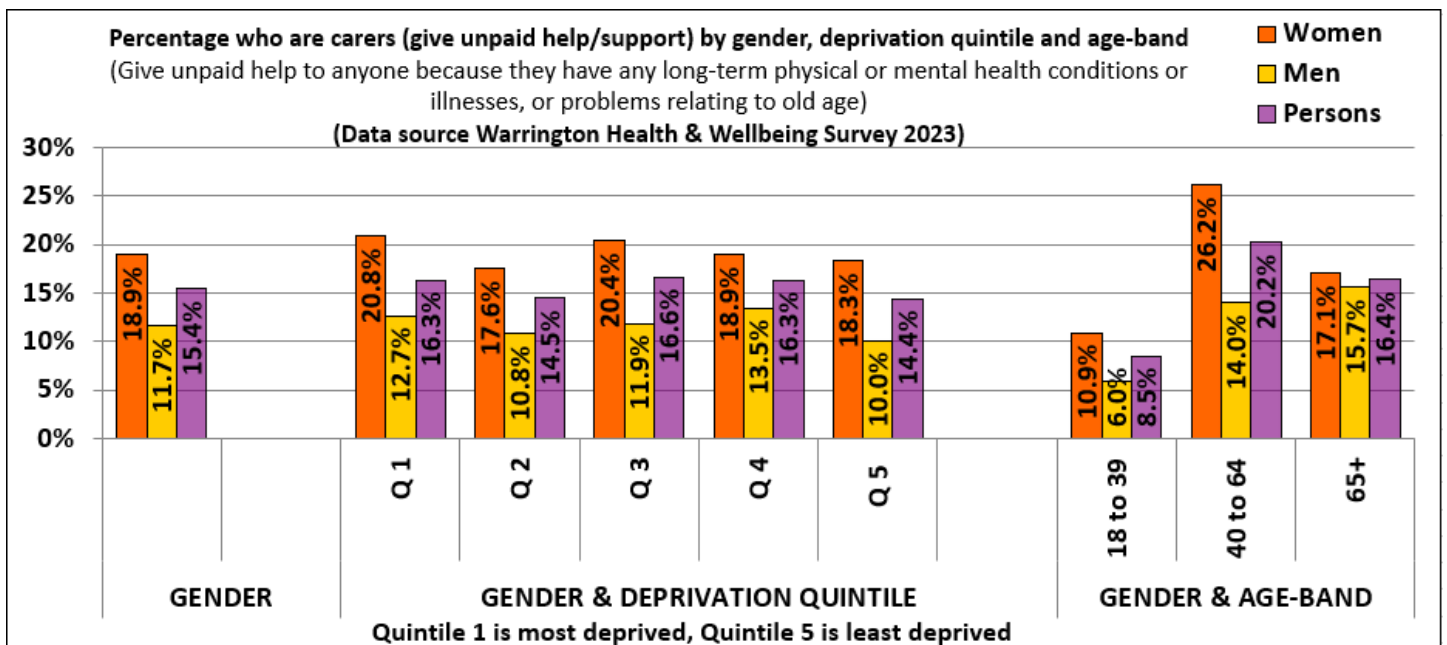
Carers: provision of unpaid help or support

Respondents were asked whether they provide unpaid help or support to anyone. The survey did not ask how many hours of support or what type of support was provided.

Overall, 15.4% (631) of survey respondents said they ‘provide unpaid help or support to someone because they have long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses, or problems relating to old age’. Further questions were asked about the caring role and responses to these questions illustrated that not all the respondents who provided unpaid help or support identified themselves as a ‘carer’. This issue of self-identification reflects wider literature and research relating to the carer role, which shows that many who provide informal support do not self-identify as carers due to a variety of factors including their individual perceptions and circumstances.

- A significantly higher proportion of women (18.9%) than men (11.7%) reported providing unpaid care.
- A significantly higher proportion of 40-64 year-old women, more than 1 in 4 (26.2%), report providing unpaid help or support. This proportion is fairly consistent across all deprivation quintiles (ranging from 25.4% in Quintile 4 to 29.4% in Quintile 3).
- There were statistically significant differences between age-bands; 8.5% of 18-39 year-olds provide unpaid care (significantly lower than Warrington overall), compared with 20.2% of 40-64 year-olds (significantly higher than Warrington overall) and 16.4% of those aged 65+.
- There was little difference by deprivation quintile (all between 14.4% and 16.6%).
- Women aged 40-64 in every deprivation quintile were significantly higher; 18-39 year-old men in almost every deprivation quintile were significantly lower.

Figure 7: Carers- percentage who give unpaid help or support to anyone because they have any long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses, or problems relating to old age



Carers: type of support or services accessed over the last 12 months

Respondents were asked 'We would like to know more about what types of support or services you may have accessed over the last 12 months to help you, either practically or emotionally, with your caring role'.

Respondents could choose as many types of support as were applicable to them. Nearly a quarter (23%) gave the response 'I am not a carer', 32% 'I don't have any help or support', and the remaining 45% (286) gave at least one type of help/support, listed in Table 3. The most common type of support by far was 'support from family/friends' (32%). Other responses were: 'Social services e.g. care package to help you with your caring role' (9%), 'Support/advice from other charity/voluntary sector organisation e.g. Parkinsons UK, Alzheimer's Society' (7%), 'Support from your GP' (5%), 'Support you pay for privately to help you with your caring role' (4%), 'Support/advice from Warrington Carers Centre support group' (3%), 'Carers support group' (3%), and 'Other'.

Table 3: Types of support accessed by respondents who provide unpaid care

Type of support	% who reported accessing this type of support or service in the past year	No. valid unweighted responses
Social services e.g. care package to help you with your caring role	9%	55
Support you pay for privately to help you with your caring role	4%	25
Support/advice from Warrington Carers Centre	3%	23
Support/advice from other charity/voluntary sector organisation e.g. Parkinsons UK, Alzheimers Society	7%	43
Support from your GP	5%	35
Carers support group	3%	22
Support from family and/or friends	32%	205
Other	1%	6

Carers: living with the person being cared for

Respondents were asked 'Does the person you provide care for live with you'? Of the 631 respondents who said they provide unpaid help or support in a previous question, 627 gave a valid response; 7% said 'I am not a carer', 51% said 'No', 38% said 'Yes, all the time', and 3% said 'Yes, some of the time'.

Carers: self-care

Respondents were asked 'Thinking about your caring role, how well do you feel you can look after yourself (in terms of getting enough sleep, eating well)?' Of the 631 respondents who said they gave unpaid help or support in a previous question, 622 gave a valid response. One in nine (11%) said 'I feel I am neglecting myself', 21% said 'Sometimes I can't look after myself well enough', and 68% said 'I look after myself', i.e. **almost a third (32%) said either they sometimes can't look after themselves well enough, or that they feel they are neglecting themselves.**

Carers: physical and emotional health, employment status, benefits and finances

Many survey questions were analysed to compare respondents who provide unpaid care and those who do not. Questions that showed a substantial difference are listed in Table 4. Analysis of the following topics showed little difference between respondents who provide unpaid care and those who do not: smoking, vaping, unsafe alcohol consumption, achieving the recommended minimum of 150 minutes of physical exercise per week, diet (5+ portions of fruit/veg per day, takeaways/fast food, home-cooked food), neighbourhood connectedness, loneliness, and use of internet.

The results in Table 4 should be considered within the context of the age and gender profile of those who provide unpaid care, a high proportion of whom are 40-64 year-old women.

Those providing unpaid care were more likely to:

- Be obese (33% vs 24%).
- Say that their caring responsibilities (excluding childcare) were a barrier to participation in physical activities (15% vs 1%).
- Say that their caring responsibilities (excluding childcare) were a barrier to participation in leisure activities (19% vs 1%).
- Own a car or van (83% vs 76%).
- Have low emotional wellbeing (34% vs 29%).
- Be troubled by sleep 'quite a bit' or 'very much' (37% vs 28%).
- Be constantly or frequently stressed for at least 3 reasons (34% vs 20%).
- Receive disability benefits (13% vs 7%).
- Be retired (34% vs 28%).
- Be unable to work due to illness or disability (7.2% vs 4.7%).

Those providing unpaid care were less likely to:

- Say their general health is 'good' or 'very good' (63% vs 74%).
- Have a long-term health condition(s) that limits day-to-day activities a lot (10% vs 14%).
- Receive means-tested benefits (11% vs 17%).
- Be employed (full time, part time, or self-employed) (54% vs 61%).
- Be unemployed and available for work (1.7% vs 3.5%).

Financially, those providing unpaid care were less likely to describe their financial circumstances as 'living comfortably' (25% vs 30%). There was little difference in the proportions saying they were finding it 'difficult' or 'very difficult' to manage financially (11% vs 10%). However, there were differences in the more specific finance-related questions when comparing responses of those providing unpaid care with those who do not.

Those providing unpaid care were more likely to report:

- Going without food frequently or sometimes to manage financially (13% vs 8%).
- Going without heating frequently or sometimes to manage financially (24% vs 14%).
- Borrowing to cover the cost of basic necessities (13% vs 8%).
- Missing work at least occasionally due to financial circumstances (5% vs 2%).
- Missing important appointments at least occasionally due to financial circumstances (8% vs 5%).
- Being unable to pay for prescriptions or medication at least occasionally due to financial circumstances (14% vs 6%).



Table 4: Survey questions comparing respondents who provide unpaid care and those who do not

	Provides unpaid care		Does not provide unpaid care	
	No. valid responses	%	%	No. valid responses
General health is 'good' or 'very good'	628	63%	74%	3330
Has long-term health condition(s) that limits day-to-day activities a lot	627	10%	14%	3332
Obese	627	33%	24%	3163
Caring responsibilities (excluding childcare) are a barrier to participation in physical activity	624	15%	1%	3296
Caring responsibilities (excluding childcare) are a barrier to participation in leisure activities	620	19%	1%	3220
Own a car/van	531	83%	76%	2494
EMOTIONAL WELLBEING				
Low emotional wellbeing	610	34%	29%	3178
Quality of sleep: troubled by sleep 'quite a bit' or 'very much'	628	37%	28%	3260
Constantly or frequently stressed for at least 3 reasons	630	34%	20%	3268
FINANCES				
Managing financially: 'living comfortably'	627	25%	30%	3286
Managing financially: Finding it 'difficult' or 'very difficult'	627	11%	10%	3286
Go without food to manage financially, frequently or sometimes	627	13%	8%	3274
Go without heating to manage financially, frequently or sometimes	626	24%	14%	3273
Borrow to cover the cost of basic necessities	627	13%	8%	3269
Miss work (frequently, sometimes, or occasionally) due to financial circumstances	604	5%	2%	3179
Miss important appointments (frequently, sometimes, or occasionally) due to financial circumstances	614	8%	5%	3245
Unable to pay for prescriptions or medication (frequently, sometimes, or occasionally) due to financial circumstances	611	14%	6%	3222
BENEFITS				
Receive means-tested benefits	622	11%	17%	3265
Receive disability benefits	622	13%	7%	3250
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Employed (full time, part time, or self-employed)	622	54%	61%	3241
Unemployed and available for work	622	1.7%	3.5%	3241
Retired	622	34%	28%	3241
Unable to work due to illness or disability	622	7.2%	4.7%	3241



Internet/digital skills

Use of the internet

Respondents were asked 'How often do you use the internet?' Of 3,981 valid responses, 92% said 'Daily or almost every day', 5% said 'At least weekly but not daily', 1% said 'Less than weekly', 0.2% said 'Not used it in the last 3 months' and 2% said 'Never'.

Overall, 92% said they use the internet daily or almost every day. This was significantly higher in 18-39 year-olds (97%) and 40-64 year-olds (95%) compared to Warrington overall, and significantly lower in those aged 65+ (80%). There was little difference between deprivation quintiles, or between men and women in the 18-39 and 40-64 age-bands. However, in those aged 65+, the proportion was higher in men (84%) than in women (76%).

Of the 92 respondents who said 'Never' or 'Not used it in the last 3 months', 79% were aged 65+, 15% were aged 40-64 and 5% were aged 18-39. There were similar numbers of men and women. These respondents were asked a further question on why they don't use the internet, and 87 provided at least one reason, which are listed in Table 5. Almost half (46%) said they have no interest in using the internet, a quarter (26%) said they do not have equipment, and a quarter said they would like to access the internet but don't know how to. Nearly one in six (17%) cited distrust of the internet (privacy / personal information). Around 10% said they were prevented due to an impairment, and around 10% said it was too expensive. Only one respondent cited broadband/connectivity issues.

Table 5: Reasons for not using the internet

Reasons for not using the internet (Of 87 respondents who said they never use the internet, or had not in the past 3 months, and who gave at least one reason why not)	No. valid unweighted responses	%
I have no interest in using the internet	43	46%
I don't have the equipment needed to access the internet, e.g. computer, laptop, tablet, or smartphone	24	26%
I would like to access the internet but I don't know how to	22	24%
I don't trust the internet and worry about my privacy and my personal information being used	14	17%
I have an impairment that prevents me from using the internet	10	11%
It's too expensive	8	9%
Poor connectivity in my area due to slow broadband speeds	1	1%
Poor connectivity due to no mobile internet coverage in my area	0	0%
I don't have access to broadband in my area	0	0%
Other	0	0%



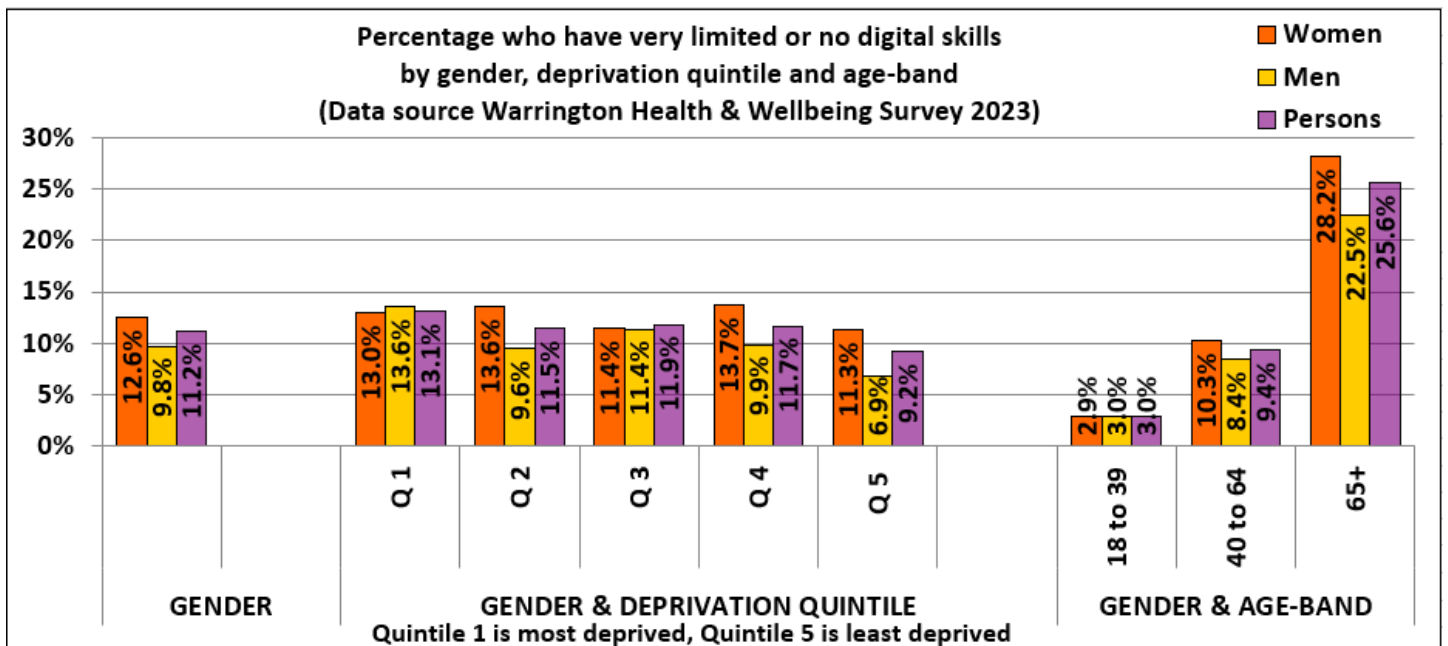
Digital skills

Respondents were asked 'Do you feel you have enough digital skills (e.g. using computers, tablets or smartphones) to manage in your day-to-day life (including at work if you work)?' Of 3,972 valid responses, 54% said 'I have good digital skills', 34% said 'I have adequate digital skills', 10% said 'I have very limited digital skills' and 1% said 'I am unable to use anything digital'. Figure 8 shows the percentage of respondents who said they had very limited, or no, digital skills.

Overall, 11.2% said they said they had very limited, or no, digital skills.

- There were large differences by age-band. It was significantly lower in 18-39 year-olds (3.0%) compared to Warrington overall, and significantly higher in those aged 65+ (25.6%); 40-64 year-olds were not significantly different (9.4%).
- There were slight differences between deprivation quintiles, ranging from 13.0% in Quintile 1 to 9.2% in Quintile 5.
- There was very little difference between men and women in the 18-39 age-band (3.0% and 2.9% respectively). In 40-64 year-olds, a significantly higher proportion of women (10.3%) than men (8.4%) said they had very limited, or no, digital skills. In those aged 65+, the gap was even wider between men (22.5%) and women (28.2%).

Figure 8: Very limited or no digital skills



Access to facilities and services

Respondents were asked 'We would like to know how easy people feel it is to get to facilities and services from where they live/their local area (i.e. within 15-20 minutes walking distance from your home). From where you live/your local area, how easy are the following to get to?', with responses 'Very easy', 'Fairly easy', 'Average', 'Not very easy', 'Not at all easy', for each type of facility listed in Table 6.

Table 6: Ease of access to facilities and services

Ease of access to:	Very easy	Fairly easy	Average	Not very easy	Not at all easy	No. valid unweighted responses	% Finding it not very easy or not at all easy*
General shops	52%	29%	13%	4%	2%	4,224	6%
Supermarkets	44%	30%	15%	7%	3%	4,228	10%
GP surgery	40%	31%	18%	7%	4%	4,199	11%
Hospital A&E department	14%	29%	32%	17%	9%	4,202	25%
Schools	48%	30%	18%	2%	1%	4,034	4%
Colleges	19%	29%	33%	13%	6%	3,999	19%
Libraries	30%	31%	26%	9%	5%	4,128	14%
Green spaces (e.g. parks or country walks)	57%	27%	13%	3%	1%	4,192	4%
Public transport (buses, trains)	38%	28%	20%	10%	4%	4,188	14%
Leisure facilities (gyms, swimming, etc)	25%	29%	26%	13%	7%	4,146	20%
*Figures may not sum due to rounding							

Responses have been analysed by those who find it 'not very easy' or 'not at all easy'.

- Overall, similar proportions of men and women reported finding it 'not very easy' or 'not at all easy' to access different types of facilities, with the exception of more women reporting difficulty accessing leisure facilities and public transport compared to men, and more men reporting difficulty accessing libraries than women.
- Respondents aged 65+ consistently reported having greater difficulty accessing facilities compared to the younger age bands.
- By deprivation quintile, access to public transport, colleges, hospital A&E department, and general shops was generally worse in the least deprived quintiles, generally located in the outer parts of the borough. Access to libraries and green spaces was worse for those living in the most deprived areas, generally located in and around the centre of Warrington.
- Quintile 2 does not always follow the usual pattern of deprivation described above, in that high proportions of Quintile 2 respondents said it wasn't easy to access many facilities and services. Further analysis showed this was mostly due to respondents living in **Burtonwood and Winwick ward**. A high proportion of these respondents reported finding it 'not very easy' or 'not at all easy' to access the following compared to Warrington overall: general shops (26.8% vs 6.5%), supermarkets (50.2% vs 10.4%), GP surgery (55.6% vs 10.6%), hospital A&E department (57.0% vs 25.2%), schools (10.8% vs 3.6%), colleges (42.4% vs 19.0%), libraries (27.0% vs 14.0%), public transport (23.4% vs 14.1%) and leisure facilities (49.0% vs 20.3%).

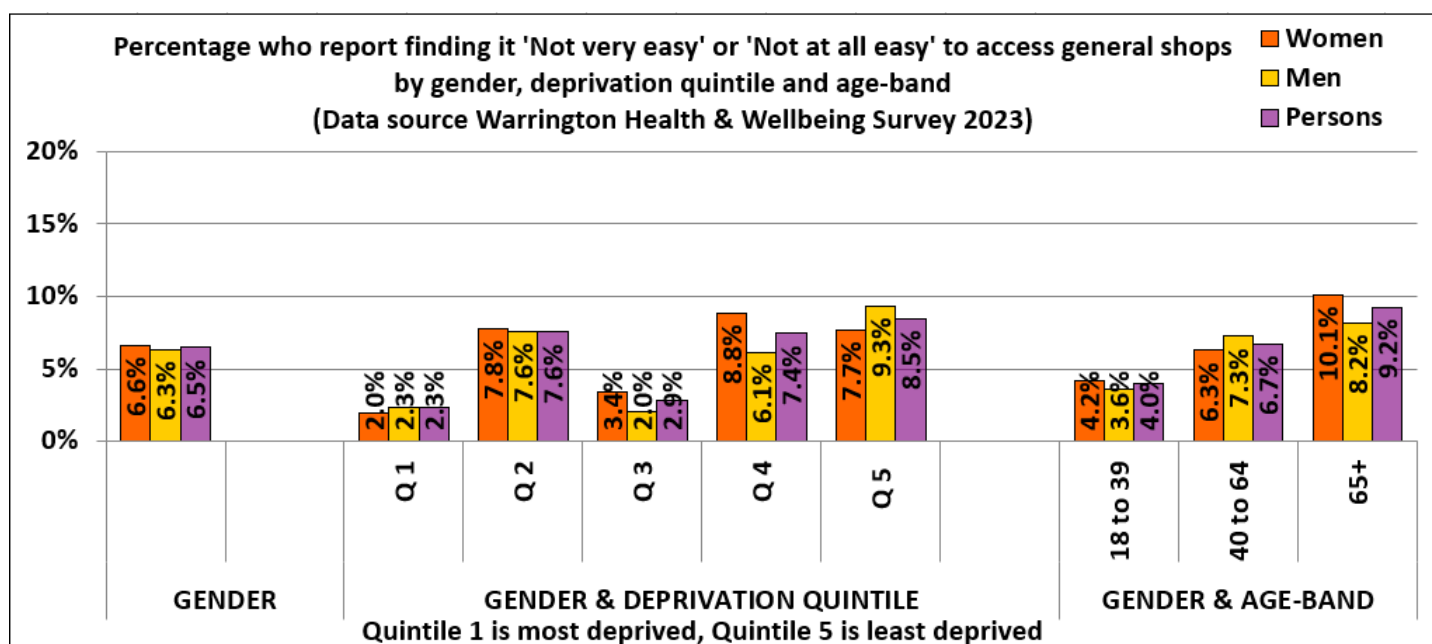


Access to general shops

Of 4,224 valid responses:

- Overall, 6.5% of respondents reported finding it 'not very easy' or 'not at all easy' to access general shops, with similar proportions of men (6.3%) and women (6.6%).
- By age band, those aged 65+ were more likely to report finding it difficult to access general shops (9.2%) compared to those aged 40-64 (6.7%) and aged 18-39 (4.0%). Amongst those aged 65+, a slightly higher proportion of women (10.1%) reported finding it difficult than men (8.2%).
- There was no clear pattern by deprivation. Very low proportions of respondents living in Quintiles 1 (2.3%) and 3 (2.9%) reported difficulty accessing general shops, compared to Quintiles 3, 4 and 5 (between 7.4% and 8.5%).

Figure 9: Find it not easy to access general shops

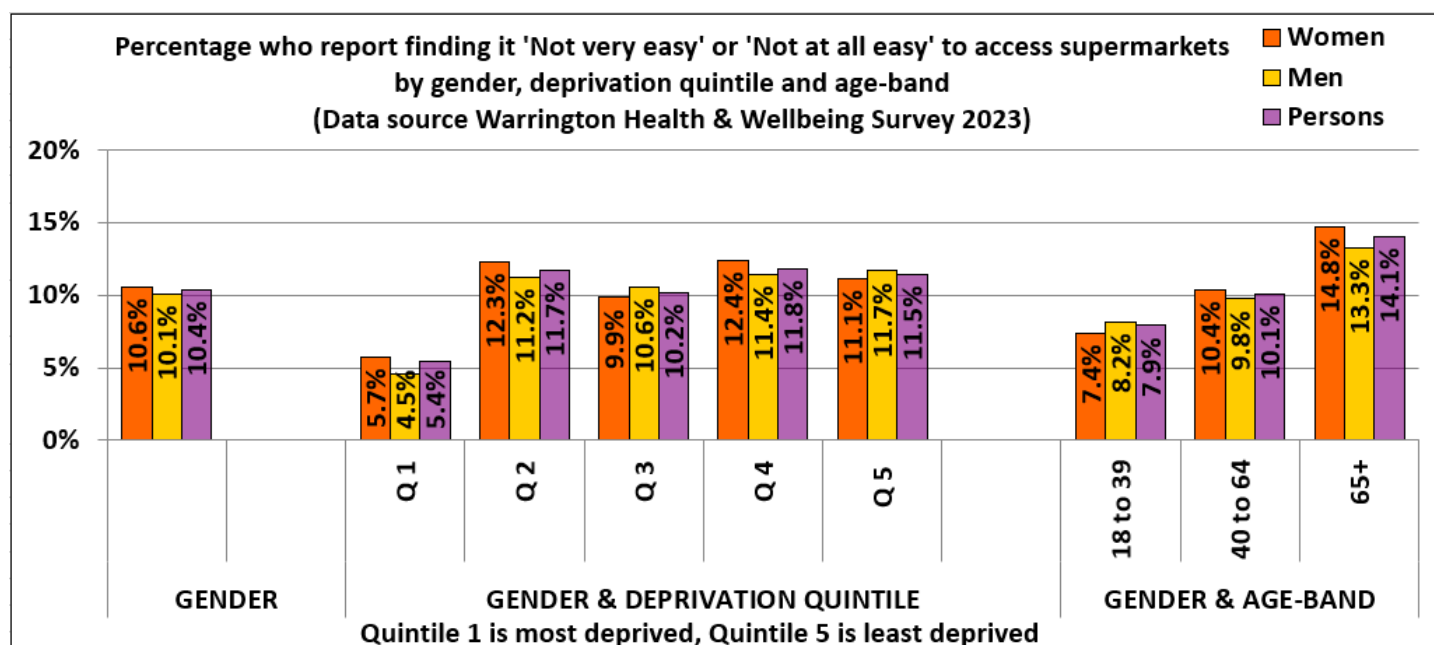


Access to supermarkets

Of 4,228 valid responses:

- Overall, 1 in 10 respondents (10.4%) said they found it 'not very easy' or 'not at all easy' to access supermarkets, with similar proportions amongst men (10.1%) and women (10.6%).
- By age band, higher proportions of those aged 65+ (14.1%) reported not finding it easy to access supermarkets compared to those aged 40-64 (10.1%) and 18-39 (7.9%).
- By deprivation, similar proportions of respondents in Quintiles 2, 3, 4 and 5 said they found it difficult to access supermarkets (between 10.2% and 11.8%), compared to a substantially lower proportion in Quintile 1 (5.4%).

Figure 10: Find it not easy to access supermarkets

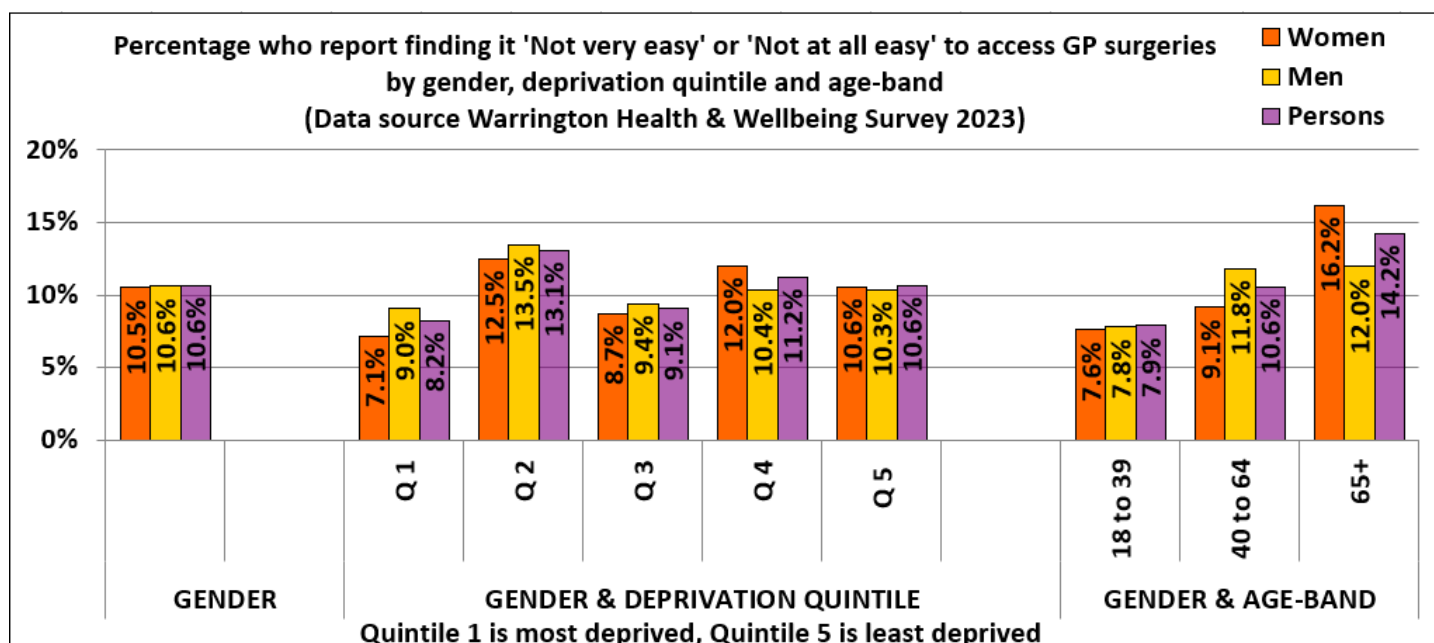


Access to GP surgeries

Of 4,199 valid responses:

- Overall, 1 in 10 respondents (10.6%) reported finding it 'not very easy' or 'not at all easy' to access GP surgeries. Men and women reported similar proportions.
- 14.2% of respondents aged 65+ reported difficult access, 10.6% of respondents aged 40-64 and 7.9% of those aged 18-39. In particular, women aged 65+ reported finding it difficult to access GP surgeries (16.2%) compared to men aged 65+ (12.0%).
- There was no clear pattern by deprivation, although Quintile 2 was highest, mainly due to respondents from Burtonwood and Winwick ward (55.6% of whom said they found it not easy to access a GP surgery). There is no GP surgery in the village of Burtonwood, and many residents are registered at GP practices in the neighbouring St. Helens local authority.

Figure 11: Find it not easy to access a GP surgery

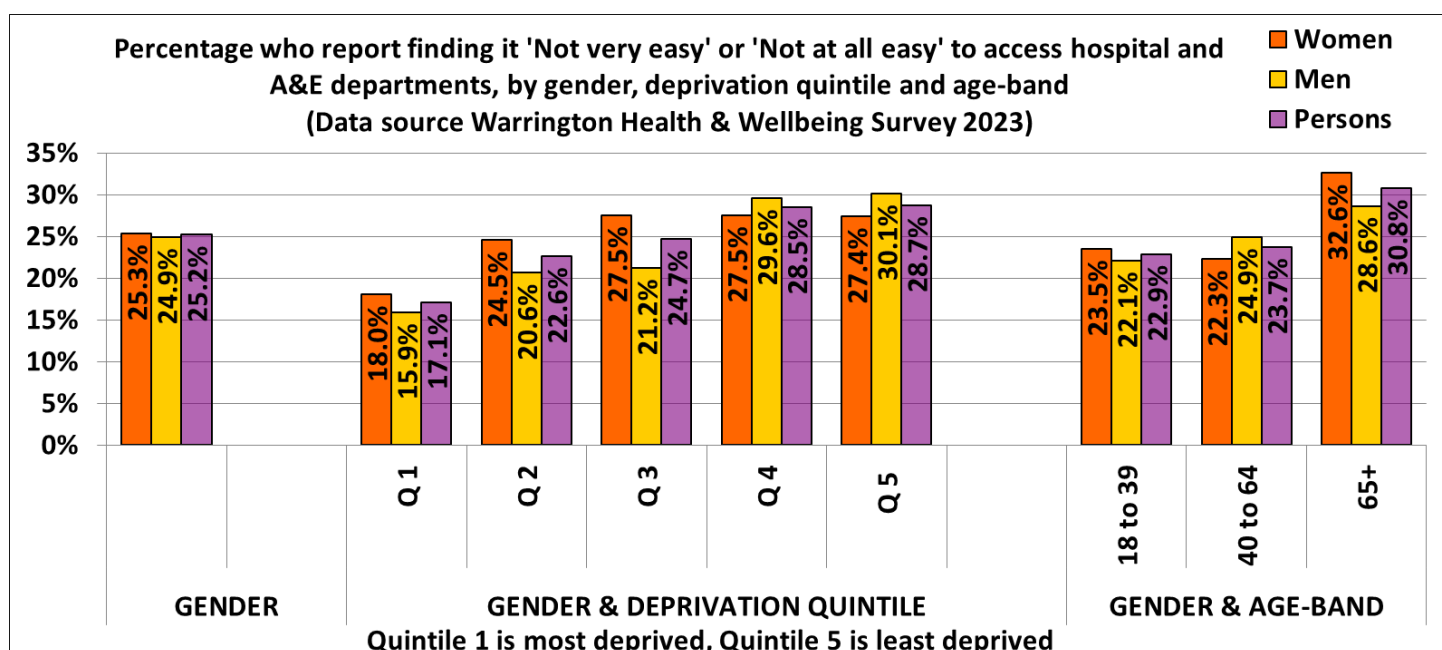


Access to hospital A&E department

Of 4,202 valid responses:

- Overall, 1 in 4 respondents (25.2%) reported finding it 'not very easy' or 'not at all easy' to access hospital and A&E departments, with similar proportions of men and women.
- The proportion of respondents finding it difficult increased with age; 22.9% of respondents aged 18-39, and 23.7% of those aged 40-64 compared to 30.8% of those aged 65+. A higher proportion of women aged 65+ (32.6%) found it difficult to access a hospital A&E department than men aged 65+ (28.6%).
- There was a clear inverse association with deprivation; as deprivation decreased, the proportion of respondents finding it difficult to access hospital and A&E increased, from 17.1% of respondents in Quintile 1, to 28.7% of respondents in Quintile 5. Warrington Hospital A&E department is located near central Warrington, and many of Warrington's more deprived areas lie in and around central Warrington, relatively close to the hospital.

Figure 12: Find it not easy to access hospital A&E departments

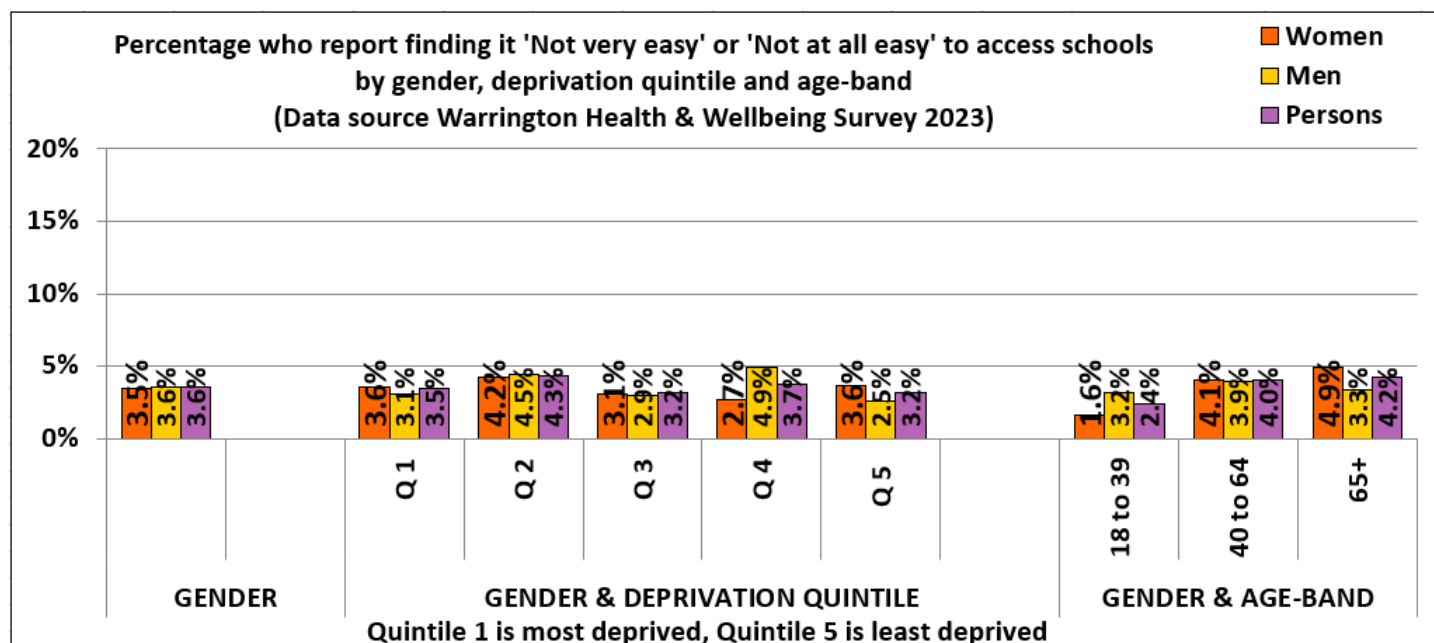


Access to schools

The question did not distinguish between primary schools and high schools. Of 4,034 valid responses:

- Overall, 3.6% of respondents reported finding it 'not very easy' or 'not at all easy' to access schools, with similar proportions of men and women.
- There was little difference by age-band: 4.2% of respondents aged 65+, 4.0% aged 40-64 and 2.4% of 18-39 reported not finding it easy to access schools.
- There was little difference by deprivation, with all quintiles between 3.2% and 4.3%.

Figure 13: Find it not easy to access schools

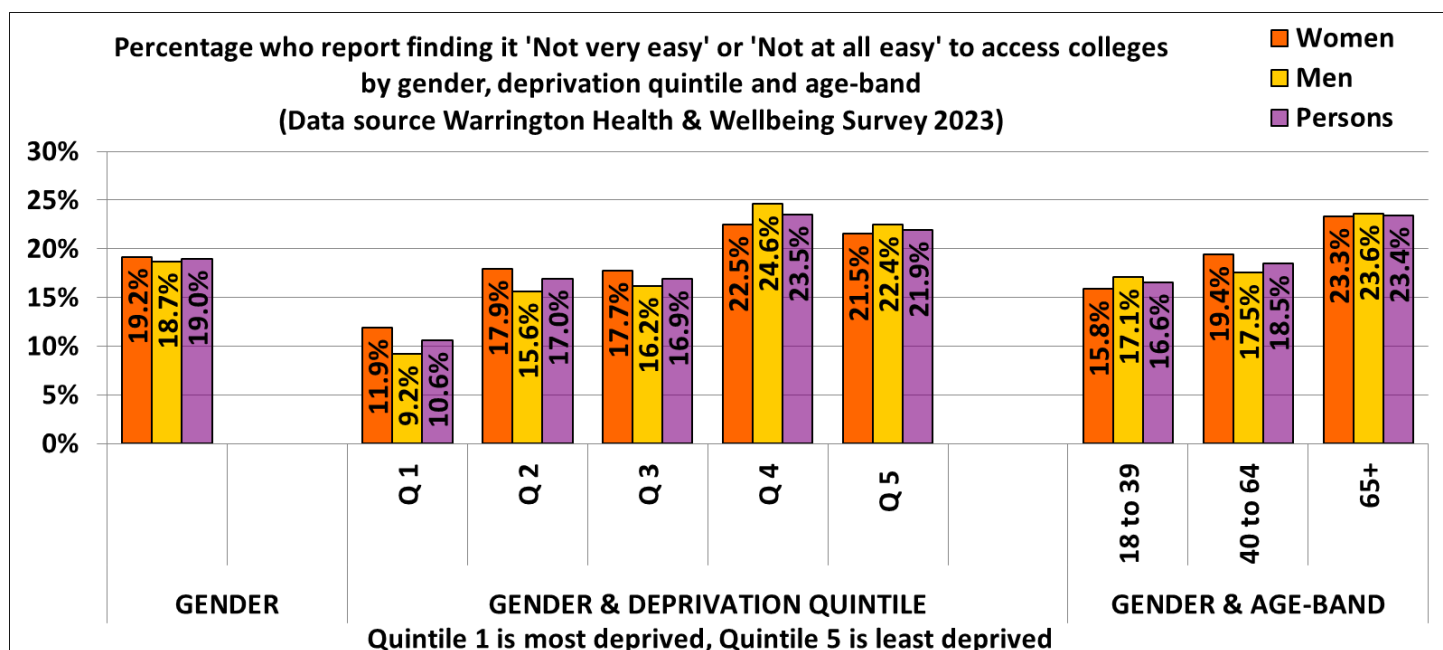


Access to colleges

Of 3,999 valid responses:

- Overall, 19.0% of respondents reported finding it 'not very easy' or 'not at all easy' to access colleges, with a similar proportion of men and women.
- The proportion of respondents reporting finding it difficult to access colleges increased with age, from 16.6% of respondents aged 18-39, to 18.5% of 40-64 year olds and 23.4% of those aged 65+.
- Respondents living in the least deprived quintiles 4 and 5 were most likely to report finding it difficult to access colleges (23.5% and 21.9% respectively), compared to 17.9% of Quintile 2, 16.9% of Quintile 3 and 10.6% of Quintile 1.

Figure 14: Find it not easy to access colleges

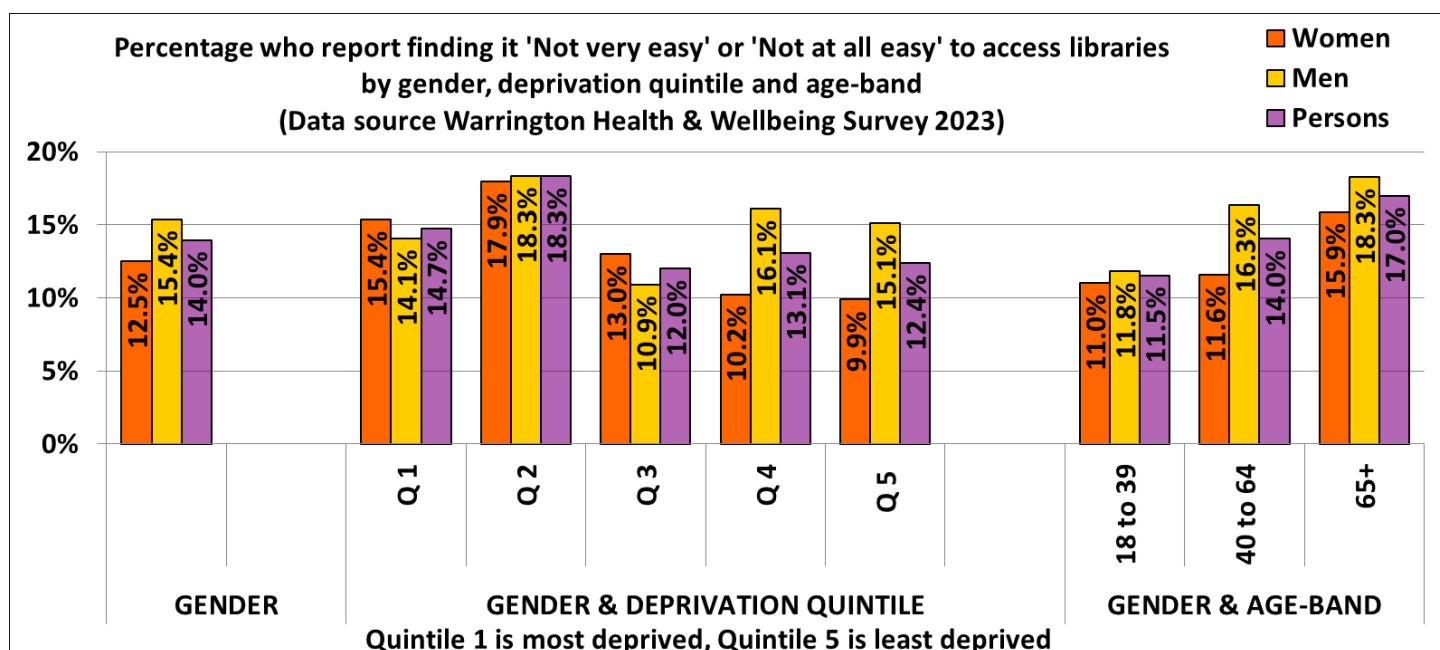


Access to libraries

Of 4,128 valid responses:

- Overall, 14.0% of respondents reported finding it 'not very easy' or 'not at all easy' to access libraries, with a higher proportion of men (15.4%) than women (12.5%), particularly in those aged 40-64 (11.6% of women, 16.3% of men).
- By age band, a higher proportion of respondents aged 65+ reported difficulty in accessing libraries (17.0%), followed by 40-64 year olds (14.0%) and 18-39 year olds (11.5%).
- A higher proportion of respondents in Quintile 2 (18.3%) reported difficulty accessing libraries compared to respondents living in the other quintiles (between 12.0% to 14.7%).
- In Quintiles 4 and 5 a higher proportion of men (16.1% and 15.1% respectively) than women (10.2% and 9.9% respectively) reported finding it difficult to access libraries.

Figure 15: Find it not easy to access libraries

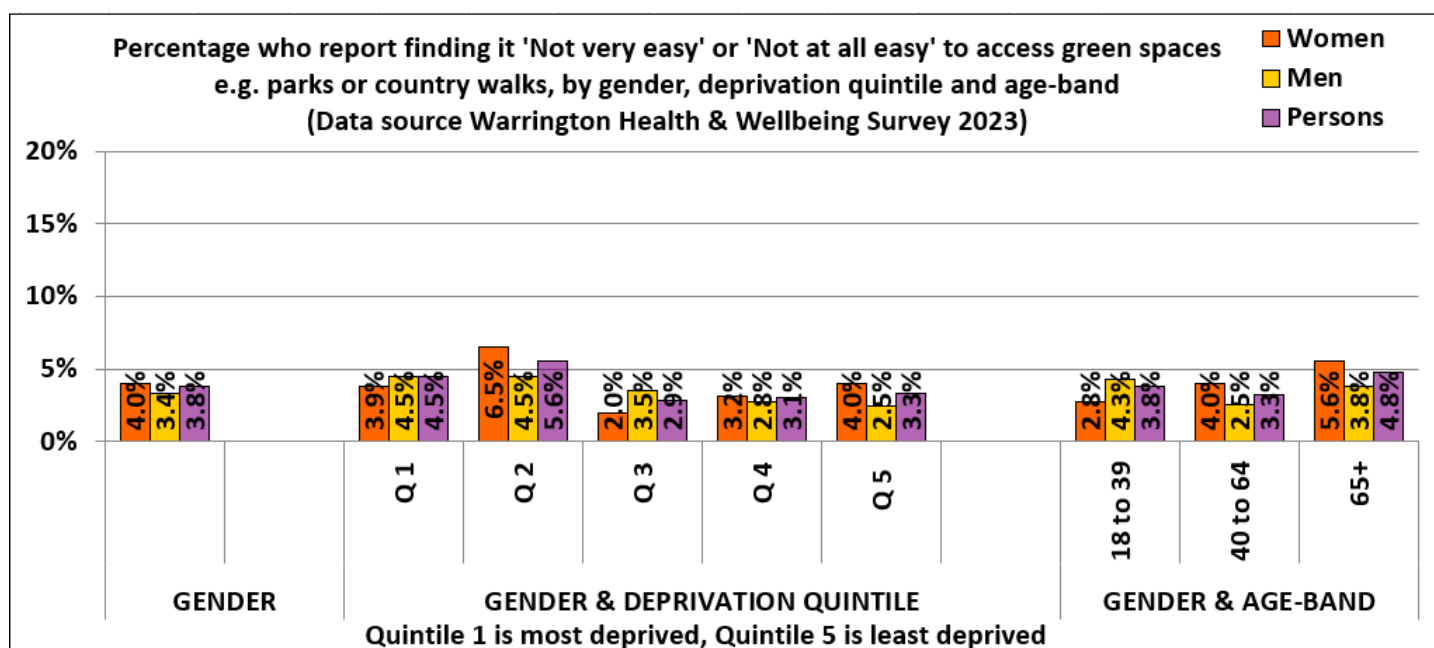


Access to green spaces (parks or country walks)

Of 4,192 valid responses:

- Overall, 3.8% of respondents reported finding it 'not very easy' or 'not at all easy' to access green spaces, with similar proportions in men (3.4%) and women (4.0%).
- There was little variation by age band, with 3.8% in 18-39 year olds, 3.3% in 40-64 year olds and 4.8% in those aged 65+.
- By deprivation quintile, a slightly higher proportion of respondents living in Quintiles 1 (4.5%) and 2 (5.6%) reported finding it difficult to access green spaces compared to Quintiles 3, 4 and 5 (between 2.9% and 3.3%). Women living in Quintile 2 particularly report difficulty accessing green spaces (6.5%).

Figure 16: Find it not easy to access green spaces (e.g. parks or country walks)

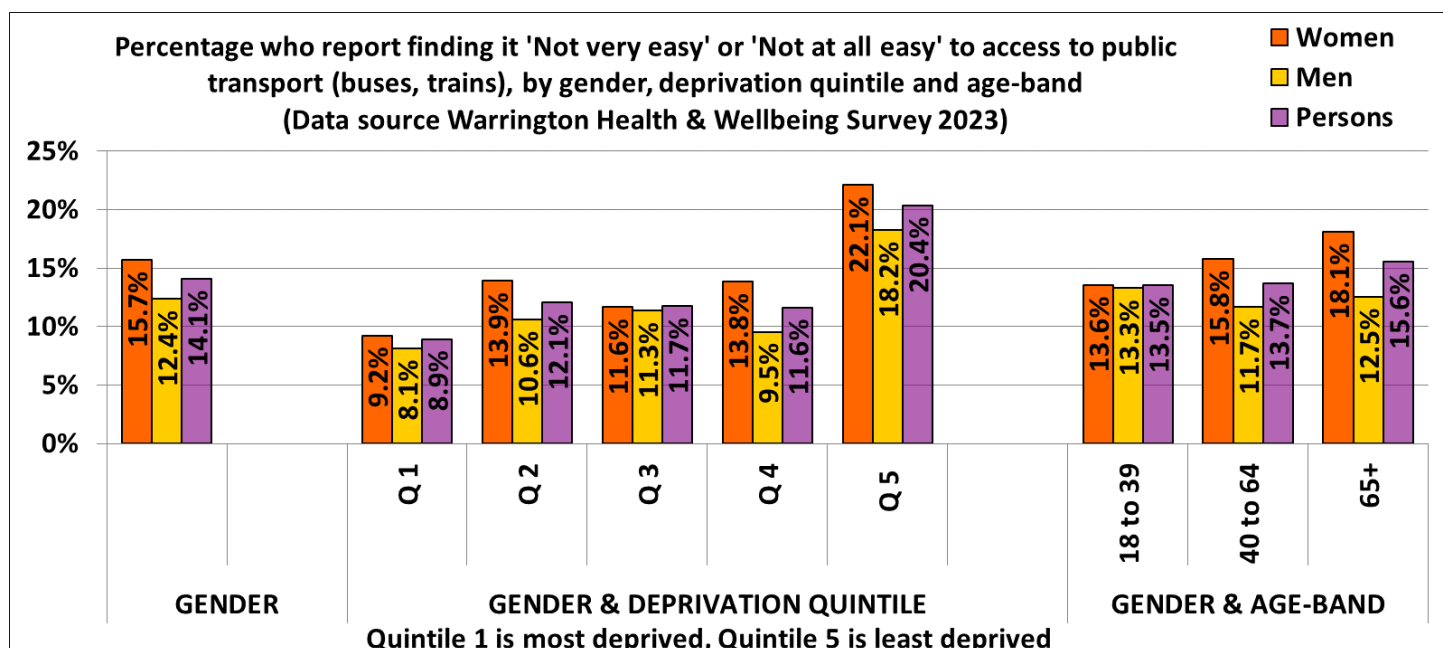


Access to public transport (buses, trains)

Of 4,188 valid responses:

- Overall, 14.1% reported finding it 'not very easy' or 'not at all easy' to access public transport, with a higher proportion of women (15.7%) than men (12.4%) reporting difficult access.
- A slightly higher proportion of respondents aged 65+ (15.6%) reported finding it difficult to access public transport, compared to 13.7% of 40-64 year olds and 13.5% of 18-39 year olds. In the middle-aged and older age-bands, a higher proportion of women reported difficulty accessing public transport than men.
- 1 in 5 respondents living in Quintile 5 (20.4%) reported difficulty accessing public transport, compared to the other Quintiles (between 8.9% and 12.1%).

Figure 17: Find it not easy to access public transport

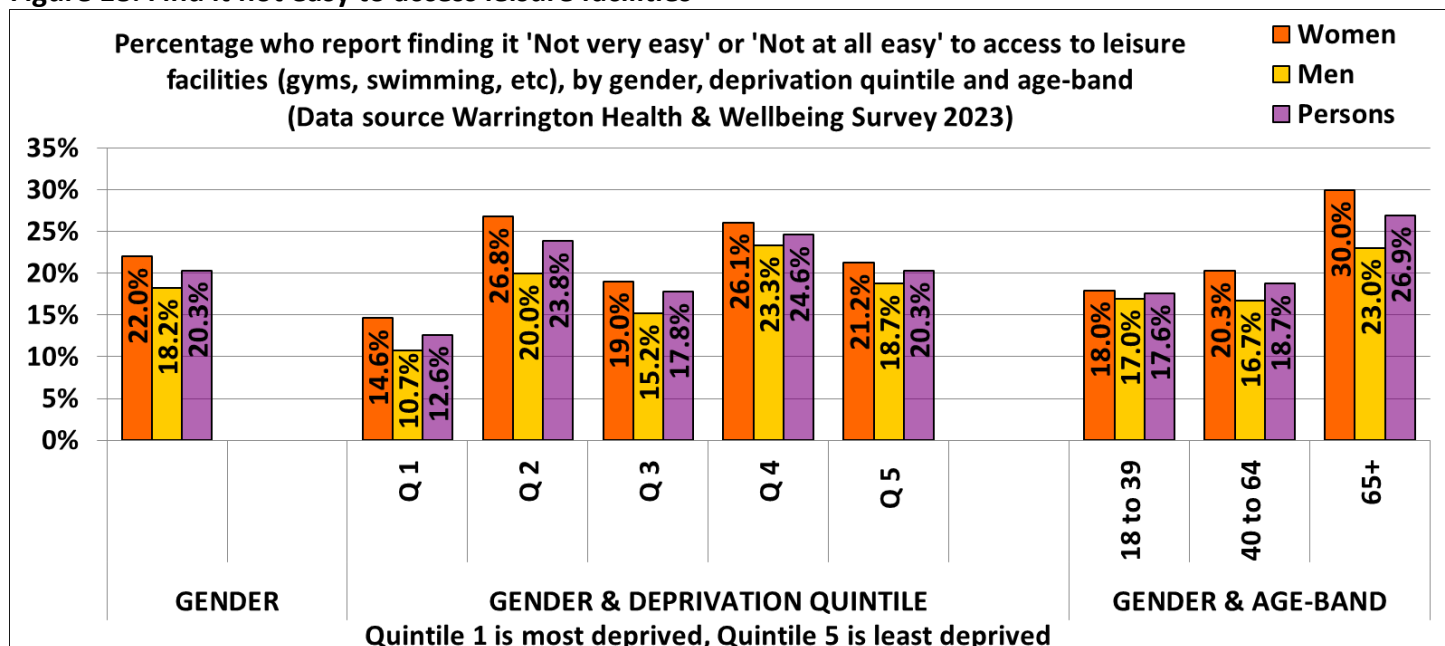


Access to leisure facilities (gyms, swimming, etc.)

Of 4,146 valid responses:

- Overall, 1 in 5 (20.3%) respondents found it 'not very easy' or 'not at all easy' to access leisure facilities, with a slightly higher proportion of women (22.0%) than men (18.2%).
- A higher proportion of respondents aged 65+ (26.9%) found it difficult to access leisure facilities than respondents aged 40-64 (18.7%) and 18-39 (17.6%). Of those aged 65+, a higher proportion of women (30.0%) than men (23.0%) reported difficulty accessing leisure facilities.
- There was no clear pattern by deprivation quintile, ranging from 12.6% in Quintile 1 to 24.6% in Quintile 4. In every quintile, a higher proportion of women than men reported difficulty accessing leisure facilities.

Figure 18: Find it not easy to access leisure facilities



Personal transport: access to a car or van

Respondents were asked 'We would like to know about your access to personal transport e.g. a car or van' with possible responses 'I own a car/van', 'I have regular access to a car/van but I do not own one' and 'I do not have regular access to a car/van'. Overall, of 4248 valid responses, 77.0% said they own a car/van, 9.2% said they have regular access to a car/van but do not own one, and **13.8% said they do not have regular access to a car/van.**

The 2021 Census asked households 'In total, how many cars or vans are owned, or available for use, by members of this household'? This question is not completely comparable, because the wording is slightly different, and because one member of each household completed the Census, whereas the Health and Wellbeing Survey asked individual people. However, the Census is the closest national comparator available. In the Census, 23.5% in England said they did not own, or have available for use, a car or van, compared to 24.7% in the North West and 17.4% in Warrington, i.e. lack of access to a car or van was less common in Warrington than in England or the North West.

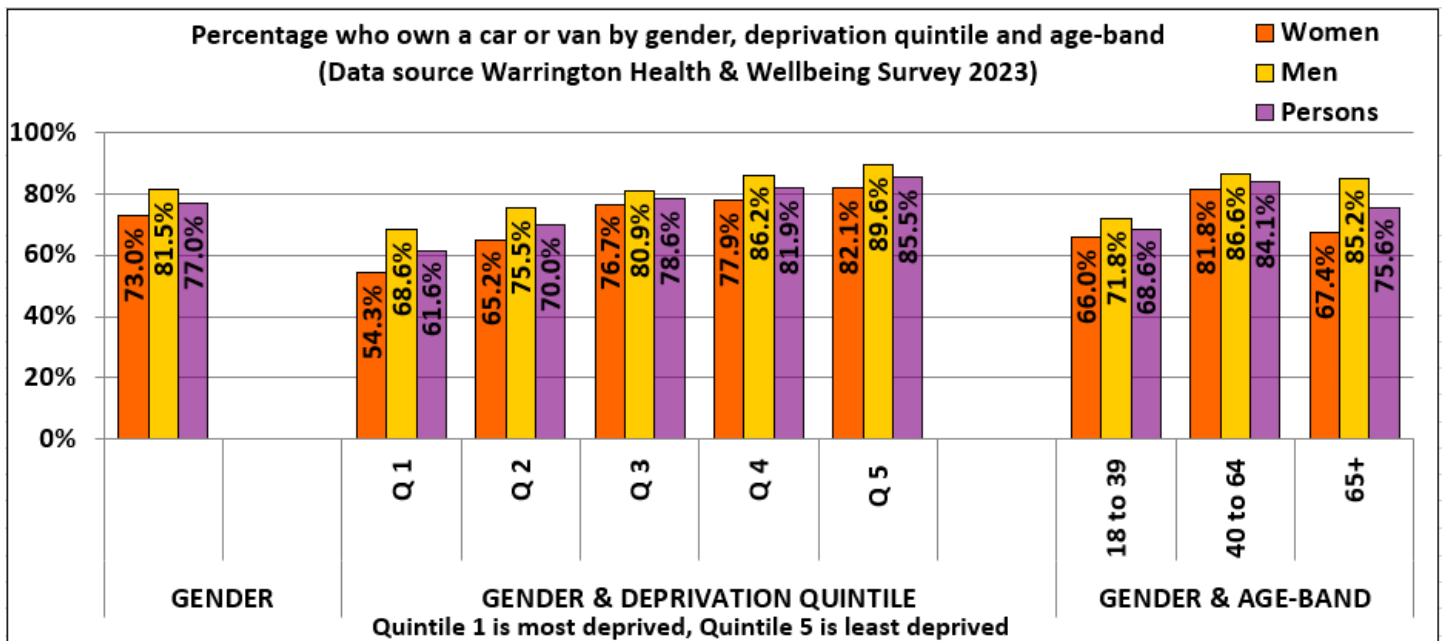


Personal transport: own a car or van

Overall, 77.0% of survey respondents said they own a car or van. Analysis by population subgroups is shown in Figure 19.

- A significantly higher proportion of men (81.5%) than women (73.0%) reported owning a car/van. In all age-bands and all deprivation quintiles, a higher proportion of men said they owned a car/van than women.
- Respondents aged 40-64 were most likely to say they owned a car/van (84.1%), followed by those aged 65+ (75.6%), and 68.6% of 18-39 year-olds, although the pattern was slightly different between men and women. Men and women aged 40-64, and men aged 65+ were significantly more likely to say they owned a car/van than Warrington overall; men and women aged 18-39, and women aged 65+ were significantly less likely.
- By deprivation quintile, the proportion reporting owning a car/van steadily rose from 61.6% in Quintile 1 to 85.5% in Quintile 5. Car/van ownership was significantly lower in Quintiles 1 and 2, and significantly higher in Quintiles 4 and 5, compared to Warrington overall.
- Several population subgroups were significantly different to Warrington overall, with the general pattern of significantly higher in men, in the 40-64 and 65+ age-bands, and in less deprived areas, and significantly lower in women, in the 18-39 age-band, and in more deprived areas.

Figure 19: Own a car or van

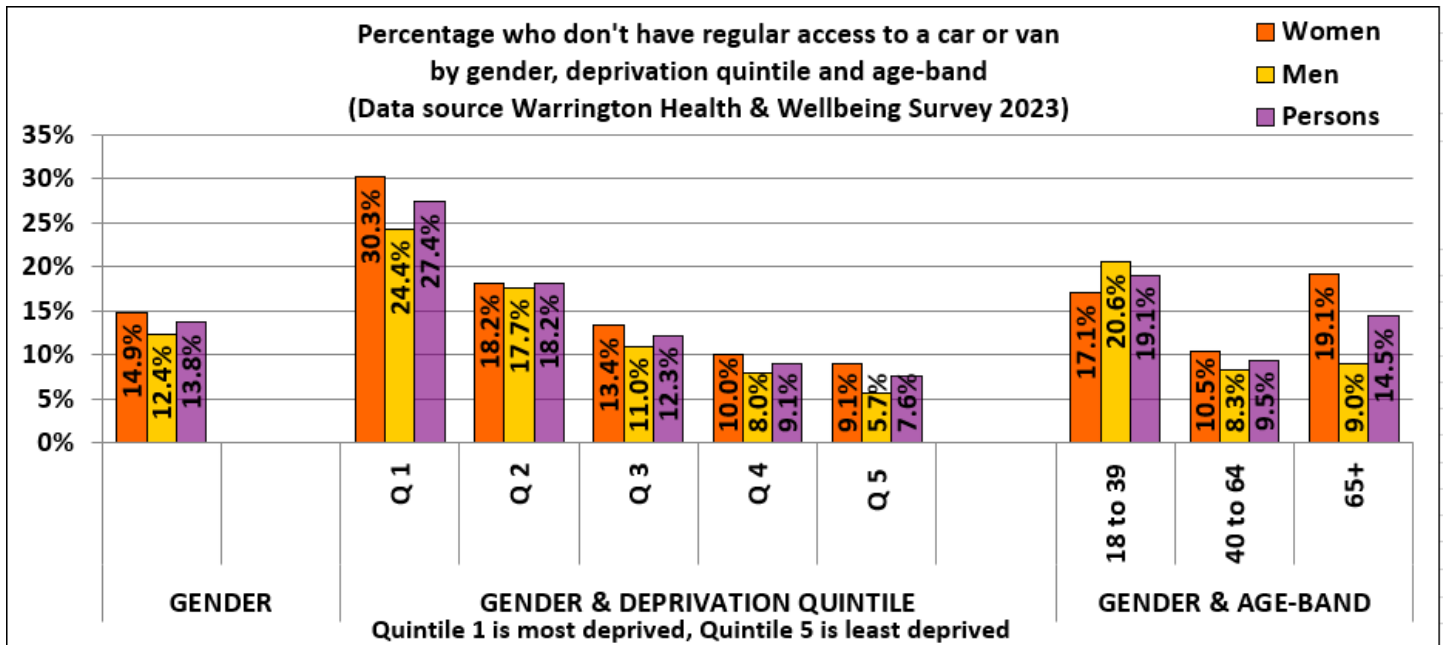


Personal transport: no regular access to a car or van

Overall, 13.8% of survey respondents said they have no regular access to a car or van. Analysis by population subgroups is shown in Figure 20.

- A slightly higher proportion of women (14.9%) than men (12.4%) said they have no regular access to a car or van, although in respondents aged 65+, there was a big disparity between men (9.0%) and women (19.1%).
- Respondents aged 18-39 were most likely to say they have no regular access to a car or van (19.1%), followed by those aged 65+ (14.5%), then 40-64 year-olds (9.5%). Men and women aged 40-64, and men aged 65+ were significantly less likely to say they had no regular access to a car/van than Warrington overall; 18-39 year-old men, and women aged 65+ were significantly more likely.
- There was a steep slope by deprivation quintile, ranging from 27.4% in Quintile 1 to 7.6% in Quintile 5. Not having regular access to a car/van was significantly higher in Quintiles 1 and 2, and significantly lower in Quintiles 4 and 5, compared to Warrington overall.

Figure 20: Do not have regular access to a car or van



Leisure and activities

Respondents were asked how frequently they did a range of activities, listed in Table 7, with possible responses of '5-7 times a week' '1-4 times a week' 'at least once a month (but less than once a week)' 'less than once a month' or 'not in the last 12 months'.

Of the 4,171 respondents who gave a valid answer to any of the questions on leisure activities, 80% reported doing at least one of the listed activities, at least once a week. Table 7 shows the frequency for each activity, and the percentage of respondents who did each activity at least once a week.

The most popular of the activities listed were: 59% walked for travel (e.g. to get to work, the shops), 47% walked or cycled in green spaces (e.g. parks, waterways, countryside), and 25% attended a fitness activity or exercise class at a leisure centre, gym, or community centre. The percentage of respondents doing the other activities listed ranged from 1% to 12%.

Table 7: Frequency of leisure activities

Activity	5-7 times a week	1-4 times a week	At least once a month but less than once a week	Less than once a month	Not in the last 12 months	No. valid unweighted responses	At least once a week*
Walked for travel (e.g. to get to work, the shops)	20%	39%	15%	11%	14%	4126	59%
Cycled for travel (e.g. to get to work, the shops)	2%	5%	5%	9%	78%	4043	8%
Walked or cycled in green spaces e.g. parks, waterways, countryside	15%	31%	21%	13%	19%	4116	47%
Attended a fitness activity or exercise class at a leisure centre/gym/community centre	5%	20%	6%	8%	61%	4099	25%
Participated in team or group exercise (e.g. football, netball, walking group)	1%	11%	5%	5%	78%	4095	12%
Participated in an online activity (e.g. yoga, dance, pilates)	1%	5%	3%	6%	85%	4088	6%
Mind relaxing exercises such as meditation or mindfulness	2%	7%	7%	9%	74%	4084	9%
Attended a group activity (e.g. art, craft, drama, book group, WI)	1%	7%	5%	5%	82%	4088	7%
Attended an event, performance or festival involving creative, artistic, dance, theatrical or musical activity	0%	2%	10%	35%	51%	4083	3%
Used a public library service	1%	3%	8%	13%	76%	4097	3%
Attended a museum or gallery	0%	1%	6%	30%	63%	4092	1%
*Figures may not sum due to rounding							



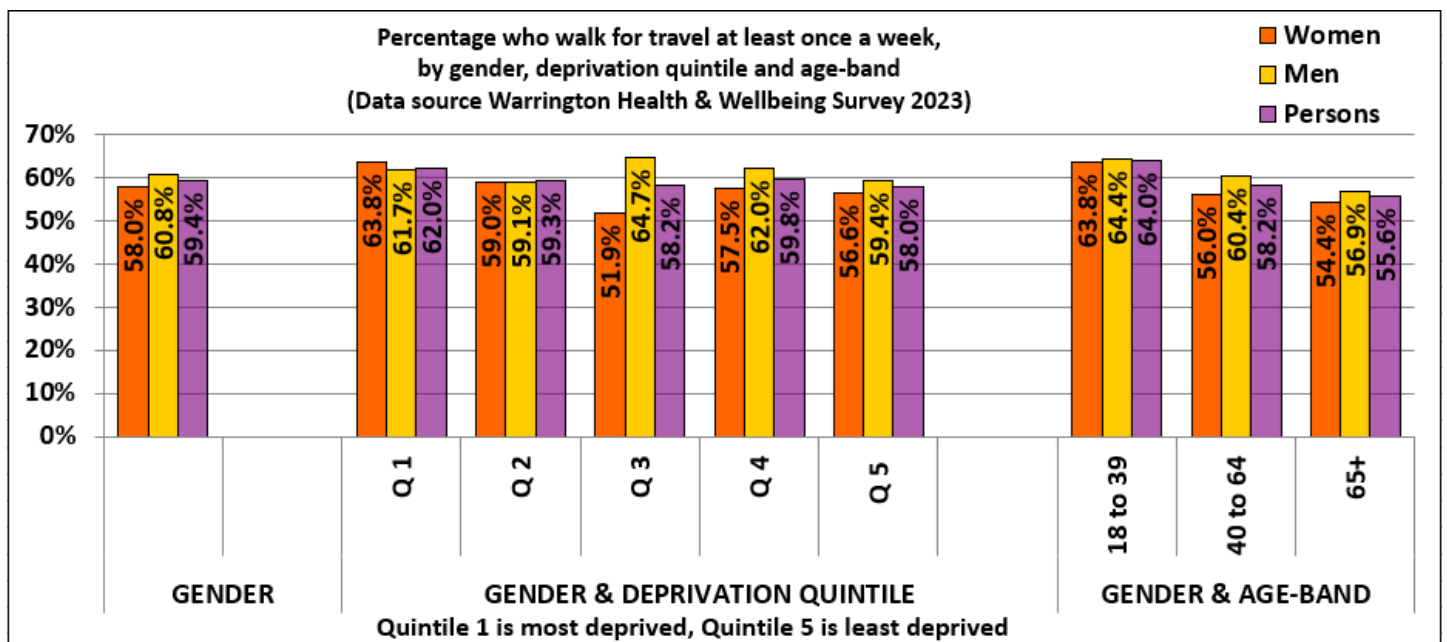
Walking and cycling for travel and in green spaces

Choosing whether to walk or cycle for travel may be due to a combination of several reasons, including necessity (e.g. affordability), convenience (proximity or lack of alternative transport), ability (e.g. health conditions), time constraints, choice for leisure/exercise, and/or feelings of (or lack of) safety. These factors produce very mixed patterns by deprivation, age-band, and gender.

Walking for travel (e.g. To get to work, the shops)

Overall, 59.4% of respondents reported walking for travel e.g. to get to work, the shops, at least once a week. Slightly more men (60.8%) walked for travel than women (58.0%). There was no clear pattern by deprivation, with all quintiles between 58% and 62%. The proportion decreased with age from 64.0% of 18-39 year-olds, to 58.2% of 40-64 year-olds and 55.6% of those aged 65+.

Figure 21: Walking for travel at least once a week

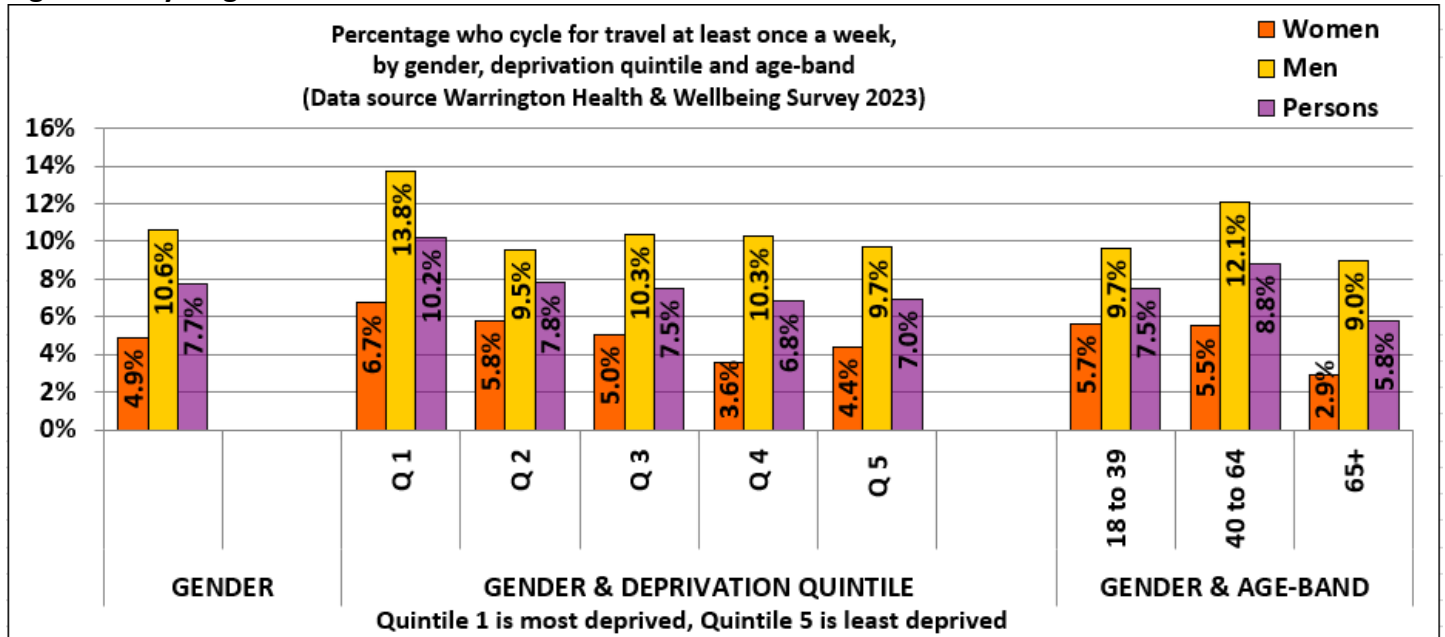


Cycling for travel

Overall, 7.7% of respondents cycled for travel at least once a week.

- It was significantly higher in men (10.6%) than women (4.9%).
- By deprivation, almost 14% of men in Quintile 1 cycled for travel at least once a week compared to around 10% in all other quintiles, but the pattern by deprivation was less straightforward in women, ranging from 6.7% in Quintile 1 to 3.6% in Quintile 4.
- There were no substantial differences by age-band: 7.5% of 18-39 year-olds, 8.8% of 40-64 year-olds and 5.8% of those aged 65+.
- Cycling for travel at least once a week was significantly higher in 40-64 year-old men in Quintiles 1 and 5 and in 18-39 year-old men in Quintile 2. It was significantly lower in women aged 65+ in Quintiles 4 and 5 and women aged 18-39 in Quintile 5.

Figure 22: Cycling for travel at least once a week

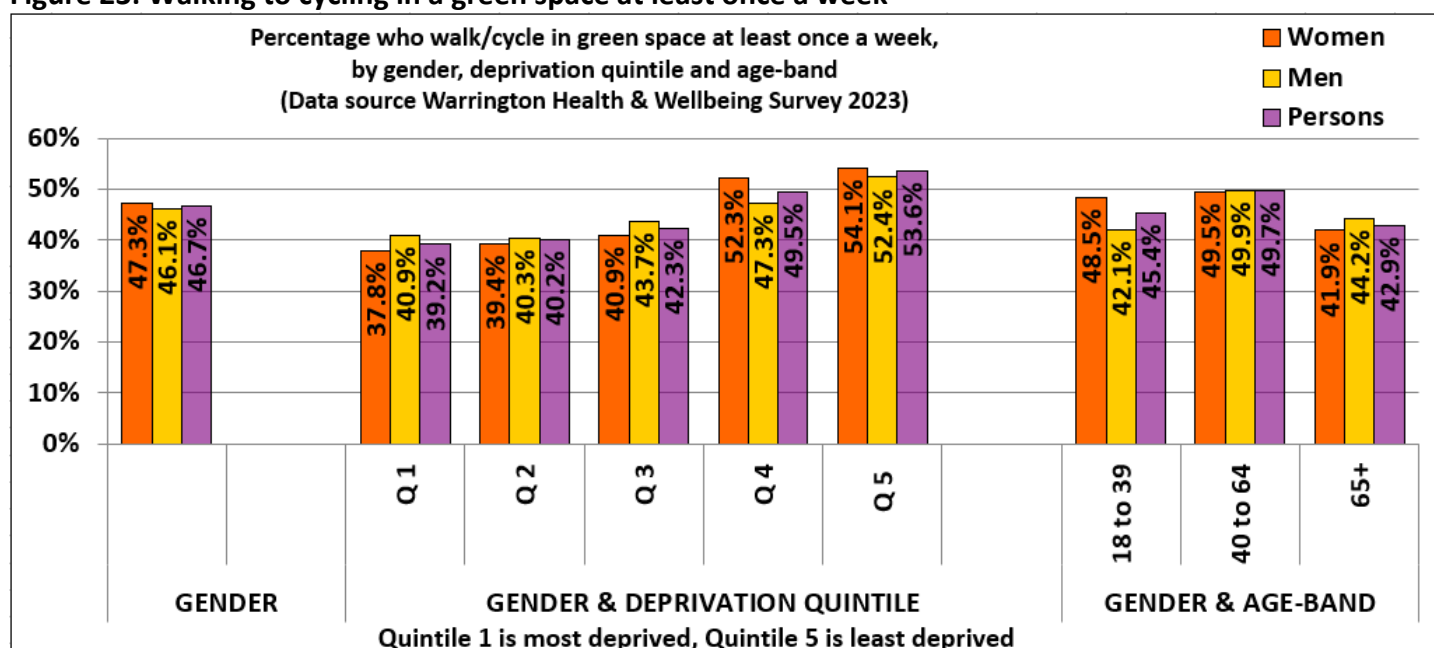


Walking or cycling in a green space

Overall, 46.7% of respondents reported walking or cycling in a green space (e.g. parks, waterways, countryside) at least once a week.

- There was little difference between men and women (46.1% and 47.3%).
- There was an inverse relationship with deprivation, with a significantly lower proportion in Quintile 1 (39.2%) and significantly higher in Quintile 5 (53.6%), compared to Warrington overall.
- The proportion was highest amongst people aged 40-64 (49.7%), followed by 18-39 year-olds (45.4%) and those aged 65+ (42.9%).
- The proportion was significantly lower in people aged 18-39 in Quintile 1 (35.4%), people aged 40-64 in Quintile 2 (39.0%) and people aged 65+ in Quintile 3. It was significantly higher in people aged 40-64 in Quintile 5.

Figure 23: Walking to cycling in a green space at least once a week



Effect of COVID-19 pandemic on activities outside of the home (e.g. Shopping, social, leisure)

Of the 3,543 valid responses, 27% said after the COVID-19 pandemic they did activities outside of the home less than before, 61% the same as before and 13% more than before.

Reasons for not doing more social or leisure activities

Respondents were asked what factor(s), if any, prevented them from being more involved in social or leisure activities. 4,198 valid responses were received. Table 8 shows the percentage citing each factor. 'Lack of time' was the most commonly cited reason (26.8%), followed by 'being too tired / not enough energy' (15.3%), 'I can't afford to pay for activities' (14.2%), 'I don't know what activities are on offer' (13.7%), 'My health issues' (13.0%), 'I don't have anyone to come with me' (10.5%), and 'I don't have the confidence/I feel embarrassed' (10.1%). All other reasons listed in the table were cited by less than 10% of respondents.

Table 8: Factors preventing more involvement with social or leisure activities

Factors preventing more involvement in social or leisure activities (of 4,198 valid responses)	All	Women	Men	18-39	40-64	65+	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5
Nothing, I do as many activities as I want	40%	36%	45%	31%	39%	55%	31%	36%	37%	43%	46%
Nothing, I don't want to be involved in social/leisure activities	6%	4%	7%	5%	6%	7%	7%	8%	7%	6%	5%
Not interested in activities on offer	6%	5%	8%	6%	6%	8%	8%	6%	7%	5%	7%
Don't know what activities are on offer	14%	15%	13%	19%	13%	8%	17%	15%	10%	12%	13%
Can't afford activities	14%	17%	11%	21%	13%	8%	22%	20%	14%	11%	9%
Can't afford to travel to activities	5%	5%	4%	7%	5%	3%	11%	6%	3%	3%	3%
Lack of time	27%	29%	24%	39%	30%	6%	25%	29%	26%	27%	27%
Lack of childcare	9%	13%	6%	15%	9%	3%	9%	10%	10%	9%	10%
Other caring responsibilities	4%	5%	3%	2%	5%	4%	5%	4%	5%	4%	3%
No vehicle	5%	6%	3%	7%	3%	5%	10%	7%	6%	4%	2%
Poor public transport	7%	9%	5%	8%	5%	8%	8%	6%	8%	6%	7%
Activities too far away	6%	8%	4%	8%	6%	5%	7%	7%	5%	7%	6%
Access problems (e.g. disabled access)	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Embarrassed / lack confidence	10%	13%	7%	17%	8%	5%	15%	12%	11%	8%	7%
No one to come with me	11%	12%	8%	16%	8%	7%	16%	11%	11%	8%	9%
Health issues	13%	13%	13%	7%	12%	23%	17%	13%	17%	12%	10%
Fear of Covid	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Too tired / lack of energy	15%	19%	11%	20%	15%	11%	19%	18%	16%	14%	13%
Other	5%	5%	4%	4%	5%	6%	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%



- Two fifths (40%) of respondents said that **nothing prevented them from doing more activities**, they do as many as they want. There was a strong link with deprivation, with a higher percentage of respondents living in the least deprived areas of Warrington (46% in Quintile 5) saying that they did as many activities as they wanted compared to those in the most deprived (31% in Quintile 1). People aged 18-39 were least likely to say they do as many activities as they want (31%), compared to 39% of 40-64 year-olds and 55% of those aged 65+. In all three age-bands, men were more likely than women to say that they do as many activities as they want.
- **Lack of time** was the most commonly reported factor (27%), with women (29%) more likely to cite this than men (24%), and younger age groups more likely than older; 39% of 18-39 year-olds, 30% of 40-64 year-olds and 6% of those aged 65+. In women, 44% of 18-39 year-olds, 33% of 40-64 year-olds and 7% of those aged 65+ cited lack of time, compared to 33%, 27% and 6% respectively of men. There were no major differences by deprivation.
- The second most common factor was 'being **too tired/lack of energy**' (15%), with women more likely to cite this factor (19%) than men (11%). By age, the percentage reporting this factor was highest amongst 18-39 year-olds (20%) compared to 15% of 40-64 year olds and 11% of those aged 65+. By deprivation, the percentage reporting being too tired or lack of energy gradually reduced from 19% in Quintile 1 to 13% in Quintile 5.
- One in 7 (14%) respondents reported being **unable to afford activities**, with women (17%) more likely to report this than men (11%), and more likely in those living in deprived areas, reducing from 22% in Quintile 1 to 9% in Quintile 5. Notably, in women, there was a very steep gradient by deprivation, reducing from 31% in Quintile 1 to 11% in Quintile 5, whereas in men, differences by deprivation were less straightforward, ranging from 17% in Quintile 2 to 7% in Quintile 5. Younger people were also more likely to cite affordability; 21% of 18-39 year-olds compared to 13% of 40-64 year-olds and 8% of those aged 65+.
- One in seven (14%) respondents said that they **don't know what activities are on offer**, with similar proportions of men (13%) and women (15%). There was no straightforward pattern by deprivation, ranging from 17% in Quintile 1 to 10% in Quintile 3. Younger people were more likely to cite this factor; 19% of 18-39 year-olds compared to 13% of 40-64 year-olds and 8% of those aged 65+.
- Overall, 13% of respondents cited **health issues** as a barrier to attending activities, with little difference between men and women. The proportion reporting this increased with age from 7% of 18-39 year-olds, to 12% of 40-64 year-olds and 23% of those aged 65+. There was no straightforward pattern by deprivation but the percentage ranged between 17% in Quintile 1 and 10% in Quintile 5.
- One in 10 (11%) reported having **no one with whom to attend activities**. Women were more likely than men to report having no one to go with as a barrier (12% compared to 8%). In women there was a strong link with deprivation, gradually reducing from 17% in Quintile 1 to 10% in Quintile 5. Men in Quintile 1 were more likely to cite this factor (14%) compared to between 5% and 8% of men in the other quintiles. Younger people were also more likely to say they had no one to go with; 16% of 18-39 year-olds compared to 8% of 40-64 year-olds and 7% of those aged 65+.
- Overall, 10% reported **feeling embarrassed or lacking confidence** as a barrier, with women (13%) more likely to report this than men (7%). In women there was also a strong link with deprivation, gradually reducing from 22% in Quintile 1 to 9% in Quintile 5. However, in men there was little difference between deprivation quintiles (ranging from 5% to 9%). In women there were also differences by age-band (23% of 18-39 year-olds, 9% of 40-64 year-olds and 6% of women aged 65+),



but little difference in men (9%, 7% and 4% respectively). **Almost 1 in 3 women aged 18-39 in Quintile 1, and around 1 in 4 women aged 18-39 in Quintiles 2 and 3 said embarrassment or lack of confidence was a factor preventing them doing more social or leisure activities.**

- Overall, 9% reported **lack of childcare** was a barrier, with women more than twice as likely as men to cite this factor (13% versus 6%). Younger respondents were more likely to report this factor; 15% of 18-39 year olds, 9% of 40-64 year olds and 3% of those aged 65+. There were no major differences by deprivation (all quintiles 9% to 10%).
- 206 respondents provided a free text response. Common reported reasons were age, doing other leisure activities alone or with family/friends, mental health, poor facilities, timing of the activities particularly for those who work full time, and language barriers. Some respondents also cited volunteering as part of their leisure activities.

Volunteering

Respondents were asked 'We would like to know about any unpaid help you offer outside the home such as volunteering or assisting at groups or activities or fund raising. In the last year, have you done any of the following?', with responses 'Yes, frequently', 'Yes, occasionally', 'Yes, once or twice' and 'No', for each type of volunteering listed in Table 9.

The low proportions of respondents volunteering frequently for different causes underestimates the amount of volunteering that respondents undertake because it considers each type separately. In view of this, the responses to the 11 types of volunteering were combined to identify the highest frequency that a respondent did any type of volunteering. **Overall, 1 in 5 (21%) of respondents said they had frequently been involved in some type of volunteering in the past year, and a further 14% had volunteered occasionally, i.e. over a third of respondents (35%) had volunteered at least occasionally in the past year.**

In the 'Other' category, several respondents said they volunteered at church (19), charity shops (12), litter picking (10), volunteering in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic (7), foodbanks (5), and volunteering relating to asylum seekers and refugees, including Ukrainian refugees (5).



Table 9: Frequency of volunteering in the past year

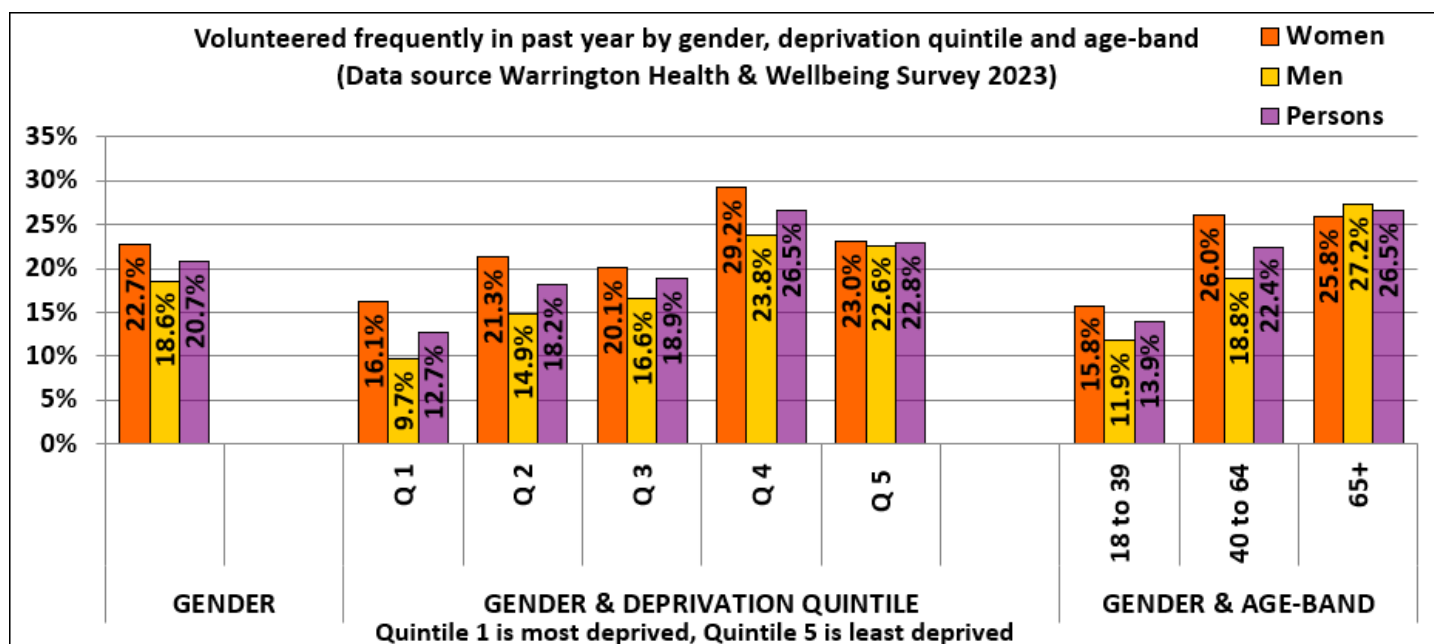
Type of volunteering	Frequently	Occasionally	Once or twice in past year	Didn't do this type of volunteering	Total	No. valid unweighted responses	% frequently / occasionally*
Helped out with children and young people related activity/group (e.g. in the classroom, or sports/exercise related)	6%	5%	5%	84%	100%	4139	11%
Helped out with older person related activity/group	4%	4%	5%	87%	100%	4124	8%
Been a member of a committee	8%	3%	3%	86%	100%	4132	11%
Coached or mentored (children or adults)	4%	4%	4%	88%	100%	4103	8%
Helped organise or run an activity/event to raise money	3%	5%	7%	85%	100%	4111	8%
Visited or befriended people e.g. older people, those in need (not friends or family)	4%	6%	7%	83%	100%	4108	10%
Given advice/information/counselling to people (not friends or family)	4%	7%	8%	82%	100%	4113	11%
Helped with secretarial, admin or clerical work	4%	4%	4%	88%	100%	4105	8%
Provided transport/driven people to appointments or events (not friends or family)	2%	5%	5%	88%	100%	4102	7%
Campaigned on behalf of a group/club/organisation	2%	3%	4%	91%	100%	4088	5%
Other	59%	19%	12%	10%	100%	213	77%
Highest frequency for at least one type of volunteering	21%	14%	12%	53%	100%	4193	35%
*Figures may not sum due to rounding							

Overall, 20.7% of survey respondents said they had frequently undertaken at least one type of volunteering in the past year. Analysis by population subgroups is shown in Figure 24.

- A significantly higher proportion of women (22.7%) than men (18.6%) reported frequently volunteering.
- Men and women aged 18-39 were significantly less likely to frequently volunteer (11.9% and 15.8% respectively), and men and women aged 65+ were significantly more likely to frequently volunteer (27.2% and 25.8% respectively), than Warrington overall. In 40-64 year-olds, women were significantly more likely (26.0%), but men were not significantly different (18.8%) to Warrington overall.
- Respondents from more deprived areas were less likely to frequently volunteer, ranging from 12.7% in Quintile 1 to 26.5% in Quintile 4.
- Women aged 40-64 and aged 65+ in Quintile 4, and men aged 65+ in Quintiles 4 and 5 were significantly more likely to have frequently volunteered (between 30% and 35%), whilst men aged 18-39 in Quintiles 1, 2 and 3, men aged 40-64 in Quintile 1, and women aged 18-39 in Quintile 3 were significantly less likely (between 6% and 12%).



Figure 24: Volunteering frequently in the past year



Effects of COVID-19 pandemic on volunteering

Of the 1,613 valid responses, 19% said their volunteering was less than before the COVID-19 pandemic, 70% said the same as before and 11% more than before.

Of the 607 respondents who reported volunteering ‘frequently’ in the past year for at least one type of activity and who answered the question on the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic, 17.7% reported volunteering more than before the pandemic, 66.6% the same as before, and 15.6% less than before the pandemic.

Neighbourhood connectedness

Respondents were asked ‘How much do you agree with the following statements about the area where you live/your local area (i.e. within 15-20 minutes walking distance from your home)’, for 9 questions, each of which were scored from 1 (‘strongly agree’) to 5 (‘strongly disagree’). This gave a total score of between 9 and 45. All 9 questions had to be answered in order to be considered a valid response.

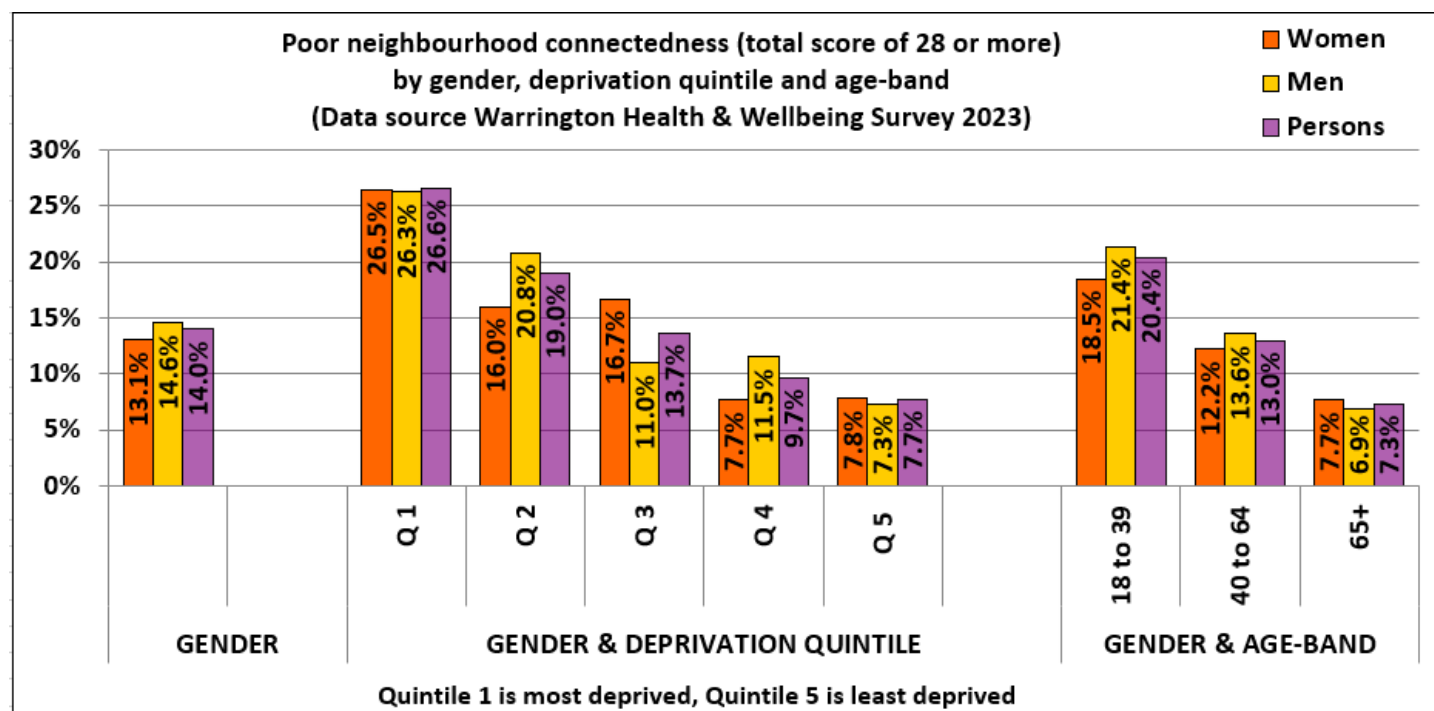
- 1) Overall, I am very happy to be living in this area.
- 2) I feel like I belong to this area.
- 3) The friendships and associations I have with other people in my area mean a lot to me.
- 4) If I need advice about something I could go to someone in my area.
- 5) I borrow things and exchange favours with my neighbours.
- 6) I would be willing to work together with others on something to improve my area.
- 7) I plan to remain a resident of this area for a number of years.
- 8) I like to think of myself as similar to the people who live in my area.
- 9) I regularly stop and talk with people in my area.



For example, a respondent who answered 'Neither agree nor disagree' (score of 3) to every question would have a total score of 27. A higher score, i.e. 28 or more, was categorised as having poor neighbourhood connectedness. Overall, of 4,044 valid responses, 14.0% had poor neighbourhood connectedness.

- A slightly higher proportion of men (14.6%) than women (13.1%) had poor neighbourhood connectedness.
- Younger people were more likely to have poor neighbourhood connectedness; 20.4% of those aged 18-39 (significantly higher than Warrington overall), compared to 13.0% of 40-64 year-olds and 7.3% of those aged 65+ (significantly lower than Warrington overall).
- By deprivation, the proportion experiencing poor neighbourhood connectedness decreased from 26.6% in Quintile 1 to 7.7% in Quintile 5. Respondents from Quintiles 1 and 2 were significantly more likely to have poor neighbourhood connectedness than Warrington overall, and those living in Quintiles 4 and 5 were significantly less likely.
- Several population subgroups were statistically significantly different to Warrington overall, with the general pattern higher in deprived areas and in younger age-bands. The proportion was significantly higher in respondents aged 18-39 and aged 40-64 living in Quintiles 1 and 2, and significantly lower in respondents aged 40-64 and aged 65+ living in Quintiles 4 and 5. **Almost 1 in 3 18-39 year-olds in Quintile 1, around 1 in 4 40-64 year-olds in Quintile 1, and around 1 in 5 respondents aged 18-64 had poor neighbourhood connectedness.**

Figure 25: Poor neighbourhood connectedness



Climate change

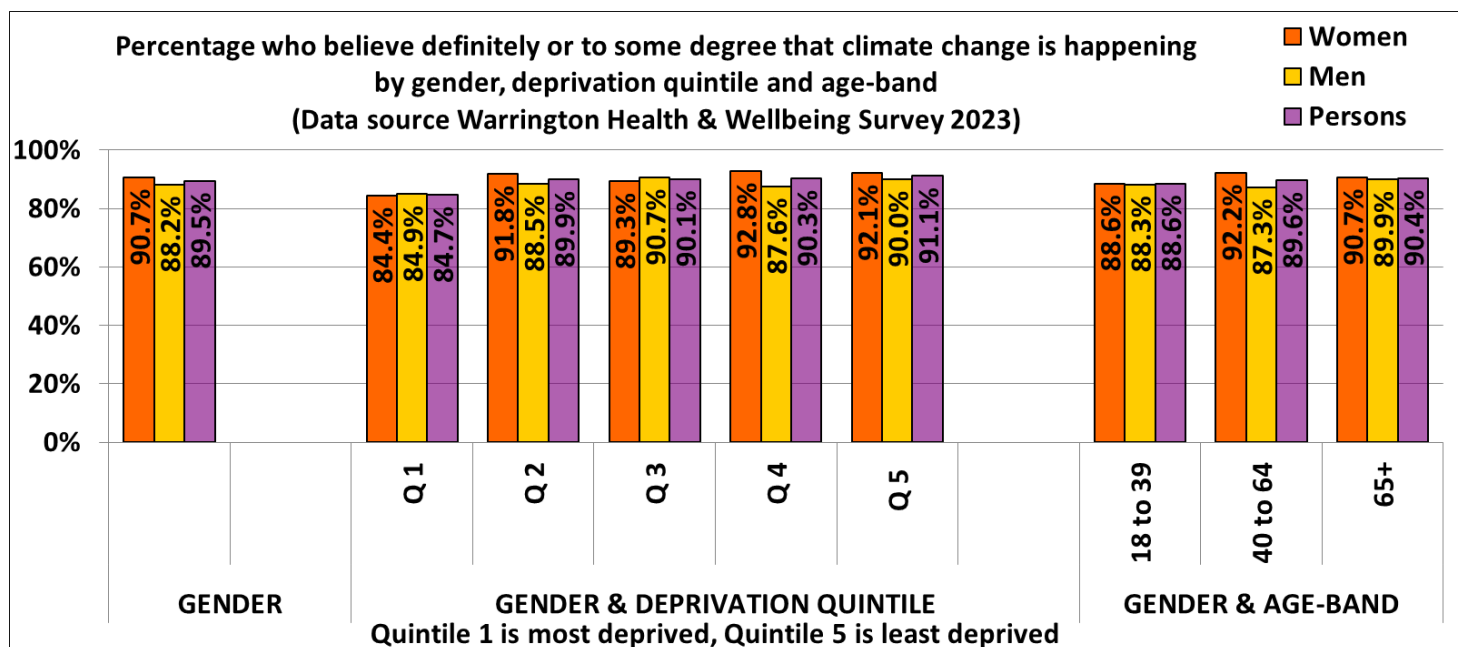
Respondents were presented with a series of 9 statements about climate change and were asked to select which of the following responses best applied to them: 'yes definitely', 'yes to some degree', 'not sure', 'not really', 'not at all'. Table 10 shows the proportion of respondents for each statement. The responses 'yes, definitely' and 'yes, to some degree' have been aggregated to 'yes' in the analysis.

Table 10: Climate change

	Yes definitely	Yes, to some degree	Not sure	Not really	Not at all	Total unweighted valid answers	Yes (definitely or to some degree)*
I believe the climate is changing	60.5%	29.0%	6.8%	1.9%	1.8%	3809	89.5%
I am aware of the changes to the local climate that are expected over the remainder of this century	39.5%	40.1%	12.4%	5.5%	2.6%	3763	79.5%
I know enough about the things I can do to adapt to changes in the climate	25.9%	48.5%	17.7%	6.0%	1.9%	3759	74.4%
I have already changed my behaviour or taken steps to adapt to changes in the climate	21.1%	47.9%	16.8%	9.9%	4.2%	3747	69.1%
I would like to be able to do more to adapt to changes in the climate	27.6%	42.5%	19.0%	7.1%	3.8%	3744	70.2%
I know the amount of greenhouse gas emissions associated with my activities	11.1%	27.8%	27.9%	19.6%	13.6%	3749	38.9%
I know enough about the things that I can do to reduce greenhouse gas emissions	14.2%	40.9%	21.8%	15.5%	7.5%	3749	55.1%
I have already changed my own behaviour or taken steps to help cut greenhouse gas emissions	14.3%	39.0%	25.3%	13.8%	7.6%	3750	53.3%
I would like to be able do more to reduce greenhouse gas emissions	26.2%	39.4%	22.3%	7.1%	5.0%	3743	65.6%
*Figures may not sum due to rounding							

Of 3,809 respondents, 89.5% reported believing that climate change is happening, with similar proportions among men (88.2%) and women (90.7%). The proportion was significantly lower among respondents living in Quintile 1 (84.7%) and was particularly low among women in Quintile 1 aged 18-39 (82.6%) and men in Quintile 1 aged 40-64 (81.5%). Similar proportions were reported in all other quintiles from 89.9% in Quintile 2 to 91.1% in Quintile 5. The proportion was similar by age band. Significantly more women aged 40-64 (92.2%) than men (87.3%) reported believing that climate change was happening.

Figure 26: Believe that climate change is happening

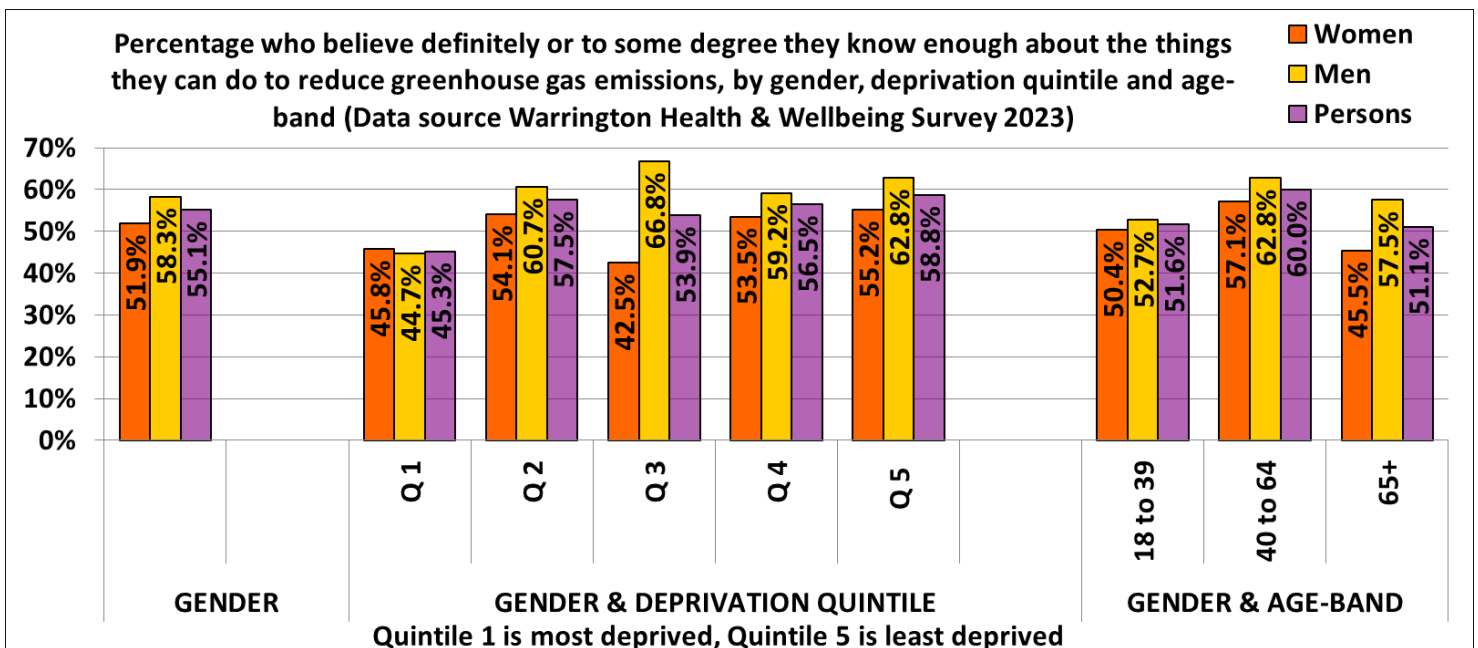


Knowledge and awareness

Knowledge and awareness were significantly lower in Quintile 1. Differences between men and women, and between age bands varied by question.

- **Of 3,763 respondents, 79.5% reported being aware of the changes to the local climate expected over the remainder of the century**, with similar proportions of men (78.9%) and women (80.1%). Proportions among respondents living in Quintile 1 (71.3%) were significantly lower than Warrington overall, the remaining quintiles ranged from 80.5% in Quintile 2 to 82.3% in Quintile 4. The proportion being aware of future expected changes to the local climate increased with age, from 75.7% in 18-39 year-olds (significantly lower than Warrington overall), to 80.8% in 40-64 year olds and 82.3% in those aged 65+.
- **Of 3,759 respondents, 74.4% reported knowing enough about the things they can do to adapt to changes in the climate.** The proportion was significantly lower in Quintile 1 (66.1%) compared to Warrington overall. In Quintiles 1 and 2 the proportion was higher among women than men (69.7% of women and 62.7% of men in Quintile 1 and 78.8% of women and 73.6% of men in Quintile 2). Respondents aged 18-39 (68.0%) were significantly less likely to report knowing enough than Warrington overall, women aged 40-64 (79.3%) were significantly more likely.
- **Of 3,749 respondents, 38.9% reported knowing the amount of greenhouse gas emissions associated with their activities.** Men from quintile 2 were significantly more likely to report this than Warrington overall.
- **Of 3,749 respondents, just over half (55.1%) reported knowing enough about the things they can do to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.** This was significantly higher among men (58.3%) than women (51.9%). Compared to Warrington overall, all respondents living in Quintile 1 (45.3%) and women living in Quintile 3 (42.5%) were significantly less likely to report this, and men in Quintile 3 (66.8%) were significantly more likely. By age-band the proportion was significantly lower in women aged 65+ (45.5%) and significantly higher in men aged 40-64 (62.8%).

Figure 27: Believe they know enough about the things they can do to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

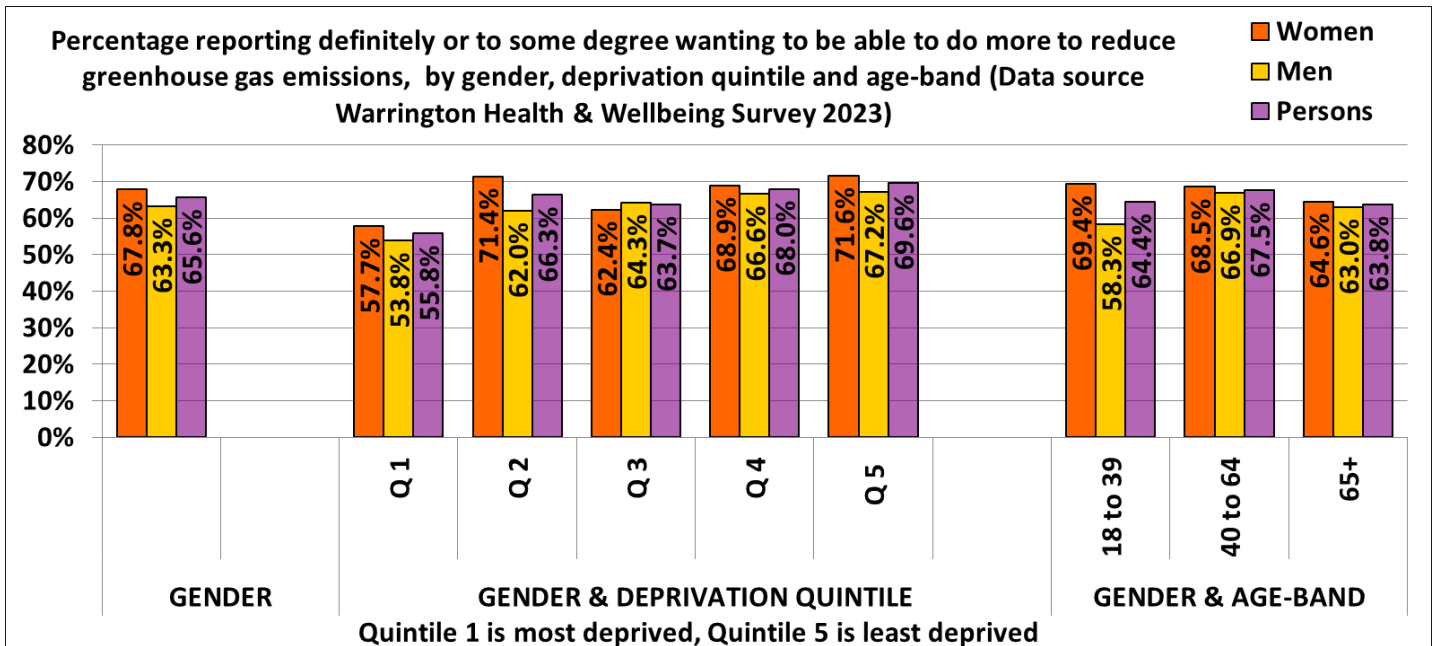


Desire to change behaviour

A significantly higher proportion of women than men reported a desire to do more to reduce emissions and adapt to changes in the climate.

- **Of 3,744 respondents, 70.2% reported wanting to be able to do more to adapt to changes in the climate**, with significantly more women (73.2%) than men (67.2%) reporting this. The proportion was significantly higher in women living in Quintile 2 (77.0%) and Quintile 5 (76.8%) compared to Warrington overall, and significantly lower in respondents aged 65+ in Quintile 1. By age-band, women aged 18-39 (79.0%) were significantly more likely, and men aged 65+ (60.5%) were significantly less likely to report this than Warrington overall.
- **Of 3,743 respondents, 65.6% reported wanting to be able to do more to reduce greenhouse gas emissions**, with significantly more women (67.8%) than men (63.3%) citing this. Significantly fewer respondents in Quintile 1 reported this than Warrington overall. Women living in Quintile 2 were more likely to report this than men. Overall, similar proportions were reported by all age bands, with 64.4% of 18-39 year olds, 67.5% of 40-64 year olds and 63.8% of those aged 65+. Men aged 18-39 (58.3%) were significantly less likely to report wanting to do more than Warrington overall.

Figure 28: Want to do more to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

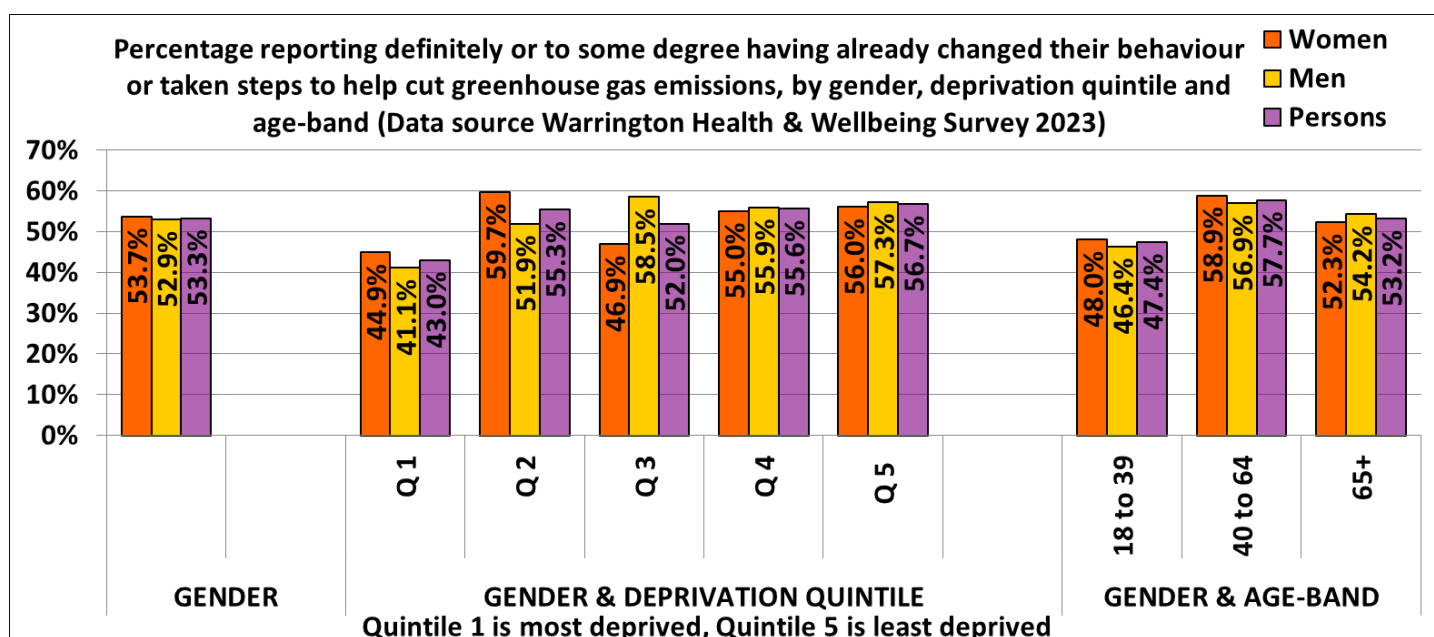


Already changed behaviour

Respondents in Quintile 1 were significantly less likely to report having already changed their behaviour, whilst women living in Quintile 2 were more likely. Patterns varied between men and women and between age bands.

- **Of 3,747 respondents, 69.1% reported having already changed their behaviour to adapt to changes in the climate.** A significantly lower proportion of men reported having changed their behaviour (65.8%) than women (72.4%). The proportion was significantly lower than Warrington overall in Quintile 1 (63.3%) and significantly higher in women in Quintile 2 (76.7%). For each deprivation quintile the proportion was higher in women than men, however these were not significant. Women aged 40-64 (76.1%) were significantly more likely to report this than Warrington overall, and men aged 18-39 were significantly less likely.
- **Of 3,750 respondents, approximately half (53.3%) reported having already changed their own behaviour or taken steps to help cut greenhouse gas emissions.** There was little difference between men (52.9%) and women (53.7%). Respondents living in Quintile 1 (43.0%) were significantly less likely to report this than Warrington overall. In Quintile 2, women (59.7%) were more likely than men (51.9%) to report this. By age-band, the proportion was significantly lower in those aged 18-39 (47.4%) and significantly higher in respondents aged 40-64 (57.7%).

Figure 29: Have already changed their behaviour to reduce greenhouse gas emissions



Appendix A – Demography of respondents

Respondents by gender

Table 11: Respondents by gender

No. respondents by gender	
Female	2467
Male	2421
Non-binary, Transgender or 'Other' (free text response) have been combined, as there are too few in each group to analyse and report separately	20
Prefer not to say	24
Total	4932

Respondents by age-band

Table 12: Respondents by age-band

No. respondents by age-band	
18-39	1377
40-64	2054
65+	1501
Grand Total	4932

Respondents by deprivation quintile

Table 13: Respondents by deprivation quintile

No. respondents by age-band	
Quintile 1 (most deprived)	815
Quintile 2	830
Quintile 3	461
Quintile 4	1208
Quintile 5 (least deprived)	1618
Grand Total	4932



Ethnicity

Over a quarter of respondents did not provide their ethnic group; 1,221 gave no response and 43 chose 'Prefer not to say'. Table 10 shows the ethnicity of respondents. Census 2021 figures are given for comparison.

Table 14: Respondents by broad ethnic group

Respondents by broad ethnic group	No. of respondents	Percentage (as a % of all who gave a valid response)	Census 2021
Asian / Asian British	240	6.5%	3.3%
Black, Black British, Caribbean or African	28	0.8%	0.7%
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	21	0.6%	1.6%
White English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British	3,177	86.6%	88.1%
All other White combined due to very small numbers in some ethnic groups. Includes Census categories 'Irish', 'Gypsy/Irish Traveller', 'Roma', 'Any other white background' and 'White unspecified'.	190	5.2%	5.4%
Other ethnic group	12	0.3%	0.9%
Total known ethnicity	3,668	100%	100%
Unknown: 'Prefer not to say'	43		
Unknown: no response	1,221		

Breakdown of sample by population subgroup (to match Warrington borough's overall population and the percentage of respondents in each population subgroup).

As can be seen in Table 11 the ideal percentage of respondents does not exactly match the actual percentage of respondents, because there were different response rates in each subgroup. In order to make estimates representative of the Warrington population, each subgroup was weighted for the analysis.

Table 15: Breakdown of sample by population subgroup

IMD 2019	Ideal % of respondents in each of 30 population subgroups (to match overall Warrington resident population)						Actual % of respondents in each of 30 population subgroups					
	Female			Male			Female			Male		
	18-39	40-64	65+	18-39	40-64	65+	18-39	40-64	65+	18-39	40-64	65+
Quintile 1	3.9%	3.7%	1.6%	4.2%	4.1%	1.4%	3.4%	3.7%	1.2%	2.6%	4.0%	1.7%
Quintile 2	3.6%	3.6%	1.7%	3.6%	4.0%	1.4%	2.8%	3.7%	2.0%	2.8%	3.4%	2.0%
Quintile 3	1.3%	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%	1.7%	1.0%	1.3%	2.0%	1.5%	1.1%	1.8%	1.7%
Quintile 4	3.2%	4.9%	3.7%	3.6%	5.2%	3.1%	3.3%	4.7%	3.9%	2.8%	4.7%	5.1%
Quintile 5	4.4%	7.3%	4.4%	4.2%	7.1%	3.9%	4.2%	6.9%	5.7%	3.5%	6.8%	5.7%
Total	100%						100%					

