

Statistical bulletin

# Coronavirus and the social impacts on Great Britain: 16 July 2021

Indicators from the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey covering the period 7 to 11 July to understand the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on people, households and communities in Great Britain.

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# 1 . Main points

This week (7 to 11 July 2021) we looked at the things adults in Great Britain [are looking forward to, worrying about and what they plan to do in the future once most coronavirus \(COVID-19\) legal restrictions are lifted in England from 19 July 2021](#):

- Almost two-thirds of adults reported they plan to continue to cover their faces in shops (64%) or continue to wear masks on public transport (64%) following the removal of legal restrictions.
- When asked what they were looking forward to doing when legal restrictions end, going on holiday abroad was the most frequently reported option, reported by over half (54%) of adults; this proportion appeared to decrease with age, with adults aged 16 to 29 years the most likely to report they wanted to do this (62%) and adults aged 70 years and above the least likely (37%).
- More than half (57%) of adults reported they were worried about the plan to remove most legal restrictions; this includes one-fifth (20%) who were very worried.
- Around 3 in 10 adults (29%) considered catching coronavirus (COVID-19) to be a very high or high risk to them; this proportion appeared to increase with age, with adults aged 16 to 29 years the least likely to report this (19%) and adults aged 70 years and above the most likely (39%).

We continued to monitor a variety of compliance, well-being and coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccine related indicators, this week based on adults in Great Britain:

- The proportion of adults reporting to always or often maintain social distancing fell (62%) when compared with last week (66%); this is down from the 85% seen between 14 and 18 April following step two of the roadmap in England.
- A high proportion of adults felt that compliance measures to slow the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19) were either very important or important; such as wearing a face covering while shopping (90% this week, 91% last week) and socially distancing from others not in their household, childcare or support bubble (88% this week, 87% last week).
- Around half (49%) of adults said they met up indoors with someone not in their household, childcare or support bubble in the past seven days (the same as last week), having increased from 20% in the week ending 6 May, before indoor restrictions were lifted with step three of the roadmap in England; adults meeting up outdoors decreased slightly to 53% (58% last week), having increased from 20% in the week ending 7 March before outdoor activity restrictions were lifted with step one of the roadmap.
- Anxiety levels slightly increased (4.0 this week, 3.8 last week) continuing what appears to be a gradual increase since early June 2021 (3.6 in the period 2 to 6 June); other personal wellbeing measures remained stable, levels of life satisfaction (7.0), feeling that the things done in life are worthwhile (7.3) were unchanged from last week and happiness decreased slightly (7.1 this week, 7.2 last week).
- Positive sentiment towards the coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccine remained high with 95% of adults reporting they had now either received a vaccine or would be likely to have a vaccine if offered (96% last week), an increase since the beginning of the vaccination programme (78% between 10 and 13 December 2020).

The latest week's estimates presented in this release are based on data collected after the UK government announcements on 5 July 2021 detailing plans for the final roadmap step four to remove remaining legal restrictions imposed during the coronavirus pandemic.

## 2 . Social impacts on Great Britain data

### [Coronavirus and the social impacts on Great Britain](#)

Dataset | Released 16 July 2021

Indicators from the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (OPN) to understand the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on people, households and communities in Great Britain. Includes breakdowns by age, sex and region.

### [Coronavirus and the social impacts on Great Britain: Perceptions of compliance behaviours and planned behaviours when restrictions end](#)

Dataset | Released 16 June 2021

Data on adult's compliance behaviours (hand washing or sanitising, face coverings and social distancing), perception of the importance of and other people's compliance behaviours to slow down the spread of the coronavirus and adults planned behaviours and attitudes towards the ending of COVID-19 restrictions. Data from the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey, collected between 7 to 11 July 2021.

## 3 . Measuring the data

This release contains data and indicators from a module being undertaken through the Office for National Statistics' (ONS') Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (OPN) to understand the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on British society.

Breakdowns by age, sex, region and country, including [confidence intervals](#) for the estimates, are contained in the [Coronavirus and the social impacts on Great Britain dataset](#).

Where changes in results from previous weeks are presented in this bulletin, associated confidence intervals should be used to assess the [statistical significance](#) of the differences.

### Positive vaccine sentiment

"Positive vaccine sentiment" refers to adults who:

- have received a vaccine
- have been offered a vaccine and are waiting to be vaccinated
- report being very or fairly likely to have a vaccine if offered

Our survey does not include adults living in care homes or other establishments so will not capture vaccinations in these settings. Because of small sample sizes, the percentage of adults who have declined the vaccine should be treated with caution.

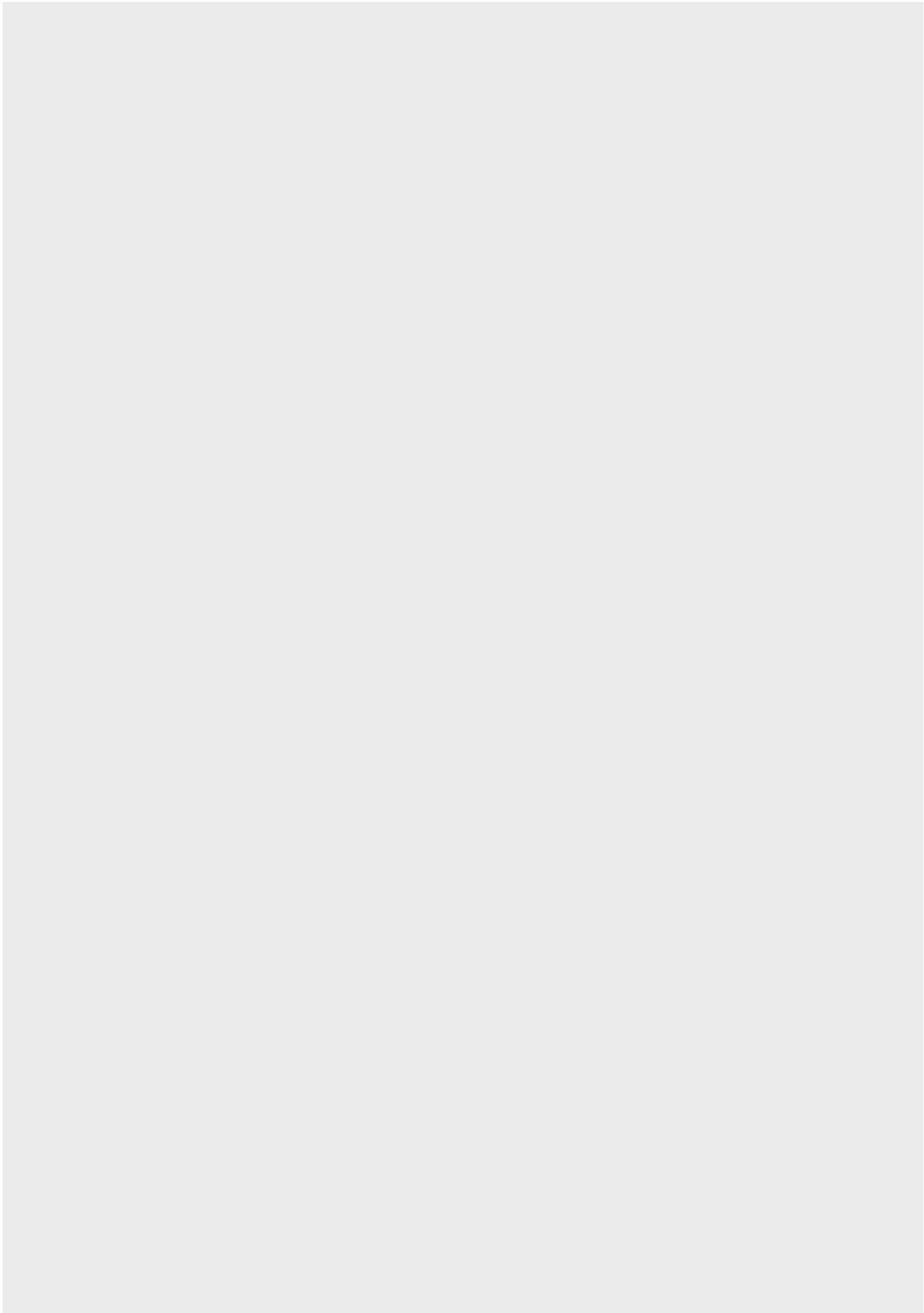
Estimates of attitudes towards vaccination provided since 13 to 17 January 2021 should be used with caution when compared with any weeks prior to this. In the weeks prior to this, adults were asked their likelihood of having a vaccine if offered but were not specifically asked if they had already been offered or received a vaccine.

## Sampling and weighting

This week, 7 to 11 July 2021, we sampled 5,856 households. These were randomly selected from those that had previously completed the Labour Market Survey (LMS) or OPN. The responding sample contained 3,824 individuals, representing a 65% response rate.

Survey weights were applied to make estimates representative of the population (based on July 2021 population estimates). Further information on the survey design and quality can be found in the [Opinions and Lifestyle Survey Quality and Methodology Information](#).

## 4 . Related links



### [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) latest data and analysis](#)

Web page | Updated as data become available

Latest data and analysis on coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK and its effects on the economy and society.

### [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) latest insights](#)

Web page | Updated as data become available

An interactive tool to explore the latest data and trends about the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and other sources.

### [Coronavirus and vaccine hesitancy, Great Britain: 26 May to 20 June 2021](#)

Headline bulletin | Released 2 July 2021

Estimates of vaccine sentiment with breakdowns by different population groups. Analysis based on the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (OPN).

### [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) harmonisation guidance](#)

Webpage | Updated frequently

This page provides harmonisation guidance on how best to collect data about the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Users can also find a bank of questions from multiple Office for National Statistics (ONS) surveys related to coronavirus (COVID-19) to be used in other surveys to further support harmonisation and questionnaire development. This bank also provides users with an understanding of what data ONS has in relation to the coronavirus pandemic.

### [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) in charts: What we learned over the past month \(May 2021\)](#)

Article | Released 27 May 2021

Analysis and charts using data from across the UK government and devolved administrations on the effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on various aspects of society and the economy.

### [Coronavirus and contributors to subnational wellbeing: January to March 2021](#)

Article | Released 26 May 2021

An investigation using the Office for National Statistics' (ONS) Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (OPN) to understand the link between wellbeing and a variety of financial, behavioural and demographic factors and the differences in wellbeing in rural and urban areas.

### [Personal and economic wellbeing in Great Britain: May 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 25 May 2021

Estimates looking across personal and economic wellbeing covering the period from March 2020 to May 2021, to understand the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on people and households in Great Britain.

### [Coronavirus and depression in adults, Great Britain: January to March 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 5 May 2021

Analysis of the proportion of the British adult population experiencing some form of depression in early 2021, by age, sex and other characteristics. Includes comparisons with 2020 and pre-pandemic estimates.

### [Homeworking in the UK Labour Market: 2020](#)

Article | Released 17 May 2021

Breakdowns of the prevalence of homeworking by industry, occupation, region, age, sex, ethnicity and local authority.

### [Business and individual attitudes towards the future of homeworking, UK: April to May 2021](#)

Article | Released 14 June 2021

Analysis of the effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on office working and of business and individual attitudes to future working practices.

### [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Infection Survey: antibody and vaccination data for the UK, 7 July 2021](#)

Article | Released 7 July 2021

Antibody and vaccination data by UK country and regions in England from the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey. This analysis has been produced in partnership with University of Oxford, University of Manchester, Public Health England, and Wellcome Trust. This study is jointly led by the ONS and the Department for Health and Social Care (DHSC) working with the University of Oxford and UK Biocentre to collect and test samples.

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Infection Survey, characteristics of people testing positive for COVID-19, England: 13 July 2021](#)

Article | Released 13 July 2021

Characteristics of people testing positive for COVID-19 from the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey. This survey is being delivered in partnership with University of Oxford, University of Manchester, Public Health England and Wellcome Trust. This study is jointly led by the ONS and the Department for Health and Social Care (DHSC) working with the University of Oxford and Lighthouse Laboratories to collect and test samples.

[Coronavirus and vaccine hesitancy, Great Britain: 28 April to 23 May 2021](#)

Headline bulletin | Released 9 June 2021

Estimates of vaccine sentiment with breakdowns by different population groups. Analysis based on the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (OPN).

[Red, amber and green travel lists and overseas visits from the UK](#)

Article | 10 June 2021

In an average pre-pandemic summer, UK residents made almost 6.6 million visits to see friends and family overseas. How could these trips be affected by the current red and amber travel lists, and what might the financial impact be?

[Coronavirus and higher education students: England, 24 May to 2 June 2021](#)

Article | Released 17 June 2021

Experimental statistics from the Student COVID-19 Insights Survey (SCIS) in England. Includes information on the behaviours, plans, opinions and wellbeing of higher education students in the context of guidance on the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

[How people with a vaccine spent their time - one year on from the first UK lockdown: Great Britain, March 2021](#)

Article | Released 23 June 2021

Time Use Survey data explain the differences in how people spent their time between coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions in March and April 2020 and March 2021 in Great Britain.