

Statistical bulletin

Coronavirus and the social impacts on Great Britain: 2 July 2021

Indicators from the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey covering the period 23 to 27 June 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, over the period 23 to 27 June 2021, based on adults in Great Britain:

- A similar proportion of adults reported to always or often maintain social distancing (68%) to last week (69%) after reducing from 85% between 14 and 18 April when lockdown restrictions began to ease; this was the same for those avoiding physical contact when outside their home (73% this week, 72% last week, reducing from 86% between 14 and 18 April).
- This 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 (44% last week), returning to a similar level as beginning of June (50% between 2 and 6 June); while adults meeting up outdoors continued to fall to 56% (60% last week) since the beginning of June (65% between 2 and 6 June)
- Around half (50%) of working adults reported travelling to work exclusively (and not worked from home) in the past seven days, similar to last week (49%) having previously increased from mid-February (34% in the period 10 to 14 February 2021).
- Personal well-being measures of life satisfaction (7.0 this week, 7.1 last week) and feeling that the things done in life are worthwhile (7.3 this week and last week) have remained relatively stable since early May 2021; happiness levels appear to have slightly decreased in recent weeks (7.0 this week, 7.1 last week) and anxiety levels appear to have slightly increased in recent weeks, but remain unchanged this week (3.8) compared with last week.
- Positive sentiment towards the coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccine remained high and unchanged from last week with 96% of adults reporting they had now either received a vaccine or would be likely to have a vaccine if offered, a further increase since the beginning of the vaccination programme (78% between 10 and 13 December 2020).
- Positive vaccine sentiment among people aged 16 to 29 years remained unchanged at 93% this week and last week; the highest this proportion has been since the start of the vaccination programme in December 2020.
- Nearly 9 in 10 (89%) adults reported to have received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine (84% last week), which includes 6 in 10 (63%) adults reporting to have received their second dose (62% last week).

The latest week's estimates presented in this release are based on data collected after the UK government announced on 14 June 2021 that there would be a four-week pause to 19 July 2021 on removing all legal limits on social contact in England.

2 . Social impacts on Great Britain data

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

Dataset | Released 2 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.

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, 23 to 27 June 2021, we sampled 6,025 households. These were randomly selected from those that had previously completed the Labour Market Survey (LMS) or Opinions and Lifestyle Survey. The responding sample contained 4,070 individuals, representing a 68% response rate.

Survey weights were applied to make estimates representative of the population (based on June 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.

[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.

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Infection Survey: antibody and vaccination data for the UK, 22 June 2021](#)

Article | Released 22 June 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 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 well-being of higher education students in the context of guidance on the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

[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.

[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?