Public attitudes to Coronavirus

October update

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Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
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Contents

Introduction

This report draws together findings on key indicators from polling work on public attitudes to the Coronavirus pandemic in Scotland. Three reports covering earlier survey work were published on [8 May](), [12 June]() and [5 August]() 2020. Earlier reports focused on surveys undertaken in the previous few weeks. However, unlike previous reports this report also includes results from earlier surveys, where data is available, to provide a fuller picture of trends in attitudes and behaviours over time. This includes data from surveys which took place from the beginning of lockdown restrictions in March 2020 until the end of August.

Results should be interpreted on the basis of surveys that were designed and undertaken during a rapidly changing situation and bearing in mind the limitations of the data sources that are noted below.

Data sources

The sources are two weekly online polling surveys, conducted by YouGov and Ipsos MORI. In mid-July the Ipsos MORI survey finished and some questions were transferred to the YouGov weekly survey, to consolidate our data collection across Scottish Government teams and research needs. The YouGov weekly survey continues to run, and is a bespoke commission by Scottish Government. Further information about these sources can be found in Annex A.

This report contains results from 24 March to 25 August 2020, inclusive. Due to the evolving situation and responses to Coronavirus, questions were introduced at different times, or not asked at all waves. Charts in this report have different start dates and intervals to reflect this, with data labels to denote any new data (data collected since 21-22 July). Previously published data are also included in the charts, with dates and data labels at roughly monthly intervals to highlight trends over time. Dates included in the charts denote the fieldwork dates from the wave of the survey that the data point relates to. Fieldwork dates should be kept in mind when interpreting the data.

Throughout this report, the data source used is clearly denoted. Given the differences in methodology it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the two data sources.

Limitations

Polling surveys have a number of limitations. The sample sizes (see Annex A for details) limit meaningful subgroup analysis and both surveys are based on non-probability research panels, which means representativeness is achieved using quotas. Furthermore, the nature of online research inherently excludes those who do not have internet access. These data sources nevertheless provide useful and timely information, as long as appropriate caveats are applied.

As each of the surveys has been conducted using a quota sample, rather than a random probability sample, statistical significance can only be used on an indicative basis. Differences over the survey waves are only highlighted if they are likely to be significant, however not all significant differences have been described.

It should be noted that this report provides data at a national level. Other research highlights the level of variation for different places and subgroups of the population.[1, 2, 3]

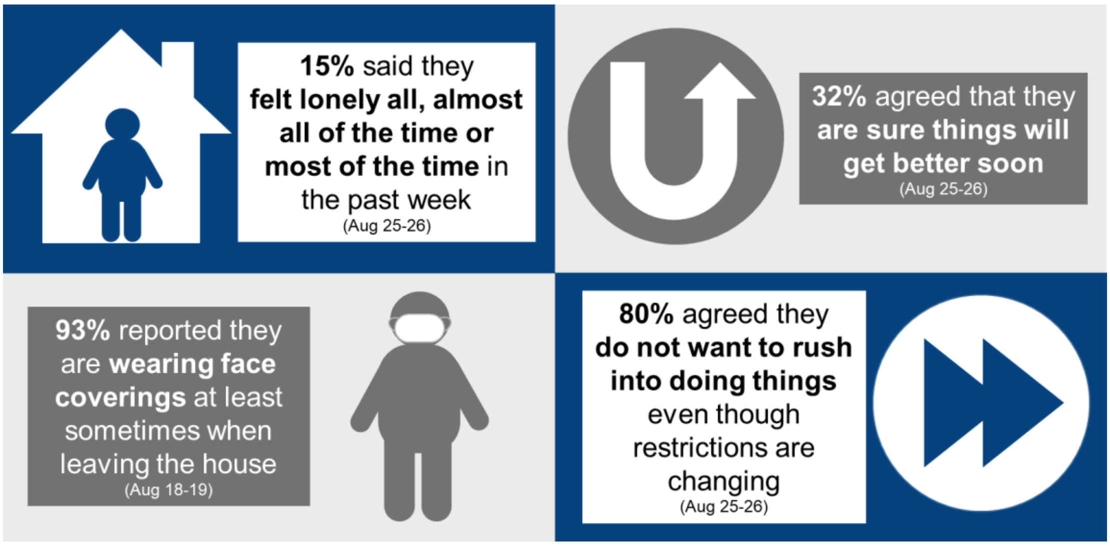
[1] COVID-19 in Scotland dashboard https://data.gov.scot/coronavirus-covid-19/index.html

[2] Impact on wellbeing survey https://www.gov.scot/publications/impact-covid-19-wellbeing-scotland/

[3] Community stakeholder research https://www.gov.scot/publications/impact-covid-19-communities-priorities-recovery-perspectives-organisations-working-communities/

Overall trends and key points

- Levels of anxiety and low happiness were high at the beginning of lockdown, fell in April and have been fairly stable since. A minority of people continue to report experiencing loneliness in the last week. Optimism that things will start getting better soon rose in May and June but fell again in July and remained relatively low in August.
- Overall levels of anxiety and worry are reflected in more specific worries about people's finances and their health**.** Perceived threat from Coronavirus to 'your job' has remained fairly high but stable in July and August. There is also evidence that people may be avoiding the hospital or GP for medical concerns not related to Coronavirus. This has been relatively high through the pandemic period, although it has reduced over time.
- Claimed compliance in Phase 3 has been high, although a minority report finding it easy to join in with family and friends when they are not following the guidance. The proportion of respondents reporting to wear a face covering at least sometimes when leaving the house rose sharply in July, when wearing a face covering became mandatory in certain settings, and remains high.
- Levels of trust in Scottish Government to work in Scotland's best interests during the Coronavirus pandemic have been high throughout the pandemic. Trust in NHS Scotland and Scottish Government to deal with the recovery following the pandemic have also remained high over time.
- Levels of comfort with going to a café or restaurant increased steadily in early August, with a majority comfortable with a return to their usual workplace (amongst employees) and children returning to school (amongst parents) in July and August also. Despite this, only two fifths of respondents were comfortable going to a bar or pub in August, and four fifths continue to agree they do not want to rush into doing things.



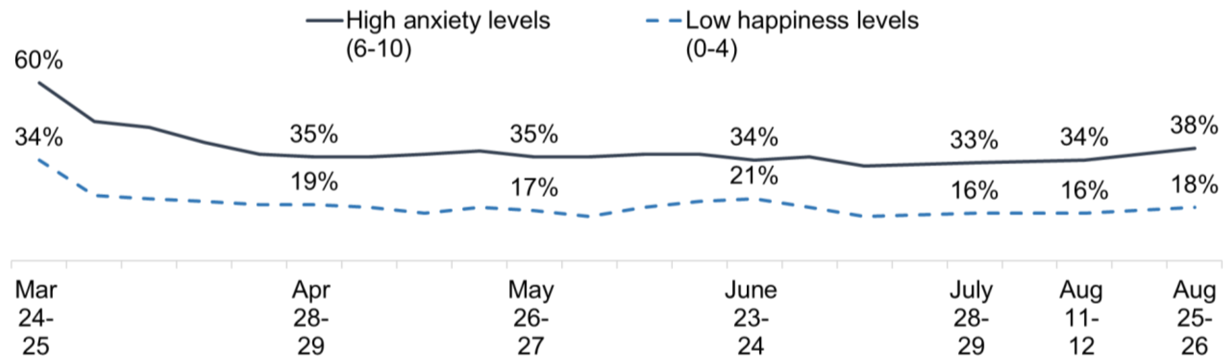
1. Wellbeing

Levels of anxiety, happiness and loneliness

The Coronavirus pandemic is having a wide range of impacts on people's daily life and personal wellbeing. This section presents polling data used to monitor how Coronavirus is impacting upon people's mental and physical health, financial stability and perceptions of local neighbourhood.

To measure levels of anxiety and happiness respondents were asked how anxious and how happy they felt 'yesterday', on a scale of 0 to 10.[4] From July 28-29 these questions were asked on a fortnightly basis. As shown in Figure 1, anxiety levels were high at the beginning of lockdown and declined in April. They have remained fairly stable since June, with a small increase since the end of July. Similarly, low happiness was highest during lockdown, decreased in April, and has since remained fairly stable.

Figure 1: How anxious/happy respondents felt yesterday on a scale of 0-10

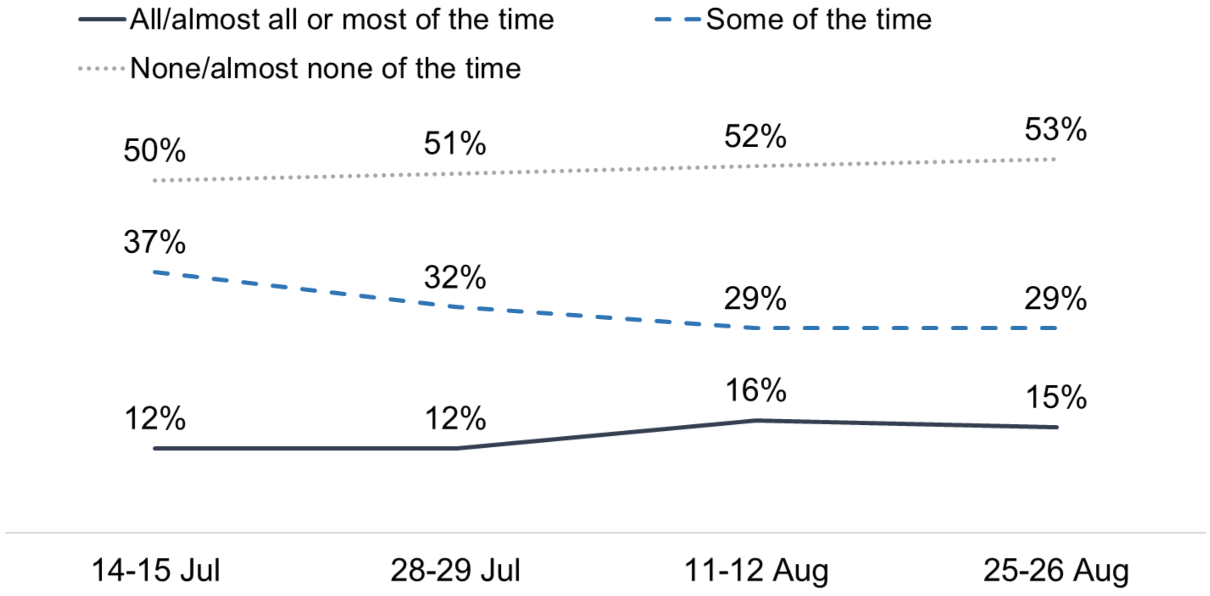


Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=912-1048)

To understand social isolation, respondents were also asked how much of the time during the past week they had felt lonely. Loneliness levels were previously tracked using the Ipsos MORI polling survey from late May until mid-July[5], before moving this question to the YouGov survey. Data shown in Figure 2 is since the move to the YouGov survey and shows around one in seven respondents felt lonely 'all/almost all or most of the time' in the past week at the end of July and August, while around half have reported feeling lonely 'none/ almost none of the time'.

[4] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/methodologies/personalwellbeingsurveyuserguide
[5] https://www.gov.scot/publications/public-attitudes-coronavirus-june-early-july-summary/pages/7/ Figure 13

Figure 2: How often respondents felt lonely during the past week

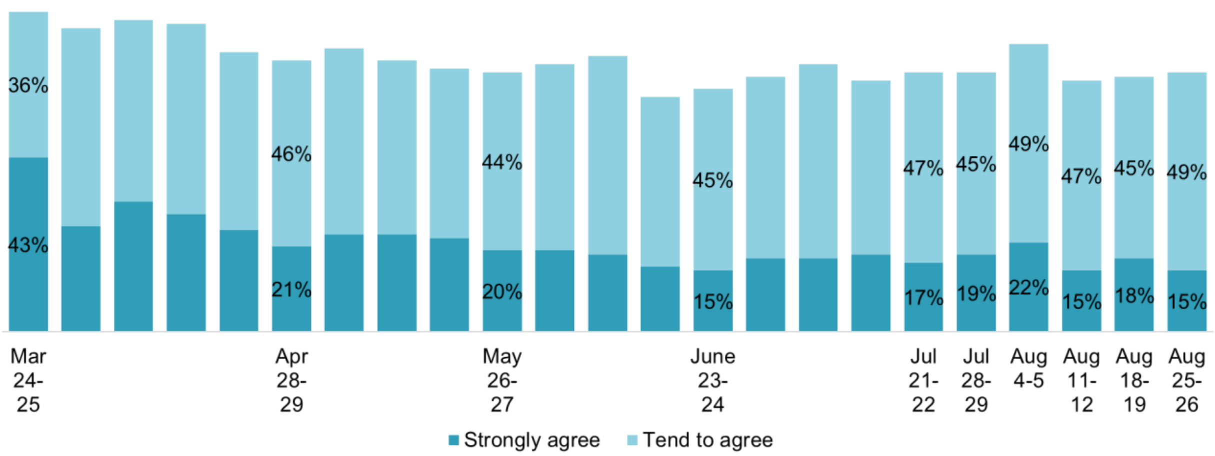


Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1001-1012)

Coping, worries and optimism

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with the statements about worry and optimism. Figure 3 shows that the majority of respondents have agreed or strongly agreed that they feel worried about the Coronavirus situation since the end of March. However, worry about the Coronavirus situation decreased over time, and the proportion who strongly agreed with the statement has been between one in five and one in seven since mid-July.

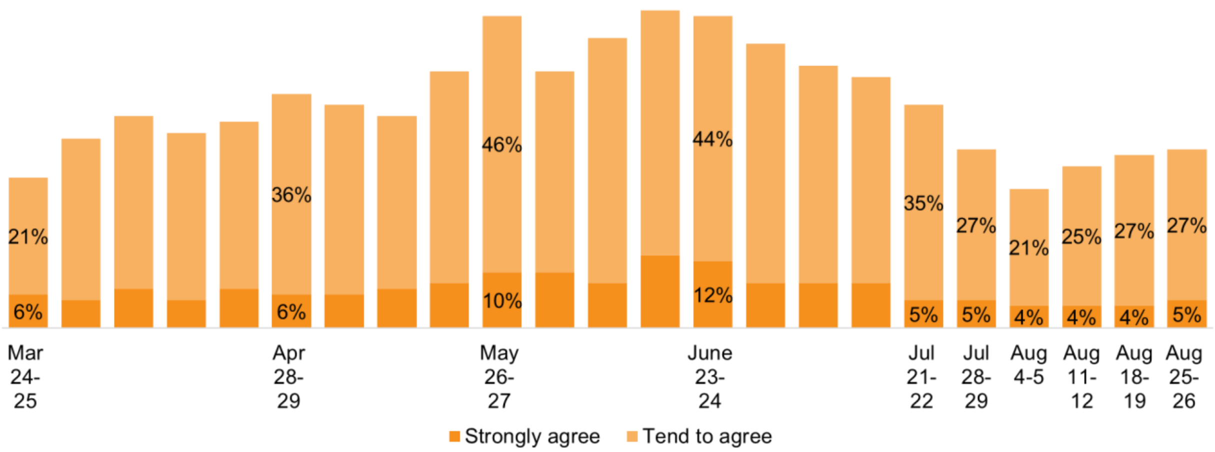
Figure 3: Proportion who agreed/strongly agreed with the statement ‘I feel worried about the Coronavirus situation’



Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=912-1048)

Figure 4 shows that levels of optimism that things will start getting better soon increased between April and the end of June but declined in July. Levels of optimism in the most recent waves are similar to those at the beginning of lockdown, with between one quarter and one third agreeing that they are sure things will start to get better soon in August.

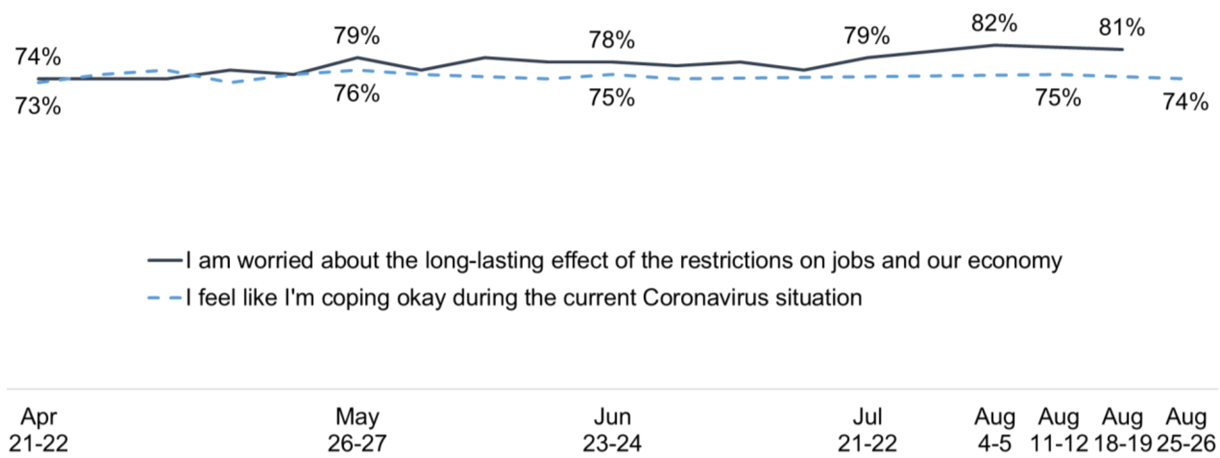
Figure 4: Proportion who agreed/strongly agreed with the statement 'I'm sure things will start to get better soon'



Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=912-1048)

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with the statements shown in Figure 5. Only one of these statements was part of the latest survey wave (Aug 25-26). The proportion who agreed that they feel like they are coping okay with the Coronavirus situation has remained high and stable since the end of April, while the proportion who agreed that they feel worried about the long-lasting effect of the restrictions on jobs and economy has increased slightly.

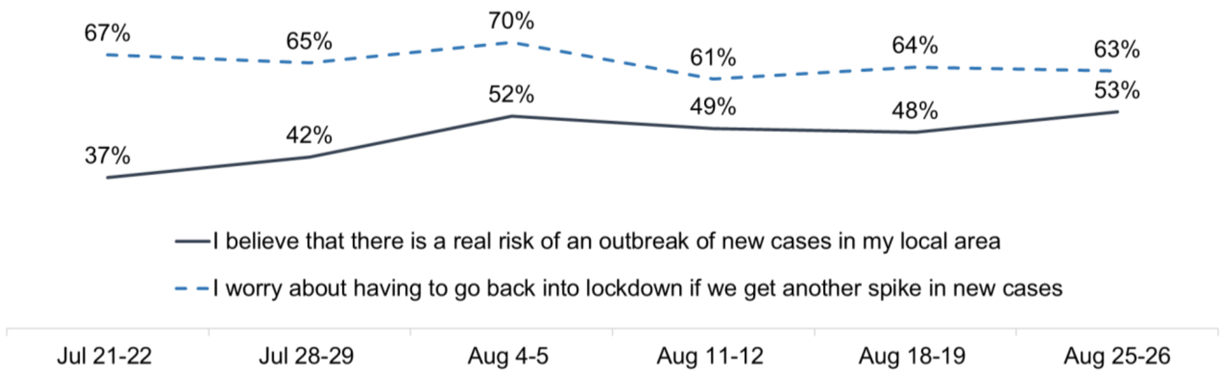
Figure 5: Proportion who agreed/strongly agreed with each statement



Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1001-1048)

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with the statements shown in Figure 6 regarding risk of an outbreak of new cases and worry about going back into lockdown. The proportion of respondents who believe there is a risk of a local outbreak of new cases has increased from mid-July to early August, then remained stable since, while the proportion worried about having to go back into lockdown has remained fairly stable.

Figure 6: Proportion who agreed/strongly agreed with each statement

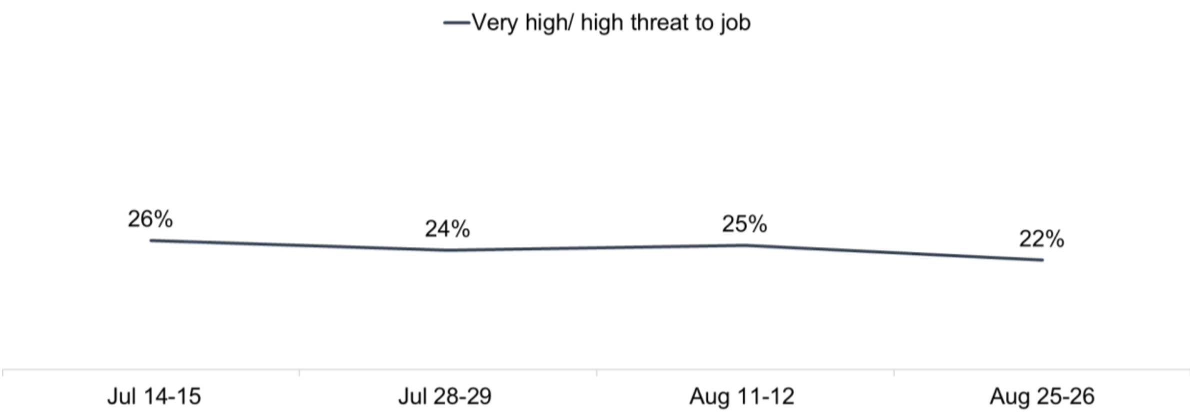


Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1001-1012)

Financial impacts

Respondents were asked what level of threat they think Coronavirus poses to their job. Threat to 'your job or business' was previously tracked using the Ipsos MORI polling survey between late March and mid-July. [6] As shown in Figure 7, the proportion of respondents perceiving a 'high' or 'very high' threat to 'your job' started at around a quarter, and is now just above a fifth at the latest wave.

Figure 7: Proportion who consider there to be a very high/high threat to their job from Coronavirus

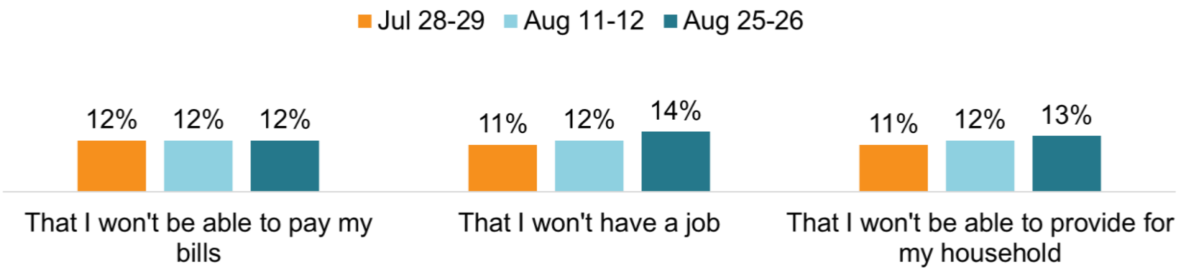


Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base: Scottish Adults who are working or furloughed or due to return to work after shielding (n=425-461)

[6] https://www.gov.scot/publications/public-attitudes-coronavirus-june-early-july-summary/pages/5/ Figure 2

Respondents were asked how concerned they were, when thinking ahead one month, about the statements shown in Figure 8 regarding household finances. The proportions of respondents who were ‘extremely’ or ‘very’ concerned about these three statements have stayed stable between 11% and 14%.

Figure 8: Proportions who answered extremely/very concerned about each statement [7]

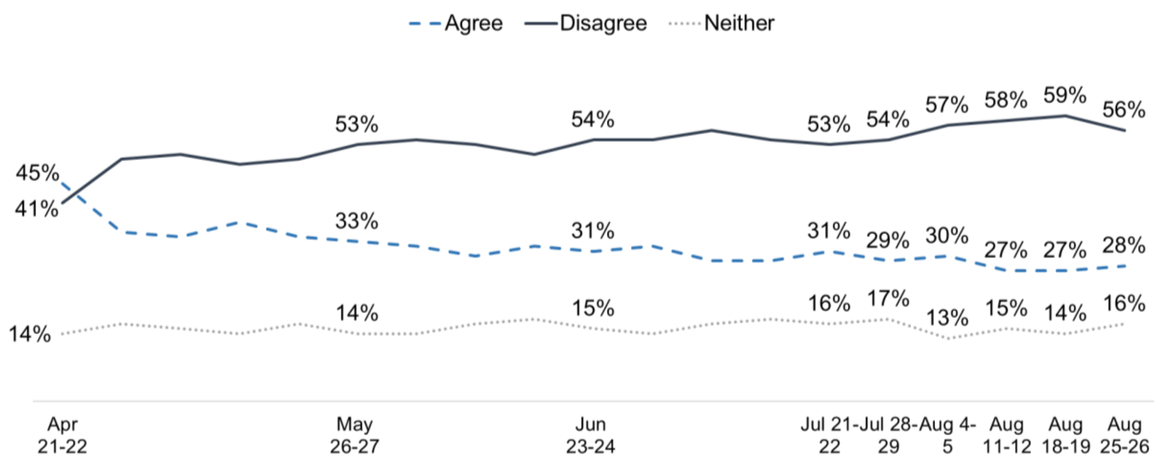


Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1004-1012)

Health impacts

To understand the potential impact of Coronavirus on non-Coronavirus related health issues, respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed that they would avoid going to a hospital or GP practice if they had a medical concern not related to Coronavirus. As shown in Figure 9 the proportion of people agreeing that they would avoid GPs or hospital for immediate health concerns not related to Coronavirus has decreased, first sharply, then steadily, from a high of 45% in late April to 28% at the end of August.

Figure 9: Proportion who agreed/disagreed that ‘I would avoid going to a hospital or GP practice at the moment even if I had an immediate medical concern (not related to Coronavirus)’

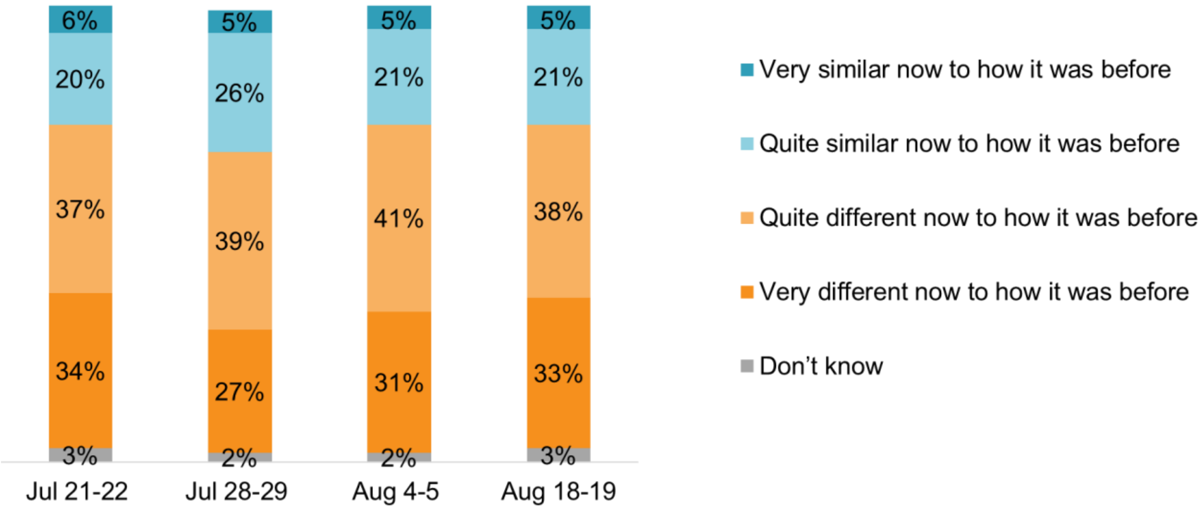


Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1001-1048)

[7] Previous to 28-29 July the statements started with ‘I will’ https://www.gov.scot/publications/public-attitudes-coronavirus-june-early-july-summary/pages/5/ Figure 3

Respondents were asked how similar or different their current daily life is to life before the coronavirus pandemic. Figure 10 shows that around three quarters of respondents see their life as ‘very’ or ‘quite’ different to how it was before the pandemic.

Figure 10: How similar or different respondents’ daily lives are currently to before the Coronavirus pandemic



Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1001-1011)

Neighbourhood experiences

Respondents were asked about their sense of belonging to their neighbourhood, and how safe they feel in their neighbourhood. Levels of community activity and support were previously tracked in the Ipsos MORI survey. While direct comparisons cannot be made between the surveys, Table 1 shows in that both surveys the majority of respondents indicated that they feel safe, and a sense of belonging; however both also demonstrated that a sizeable minority did not feel belonging.

Table 1: Proportion who answered ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ about the two questions about neighbourhood safety and belonging

Statements	July 10-13	Aug 11-12
How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark? Would you say you feel...?	68%	73%
How strongly do you feel you belong to your immediate neighbourhood?	58%	60%
Sources: Ipsos MORI July 10-13 Base (n=500). YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1012)		

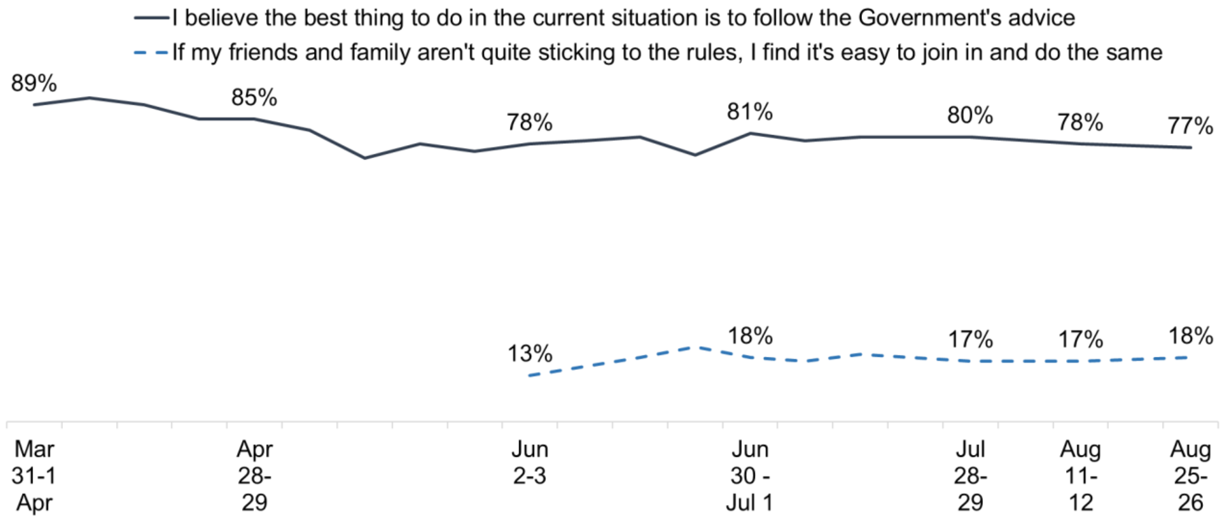
2. Attitudes to Coronavirus guidance and restrictions

Views on guidance

As well as tracking the impacts of the Coronavirus on wellbeing and daily life, surveys have also been used to monitor people's attitudes to the Coronavirus response. This section presents polling data relevant to trust in government advice and willingness to comply with Coronavirus measures.

Figure 11 shows that at the end of March the vast majority (89%) agreed or strongly agreed that the best thing to do is follow the government's advice, and this has decreased steadily to 77% in August. It also shows that a minority agreed that they find it easy to join in if their friends and family are not quite sticking to the rules, and this increased in early and late June and has stayed stable since.

Figure 11: Proportion who agreed/agreed strongly with each statement

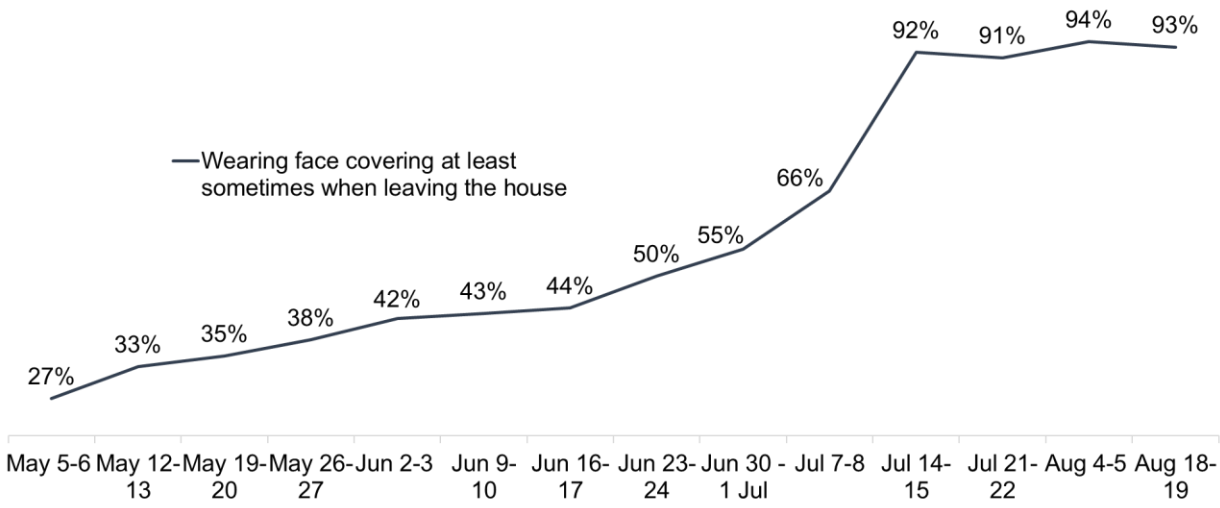


Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1001-1048)

Personal protective actions

Respondents were asked when, if ever, they currently wear a face covering when they leave the house. Figure 12 shows that the proportion of respondents reporting to wear a face covering at least sometimes has increased since the beginning of May to 93%. This increase was fairly steady at the beginning, but rose sharply in July when the wearing of face coverings became mandatory in certain settings.

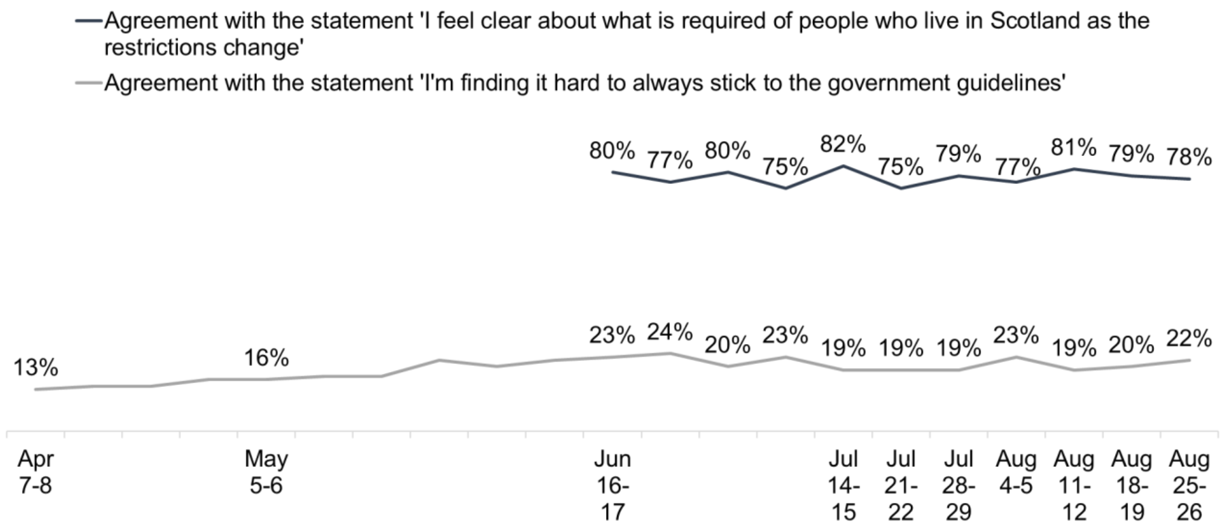
Figure 12: Proportion claiming to wear a face covering



Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1001-1048)

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with the statements shown in Figure 13 regarding restrictions and guidelines. Figure 13 shows that the majority of respondents agreed that they feel clear about what is required of people as restrictions change, and agreement has remained between 75% and 82% since mid-June. Figure 13 also shows that the proportion of respondents who find it hard to always stick to government guidelines has increased since early-April, although it has remained stable since the middle of June.

Figure 13: Proportion who agreed/agreed strongly with statements about restrictions and guidelines

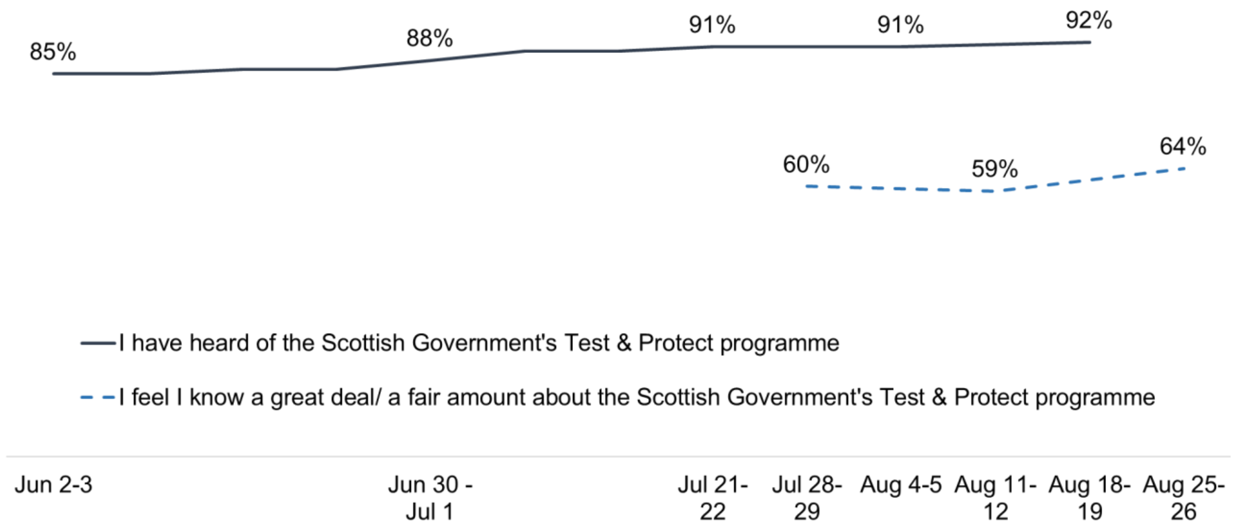


Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1001-1048)

Testing

Respondents were asked whether they had heard of Test & Protect, and how much they felt they know about the Test & Protect programme. Only one of these questions was asked in the latest survey wave (25-26 August). Figure 14 shows that levels of awareness have increased slightly since the beginning of June. When asked how much they know about Test & Protect, between three fifths and two thirds answered that they feel they know ‘a great deal’ or ‘a fair amount’.

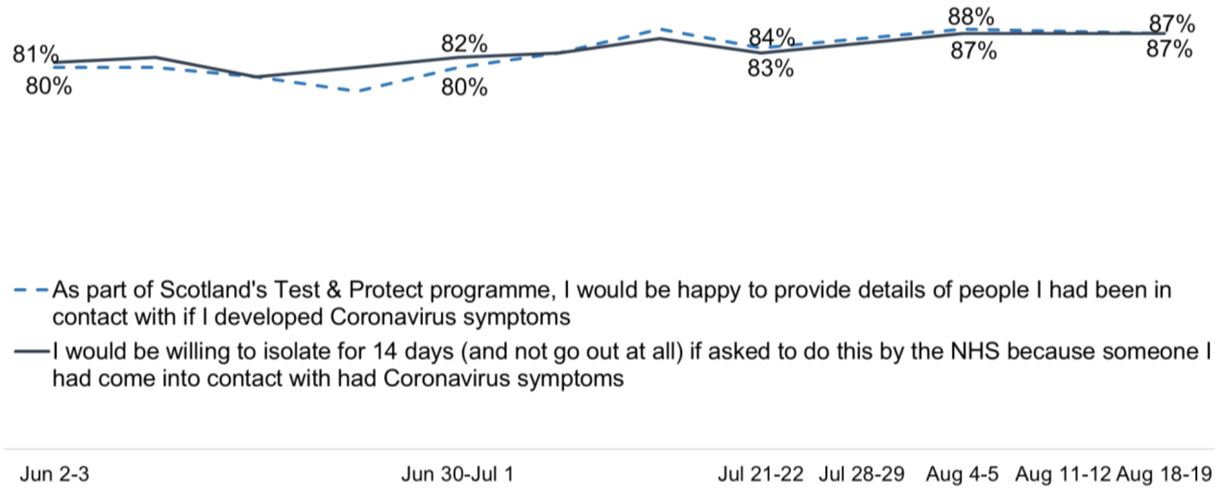
Figure 14: Proportions aware/ knowledgeable of Test & Protect



Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1001-1048)

Figure 15 shows that the majority of respondents agreed that they would be happy to provide details of their contacts and be willing to isolate for 14 days if told to do so; both of these measures have increased slightly since the beginning of June.

Figure 15: Proportions who agreed/strongly agreed with statements regarding Test & Protect measures



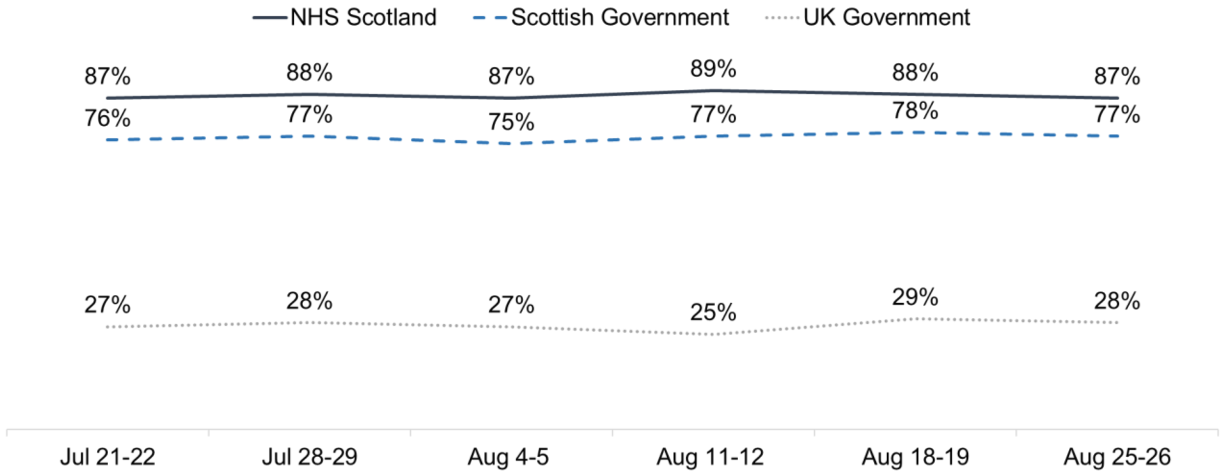
Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1001-1048)

Rating of government

Respondents were asked how good or poor a job various institutions are doing to help Scotland deal with the recovery following the pandemic. Previously, respondents of the Ipsos MORI survey were asked how good or poor each of the following was doing to contain the spread of the virus. [8] As shown in Figure 16, respondents have consistently rated the NHS highly. The proportion who rated the Scottish Government as doing a 'good/very good' job has also remained high and fairly stable. Ratings of the UK Government to help Scotland deal with recovery following the pandemic have been lower than ratings of Scottish Government but have remained consistent.

[8] https://www.gov.scot/publications/public-attitudes-coronavirus-june-early-july-summary/pages/8/ Figure 18

Figure 16: Proportion who rate each as doing a good/very good job to help Scotland deal with recovering following the pandemic

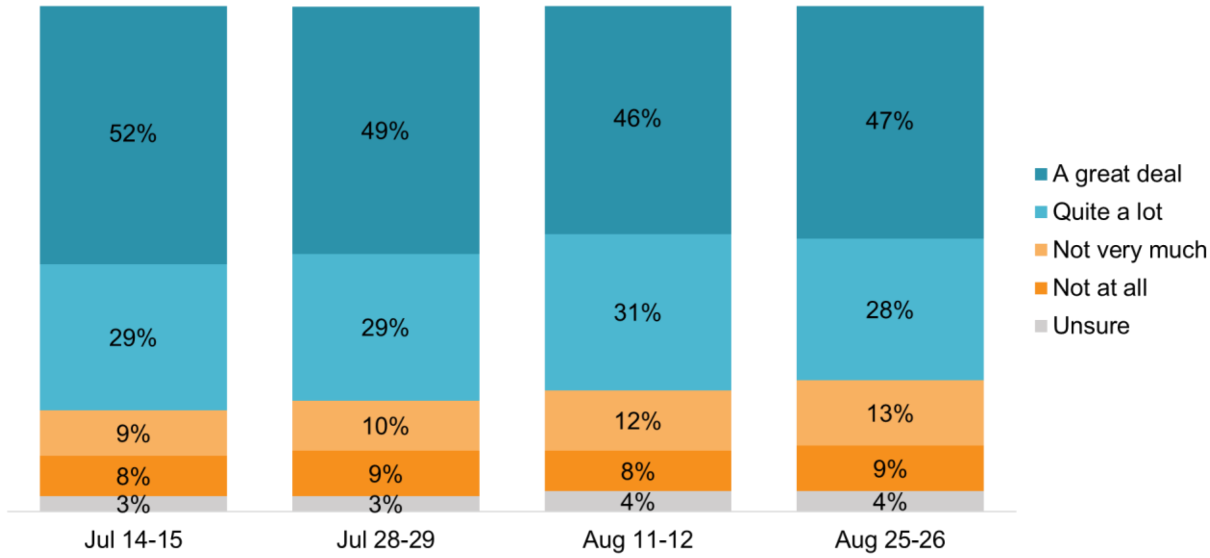


Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=912-1048)

Trust in Scottish Government

Respondents were asked on a fortnightly basis to what extent they trust the Scottish Government to work in Scotland's best interests during the Coronavirus pandemic. As shown in Figure 17, around three quarters of respondents trust the Scottish Government either 'a great deal' or 'quite a lot', and since mid-July the proportion who report 'a great deal' of trust decreased slightly.

Figure 17: Whether respondents trust Scottish Government to work in Scotland's best interests during the Coronavirus pandemic

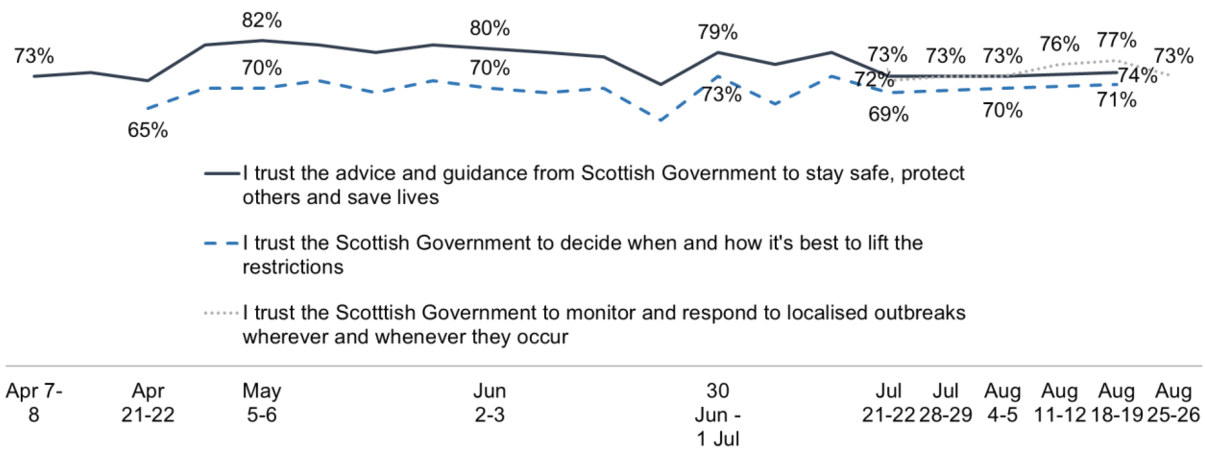


Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1001-1012)

Trust in Scottish Government advice and guidance

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with statements about trust in advice from Scottish Government, and trust in the Scottish Government to decide when to lift (or re-impose) restrictions. Figure 18 shows that the majority agreed that they trust advice and guidance from the Scottish Government about Coronavirus, and to decide when and how to lift restrictions. Trust in Scottish Government to deal with local outbreaks is also high and has remained consistent since mid-July, with around three quarters agreeing that they trust Scottish Government to monitor and respond to localised outbreaks.

Figure 18: Proportions who agreed/strongly agreed with the three statements shown[9]



Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1001-1048)

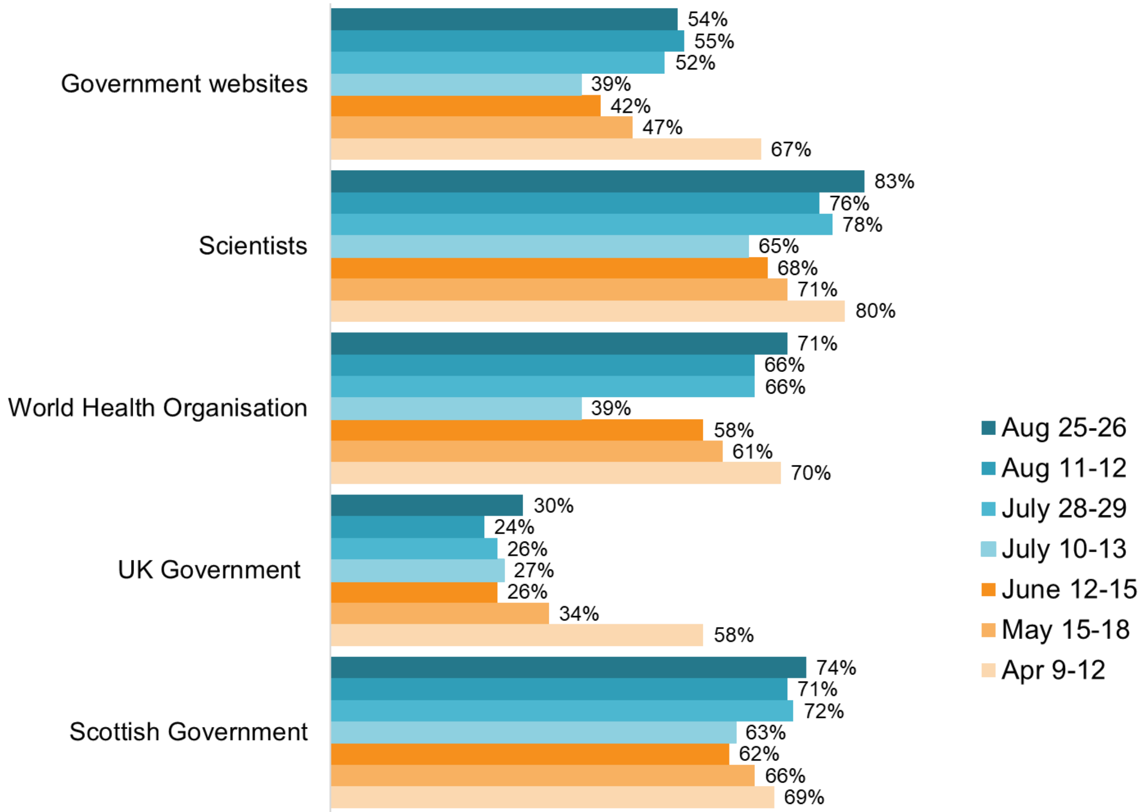
Sources of information

Respondents were shown a list of information sources and asked about the degree to which they trust the source to deliver information on Coronavirus.[10] As shown in Figure 19, there have been continued high levels of trust in scientists to deliver information about Coronavirus, with a small increase in the most recent wave. The proportion who trust the Scottish Government has been consistently higher than the proportion who trust the UK Government to deliver information about Coronavirus.

[9] Before 23-24 June the first statement was 'I trust the advice and guidance from the Scottish Government to stay at home, protect the NHS and save lives' https://www.gov.scot/publications/public-attitudes-coronavirus-june-early-july-summary/pages/6/ Figure 18

[10] Before 28-29 July this question was part of the Ipsos MORI survey https://www.gov.scot/publications/public-attitudes-coronavirus-april-summary/pages/1/ Figure 14

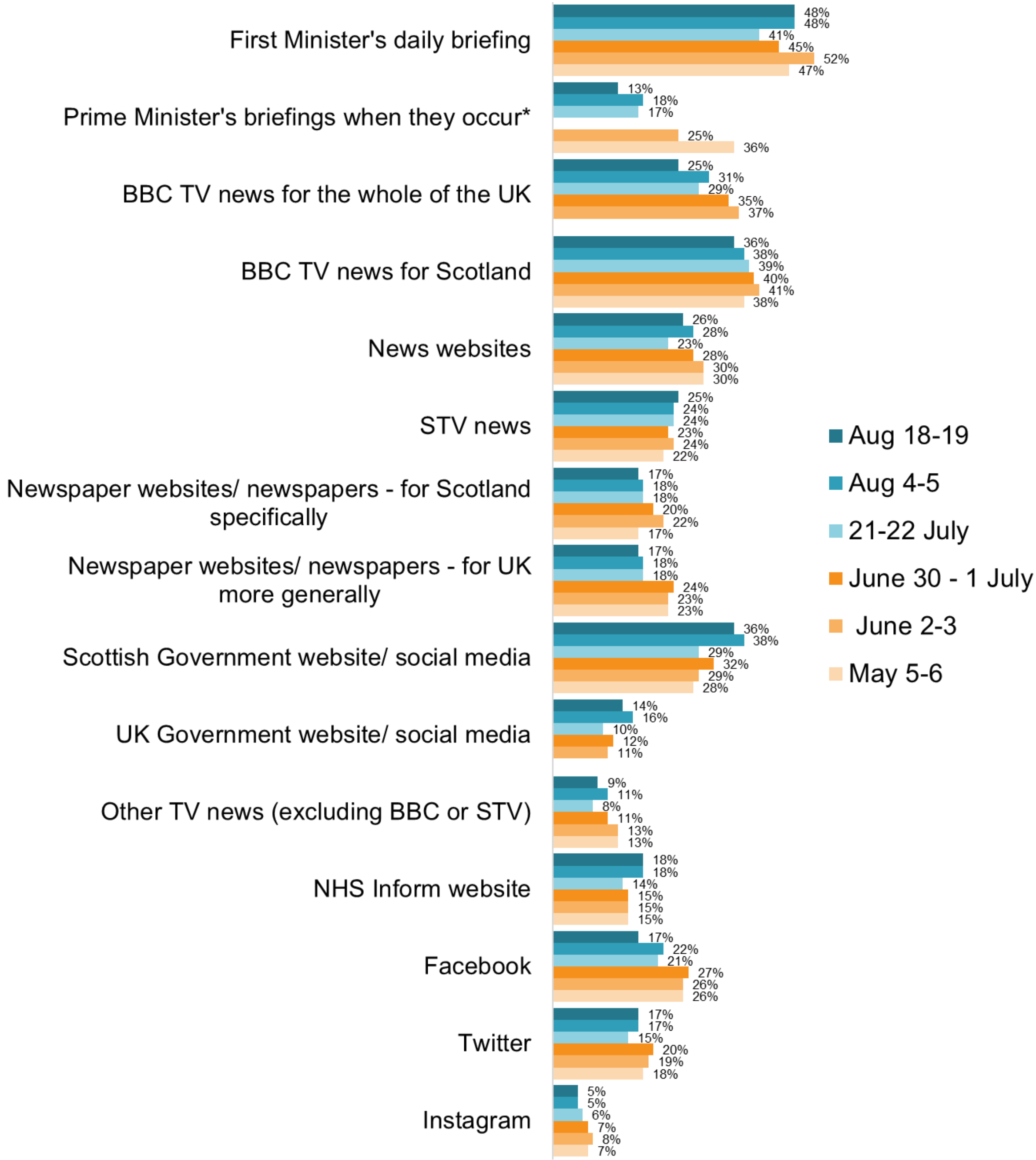
Figure 19: Proportion who completely or mostly trust each information source to deliver information on Coronavirus



Sources: Ipsos MORI to July 10-13; Base (n=500-665), YouGov weekly Scotland survey since. Base (n=1004-1008)

Respondents were shown a list of information sources and asked which they use regularly to access information on coronavirus (i.e. at least three times a week). As shown in Figure 20, the most commonly used sources are the First Minister’s daily briefing and BBC TV News. There has been an increase in the proportion accessing Scottish Government websites and social media for information on Coronavirus since May.

Figure 20: Proportion using each information source regularly to access information on coronavirus



Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1001-1048)

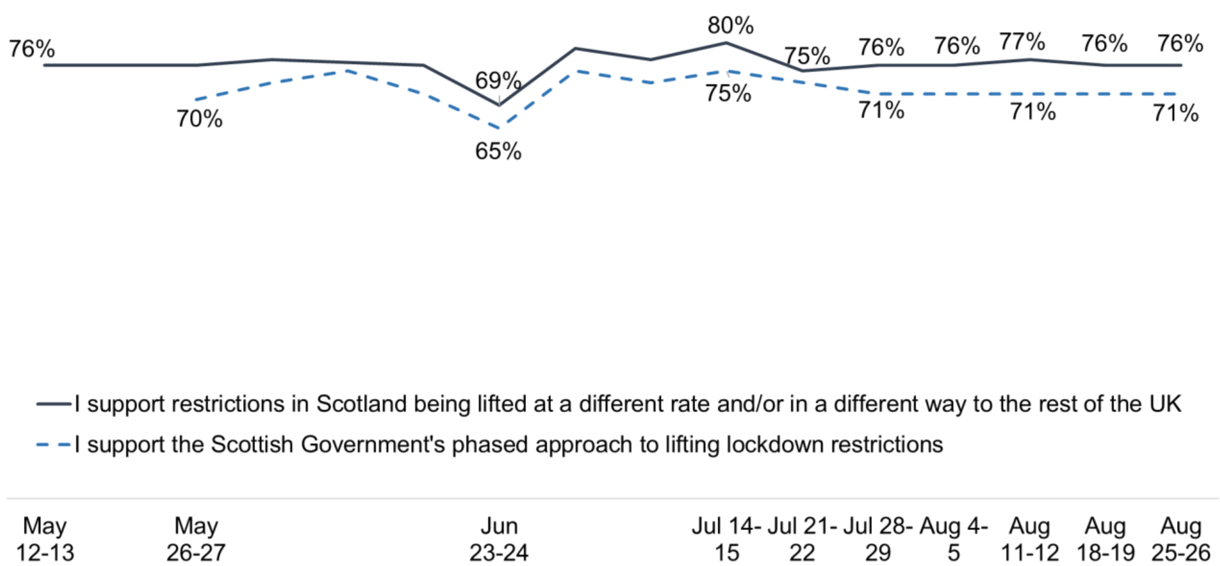
3. Looking forward

Lifting restrictions

Finally, surveys have examined people's reactions to lifting lockdown restrictions. This section summarises polling data about public confidence and comfort in resuming restricted activities and current trends in activity across different aspects of society.

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with statements about how to decide when to lift restrictions. As shown in Figure 21, the majority of respondents agreed with these statements on support for a distinct and phased approach to lifting restrictions since May, with a dip in support at the end of June,.

Figure 21: Proportion who agreed/strongly agreed with the two statements shown[11]

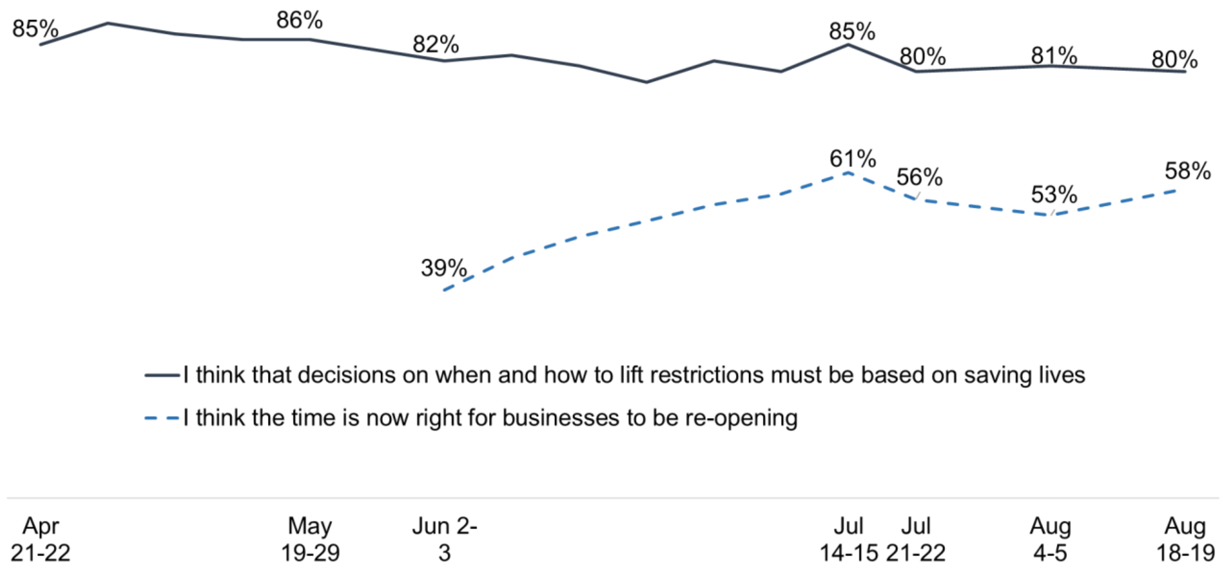


Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1001-1048)

The proportion of respondents agreeing that the time is now right for businesses to start re-opening increased gradually since June, from two to three fifths, as shown in Figure 22. However, there has been little change in the vast majority agreeing that decisions on lifting restrictions should be based on saving lives.

[11] Since 18-19 Aug the statement reads 'I support restrictions being handled in a different way to the rest of the UK'

Figure 22: Proportions who agreed/strongly agreed with the two statements shown[12,13]

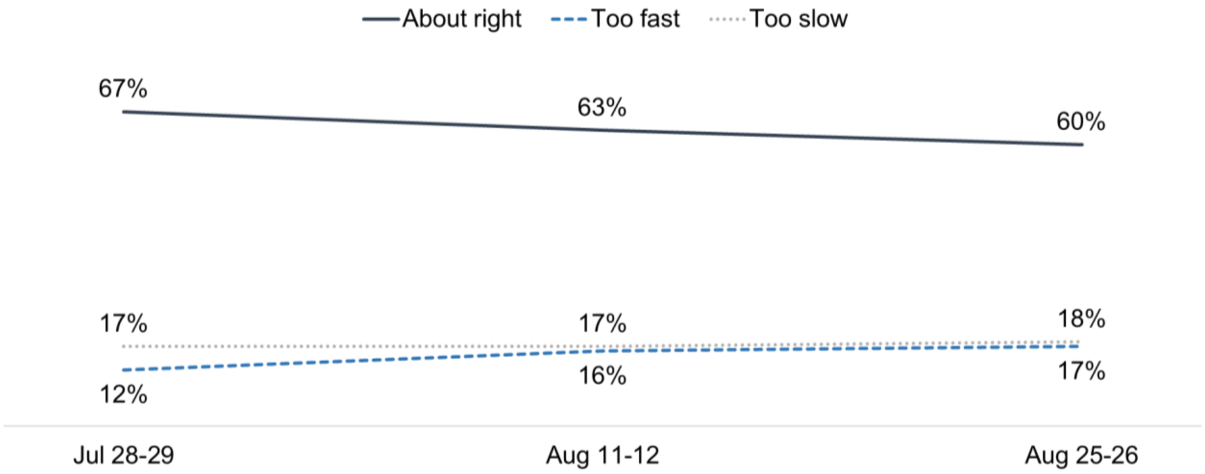


Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1001-1048)

In a new question, respondents were asked whether they feel the speed at which the Scottish Government is easing restrictions is about right, too fast or too slow. As shown in Figure 23 the majority of respondents answered that the Scottish Government is easing restrictions at a speed that is ‘about right’, although this decreased in August. The proportions who think that the speed of easing restrictions is ‘too fast’ and ‘too slow’ were stable and roughly equal in August.

[12] Before 23-24 June the full statement provided was ‘I think that decisions based on when and how to lift restrictions must be based on saving lives and protecting our NHS’
[13] Before 21-22 July, the full statement provided was ‘I think the time is now right for businesses to start re-opening’

Figure 23: Proportions who think the speed at which Scottish Government is easing restrictions is about right, too fast or too slow



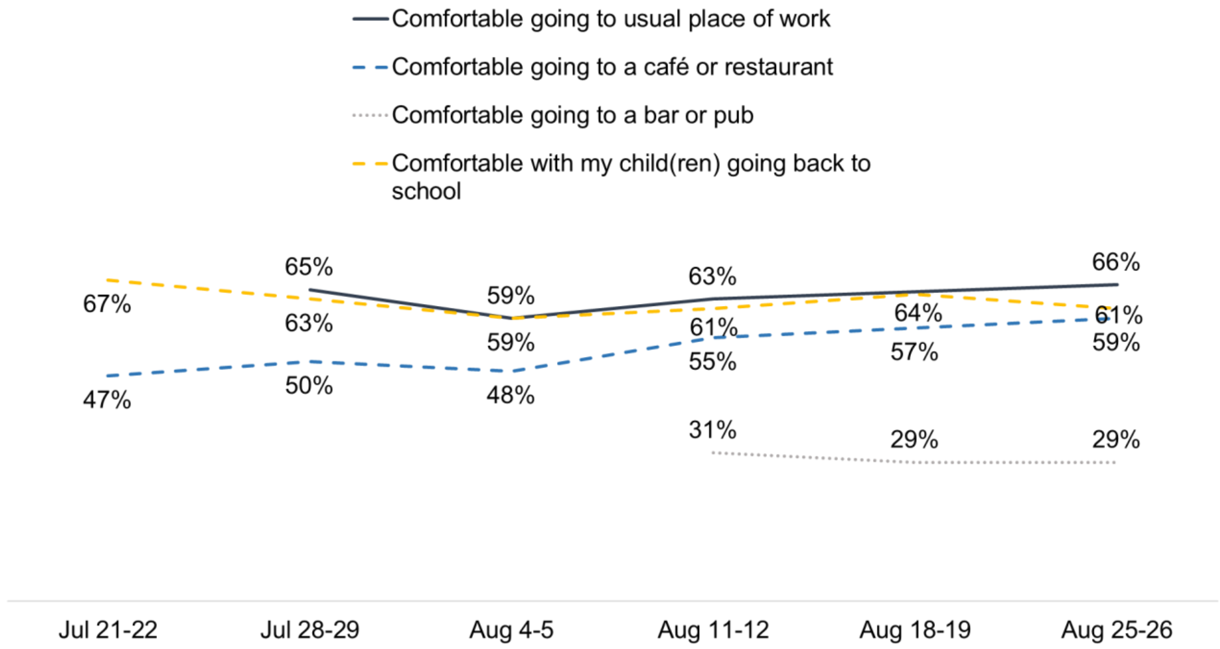
Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1008-1012)

Returning to normal

Respondents were also asked whether they would feel comfortable doing a range of activities in the next month. As shown in Figure 24, the proportion of respondents who felt comfortable going to a café or restaurant increased during July and August, to three fifths. The majority felt comfortable going to their usual place of work, while levels of comfort in going to a bar or pub in August were low.

Parents of school aged children were also asked about how comfortable they would be with their children going (back to) school when schools re-opened in August, and later, how comfortable they were with this return. Since schools have reopened, around three in five parents have felt comfortable with the return.

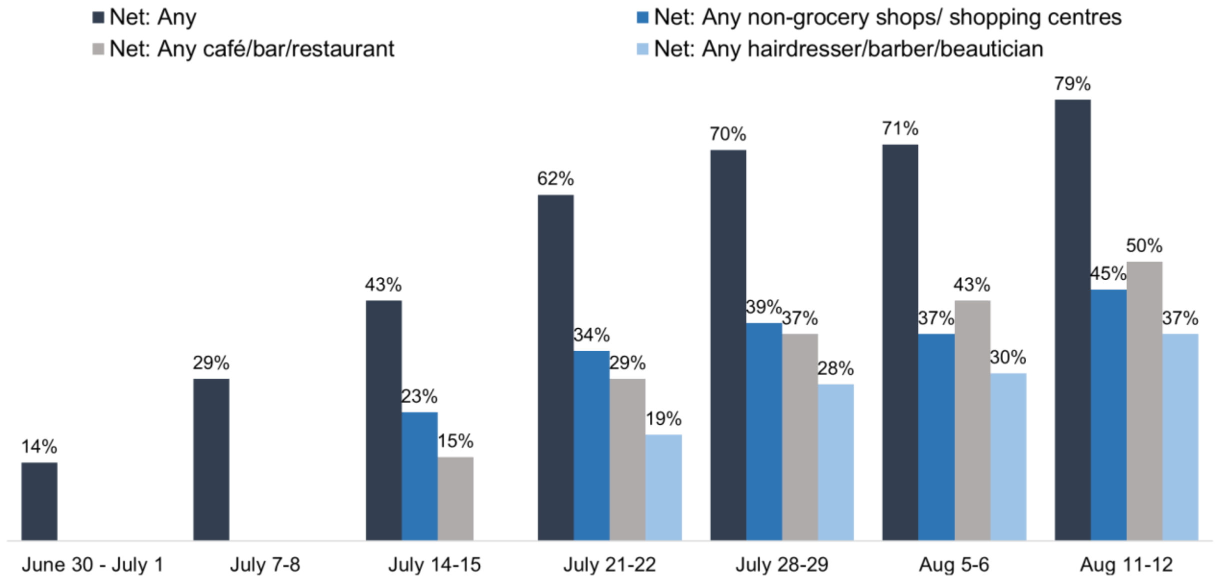
Figure 24: **Proportions who feel very/fairly comfortable with each activity in the next month**[14,15]



Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1001-1012)

Respondents were shown a list of places and asked which ones they had visited since they re-opened. As shown in Figure 25 the proportion of people visiting re-opened businesses or facilities rose over July and the beginning of August.

Figure 25: **Proportions who have visited each place since they have re-opened**[16]

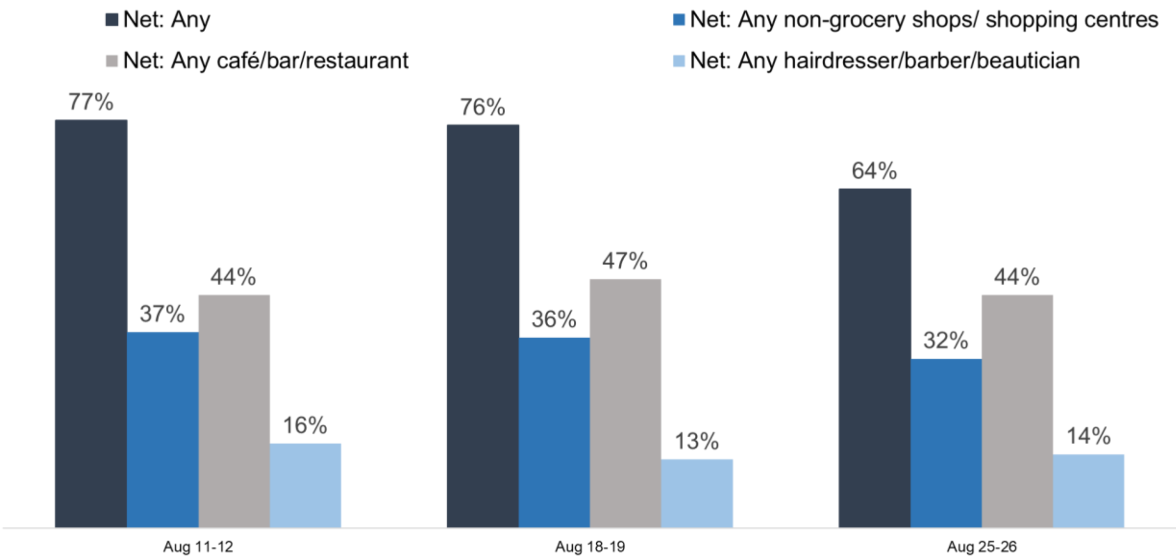


Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1001-1012)

[14] Base for 'Going to my usual place of work' is all Scottish adults in employment (n=441-467)
[15] Base for 'My child(ren) going back to school' is all Scottish adults with children aged 4-17 (n=166-190)
[16] Not all locations are shown in this chart

From August respondents were also shown a list of places and asked which ones they had visited in the past week. Figure 26 shows that the most commonly visited places were hospitality venues. The proportions of people who had visited a business, or hospitality venue remained fairly stable throughout August. Roughly one quarter of people indicated that they had not visited any of the listed places.

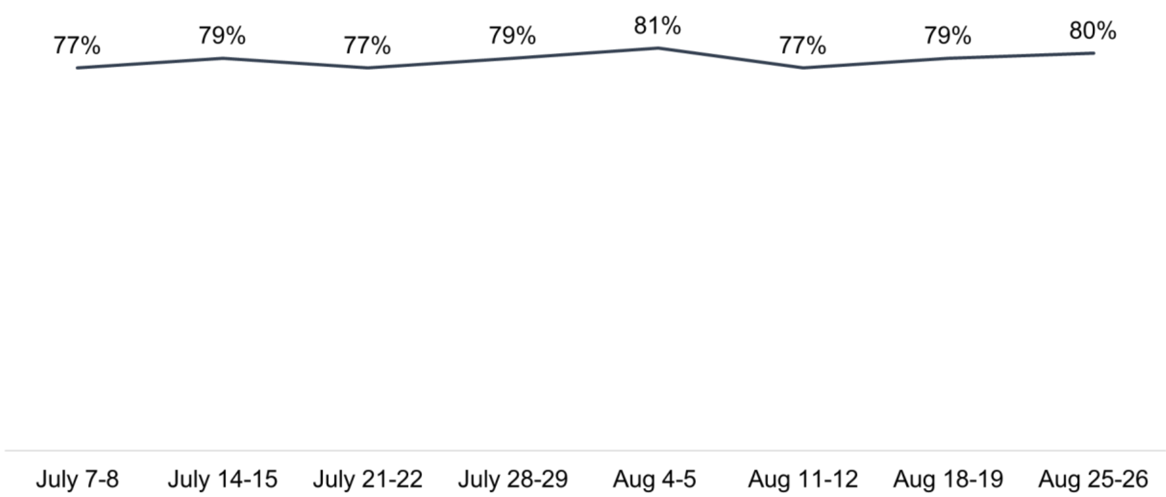
Figure 26: **Proportions who have visited each place in the past week** [14] (Footnote 14 on previous page)



Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1004-1012)

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with statements about their concerns for the future. As shown in Figure 27 around four in five respondents strongly agreed or agreed that they did not want to rush into things as restrictions change during July and August.

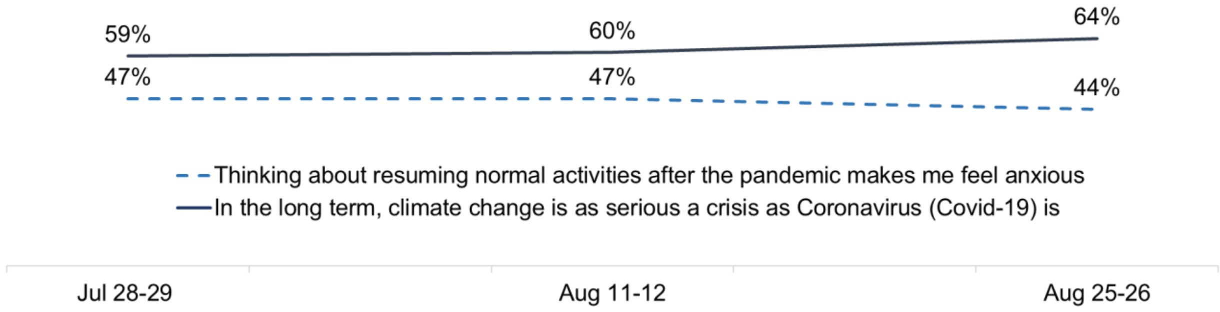
Figure 27: Proportion who agreed with the statement 'Even though the restrictions are changing, I don't want to rush into doing things'



Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1001-1012)

As shown in Figure 28 just under half of respondents agreed that they felt anxious about resuming normal activities after the pandemic, and there was a small increase in the proportion who agreed that climate change is as serious as Coronavirus is in the long term.

Figure 28: **Proportion who agreed with each statement**



Source: YouGov weekly Scotland survey. Base (n=1008-1012)

Annex A: Sample sizes

The Ipsos MORI sample is broadly representative of the adult population aged 16-74. Data is weighted to reflect the age and gender profile of the Scottish population aged 16-74. Waves 10 and 11 were run as boosts on the Ipsos MORI Global Advisor survey. The sample size for these waves also includes respondents living in Scotland from the UK sample of that survey. From Wave 12 onwards, a separate survey of 500 people in Scotland was run by Ipsos MORI Scotland, though a number of questions continue to mirror questions asked globally.

YouGov results are based on a sample of c.1,000 adults 18+ across Scotland at each wave. YouGov apply weighting to the data to match the population profile to adjust for any over/under representations and to maximise consistency from wave to wave. Parameters used include age, gender, social class, region and level of education.

Table 2: Fieldwork information

Name	Sample size	Age group	Field dates
Ipsos MORI Global Advisor	Scotland: Wave 5: 568 Wave 6: 668 Wave 7: 652 Wave 8: 665 Wave 9: 658 Wave 10: 659 Wave 11: 684 Wave 12-21: 500	16-74	Wave 5: 19th – 21st March Wave 6: 26th – 28th March Wave 7: 2nd – 4th April Wave 8: 9th – 12th April Wave 9: 16th – 19th April Wave 10: 26th – 28th April Wave 11: 1st – 3rd May Wave 12: 8th – 11th May Wave 13: 15th – 18th May Wave 14: 22nd – 25th May Wave 15: 29th May – 1 June Wave 16: 5th – 8th June Wave 17: 12th – 15th June Wave 18: 19th – 22nd June Wave 19: 26th – 29th June Wave 20: 3rd – 6th July Wave 21: 10th – 13th July
YouGov weekly survey	Wave 1: 912 Wave 2: 1039 Wave 3: 1002 Wave 4: 1002 Wave 5: 1042 Wave 6: 1011 Wave 7: 1036 Wave 8: 1007 Wave 9: 1037 Wave 10: 1004 Wave 11: 1048	18+	Wave 1: 24-25 March Wave 2: 31 March – 1 April Wave 3: 7-8 April Wave 4: 14-15 April Wave 5: 21-22 April Wave 6: 28th – 29th April Wave 7: 5th – 6th May Wave 8: 12th – 13th May Wave 9: 19th – 20th May Wave 10: 26th – 27th May Wave 11: 2nd – 3rd June

	Wave 12: 1004 Wave 13: 1026 Wave 14: 1003 Wave 15: 1005 Wave 16: 1012 Wave 17: 1006 Wave 18: 1001 Wave 19: 1008 Wave 20: 1004 Wave 21: 1012 Wave 22: 1011 Wave 23: 1004		Wave 12: 9th – 10th June Wave 13: 16th – 17th June Wave 14: 23rd – 24th June Wave 15: 30th June – 1st July Wave 16: 7th – 8th July Wave 17: 14th – 15th July Wave 18: 21st – 22nd July Wave 19: 28th – 29th July Wave 20: 4th – 5th Aug Wave 21: 11th – 12th Aug Wave 22: 18th – 29th Aug Wave 23: 25th – 26th Aug

Fieldwork dates cover the period where the bulk of the survey fieldwork was completed.

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