

# PUBLIC OPINION ON THE NHS

November 2023

# Contents

**1** Context – public perceptions

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**2** Experience – patients

---

**3** Opinion – specific issues and policies

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**4** Opinion – funding

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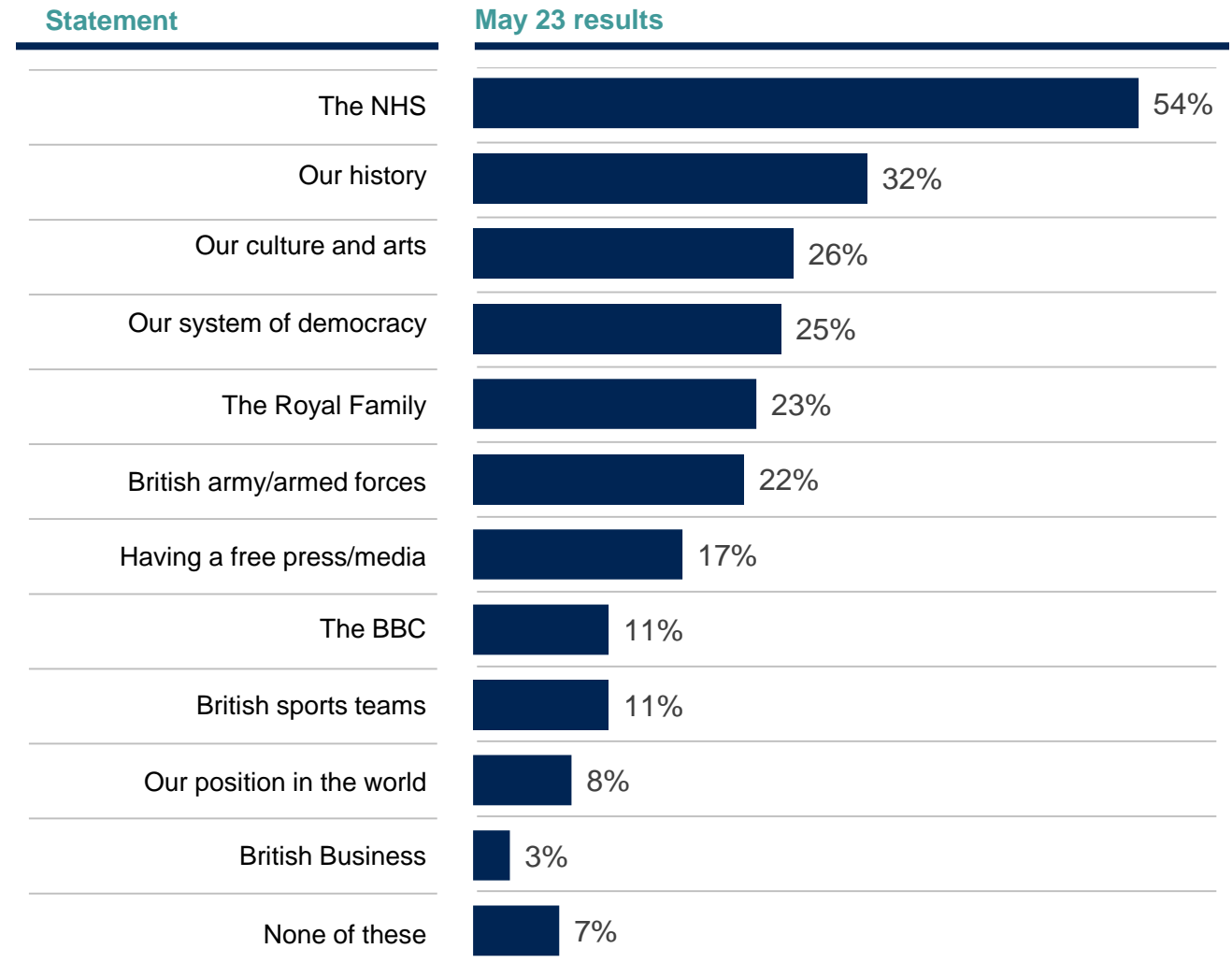
# Context – public perceptions

# 01

# The NHS is a treasured institution

Which two or three of the following, if any, would you say makes you most proud to be British?

Please select up to 3 options.

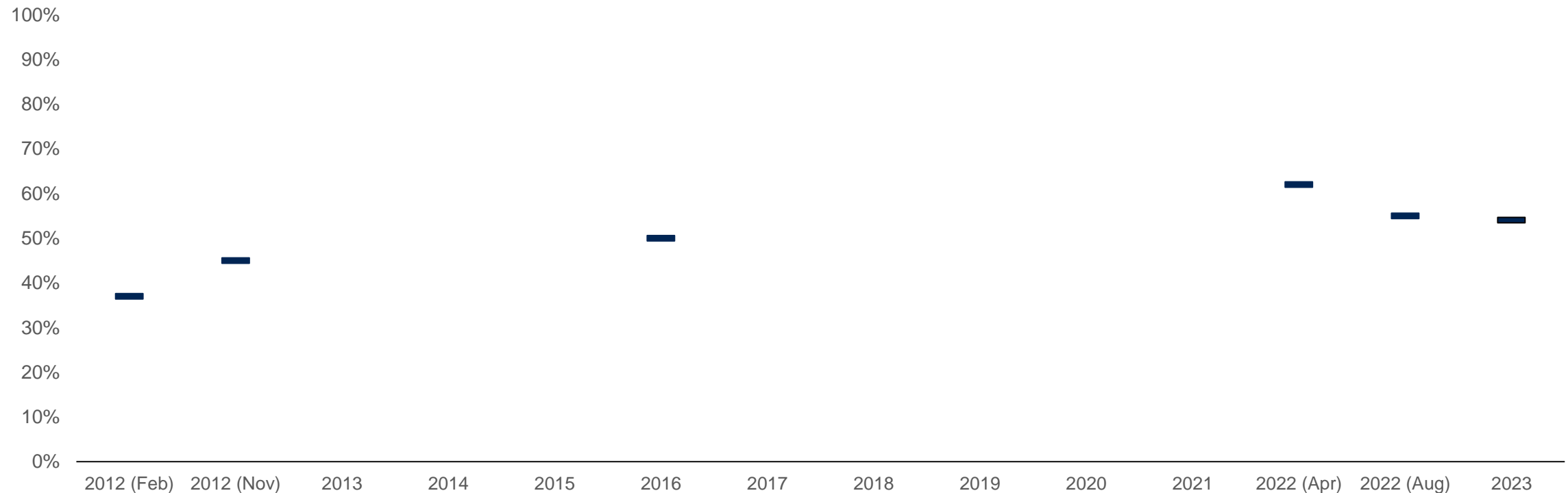


Bases: All participants who are self-identified British citizens, May 2023 n=2,163 5<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> May 2023. All conducted online via KnowledgePanel UK.

# Feelings of pride about the NHS have generally remained high over the last decade

However, findings from previous surveys were collected using a different methodology, and so comparisons should be treated with caution

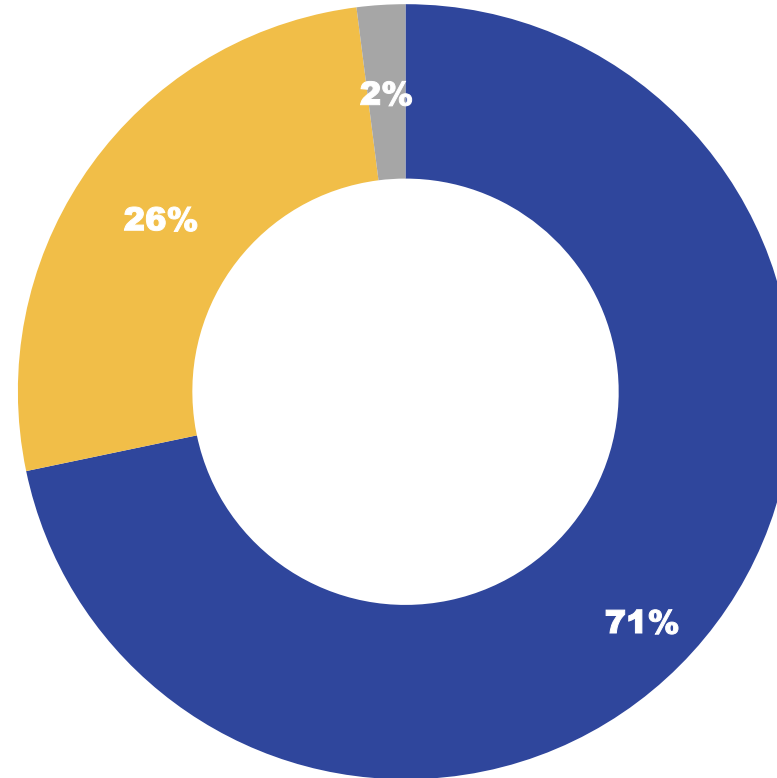
Which of the following, if any, makes you most proud to be British? [only showing % selected 'The NHS']



*\*Face-to-face interviews, all participants who are self-identified British citizens, Feb 2012 n=998 27<sup>th</sup> Jan – 5<sup>th</sup> Feb 2012 | Online, all participants who are self-identified British citizens, Nov 2012 n=2,515 23<sup>rd</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> Nov 2012 | Face-to-face interviews, all participants who are self-identified British citizens, July 2016 n=1,052 26<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> July 2016 | Online, all participants who are self-identified British citizens, n=990 5<sup>th</sup> April 2022 | Omnibus, all participants who are self-identified British citizens, n=1,661 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> August, 2022 | KP survey, all participants who are self-identified British citizens May 2023 n=2,163 5<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> May 2023. **\*Note: Findings from 2022 and before were collected using a different methodology, and so comparisons should be treated with caution.***

# The public believe the NHS is crucial to British society and we must do everything to maintain it...

Q. Which of the following statements best reflects your thinking about the NHS?

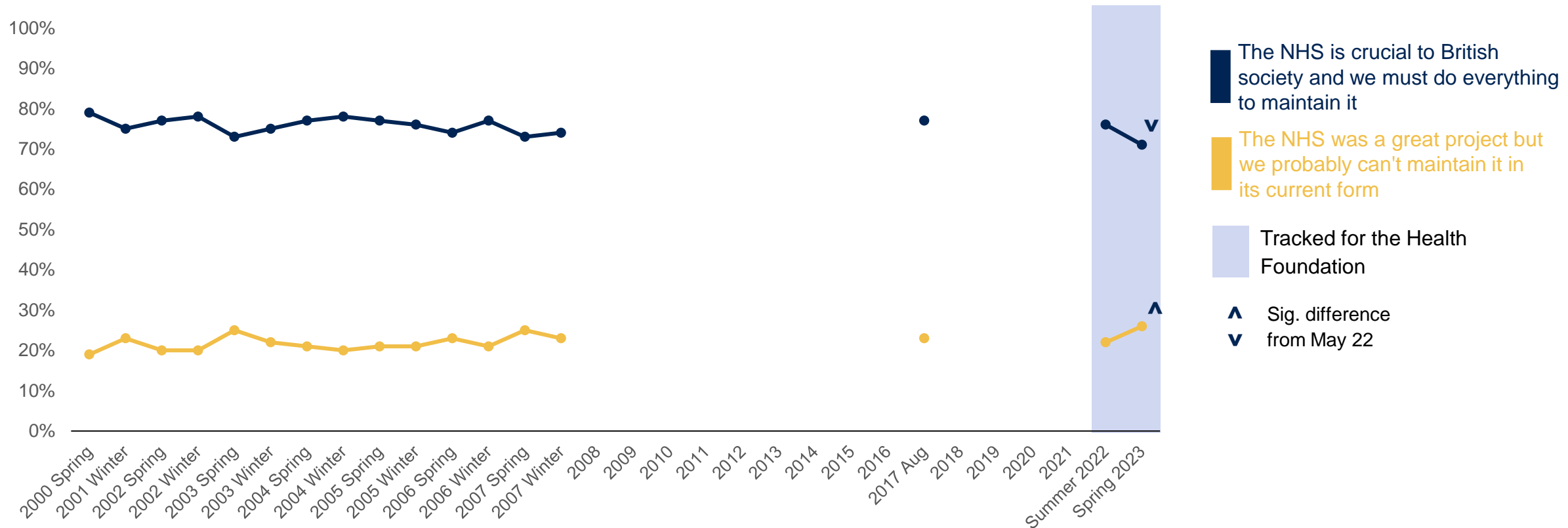


- The NHS is crucial to British society and we must do everything to maintain it
- The NHS was a great project but we probably can't maintain it in its current form
- Don't know

# ... just as much as they did 20 years ago

Findings from 2017 and before were collected using a different methodology, and so comparisons should be treated with caution.

Which of the following statements best reflects your thinking about the NHS?

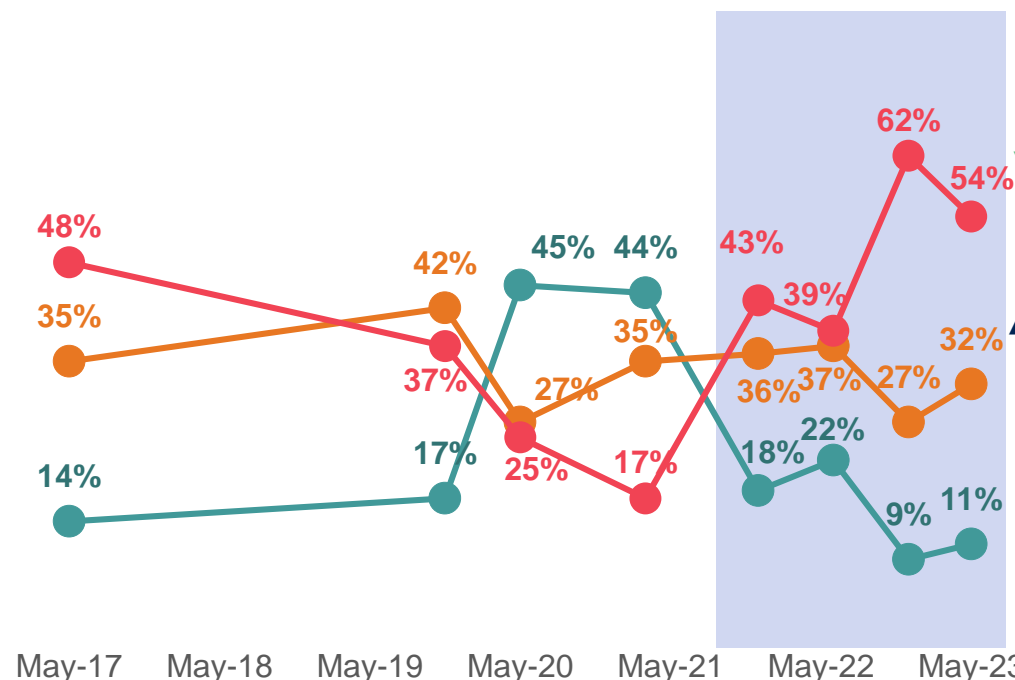
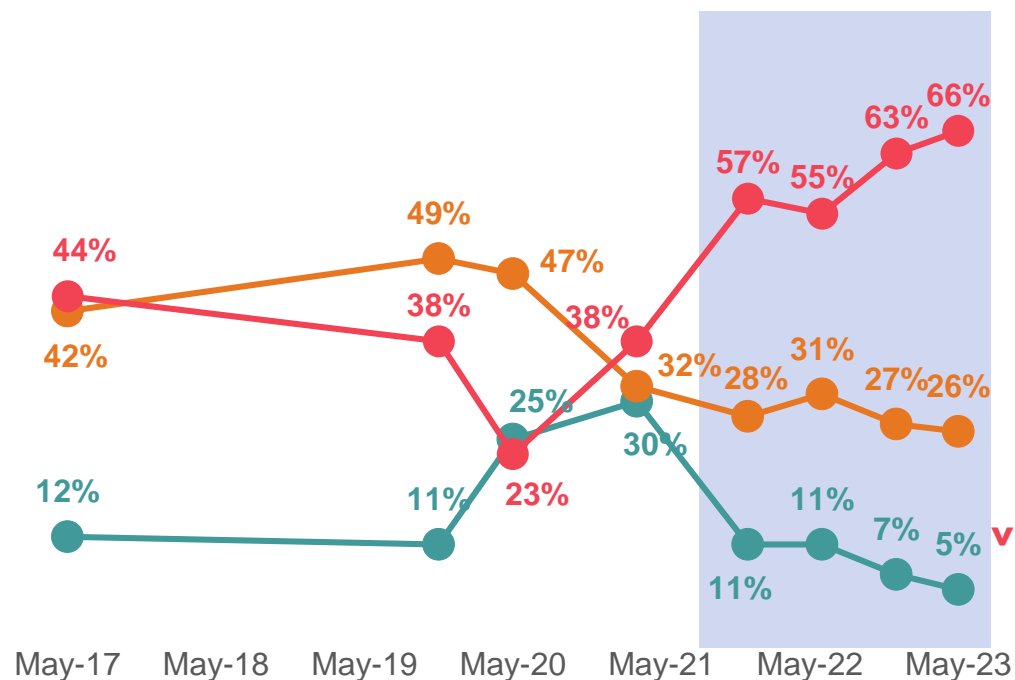


Spring 2000 – Winter 2007: Ipsos MORI/Department of Health Perceptions of the NHS Tracker, Adults aged 16+ in England, face-to-face, c. 1000 per wave | August 2017 Conducted via face-to-face omnibus for The King's Fund England participants n=c.1000. Knowledge Panel survey May England participants 2022: 1,622 | May 2023: 1,878 **Note: Findings from 2017 and before are not directly comparable as previous polls were done via a different methodology; comparisons should be taken as indicative only.**

# However, satisfaction with the NHS is at an all-time low and the public is negative about the direction of travel

Do you think the general standard of care provided by the NHS over the last 12 months has...?

And looking towards the future, do you think the general standard of care provided by the NHS over the next 12 months will...?



- Got/get worse
- About the same
- Got/get better
- Tracked for The Health Foundation
- ▲ Sig. difference from Nov 22
- ▼ Sig. difference from Nov 22

Bases: The Health Foundation surveys, "What does the NHS think about NHS and social care services" May 2017: 1,985\* done via CAPI | "General Election 2019 polling" Nov 2019: 1,990\* done via CAPI | "COVID-19 survey" May 2020: 1,983\* done via telephone | KP survey, March 2021: 3,488 | Nov 2021: 2,102 | May 2022: 2,068 | Nov 2022: 2,063 | May 2023: 2,450. \* Please note that findings from May 2020 and before were collected using a different methodology and so comparisons should be treated with caution. Findings for March 2021, November 2021, May 2022, November 2022 and May 2023 were collected using the same methodology and can be directly compared.

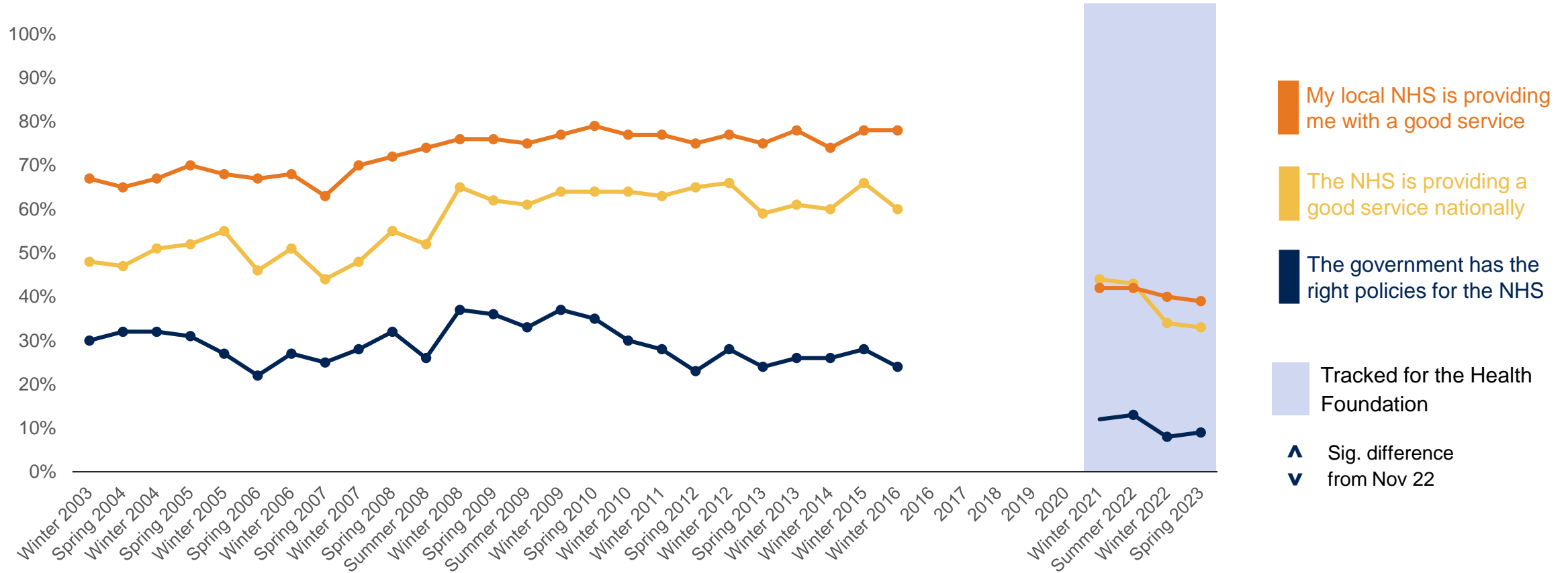
Source: The Health Foundation/ Ipsos





# Perceptions of the NHS and government policies have declined

To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?



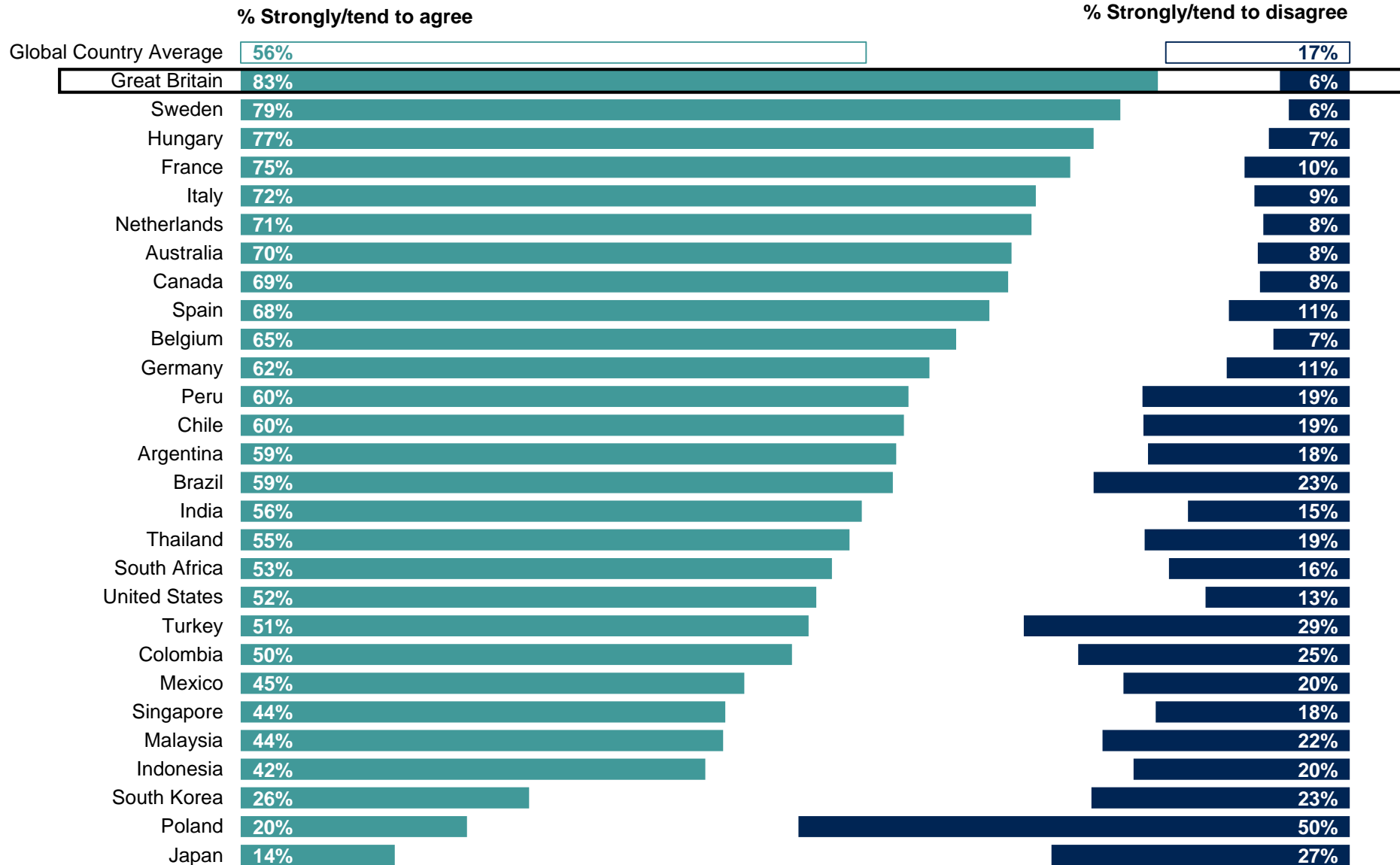
\*Winter 2003 – Winter 2016: Ipsos MORI/Department of Health Perceptions of the NHS Tracker, Adults aged 16+ in England, face-to-face, c. 1000 per wave\* | KP survey, England participants Nov 2021: 1,618 | May 2022: 1,622 | Nov 2022: 1,632 | May 2023: 1,878 \*Note: Findings from 2016 and before were collected using a different methodology, and so comparisons should be treated with caution. Findings from Winter 2021 – present were collected using the same methodology, and findings are directly comparable. Findings are for England only.



# We are particularly likely to view the healthcare system as being overstretched

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

The healthcare system in my country is overstretched.



Base: 21,530 online adults aged 16-74 across 28 countries, 24 March-7 April, 2023

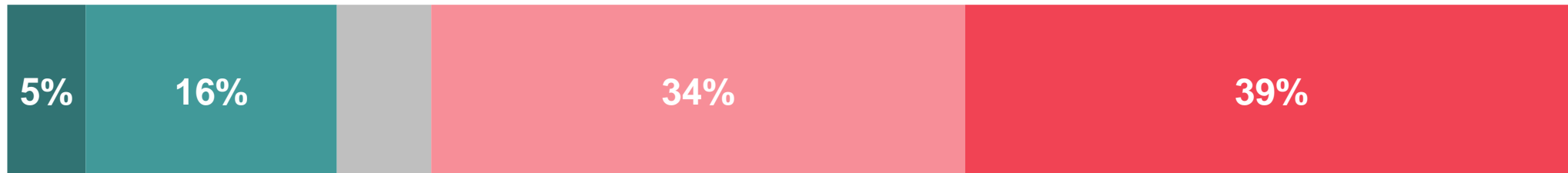


# Most people think waiting lists for emergency and non-emergency care are too long

For each of the following, do you think NHS waiting times are too long or at an acceptable level?

- Waiting times are definitely at an acceptable level
- Waiting times are probably at an acceptable level
- Waiting times are probably too long
- Waiting times are definitely too long

## Waiting times for emergency treatment and care



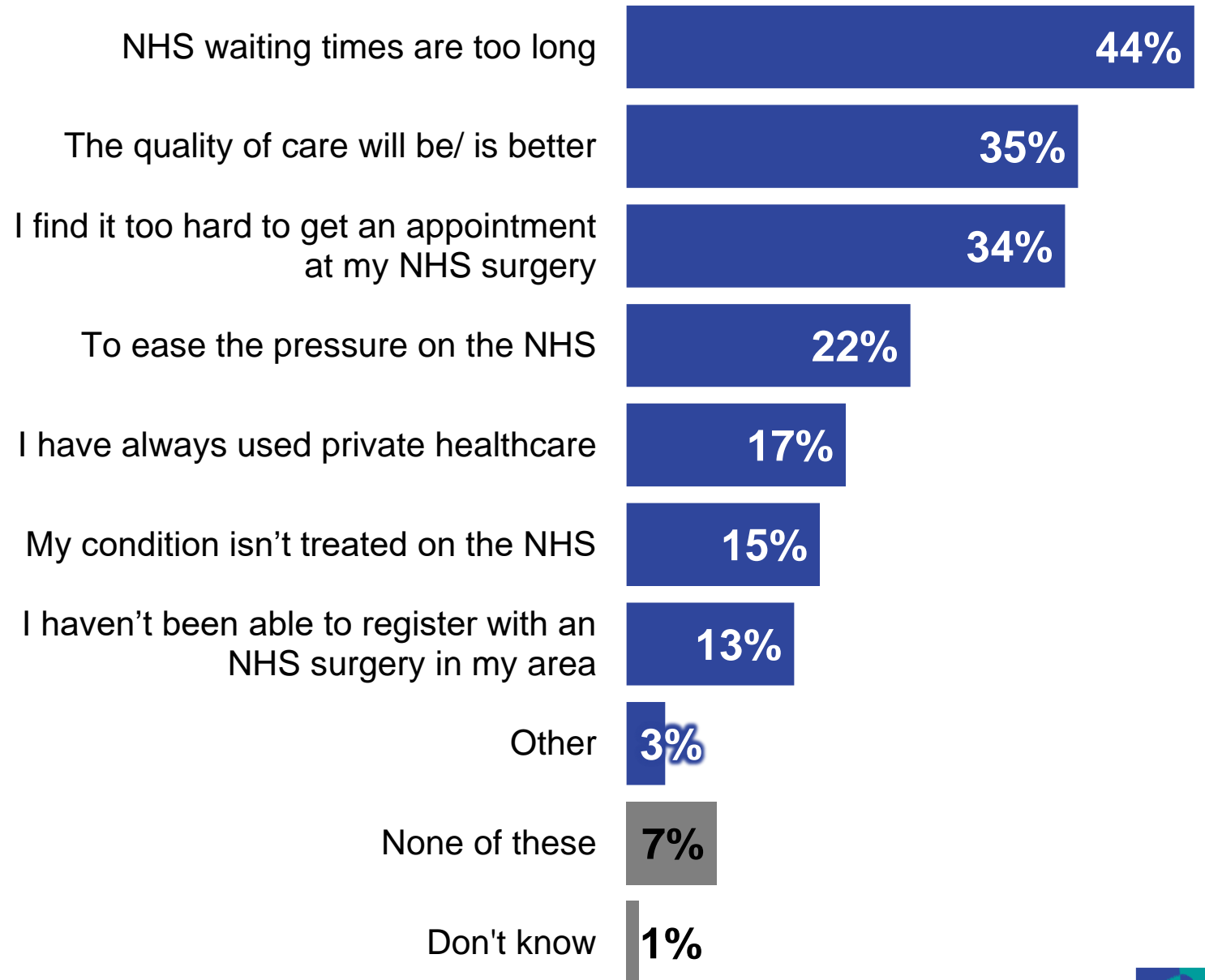
## Waiting times for non-emergency care and treatment



Base: 1,100 Online British adults aged 18+, 24<sup>th</sup> - 25<sup>th</sup> June 2022

# Over two in five who are using or considering using private healthcare services are doing so because NHS waiting times are too long

You mentioned you are using/considering using private health services for medical care. Which of the below, if any, would you say are the main reasons for doing so?



Base: 776 Online British adults aged 18-75 who are using or considering using private healthcare services, 19-22<sup>nd</sup> August 2022

# This is leading to a lack of confidence in being able to access services, including ambulances

How confident, if at all, would you say you are that....?

**Confident**

**Not confident**

**I can get an appointment with a GP at a time that suits me**



**If I needed an ambulance, one would arrive quickly**



**If I needed emergency care in A&E I would be seen quickly**



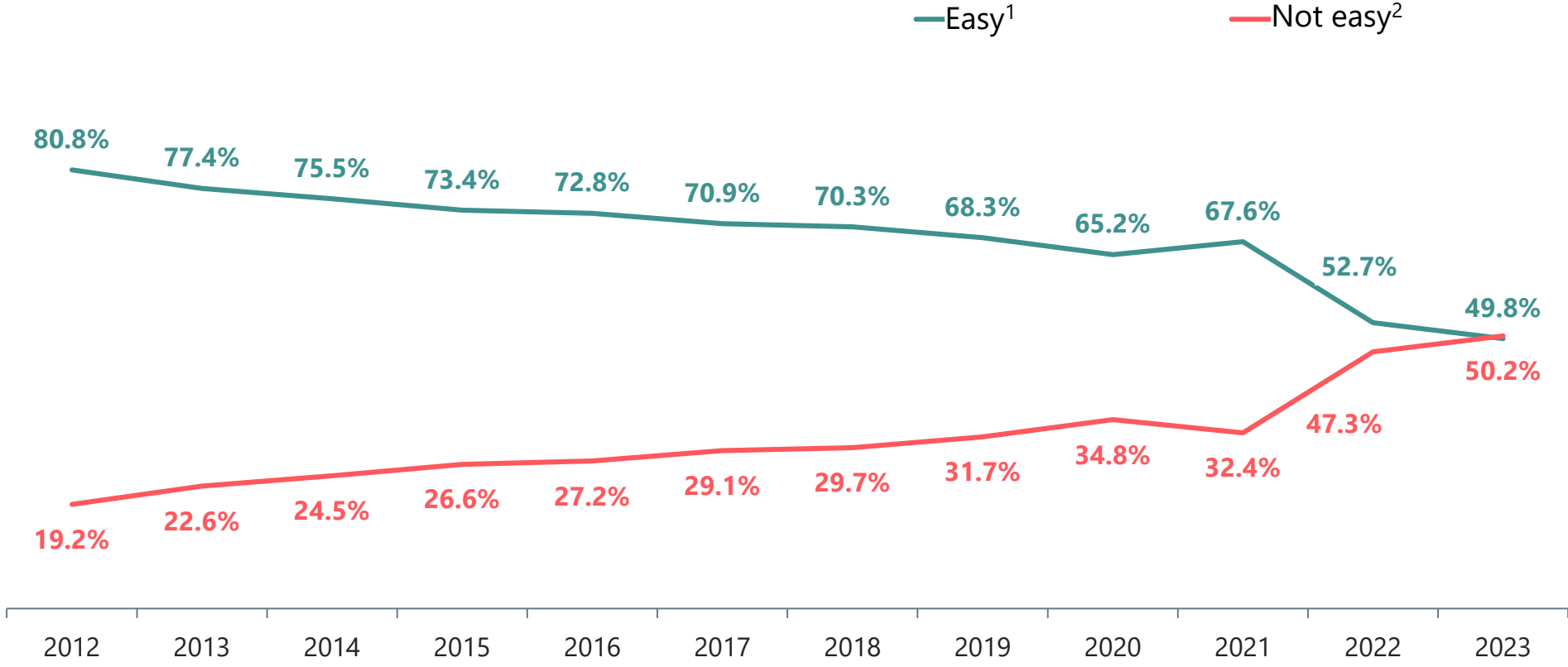
Base: 1,100 Online British adults aged 18+, 24<sup>th</sup>- 25<sup>th</sup> June 2022

# Experience - patients

# 02

# A long-term gradual decline in ratings of access has continued, after an acceleration last year

Q1. Generally, how easy or difficult is it to get through to someone at your GP practice on the phone?

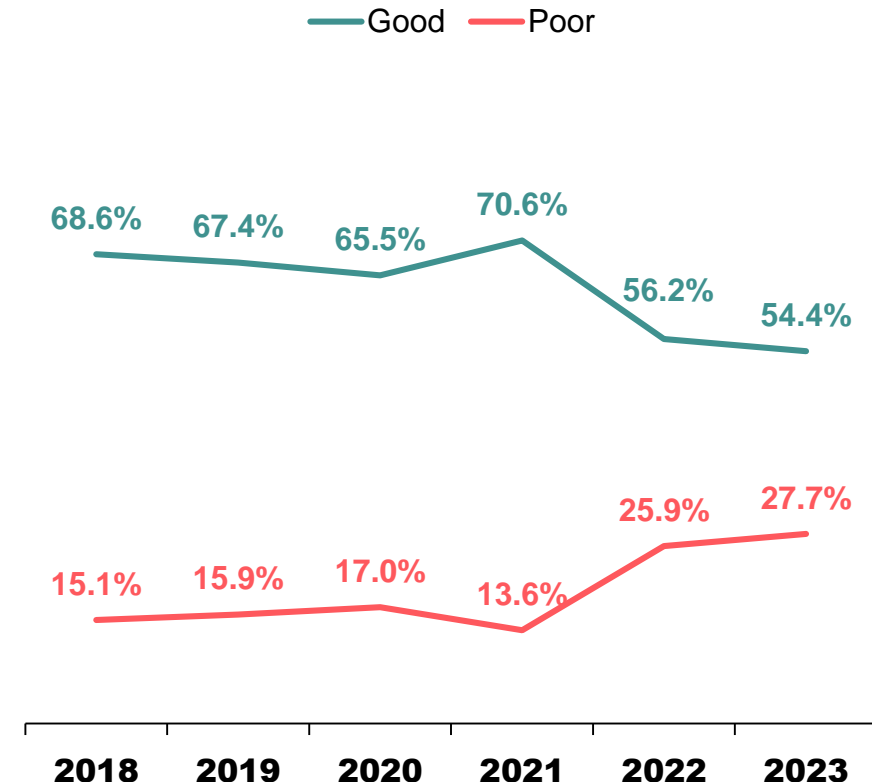
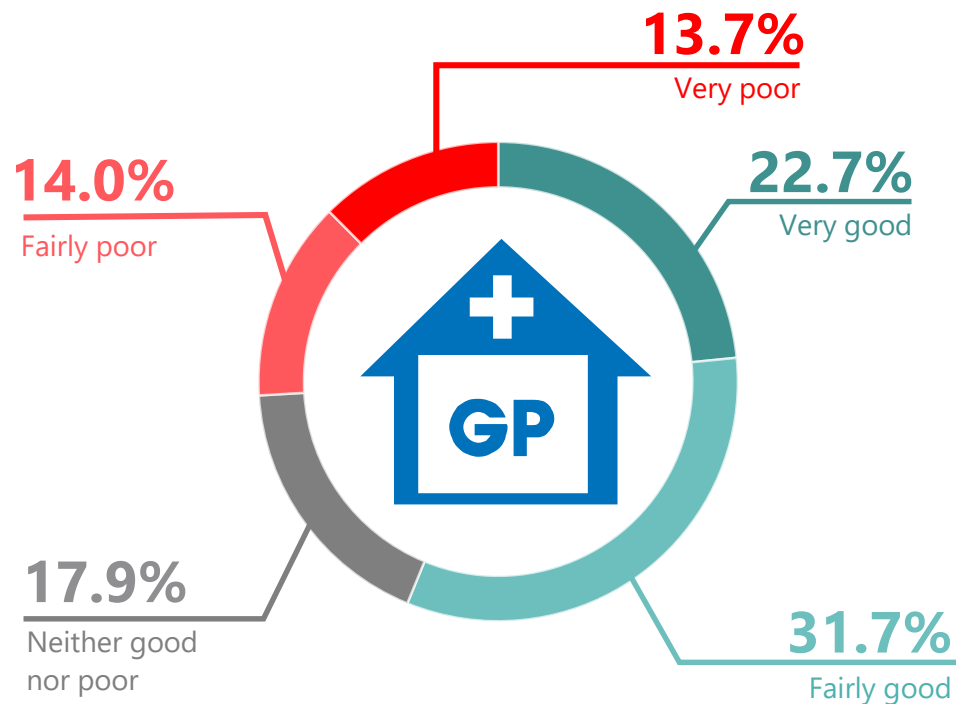


Base: all patients excluding 'haven't tried': 2022 (687,159) 2021 (809,235) 2020 (701,494) 2019 (742,537) 2018 (729,884) 2017 (778,924) 2016 (400,800) 2015 (418,826) 2014 (441,797) 2013 (480,101) 2012 (488,527)



# We're seeing this across multiple measures of access

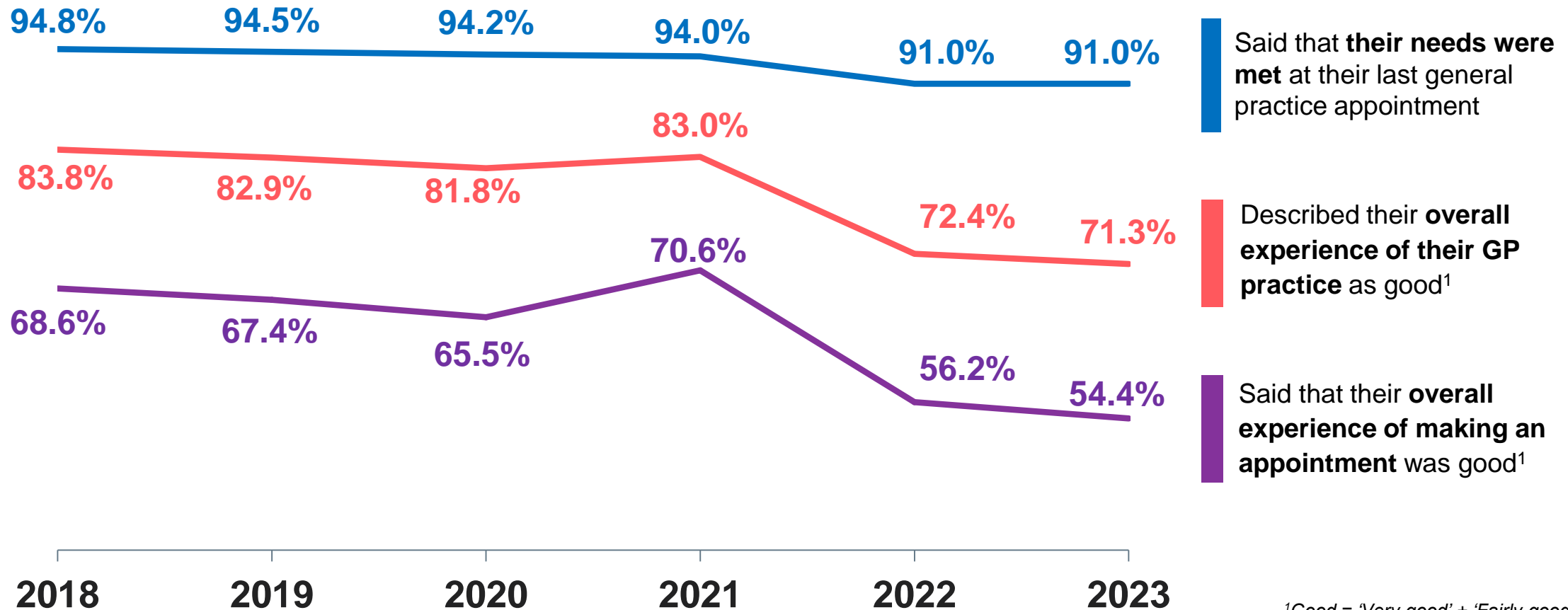
Q1. Overall, how would you describe your experience of making an appointment?





# Sharp declines in some areas of patient experience of GP practices have plateaued – though still historically low

% Good<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Good = 'Very good' + 'Fairly good'

Unweighted Base: 2018 (746,847), 2019 (760,037), 2020 (710,945), 2021 (836,008), 2022 (709,235), 2023 (749,020)  
Patients aged 16+ registered with a GP practice in England

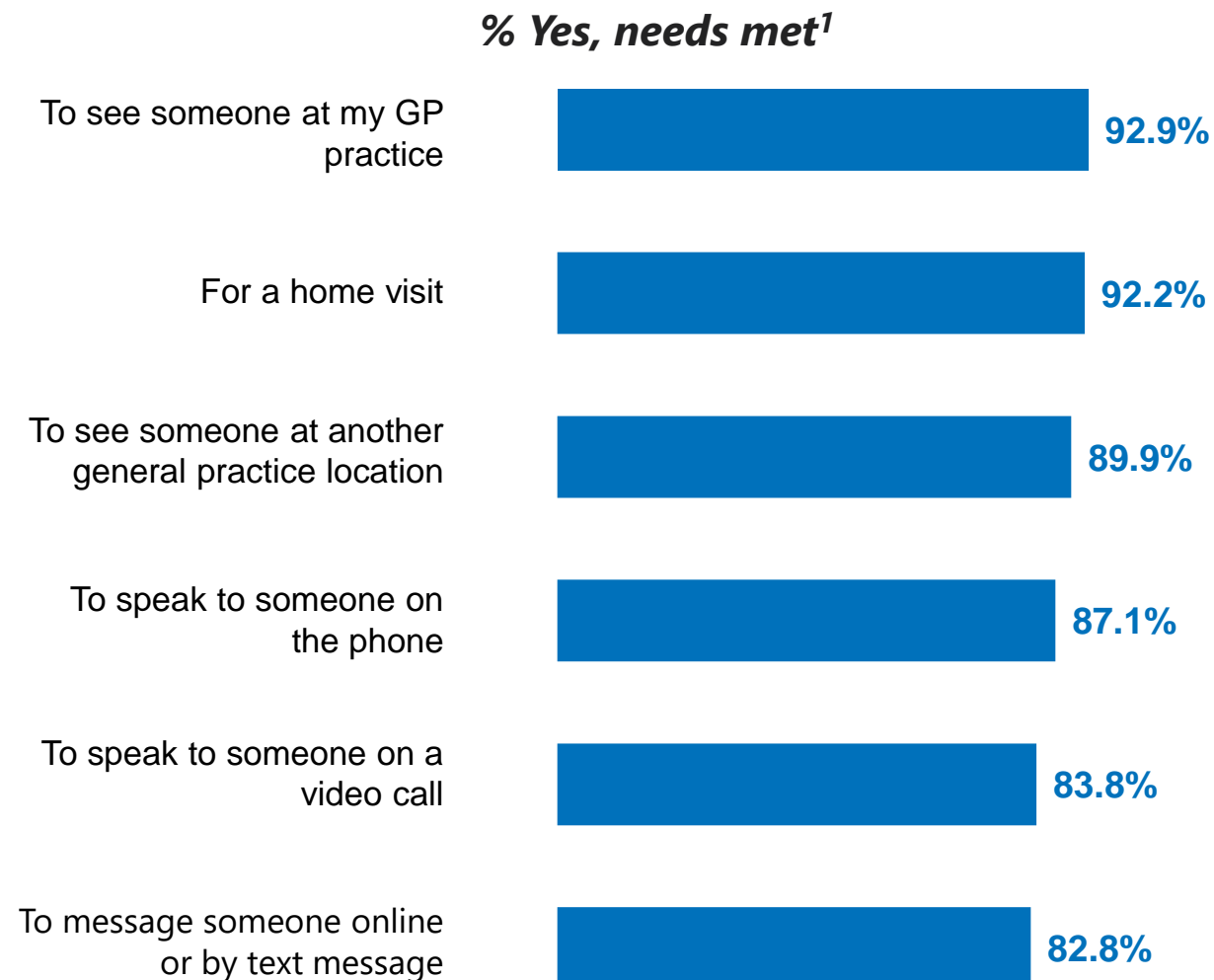
Source: GP Patient Survey



# Did the type of appointment influence whether patient needs were met?

Q23. What type of appointment was your last general practice appointment?

Q31. Thinking about the reason for your last general practice appointment, were your needs met?

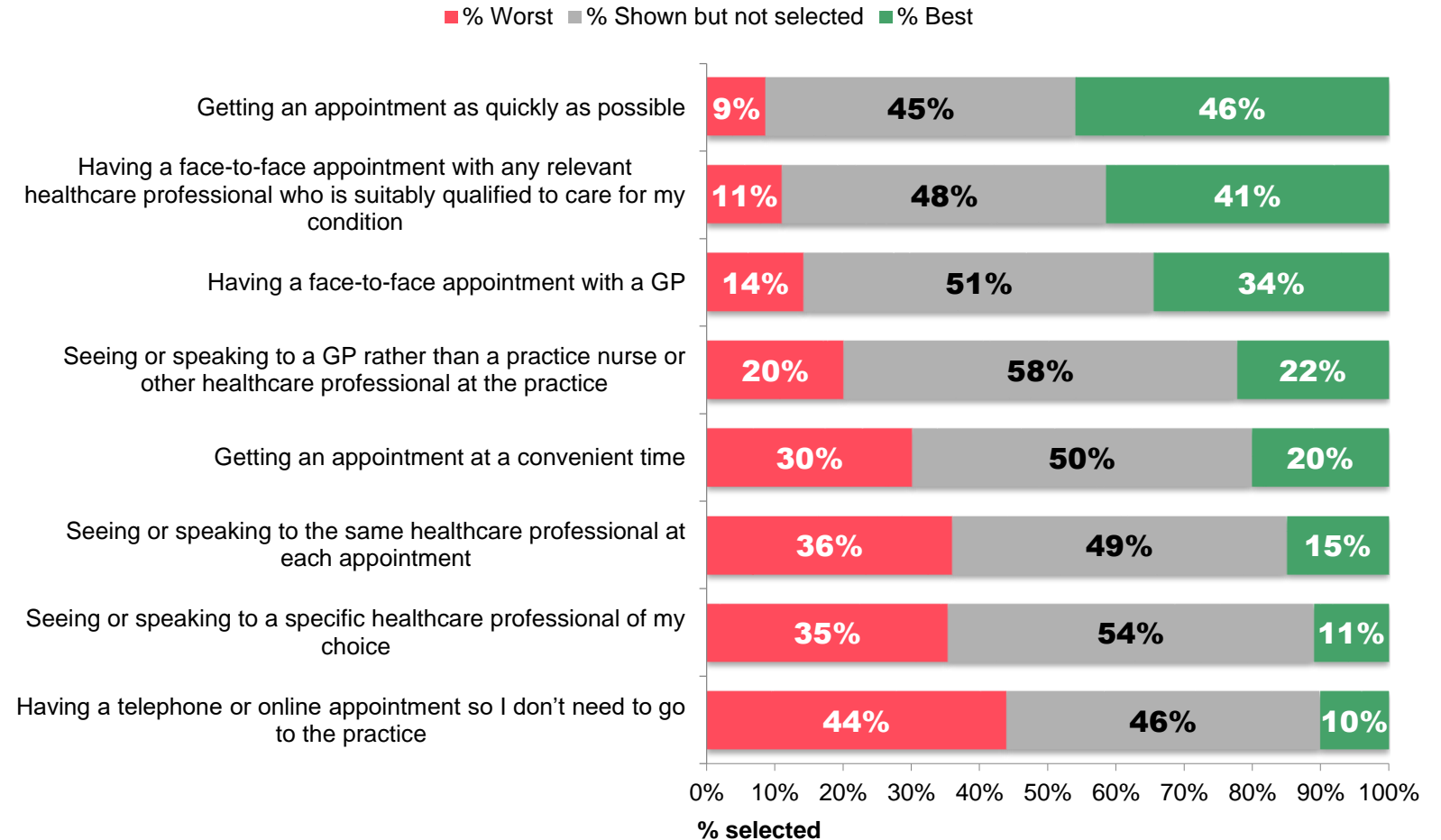


<sup>1</sup>Yes, needs met = 'yes, definitely' + 'yes, to some extent'

Base: all patients who have tried to make an appointment since being registered with their current GP practice, excluding those who 'don't know / can't say' whether their needs were met: 2023 (676,829)

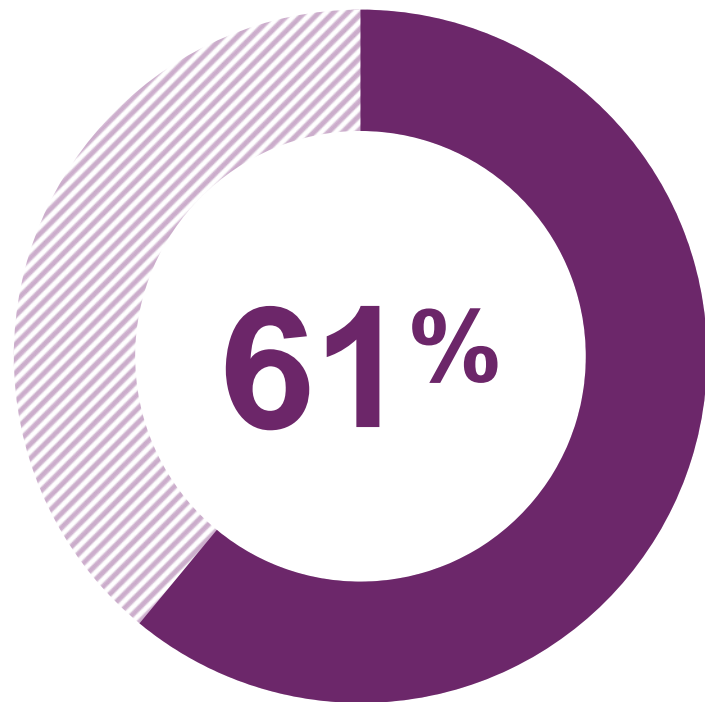
# However, getting an appointment quickly is the most important consideration

Q. Imagine you need to make an appointment at your GP Practice. Of these, which is the most/least important to you when making a GP appointment?



Base: All participants n=2001 (some participants removed after data cleaning). Conducted online via KnowledgePanel UK between 25th November and 1st December 2021

# Patients' experiences of waiting times for planned admission to secondary care have also declined



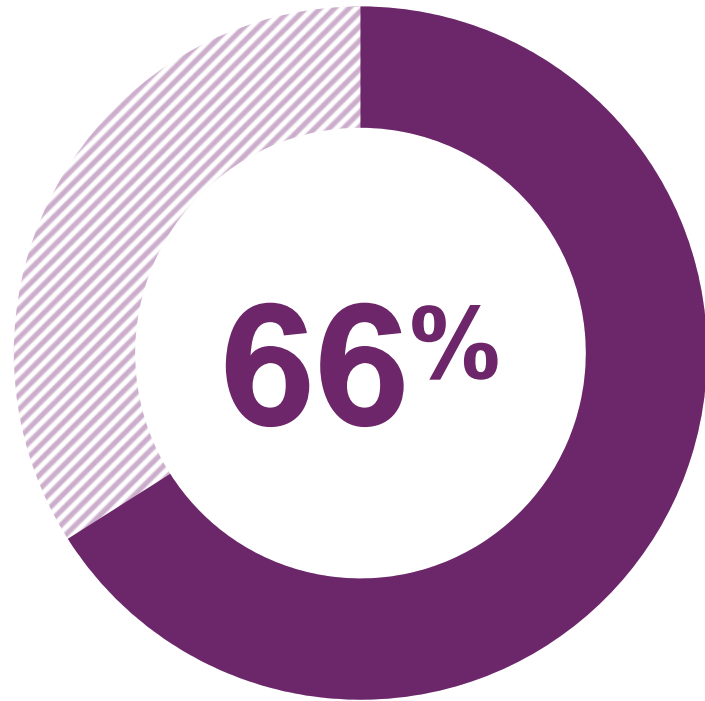
The percentage of patients who did not mind **waiting as long as they did for planned admissions**


↓ from 65%  
in 2021

63,224 responses received

*Adult Inpatients Survey 2022*

# As have experiences of waiting to get a bed



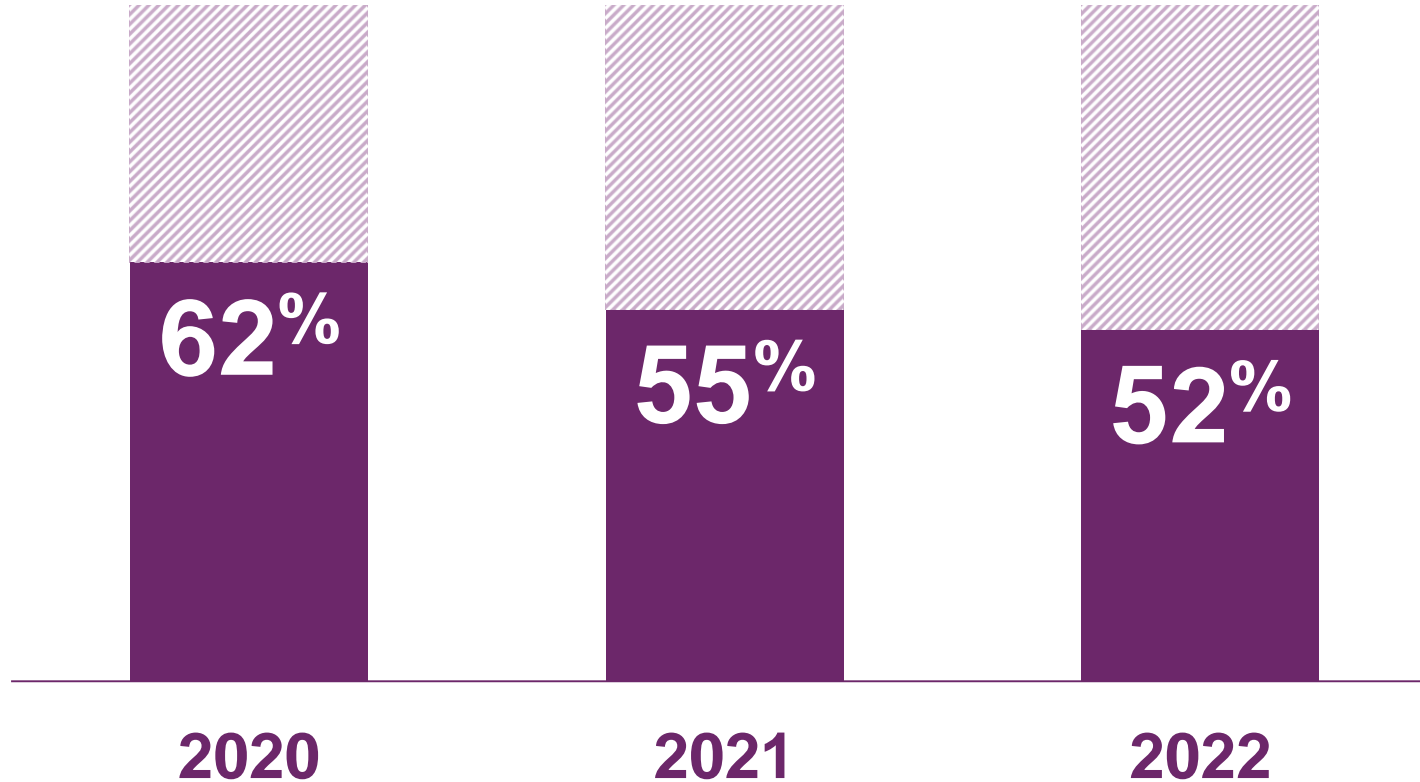
 The percentage of patients who did not wait, or did not wait too long, to **get a bed on a ward** after arriving at hospital

↓ from 70%  
in 2021

63,224 responses received

Adult Inpatients Survey 2022

# And some worrying signs while on the ward

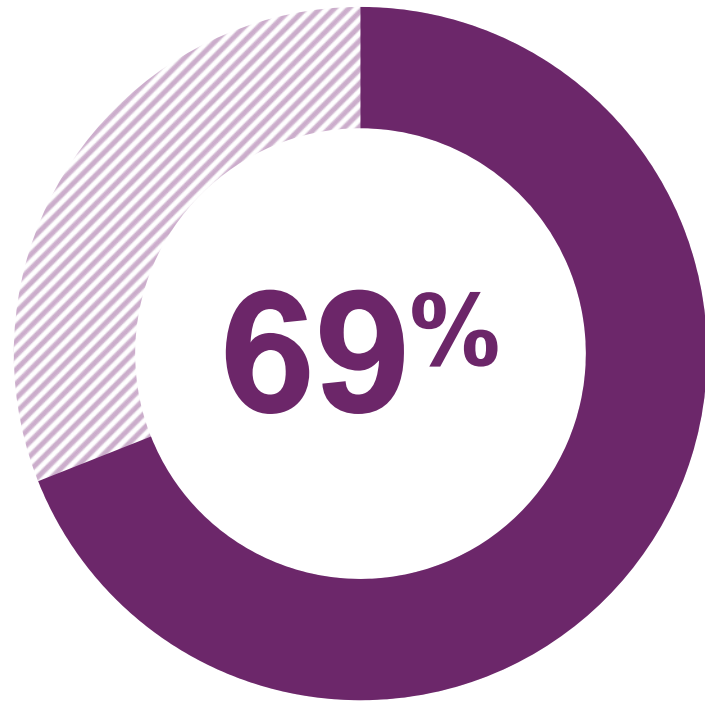


The percentage of patients who thought there were **enough nurses** on duty to care for them while in hospital significantly decreased again in 2022

63,224 responses received

Adult Inpatients Survey 2022

# The majority of patients had a good experience, but again this has declined



↓ from 71%  
in 2021



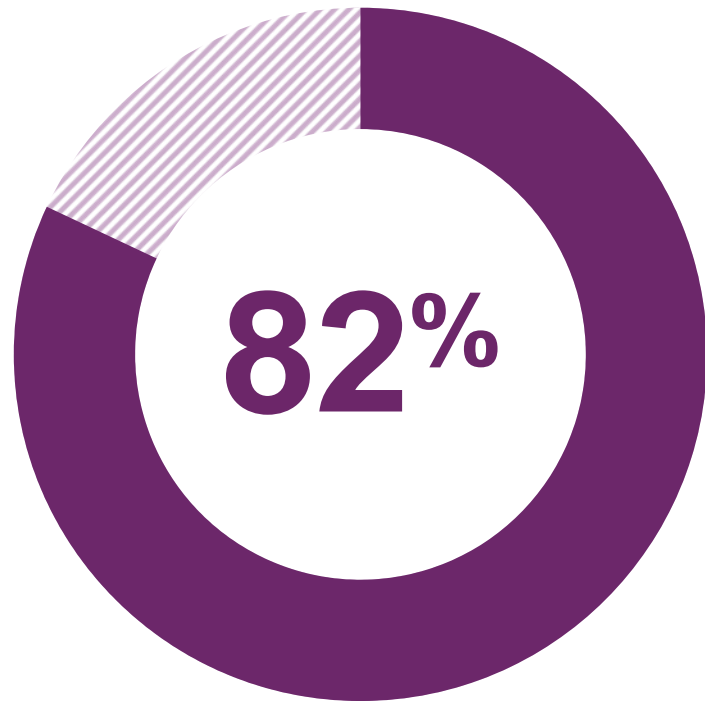
The percentage of patients who rated their experience **8, 9 or 10** (where a score of 10 is “I had a very good experience”)

63,224 responses received

Adult Inpatient Survey 2022

# Patients continued to feel they were treated with dignity and respect

No change  
from 82%  
in 2021



The percentage of patients who felt they were always treated with **respect and dignity** while in the hospital

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63,224 responses received

Adult Inpatient Survey 2022



# Opinions – specific issues and policies

# 03

# What health issues do the public care about?



## Health problems: Global overview

Q: Thinking generally, which of the following, if any, do you see as the biggest health problems facing people in your country today?



[Click here for the generational breakdown.](#)



2018 2020 2021 2022

Health Problem	2018	2020	2021	2022
Mental health	27%	26%	31%	36%
Cancer	52%	37%	34%	34%
Stress	25%	21%	22%	26%
Obesity	33%	18%	19%	22%
Drug abuse	23%	12%	13%	16%
Diabetes	22%	13%	13%	16%
Alcohol abuse	18%	10%	11%	13%
Heart disease	17%	12%	11%	13%
Coronavirus/COVID-19	N/A	72%	70%	47%
Smoking	15%	8%	9%	11%
Dementia	7%	4%	4%	5%
Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)	7%	3%	2%	3%
Hospital superbugs	3%	3%	2%	3%
Others	1%	1%	1%	2%

Base: 23,274 adults in 31 countries, July 21 – August 4, 2023. The sample in India consists of approximately 2,200 individuals, of whom approximately 1,800 were interviewed face-to-face and 400 were interviewed online. Samples in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, and Turkey are more urban, more educated, and/or more affluent than the general population. The survey results for these countries should be viewed as reflecting the views of the more “connected” segment of their population. The “Global Country Average” reflects the average result for all the countries where the survey was conducted.





## Mental health

Q: Thinking generally, which of the following, if any, do you see as the biggest health problems facing people in your country today?

All countries



[Click here for the generational breakdown.](#)

### % answering "mental health"

		2018	2020	2021	2022
<b>Global country average</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>36%</b>
Sweden	67%	59%	59%	63%	63%
Chile	66%	26%	50%	59%	62%
Canada	61%	49%	42%	43%	46%
Spain	61%	23%	16%	35%	51%
Australia	60%	50%	47%	47%	44%
New Zealand	59%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ireland	58%	N/A	N/A	N/A	58%
United States	53%	44%	33%	35%	51%
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>43%</b>
Brazil	52%	18%	27%	40%	49%
Germany	52%	37%	26%	32%	31%
Colombia	51%	17%	N/A	42%	46%
Switzerland	48%	N/A	N/A	28%	48%
Argentina	47%	15%	25%	28%	37%
Singapore	46%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Netherlands	45%	N/A	27%	33%	33%
Peru	45%	41%	36%	37%	39%
South Korea	44%	48%	27%	27%	35%
Poland	41%	19%	23%	30%	33%
Malaysia	41%	16%	22%	33%	31%
South Africa	39%	16%	22%	27%	37%
Indonesia	38%	N/A	N/A	N/A	32%
Belgium	37%	23%	22%	35%	33%
France	35%	10%	10%	12%	20%
Thailand	35%	N/A	N/A	N/A	29%
Italy	32%	18%	10%	19%	28%
Turkey	32%	17%	25%	19%	27%
Hungary	24%	14%	12%	18%	23%
Mexico	21%	6%	8%	11%	15%
India	19%	18%	27%	25%	30%
Japan	18%	24%	14%	9%	15%

Base: 23,274 adults in 31 countries, July 21 – August 4, 2023. The sample in India consists of approximately 2,200 individuals, of whom approximately 1,800 were interviewed face-to-face and 400 were interviewed online. Samples in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, and Turkey are more urban, more educated, and/or more affluent than the general population. The survey results for these countries should be viewed as reflecting the views of the more "connected" segment of their population. The "Global Country Average" reflects the average result for all the countries where the survey was conducted.





# Cancer

Q: Thinking generally, which of the following, if any, do you see as the biggest health problems facing people in your country today?

All countries



[Click here for the generational breakdown.](#)



## % answering "cancer"

		2018	2020	2021	2022
Global country average	40%	52%	37%	34%	34%
India	59%	38%	20%	18%	21%
France	57%	69%	51%	45%	46%
Italy	57%	75%	53%	53%	53%
Belgium	57%	60%	63%	55%	59%
Spain	53%	68%	49%	53%	49%
Netherlands	53%	N/A	48%	43%	40%
Ireland	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	44%
Poland	49%	68%	59%	53%	47%
Great Britain	47%	50%	46%	41%	41%
Peru	46%	53%	41%	36%	43%
Turkey	44%	61%	41%	37%	44%
Japan	42%	59%	30%	22%	26%
Colombia	41%	50%	N/A	31%	34%
Hungary	40%	56%	38%	41%	43%
Canada	38%	58%	35%	26%	30%
Switzerland	38%	N/A	N/A	29%	32%
Chile	38%	38%	33%	34%	33%
Singapore	38%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brazil	38%	57%	27%	31%	29%
Germany	37%	45%	30%	25%	26%
New Zealand	35%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sweden	34%	36%	39%	36%	35%
Australia	31%	39%	30%	24%	23%
United States	29%	42%	26%	22%	29%
Mexico	29%	38%	29%	30%	27%
Thailand	27%	N/A	N/A	N/A	19%
South Korea	26%	37%	19%	21%	21%
Argentina	24%	37%	31%	27%	25%
South Africa	24%	44%	24%	23%	20%
Malaysia	24%	35%	18%	16%	18%
Indonesia	22%	N/A	N/A	N/A	16%

Base: 23,274 adults in 31 countries, July 21 – August 4, 2023. The sample in India consists of approximately 2,200 individuals, of whom approximately 1,800 were interviewed face-to-face and 400 were interviewed online. Samples in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, and Turkey are more urban, more educated, and/or more affluent than the general population. The survey results for these countries should be viewed as reflecting the views of the more "connected" segment of their population. The "Global Country Average" reflects the average result for all the countries where the survey was conducted.





## Stress

Q: Thinking generally, which of the following, if any, do you see as the biggest health problems facing people in your country today?

All countries



[Click here for the generational breakdown.](#)

### % answering "stress"

		2018	2020	2021	2022
<b>Global country average</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>26%</b>
South Korea	44%	48%	35%	33%	35%
Turkey	40%	31%	31%	28%	34%
Argentina	39%	34%	29%	34%	39%
Switzerland	39%	N/A	N/A	31%	39%
Colombia	38%	35%	N/A	30%	34%
Sweden	38%	39%	33%	28%	35%
Japan	37%	37%	33%	28%	31%
Poland	37%	25%	30%	26%	29%
Thailand	37%	N/A	N/A	N/A	27%
France	36%	33%	23%	23%	28%
Singapore	35%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peru	35%	29%	26%	35%	35%
Belgium	34%	31%	26%	30%	31%
Spain	33%	25%	18%	19%	28%
Hungary	33%	32%	25%	23%	27%
Chile	33%	23%	25%	27%	30%
Italy	31%	26%	18%	21%	29%
Brazil	29%	19%	18%	22%	27%
Germany	29%	24%	17%	16%	14%
Indonesia	28%	N/A	N/A	N/A	22%
Mexico	27%	18%	19%	15%	23%
Netherlands	26%	N/A	19%	18%	23%
South Africa	24%	17%	18%	17%	24%
Canada	22%	14%	13%	16%	14%
Australia	21%	9%	14%	12%	11%
Malaysia	21%	14%	17%	18%	18%
United States	18%	13%	15%	14%	17%
Ireland	18%	N/A	N/A	N/A	18%
New Zealand	17%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
India	15%	26%	19%	20%	25%
Great Britain	15%	12%	9%	11%	14%

Base: 23,274 adults in 31 countries, July 21 – August 4, 2023. The sample in India consists of approximately 2,200 individuals, of whom approximately 1,800 were interviewed face-to-face and 400 were interviewed online. Samples in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, and Turkey are more urban, more educated, and/or more affluent than the general population. The survey results for these countries should be viewed as reflecting the views of the more "connected" segment of their population. The "Global Country Average" reflects the average result for all the countries where the survey was conducted.





## Obesity

Q: Thinking generally, which of the following, if any, do you see as the biggest health problems facing people in your country today?

All countries



[Click here for the generational breakdown.](#)

### % answering "obesity"

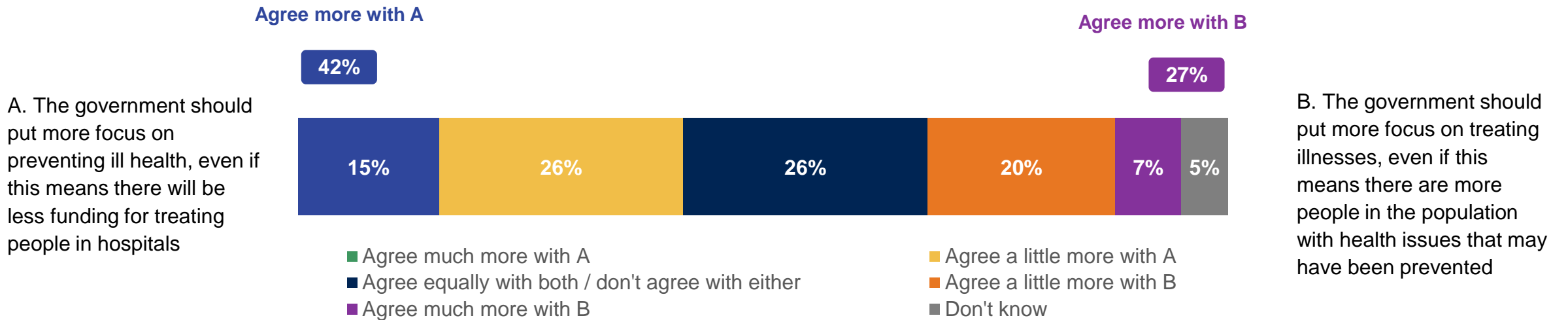
		2018	2020	2021	2022
<b>Global country average</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>22%</b>
Mexico	62%	76%	52%	52%	55%
Chile	49%	59%	36%	43%	38%
Netherlands	36%	N/A	21%	28%	28%
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>29%</b>
United States	30%	40%	25%	20%	23%
France	30%	33%	17%	20%	23%
Argentina	30%	31%	20%	21%	25%
Sweden	29%	30%	21%	23%	25%
Malaysia	29%	52%	20%	18%	27%
Spain	28%	43%	15%	22%	23%
Germany	27%	30%	14%	17%	18%
Belgium	27%	23%	22%	20%	24%
Peru	27%	28%	26%	21%	25%
Ireland	26%	N/A	N/A	N/A	23%
New Zealand	26%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Australia	24%	46%	22%	17%	19%
Hungary	24%	29%	14%	22%	22%
Poland	22%	34%	11%	18%	25%
Colombia	21%	23%	N/A	16%	20%
Canada	21%	31%	12%	12%	17%
Brazil	20%	24%	11%	13%	15%
Turkey	20%	44%	19%	22%	20%
Switzerland	19%	N/A	N/A	12%	16%
Italy	18%	24%	8%	9%	13%
South Korea	16%	20%	10%	11%	15%
Singapore	15%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
India	14%	21%	7%	9%	10%
Indonesia	13%	N/A	N/A	N/A	6%
Thailand	12%	N/A	N/A	N/A	11%
South Africa	9%	21%	7%	7%	9%
Japan	7%	12%	4%	4%	5%

Base: 23,274 adults in 31 countries, July 21 – August 4, 2023. The sample in India consists of approximately 2,200 individuals, of whom approximately 1,800 were interviewed face-to-face and 400 were interviewed online. Samples in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, and Turkey are more urban, more educated, and/or more affluent than the general population. The survey results for these countries should be viewed as reflecting the views of the more "connected" segment of their population. The "Global Country Average" reflects the average result for all the countries where the survey was conducted.



# The public are more likely to agree that the government should focus resources on preventing ill health in the first place, rather than on treating illnesses

Q. Which of the following statements comes closest to your view of where the government should focus resources when it comes to health?

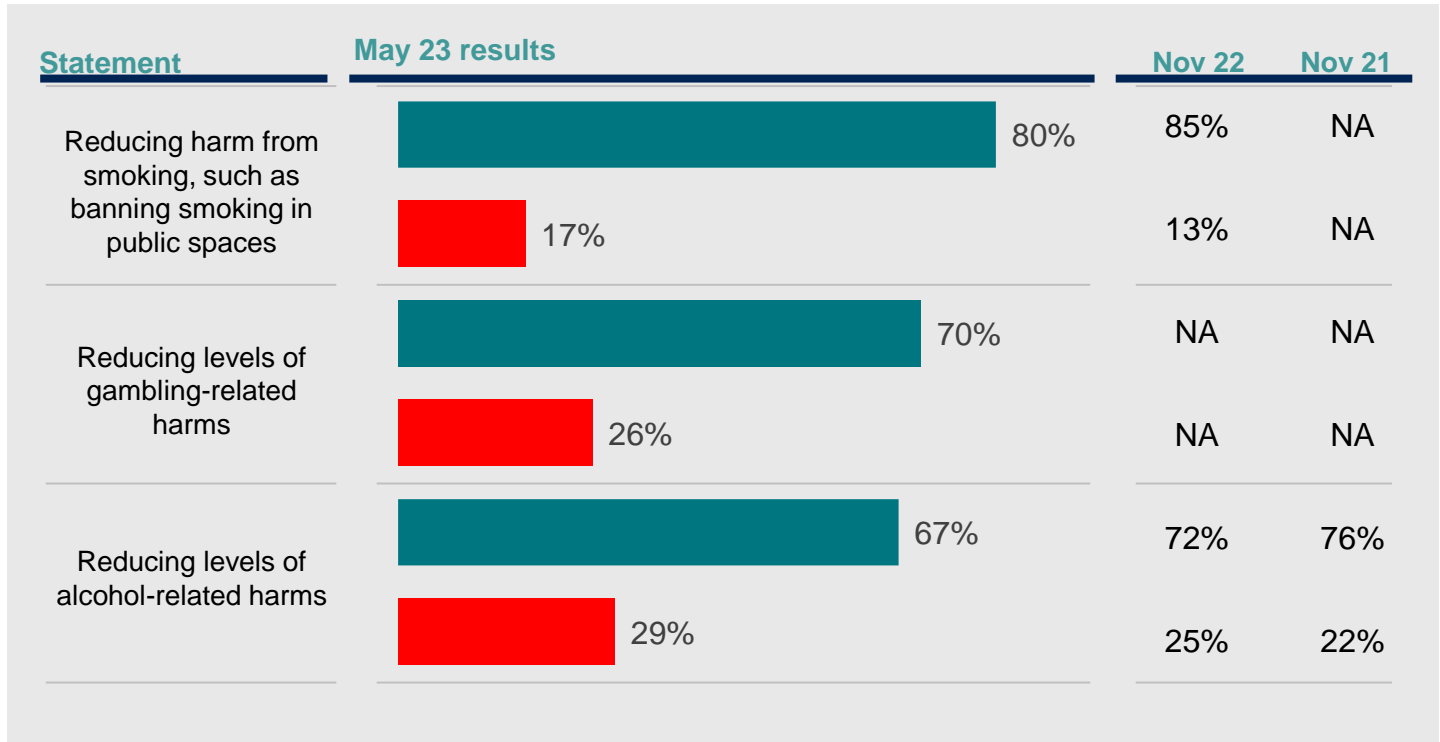


Base: All participants n=2068. Conducted online via KnowledgePanel UK between 26th May - 1st June 2022



# The public tend to think the government has the most responsibility for reducing harm from smoking

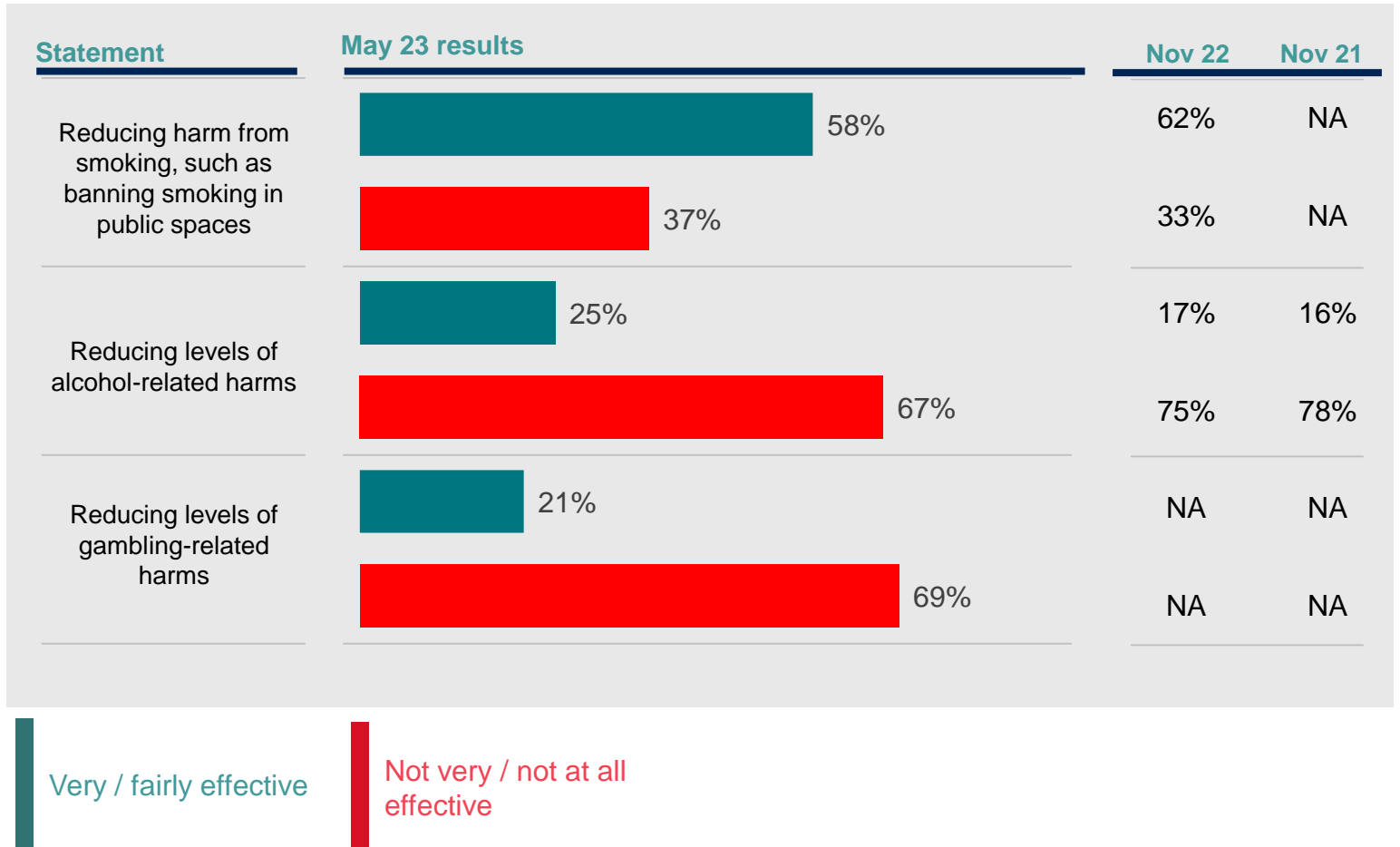
How much responsibility, if any, do you think the government has for each of the following?



Bases: All participants, May 2023 n=2,450 5<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> May 2023, Nov 2022 n=2,063 24<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> November 2022, November 2021 n=2101 25<sup>th</sup> November – 1<sup>st</sup> December 2021. All conducted online via KnowledgePanel UK.

# They think the government is more effective at reducing harms from smoking than other harms

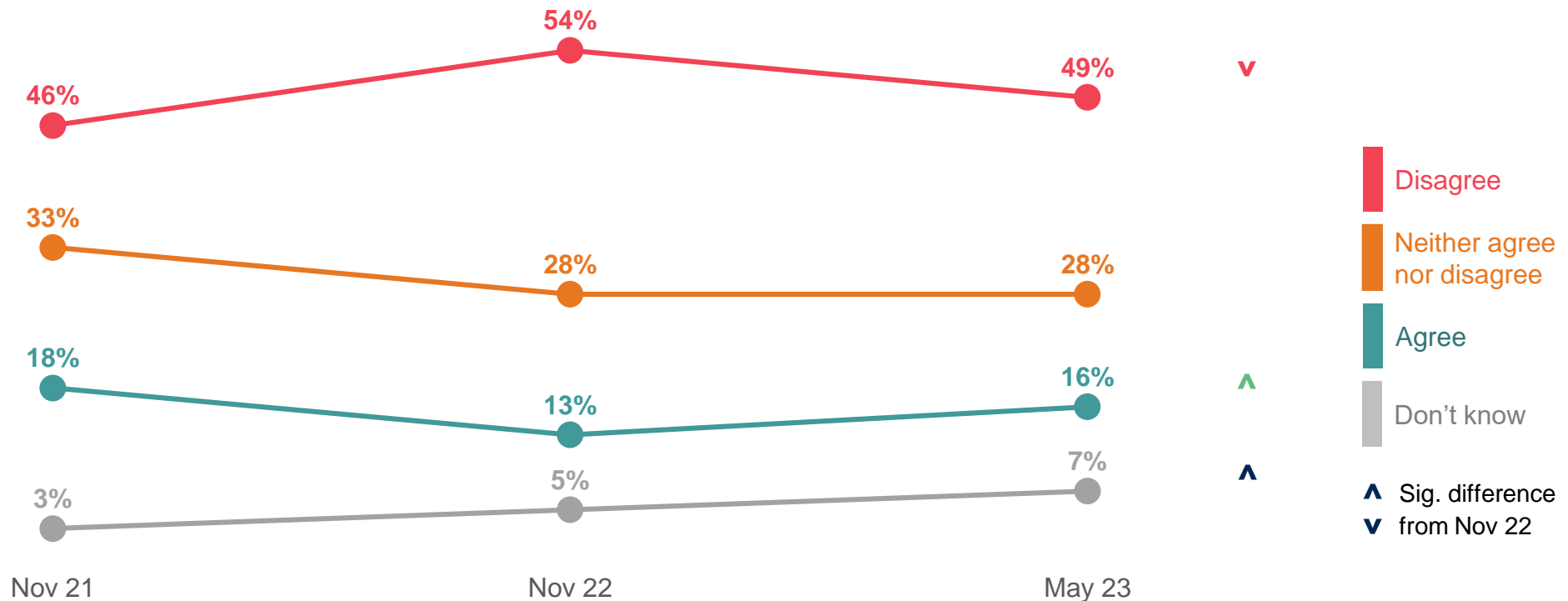
How effectively, if at all, do you think the government is addressing each of the following?



Bases: All participants, May 2023 n=2,450 5<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> May 2023, Nov 2022 n=2,063 24<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> November 2022, November 2021 n=2,101 25<sup>th</sup> November – 1st December 2021. All conducted online via KnowledgePanel UK.

# Half of the public do not think the government has the right policies in place to improve public health

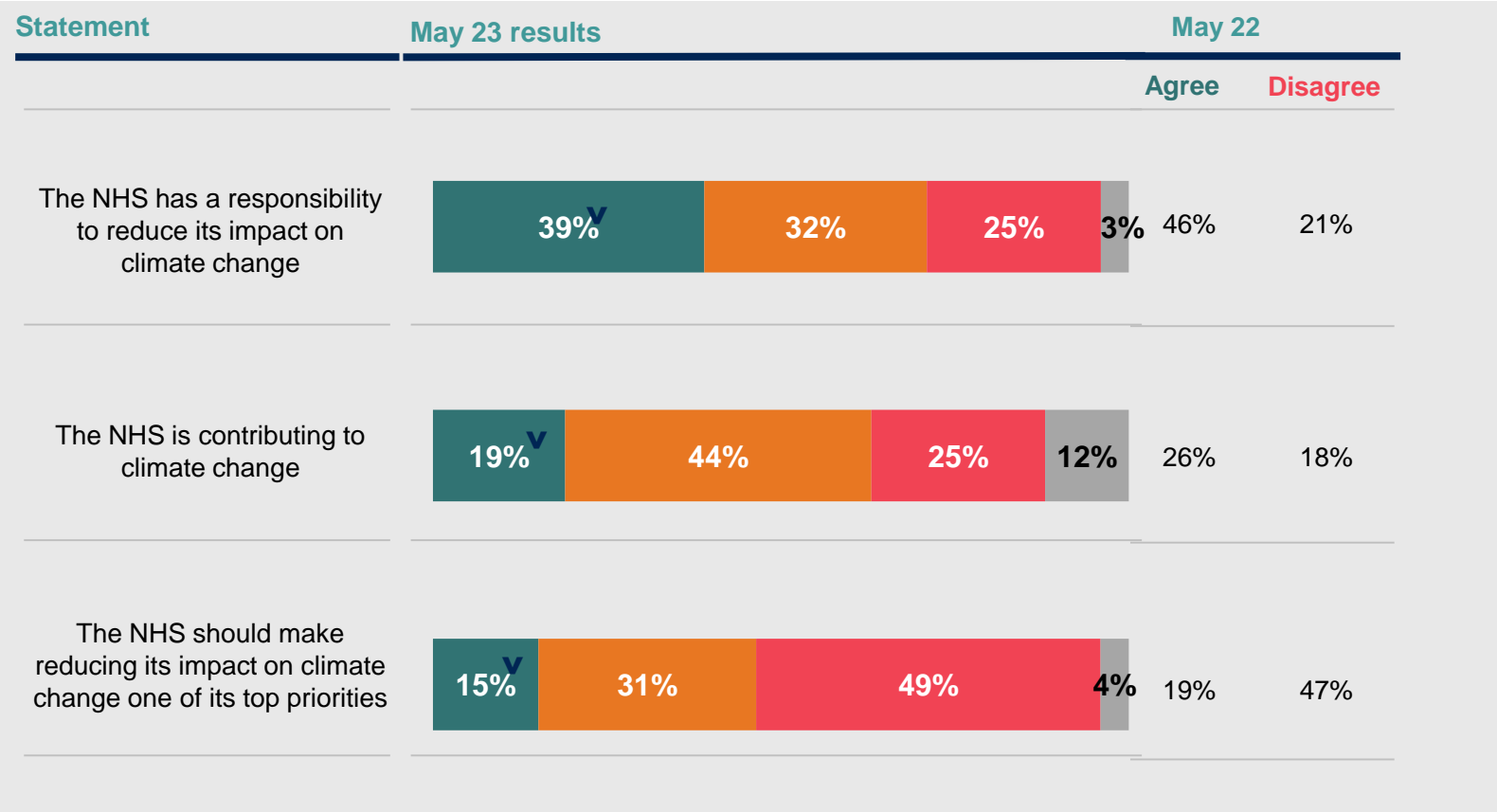
To what extent do you agree that the government has the right policies in place to improve public health?



Bases: All participants, May 2023 n=2,450 5<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> May 2023, Nov 2022 n=2,063 24<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> November 2022, May 2022 n=2,102 26<sup>th</sup> May – 1<sup>st</sup> June 2022. All conducted online via KnowledgePanel UK.

# The public generally think the NHS has a responsibility to reduce its impact on climate change, but don't think it should be a priority

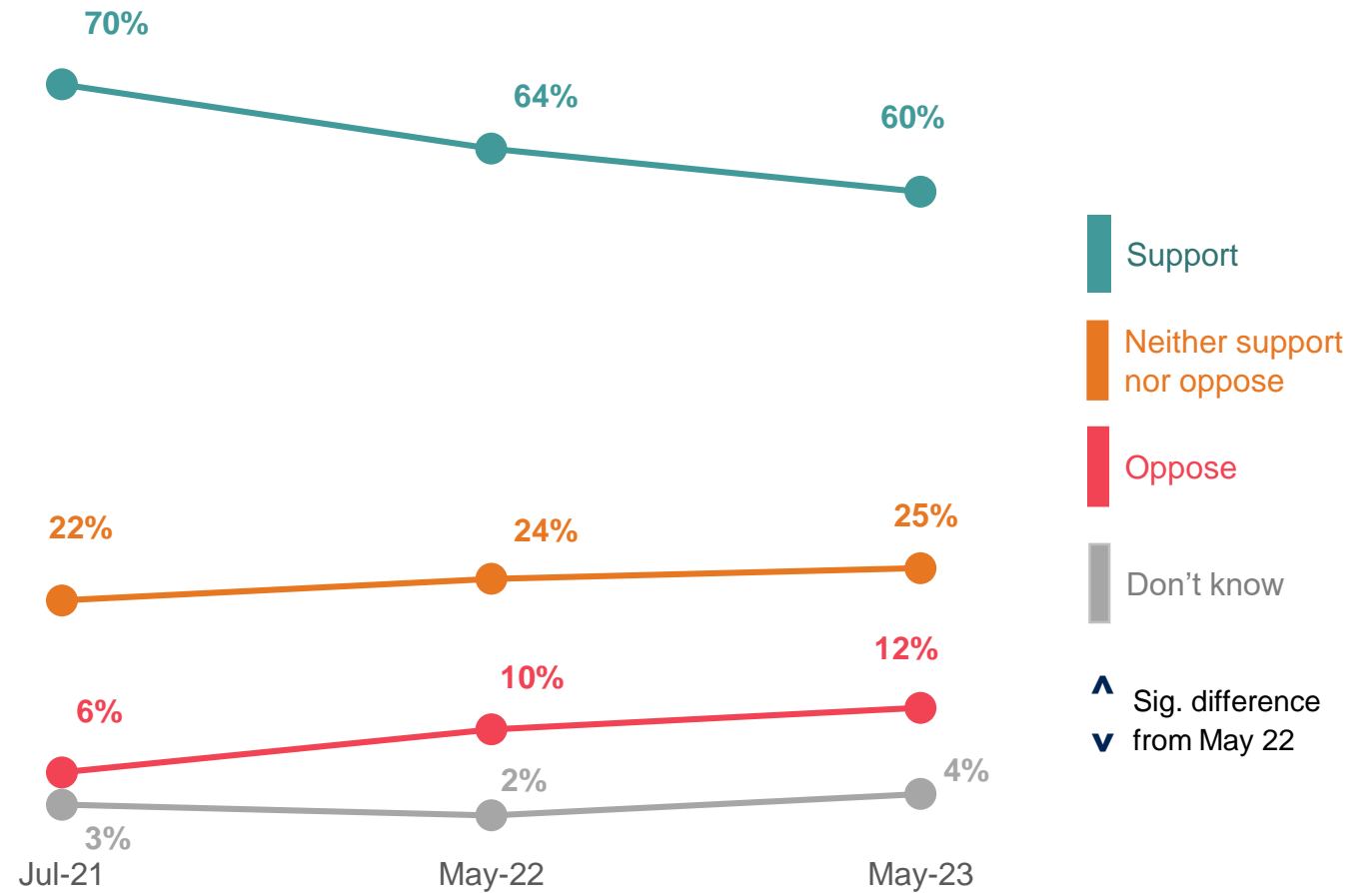
To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements:



Bases: All participants, May 2023 n=2,450 5<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> May 2023, May 2022 n=2102 26<sup>th</sup> May – 1<sup>st</sup> June 2022. All conducted online via KnowledgePanel UK.

# The public generally support the NHS's policy to become net zero, although this has continued to drop from July 2021 to May 2023

Do you support or oppose the NHS's policy to become net zero?



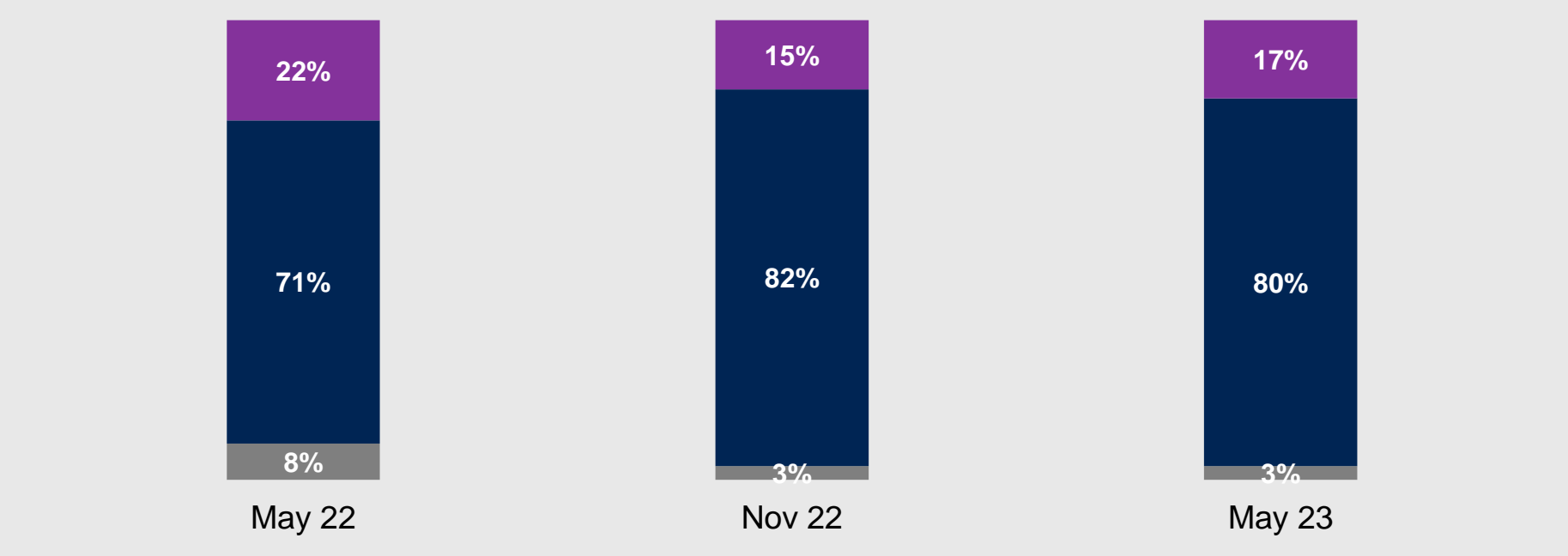
Bases: All participants, May 2023 n=2,450 5<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> May 2023, May 2022 n=2,102 26<sup>th</sup> May – 1<sup>st</sup> June 2022 July 2021 n=1,858 22<sup>nd</sup> July – 28<sup>th</sup> July 2021 All conducted online via KnowledgePanel UK.

# Opinion - funding

# 04

# The vast majority think the NHS needs an increase in funding – though this masks political differences

Which of the following statements best reflects your thinking about funding for the NHS?



**The NHS needs an increase in funding**      **The NHS does not need further funding and should operate within its current budget**      **Don't know**

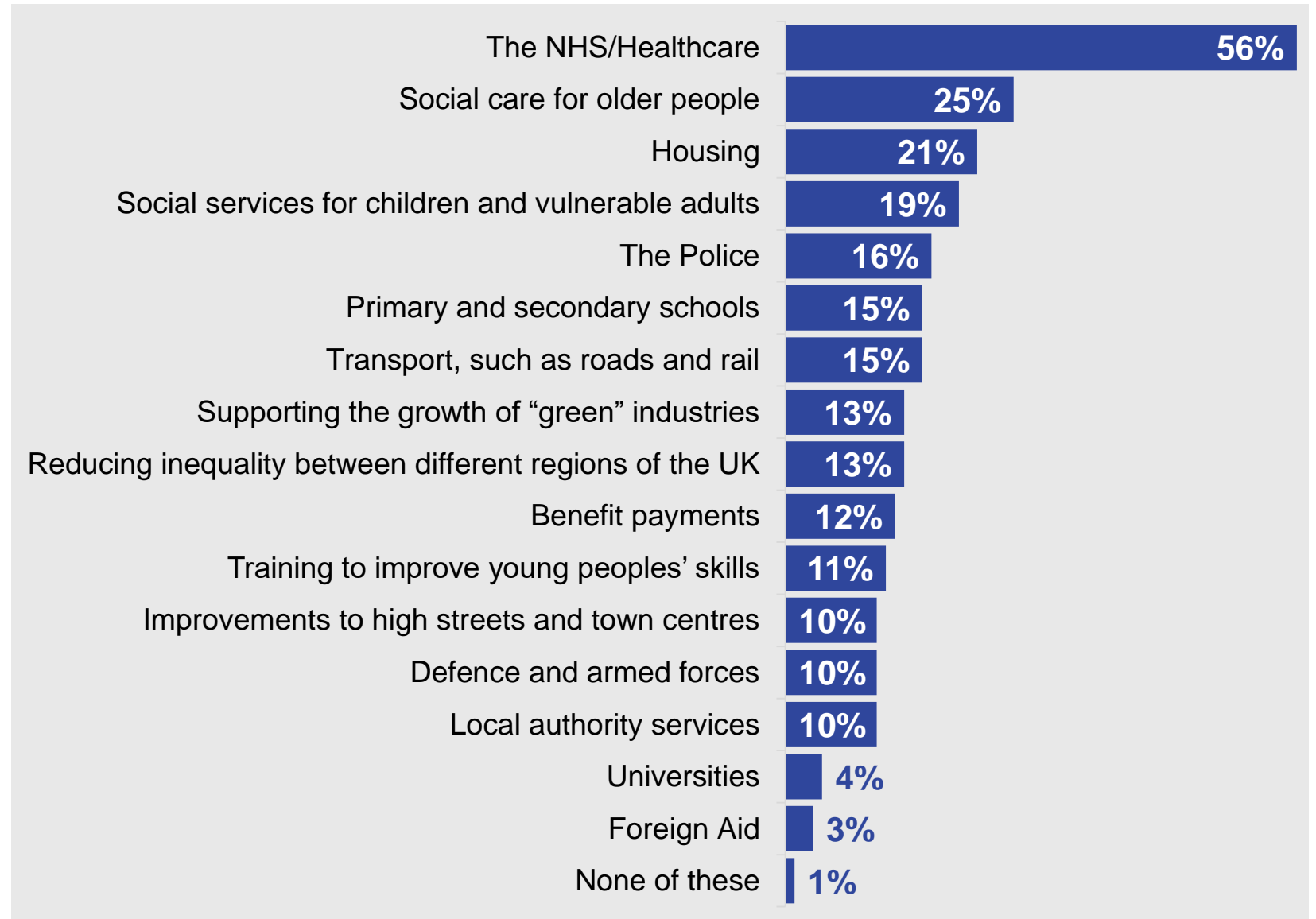
Source: The Health Foundation/ Ipsos

Bases: All participants, May 2023 n=2,450 5<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> May 2023, Nov 2022 n=2,063 24<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> November 2022, \*Note: the wording of this question changed between May and Nov 22, so comparisons should be comparative only. May 2022 answer option was 'The NHS needs a further increase in funding beyond the new tax.'



# The NHS/Healthcare is by far the area that the public think should be prioritised to receive more public spending – followed by social care for older people

Which two or three, if any, of the following areas do you think should be prioritised to receive more public spending?



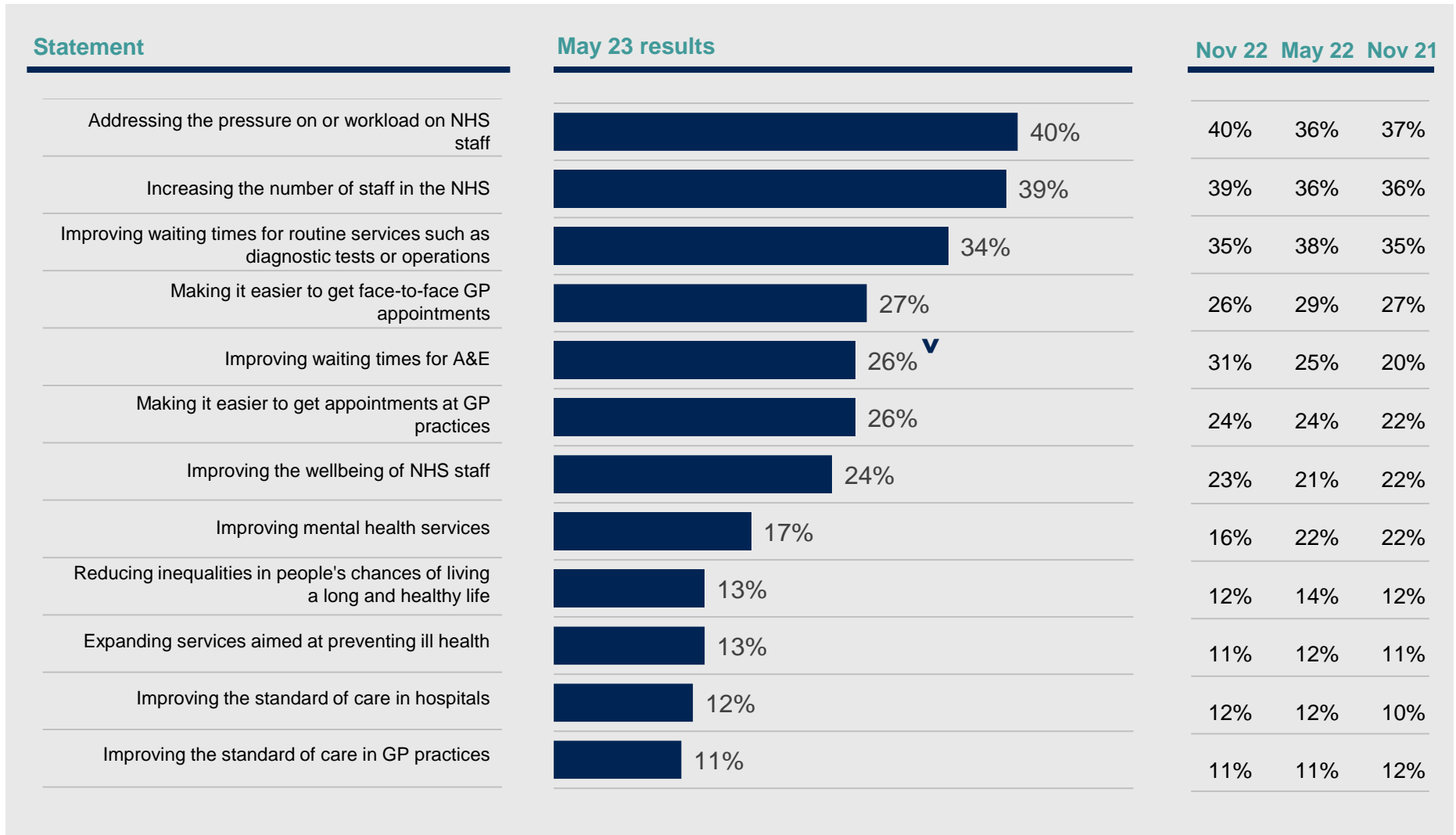
Base: 2,200 Online British adults aged 16-75, 24-25 June 2022



**Staff,  
staff,  
staff:**

**Addressing the pressure on NHS staff and increasing the number of NHS staff are the public's priorities, followed by waiting times**

When it comes to the NHS, which two or three of the following do you think should be prioritised?



▲ Sig. difference  
▼ from Nov 22

Bases: All participants, May 2023 n=2,450 5<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> May 2023, Nov 2022 n=2,063 24<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> November 2022, May 2022 n=2068 26<sup>th</sup> May – 1<sup>st</sup> June 2022, November 2021 n=2101 25<sup>th</sup> November – 1<sup>st</sup> December 2021. All conducted online via KnowledgePanel UK.

Source: The Health Foundation/ Ipsos



# There's no easy answer though ... little appetite for austerity or tax rises...

Would you support or oppose each of the following options for public spending, taxes and borrowing?

**Support** **Oppose**

## Increasing taxes

Increase taxes to increase spending on public services



Increase taxes to reduce borrowing and the national debt



## Cutting spending

Cut spending on public services in order to reduce taxes



Cut spending on public services to reduce borrowing and the national debt



## Increasing borrowing

Increase public borrowing and the national debt to increase spending on public services



Increase public borrowing and the national debt in order to reduce taxes



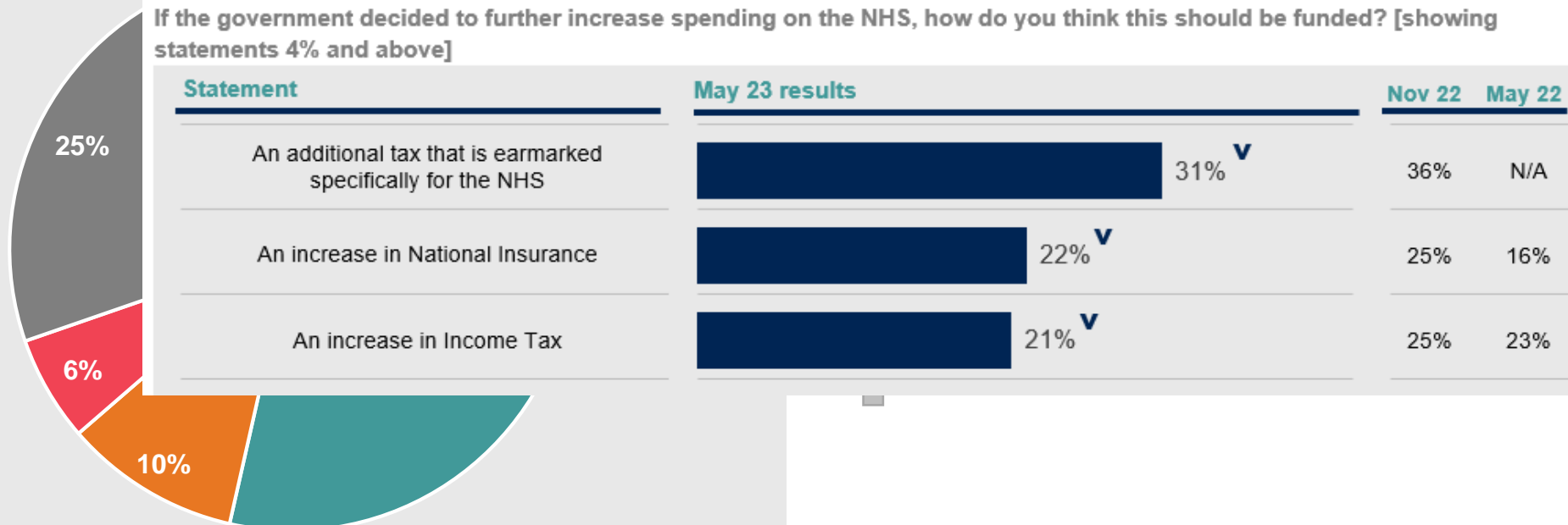
Base: 1,001 British adults 18+, 1-8 November 2023

# If we just ask about the NHS, we get a slightly different answer

Many experts argue that it is becoming more expensive to fund the NHS because of increasing costs of treatments, an ageing population and several other factors. This means that even in order to maintain the current level of care and services provided for free by the NHS, spending on the NHS would have to increase. With that in mind, which, if any, of the following would you most like to see?

Increase taxes in order to maintain the level of spending needed to keep the current level of care and services provided by the NHS

Reduce spending on other services such as education and welfare, in order to maintain the level of spending needed to keep current



Source: The Health Foundation/ Ipsos

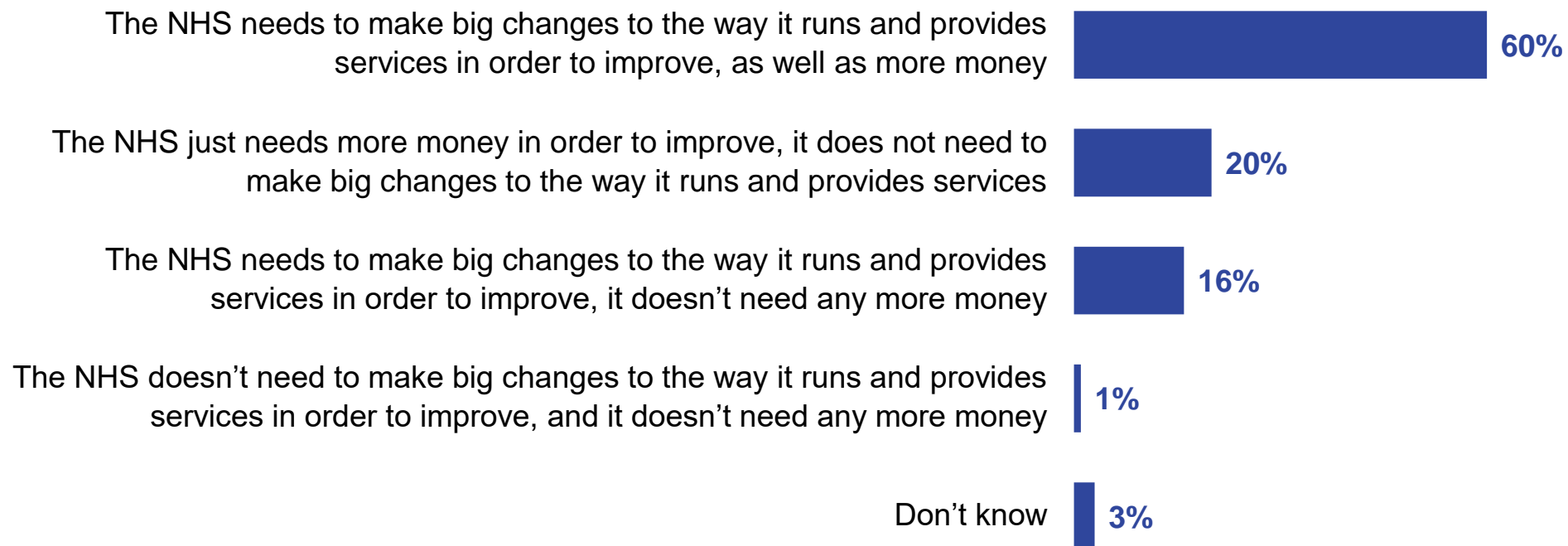
Bases: All participants, Nov 2022 n=2,063 24<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> November 2022. All conducted online via KnowledgePanel UK.



# But this isn't just about funding... the public also think the NHS needs to make changes

Three in five of the public (60%) think the NHS needs both more money and to make big changes to the way in which it runs and provides services in order to improve, although 20% think it just needs more money, and 16% that it just needs big changes.

Q. Which of the following statements is closest to your view?



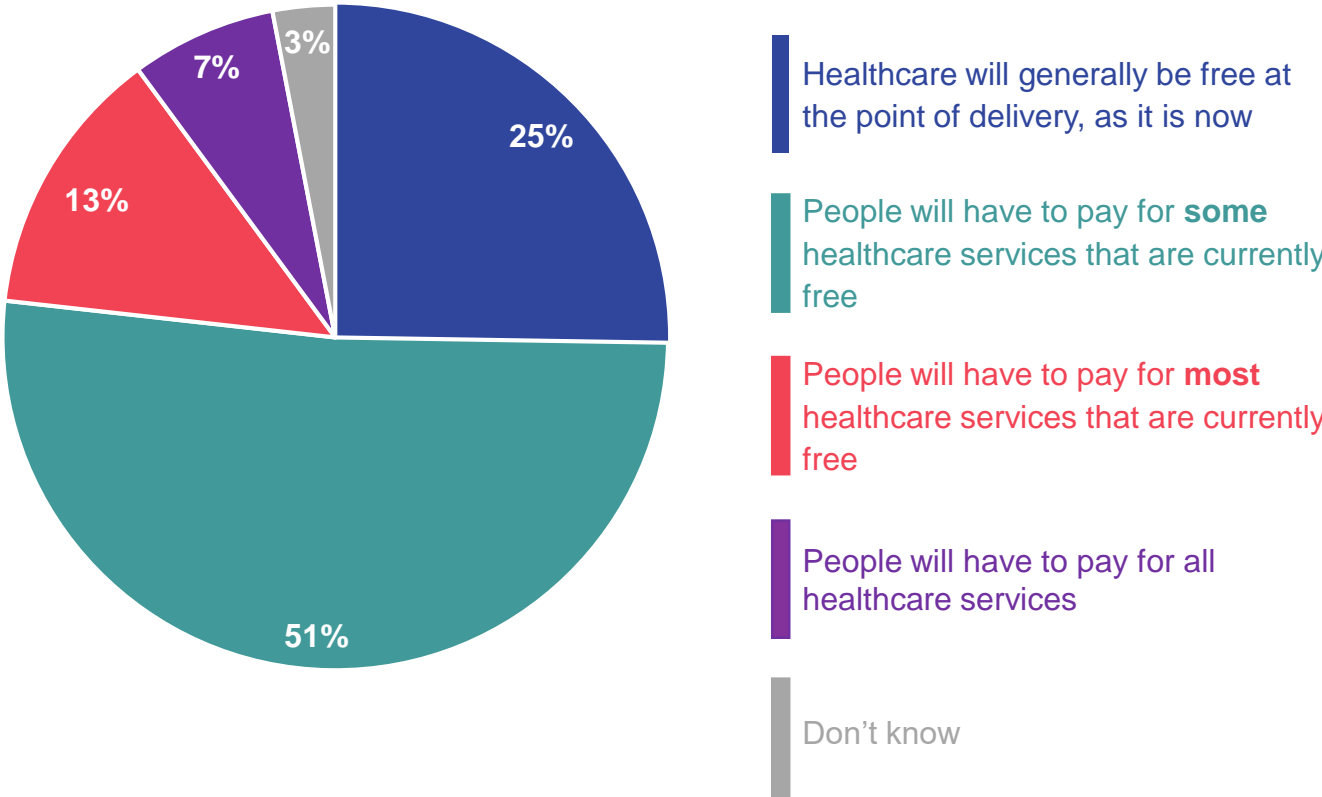
Base: Participants from England (1200). Conducted online between 30 March and 5 April 2023.

Source: NHS Confederation / Ipsos



# Is an expectation forming that aspects of the NHS model will change over the next 10 years?

Which of the following statements best describes what you think healthcare will be like in the UK in 10 years' time?



Bases: All participants, May 2023 n=2,450 5<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> May 2023. All conducted online via KnowledgePanel UK.





# THANK YOU.



**Anna Quigley**

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