Rising spontaneous concern about the NHS

What is the biggest issue facing Britain today?

Report says waiting lists have doubled under Labour

Lowest score since December 1985 (12%)

Highest score since April 2002 (61%)

Cameron becomes PM

Vote for Brexit; May becomes PM

GE 2017

Base: Adults aged 16+ in England (c. 1000 per wave)
Source: Ipsos MORI/Department of Health Perceptions of the NHS Tracker
But 57% say satisfied with NHS (BSA)
Public are pessimistic about future of the NHS

Thinking about the NHS over the next few years do you expect it to...

- Get much better: 2%
- Get better: 19%
- Stay the same: 31%
- Get worse: 35%
- Get much worse: 11%
- Don’t know: 2%

Base: 917 English adults 18+, 26th – 29th April 2018

Source: Ipsos MORI telephone survey for NHS Providers
And they are worried about social care

I’d now like you to think about your own experience and everything you have seen, heard or read recently. Thinking specifically about social care, do you think the general standard of social care in the UK:

- over the last twelve months has been getting ...
  - Slightly better / Much better: 8%
  - About the same: 31%
  - Slightly worse / Much worse: 55%
  - Don’t know: 6%

- over the next twelve months will get ...
  - Slightly better / Much better: 13%
  - About the same: 32%
  - Slightly worse / Much worse: 50%
  - Don’t know: 6%

Base: 1,985 GB adults aged 15+, interviewed between 5th-15th May 2017
Source Ipsos MORI / The Health Foundation
Two thirds support increasing taxes to maintain the NHS

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 the current level of care and services provided by the NHS
- Reduce the level of care and services provided by the NHS so that you do not need to increase the current level of taxation and spending on the NHS
- None

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>May 2017</th>
<th>March 2015</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase taxes in order to maintain the level of spending needed to keep the current level of care and services provided by the NHS</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>59%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduce spending on other services such as education and welfare in order to maintain the level of spending needed to keep the current level of care and services provided by the NHS</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>21%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduce the level of care and services provided by the NHS so that you do not need to increase the current level of taxation and spending on the NHS</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
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</tbody>
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Source: Ipsos MORI / The Health Foundation
Base: 1,985 GB adults aged 15+, interviewed between 5th-15th May 2017 and 1,792 GB adults aged 15+, interviewed between 13th and 23rd March 2015
If the Government were to devote more funding to health and care services, which three, if any, of the following do you think it should prioritise in terms of spending?

- Urgent and emergency care such as A&E and ambulance services: 68%
- Mental health services: 58%
- Community and social care services, such as supporting people with day-to-day needs like washing and dressing: 40%
- Children’s services: 40%
- Primary care, including general practice and pharmacy: 33%
- Routine planned surgery, for example hip, knee and cataract operations: 24%
- Public health initiatives to prevent more people from becoming unhealthy and ill: 23%
- None of these: 3%

Base: 917 English adults 18+, interviewed between 26th – 29th April 2018
Source: Ipsos MORI telephone survey for NHS Providers
And receiving high quality care is important

Which of the following, if any, is most important to you when receiving non-emergency care?

- Receiving the highest quality of care: 38%
- Short waiting times: 21%
- Being listened to: 12%
- Being treated close to my home: 11%
- Ability to choose a date for treatment to fit in with personal circumstances: 8%
- Having a clear choice in my support and treatment: 5%
- Having a clear point of contact: 4%
- None of these: 1%

Source: Ipsos MORI telephone survey for NHS Providers
Base: 917 English adults 18+, interviewed between 26th – 29th April 2018
They are prepared to accept longer waiting times for routine surgery but not in A&E?

I am going to read out some ways of reducing costs in the NHS. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following?

- Strongly agree
- Tend to agree
- Neither/nor
- Tend to disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

Allowing the target for waiting times for non-urgent treatment to increase by two weeks from 18 weeks to 20 weeks:

- Strongly agree: 12%
- Tend to agree: 33%
- Neither/nor: 18%
- Tend to disagree: 21%
- Strongly disagree: 16%
- Don't know: *%

Allowing the target for waiting times at Accident and Emergency to increase from four hours to five hours:

- Strongly agree: 5%
- Tend to agree: 15%
- Neither/nor: 15%
- Tend to disagree: 26%
- Strongly disagree: 39%
- Don't know: *%

Base: Sept/Oct 2013 1,244 adults aged 15+ living in England, face-to-face
Source: Ipsos MORI/FTN
Support for rationing some services

The following treatments I will read out are generally available for free on the NHS in the United Kingdom. For each, please state whether you think it should: be available for free to everybody who needs it, be available for free only for some people who need it, or no longer be available for free for anybody who needs it...?

Should be available for free to everybody who needs it

- Drugs which extend life for less than six months for terminally ill eg some cancer treatments: 76%
- Operations to treat varicose veins: 58%
- Fertility treatment: 50%
- Liver transplants for alcoholics: 33%
- Weight loss surgery (for example gastric bands) for obese patients: 27%

Should be available for free only for some people who need it

- Drugs which extend life for less than six months for terminally ill eg some cancer treatments: 18%
- Operations to treat varicose veins: 32%
- Fertility treatment: 36%
- Liver transplants for alcoholics: 39%
- Weight loss surgery (for example gastric bands) for obese patients: 48%

Should not be available for free for anybody who needs it

- Drugs which extend life for less than six months for terminally ill eg some cancer treatments: 5%
- Operations to treat varicose veins: 7%
- Fertility treatment: 13%
- Liver transplants for alcoholics: 25%
- Weight loss surgery (for example gastric bands) for obese patients: 25%

Don’t know

- Drugs which extend life for less than six months for terminally ill eg some cancer treatments: 1%
- Operations to treat varicose veins: 3%
- Fertility treatment: 2%
- Liver transplants for alcoholics: 3%
- Weight loss surgery (for example gastric bands) for obese patients: 1%

Base: 1033 adults aged 18+ in the UK, 26 – 29 January 2017
Source: Ipsos MORI/BBC News
Intersection of what is changing and what is fixed – we don’t yet know how this will play out
But many of the same things still unite us
Britons want to be allowed to feel proud
Traditional British institutions and culture are more resilient than we think.
Thank you

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