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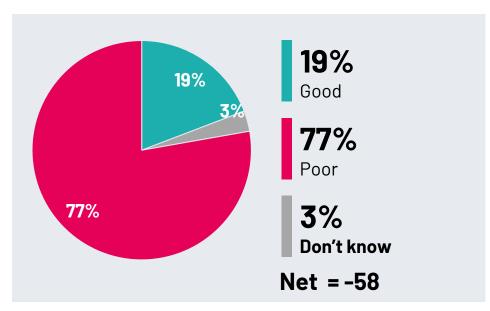
January 2025



### Perceptions of the British economy: Trend

How would you describe the current state of the British economy? Would you say it is...?

#### January 2025



Base: 1,084 Online British adults aged 18-75, 17-20 January 2025

#### November 2021 – January 2025

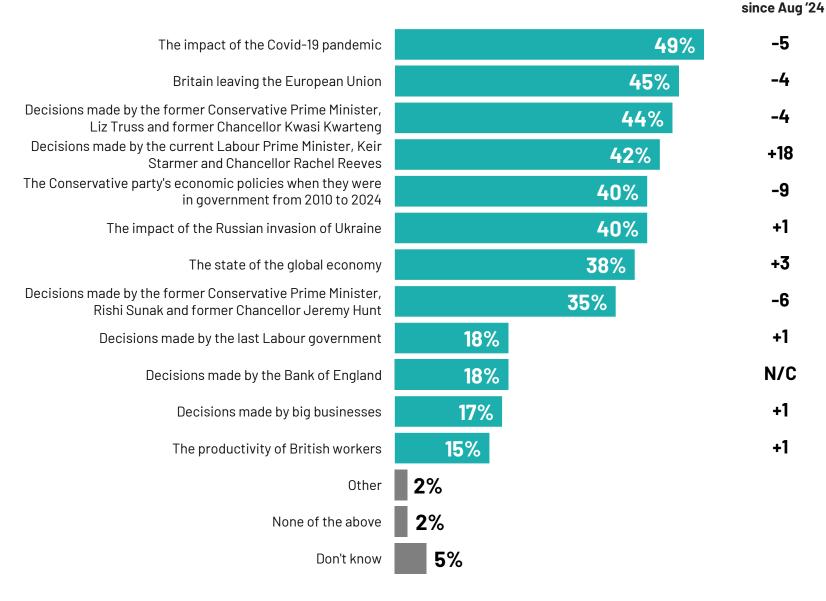




Britons who think the economy is in a poor state are almost as likely to blame decisions made by Keir Starmer and Rachel Reeves, as they are to blame Liz Truss and Kwasi Kwarteng

Which of the following, if any, would you say have contributed MOST to the British economy currently being in a POOR state? Please pick as many as apply.

**Base: 827** Online British adults 18-75 who described the British economy as being in a poor state, 17-20 January 2025.



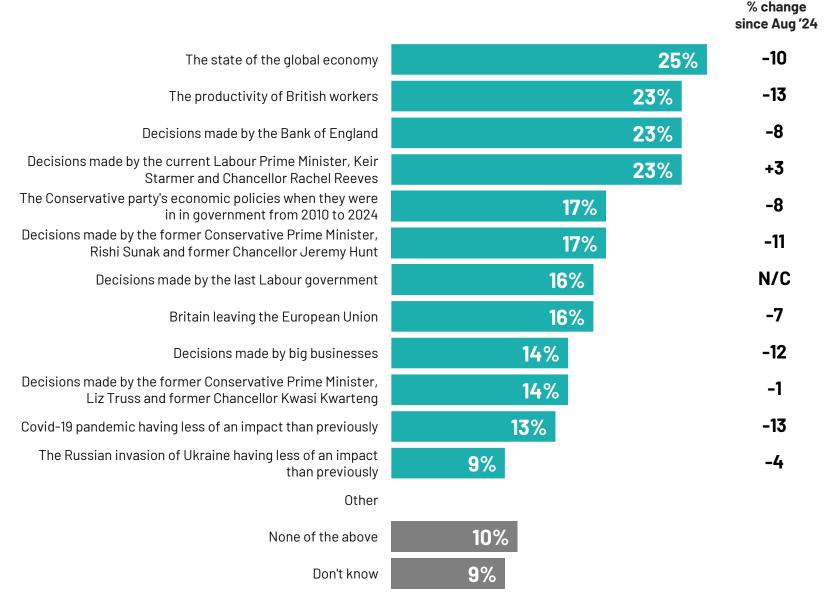


% change

The global economy, British workers, Bank of England and Labour government are given most credit among those who think the economy is doing well

Which of the following, if any, would you say have contributed MOST to the British economy currently being in a GOOD state? Please pick as many as apply.

**Base: 224** Online British adults 18-75 who described the British economy as being in a good state, 17-20 January 2025.

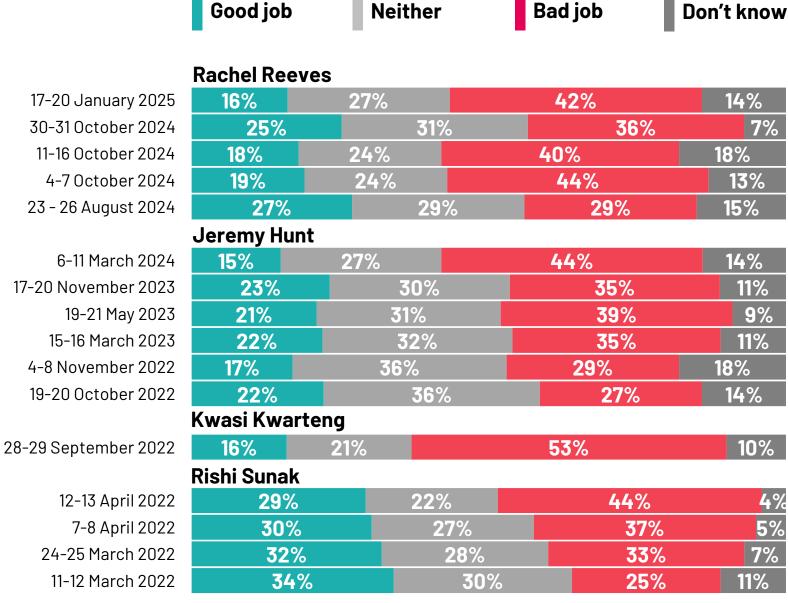




Two in five think
Rachel Reeves is
doing a bad job as
Chancellor – a rating
that is comparable to
Jeremy Hunt's at the
2024 Spring Budget

To what extent, if at all, do you think Rachel Reeves has been doing a good job or a bad job, in her role as Chancellor of the Exchequer?

Base: 1,084 Online British adults aged 18-75, 17-20 January 2025





## Labour continue to be more trusted on Britain's economy than the Conservatives, but their lead is narrow – and 43% choose neither

Which party, if either, do you trust most to manage Britain's economy?

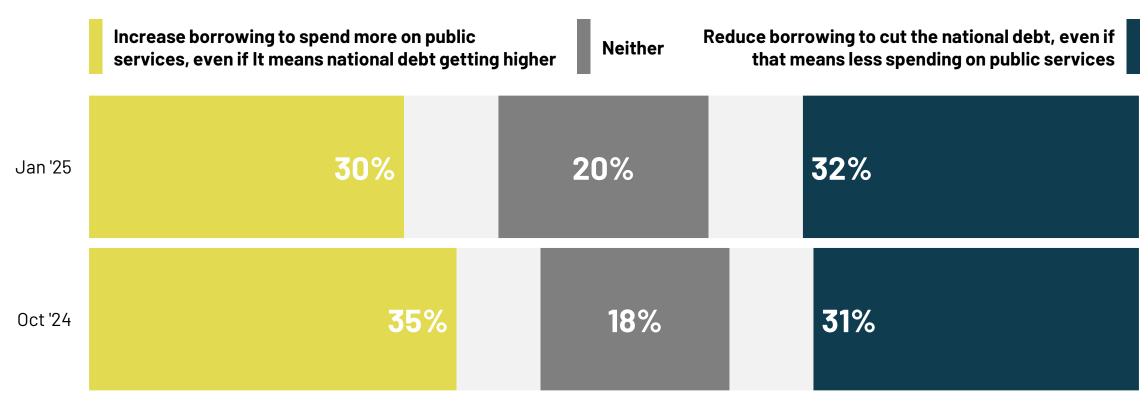
Labour party	Neither	Conservative party			Labour
January 2025					lead
,	27%		43%	21%	+6
November 2024					
	31%		40%	22%	+9
After the Autumn State					
	<b>32</b> %		40%	22%	+10
<b>Before the Autumn Sta</b>	tement: 11-14 Octob	er 2024			
	<b>31</b> %		<b>38</b> %	24%	+7
August 2024					
		38%	<b>31</b> %	24%	+14
Before the Spring Budg	get: 16-19 February 2	2024			
	<b>33</b> %	6	<b>37</b> %	21%	+12
After the Spring Budge	t: 15-16 March 2023				
	<b>32</b> %		<b>32</b> %	26%	+6
After the Autumn State	ement: 17-18 Novem	ber 2022			
	34	%	31%	28%	+6

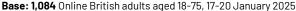
Base: 1,084 Online British adults aged 18-75, 17-20 January 2025



## Britons are now split on whether they would prefer reduced borrowing to cut the national debt even if it means less spending on public services, or increased borrowing to spend more on public services

Imagine the Chancellor had the choice between increasing borrowing to spend more on public services, even if it means the national debt gets higher, or reducing borrowing to cut the national debt even if it means less spending on public services. Which of the following would you prefer?



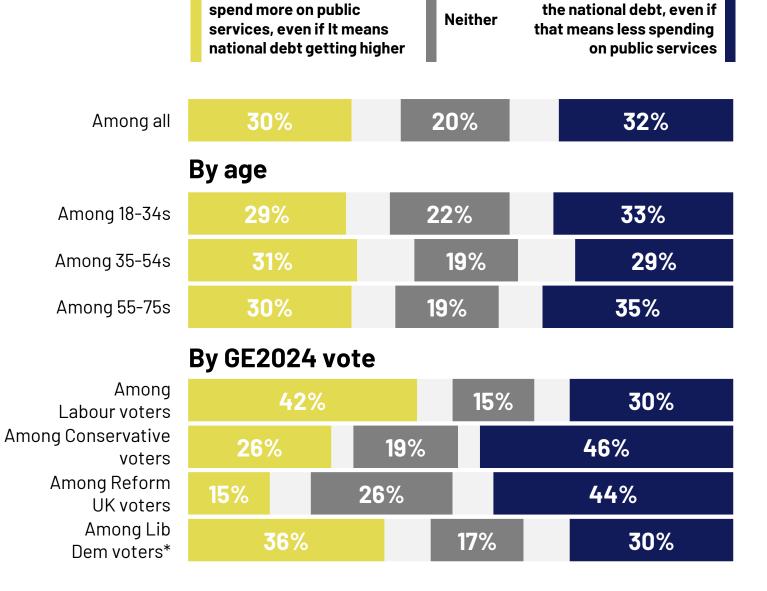




Labour voters are more likely to support increased borrowing to spend more on public services, even if it means national debt getting higher

Imagine the Chancellor had the choice between increasing borrowing to spend more on public services, even if it means the national debt gets higher, or reducing borrowing to cut the national debt even if it means less spending on public services. Which of the following would you prefer?

**Base: 1,084** Online British adults aged 18-75, 17 - 20 January 2025, including those aged 18-34 (334), 35-54 (402), 55+ (348), and (369) Labour 2024 voters, (177) Conservative voters, (101) Reform UK voters, and (82) Liberal Democrat voters. \*Note low base size.



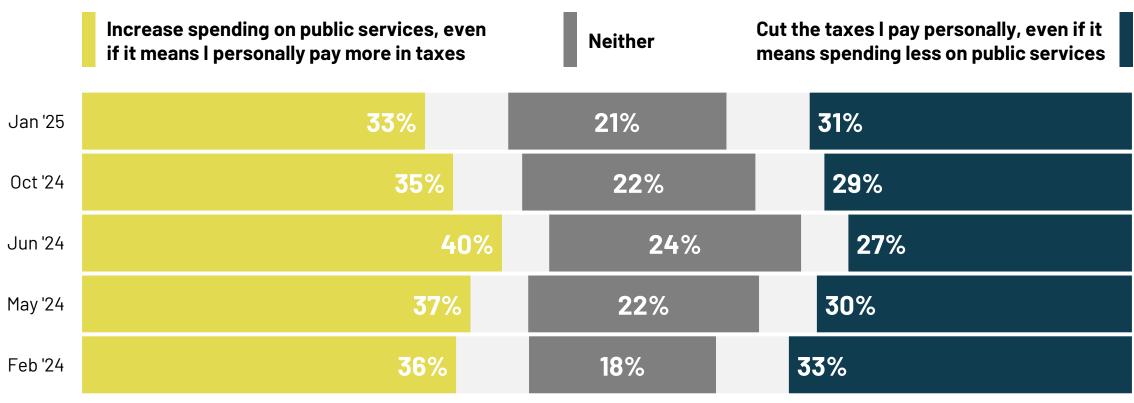
Increase borrowing to



Reduce borrowing to cut

### Britons are also now split on their preferences on tax vs spend. Last year there was a slight preference for more spending rather than cuts in personal taxes.

Imagine the Chancellor had the choice between cutting taxes for individuals, meaning you personally pay less tax even if it means spending less on public services, or spending more money on public services, even if it means you personally paying more in taxes. Which of the following would you prefer?



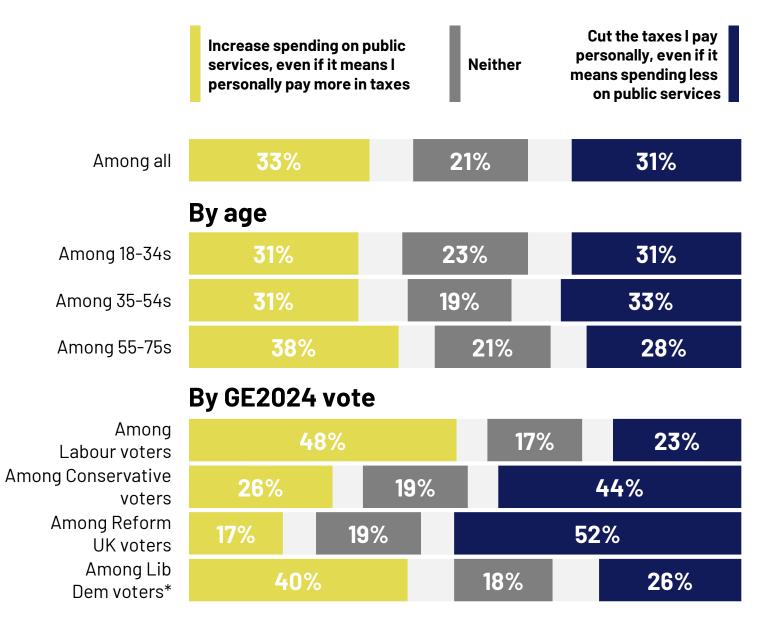




Half of Labour voters support increased spending on public services, even if they pay more tax. Half of Reform UK voters support cutting taxes, even if it leads to less spending on public services

Imagine the Chancellor had the choice between cutting taxes for individuals, meaning you personally pay less tax even if it means spending less on public services, or spending more money on public services, even if it means you personally paying more in taxes. Which of the following would you prefer?

**Base: 1,084** Online British adults aged 18-75, 17 - 20 January 2025, including those aged 18-34 (334), 35-54 (402), 55+ (348), and (369) Labour 2024 voters, (177) Conservative voters, (101) Reform UK voters, and (82) Liberal Democrat voters. \*Note low base size.





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