

PUBLIC VIEWS ON HEALTH INEQUALITY

This survey asks about your views on health inequality. It takes about 20 minutes, and we hope you find it interesting.

Your responses will help the NHS better understand public views on this important topic.

All responses will be kept strictly anonymous and used only for research purposes.

If you have any questions, please e-mail Ruth Helstrip at ruth.helstrip@york.ac.uk.

Please click on the NEXT button below to start the survey.

Have you previously completed a University of York questionnaire about Health Inequalities within the last 4 weeks? *
Yes
No

VIEWS ON FAIRNESS

How much do you agree or d	Strongl Agree		Neither	Disagre	Strongly
The creation of the welfare state is one of Britain's proudest achievements					
Government should redistribute income from the better-off to those who are less well off					
In political terms, people talk 1 to 10, where 1 equals "Left place your views, generally s	" and 10	equals		where w	
1 = Left 10 = Right	1 2		4 5		9 10
On a scale of 10 to 1, where how much do you support re poor?				, betweer	
10 = a lot 1 = not at all					

INCOME EQUALITY AND INCENTIVES FOR EFFORT

On a scale of 1 to 10, where would you place your views?

Answer '1' if you completely agree with the statement: "Incomes should be made more equal"

Answer '10' if you completely agree with the statement: "We need larger income differences as incentives for individual effort"

If your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between.

etween.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 = more equal income 10 = larger incentives										

INCOME EQUALITY AND TOTAL INCOME

On a scale of 1 to 10, where would you place your views?

Answer '1' if you completely agree with the statement: "Reducing income inequality is more important than increasing total national income"

Answer '10' if you completely agree with the statement: "Increasing total national income is more important than reducing income inequality"

If your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between.

petween.				-						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 = reducing inequality 10 = increasing national income										

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY AND PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

On a scale of 1 to 10, where would you place your views?

Answer '1' if you completely agree with the statement: "Government should take more responsibility to ensure everyone is provided for"

Answer '10' if you completely agree with the statement: "People should take more responsibility to provide for themselves"

If your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between

petween										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 = government responsibility 10 = personal responsibility										

HEALTH INEQUALITY AND TOTAL HEALTH

On a scale of 1 to 10, where would you place your views?

Answer '1' if you completely agree with the statement: "Reducing health inequality is more important than improving total health"

Answer '10' if you completely agree with the statement: "Improving total health is more important than reducing health inequality"

f your views fall somew petween	here i	n betv	veen,	you ca	an cho	ose a	any nu	ımber	in	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 = reduce health inequality 10 = improve total health										

INTRODUCTION TO THE TRADE OFF QUESTION

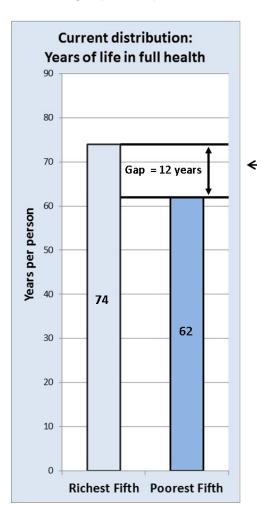
Now we are going to ask you a different kind of question, involving trade offs between reducing health inequality and improving total health.

PLEASE READ THROUGH THIS INFORMATION SCREEN BEFORE COMPLETING THE TRADE OFF QUESTION

The richest fifth of households in England are people like doctors, lawyers and accountants and their families.

The poorest fifth are people like cleaners, shop assistants, the unemployed and their families.

These two groups are equal in size.



On average, people in the richest fifth experience 74 years of life in full health.

On average, people in the poorest fifth experience 62 years of life in full health.

This means there is a gap of 12 years between the richest and poorest fifths.

Someone who has 74 years in full health might for example live to 80, but in less than full health towards the end of their life.

HEALTH GAIN SHARING QUESTION

Imagine you could share out a total of 10 extra life years in full health between the richest and poorest fifths.

How many years would you give to each?

Please write one nui	mber in each o	of the boxes	below and i	make sure	that your
numbers add up to 1	10.				

* Richest Fifth	
* Poorest Fifth	

Please read this screen and click NEXT when you are ready to answer the trade off question.

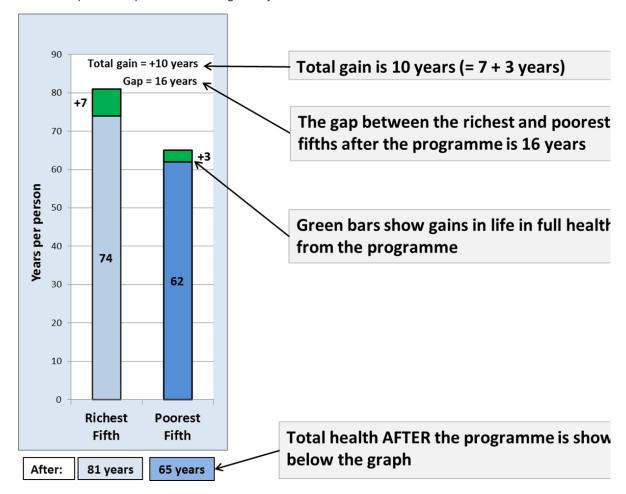
GUIDANCE TO HELP YOU UNDERSTAND THE DIAGRAMS

The next screen will ask you a trade off question with diagrams like the one below.

The diagram illustrates a large government programme to improve health.

After the programme:

- People in the richest fifth will gain 7 years of life in full health
- · People in the poorest fifth will gain 3 years of life in full health



TRADE OFF QUESTION

Imagine that you are asked to choose between **two large government programmes** which will improve population health. <u>Both programmes cost exactly the same.</u>

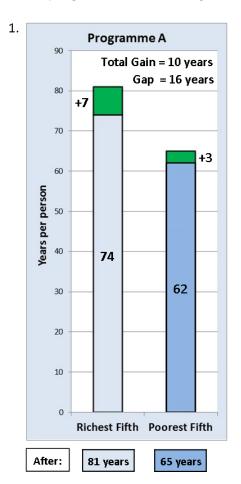
Who Benefits?

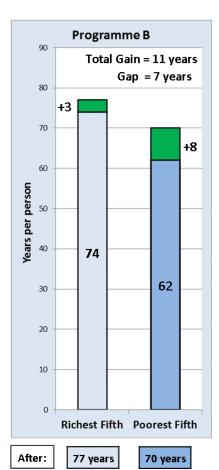
Programme	Population Group	Before	Change	After
Drogramma A	Richest Fifth	74	+7	81
Programme A	Poorest Fifth	62	+3	65
Drogramma B	Richest Fifth	74	+3	77
Programme B	Poorest Fifth	62	+8	70

These are gains in years of life in full health over the average person's lifetime.

The programmes are illustrated in the below diagram. Blue bars show years of life in full health before the programme and green bars show the changes.

Which programme should the government choose?





When making a decision, it is important to remember the following:

- We cannot pay for both programmes a choice must be made
- "Equally good" means you don't mind which one is chosen
- Both programmes cost exactly the same
- The only difference between the programmes is the gain to the poorest and richest fifth
- · The middle three fifths of the population are not affected

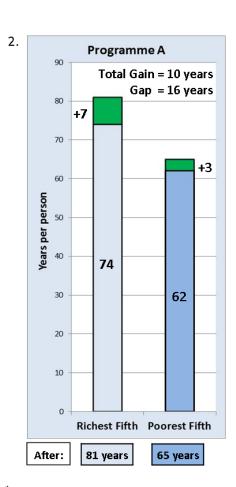
Programme A

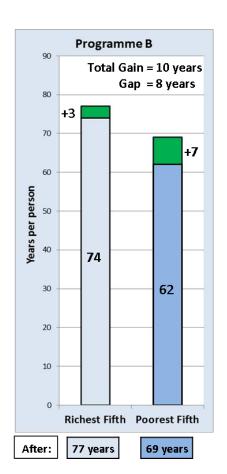
Programme A and B are equally good

Now imagine it is more difficult than we thought to benefit the poorest fifth.

For each of the following six comparisons, please scroll down and select your preferred option.

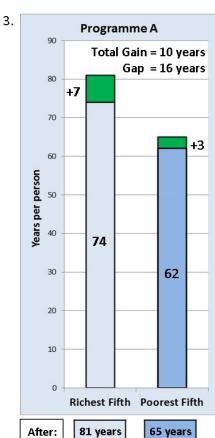
You will notice that Programme A does not change, but the gain to the poorest fifth in Programme B starts getting smaller.

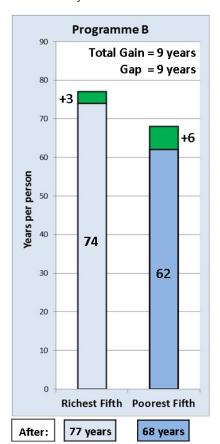




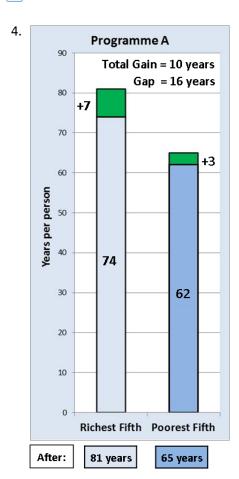
Programme A

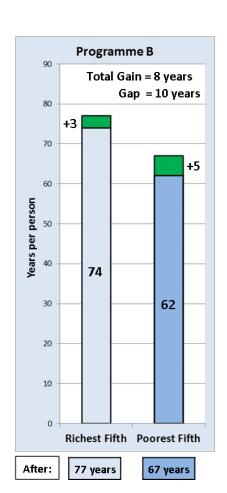
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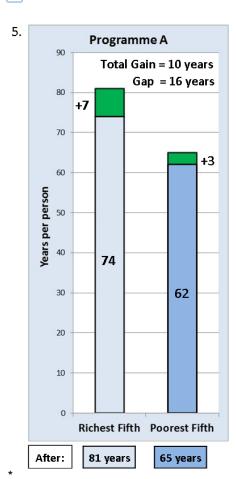


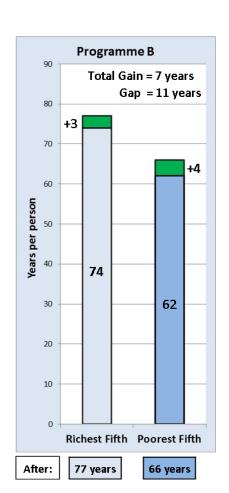


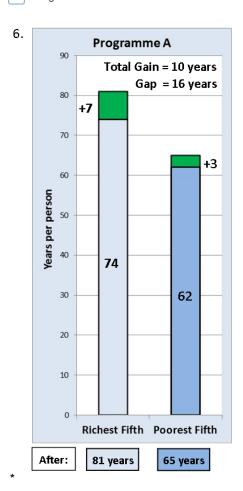
- Programme A
- Programme A and B are equally good
- Programme B

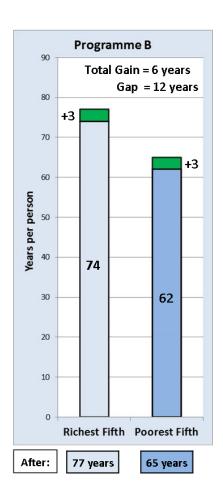


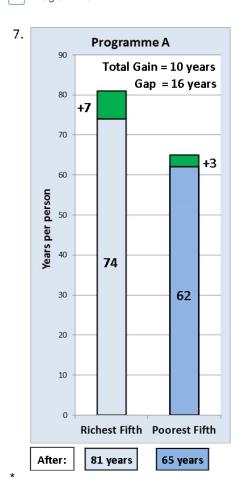


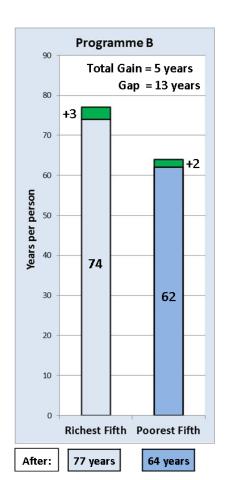












ANIMATED DEBATE

Now please watch this short animated debate (5 mins 47 secs) on the trade off questions between four characters with four different views. We'd like to know whether you change your mind after hearing the debate.

Please make sure the sound is turned on before clicking to start the video.



QUESTIONS ABOUT THE ANIMATION

have changed your mind.

(You can watch the animation again by pressing the PREVIOUS button below.) $ \\$
Do you think Priya the Pragmatist will always choose Programme B?
Yes
No
Which of the four characters do you agree with most? *
Simon the Socialist
Emma the Economist
Harry the Health Maximiser
Priya the Pragmatist
Now we will ask you to do the trade off questions again to see if you

TRADE OFF QUESTION - ANOTHER LOOK

Imagine that you are asked to choose between **two large government programmes** which will improve population health. <u>Both programmes cost exactly the same.</u>

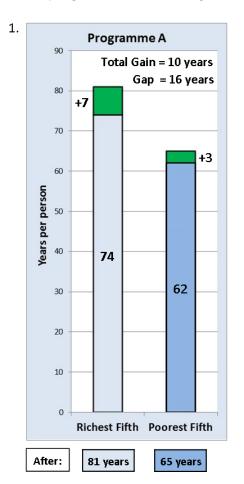
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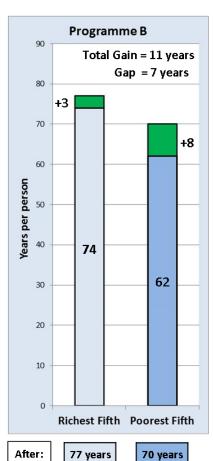
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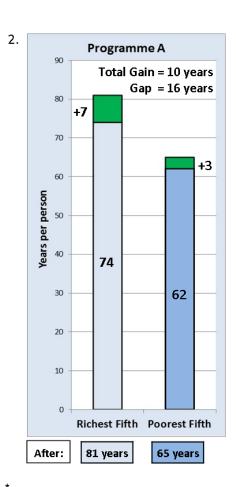
Programme A

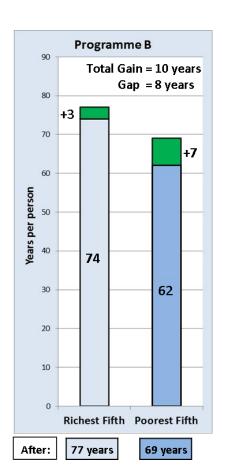
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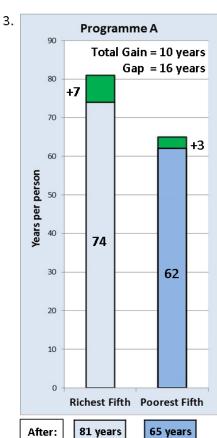
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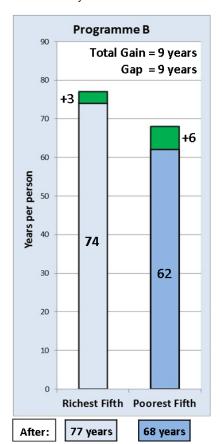




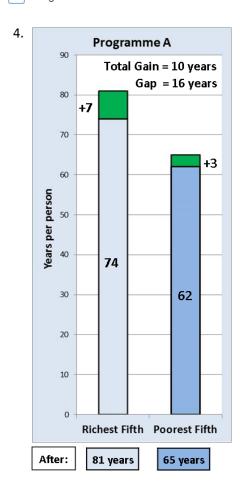
Programme A

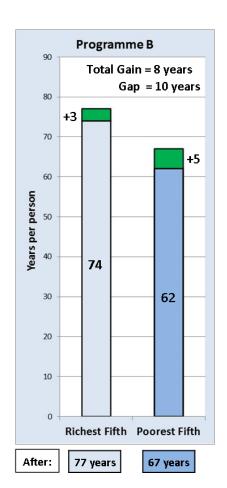
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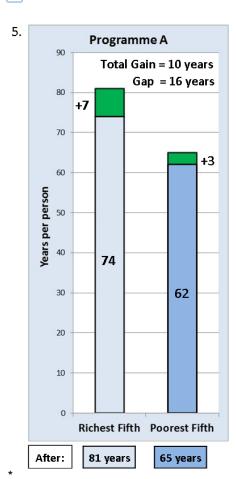


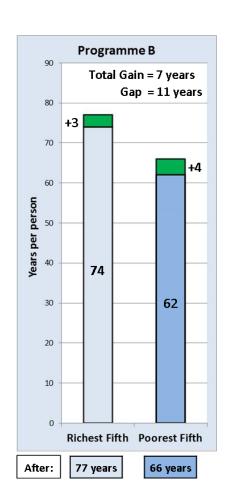


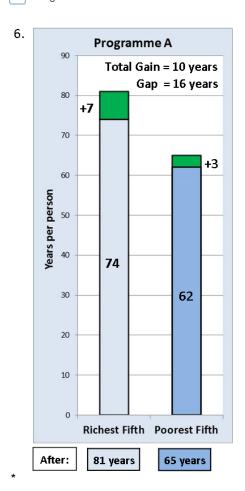
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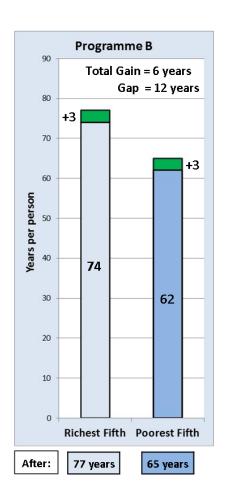


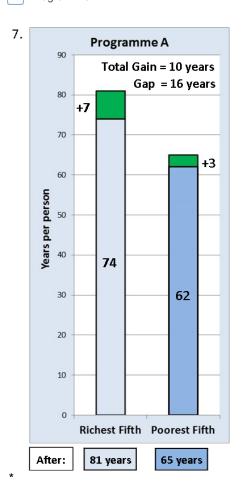


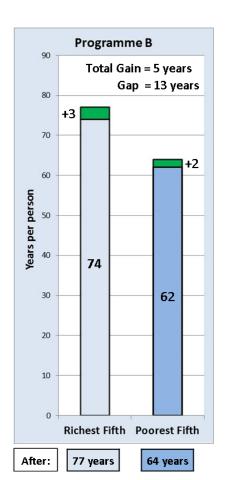












Programme A

Programme A and B are equally good

Thank you for taking the time to complete this questionnaire. Your responses will be treated anonymously and your anonymity carefully protected.

Your answers to the following questions will help us to understand whether people of different ages, gender, geographical location and walks of life have different views.

*	JUR GENDER
	Male
	Female
YC	DUR AGE
*	
	18-34
	35-49
	50-64
	65+
	OUR HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ease indicate the highest level of education you have achieved.
	Postgraduate degree
$\overline{\Box}$	First degree
	Higher education qualification below degree level
	A Levels or Scottish Highers
	ONC/BTEC
	O Level or GCSE equivalent (Grade A - C)
	O Level or GCSE equivalent (Grade D - G)
	Other qualifications

YOUR INCOME

No formal qualifications

Which of the letters below represents the total income of your household from all sources before tax?

WEEKLY income BEFORE tax		MONTHLY income BEFORE tax		ANNUAL income BEFORE tax
£240 or less	ď	£1,000 or less	Q	Less than £12,600
£241 - 400	L	£1,001 - 1,700	L	£12,601 - 20,600
£401 - 620	F	£1,701 - 2,700	F	£20,601 - 32,100
£621 - 960	Α	£2,701 - 4,200	Α	£32,201 - 49,900
£961 or more	Х	£4,201 or more	х	£49,901 or more

Please enter one letter in the box below. *

How many people li	ive in your hous	ehold? *	
* Adults:			
* Children (18 or under):			
YOUR POSTCODE *		1	
YOUR OCCUPATIO	ON		
And finally, please feedback.	feel free to use t	the box below to lea	ave us any