



# People's Panel June 2019 Analysis Report

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# Introduction and Methodology

## Introduction

This survey was conducted throughout June and July 2019.

Questions covered the following topics:

- Climate Change (Hull City Council)
- Humberside Fire and Rescue Service (HFRS)
- Self-care and Prescriptions (Hull CCG)

The People's Panel includes residents of both Hull and the East Riding who often work, shop and use the entertainment facilities in Hull, as well as access some services such as healthcare.

## Methodology

This survey was open to People's Panel members, and non-members, aged 16+ across Hull and East Riding, over a six week period in June and July 2019.

An electronic version of the survey was emailed to over 3,300 online People's Panel members. A non-member version of the survey was also made available through the Hull City Council website, partnership websites and promoted through social media.

## Response Rate

Method	Count	%
<b>Online – Member</b>	<b>1179</b>	<b>82%</b>
<b>Online – Non Member</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>18%</b>
• <i>Generated by Insight Team</i>	113	7%
• <i>Generated by CCG General</i>	123	9%
• <i>Generated by Humberside Fire and Rescue</i>	15	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1430</b>	

Local Authority Residence	Count	%
Hull	1158	81%
East Riding	207	14%
Not Hull or East Riding	20	1%
No Postcode Provided	45	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1430</b>	

1,158 responses came from residents with a Hull postcode.

There are an estimated 208,867 residents of Hull aged 16 +.

**This means that any figures reported for Hull have a confidence interval of 2.87% (e.g. the actual result could fall within +/-2.87 percentage points of the reported figure).**

# Demographics and Weighting

The demographics of respondents from Hull are given below.

Survey responses from Hull are weighted to be demographically representative of the whole Hull population.

Responses are weighted based on age, gender, ethnicity and LLTI.

Total weights are capped at 4.0 to avoid individual's responses carrying too much weight in the analysis.

Total		Sample (1,158)		Hull Pop	Weighted Sample
Gender	Male	537	46.5%	50.4%	50.1%
	Female	618	53.5%	49.6%	49.9%
LLTI	Yes	303	26.5%	23.3%	23.8%
	No	841	73.5%	76.7%	76.2%
Age group	16-34	97	8.6%	36.5%	34.4%
	35-44	141	12.6%	15.0%	15.4%
	45-54	221	19.7%	15.7%	16.0%
	55-64	320	28.5%	14.0%	14.3%
	65-74	279	24.8%	10.5%	11.2%
	75+	65	5.8%	8.1%	8.8%
Ethnic group	White British	1103	97.9%	90.2%	92.2%
	BME (Black and Minority Ethnicities)	24	2.1%	9.8%	7.8%

Responses are not weighted geographically and ward level results are not published in this report because small sample sizes mean the extent of confidence intervals is too large to be meaningful.

## Average Score Analysis:

A number of the questions in this panel survey asked respondents to state how much they disagree / agree with a statement or how dissatisfied / satisfied they are with certain things.

This report includes, as standard, the proportion of respondents who disagree / agree or who are dissatisfied / satisfied. However, it also provides an "Average Score" measure for each aspect of these questions.

This is done by assigning a numerical value to each response category (see below) and then calculating an average value across all respondents.

Strongly Disagree	Very Dissatisfied	-2
Disagree	Dissatisfied	-1
Neither	Neither	0
Agree	Satisfied	+1
Strongly Agree	Very Satisfied	+2

Negative Average Scores suggest that respondents are more likely to disagree / be dissatisfied; with values closer to -2 suggesting they disagree more strongly / are more dissatisfied.

Conversely, positive Average Scores suggest that respondents are more likely to agree / be satisfied; with values closer to +2 suggesting they agree more strongly / are more satisfied.

# Executive Summary

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## **Climate Change**

When asked to rate the level of threat that climate change poses, 77% of respondents said that climate change poses a high threat (i.e. chose a threat level of 4 or 5).

In fact, over half of respondents (58%) selected the highest level of threat available (5 – A Lot).

Only 7% of respondents said that climate change poses no or little threat (i.e. chose a threat level of 1 or 2).

The majority of respondents support a wide range of energy options / sources. The strongest support is for off-shore wind energy (90%), solar energy (90%), wave and tidal energy (87%) and on-shore wind energy (80%). There is also a high level of support for biomass energy production (59%) and air / ground heat reclamation (51%).

The notable exceptions are nuclear energy and fossil fuels. 48% of respondents oppose nuclear energy and 65% oppose fossil fuels.

Notably, a large number of respondents stated they neither oppose nor support battery storage (46%), district heating (58%) and / or avoiding using energy at peak demand times (42%). This suggests that respondents possibly do not understand these energy options / sources.

Over two thirds of respondents (68%) agree with Hull City Council that there is a climate change emergency. 14% of respondents disagree that there is a climate change emergency and 18% are not sure / don't know.

Respondents are split approximately equally between those who believe the city can be carbon neutral by 2030 (38%), those who do not think this is possible (32%) and those who are not sure / don't know (30%).

Of the 62% of respondents who don't think the city can be carbon neutral by 2030 or are unsure; a third (34%) do not think we will ever become a carbon neutral city. The remaining respondents are most likely to think we either need another twenty years (21%) or another 30 years (29%) to become carbon neutral.

Around half of respondents (46%) would like to work in the renewable energy sector (once we account for those who are economically inactive etc.). However, the significant majority of respondents agree that renewable energy industries / developments provide economic benefits to Hull (88%), provide economic benefits to the UK (88%) and should provide direct benefit (jobs / training) to the communities in which they are located (88%).

## **Humberside Fire and Rescue Service**

Three quarters of respondents (75%) are either fairly interested or very interested in knowing what the Fire & Rescue Service are doing in their local area.

Conversely, 22% of respondents have little or no interest in knowing what the Fire & Rescue Service are doing in their local area.

Most respondents (65%) have done none of the things listed in the survey during the last 12 months to find out about their local Fire and Rescue Service or to give their views.

Those respondents who have done something in the last 12 months to find out about their local Fire and Rescue Service are most likely to have accessed information via social media (14%), accessed information from a website (13%) or spoken with friends / family (9%). Respondents are least likely to have made a Freedom of Information request or to have contacted their local MP or MEP.

If looking to find out more about their local Fire and Rescue Service or to give their views, then over half of respondents (56%) would use the website. Over a third of respondents (36%) would also use Facebook. Other popular answers included making a written request (17%), Twitter (14%) and looking for information in person / face to face (12%).

14% of respondents said they don't know how they would find out more about their local Fire and Rescue Service or give their views.

Most respondents are confident they could contact their local Fire and Rescue Service in a variety of situations; but confidence does vary significantly depending on the type of event.

Respondents are extremely confident that they could contact their local Fire and Rescue Service in a fire emergency. 96% rated their level of confidence in this situation as high (i.e. as a 4 or 5).

This figure falls to 66% of respondents who are confident that they could contact their local Fire and Rescue Service in a non-fire emergency.

Finally the figure falls further when we consider those respondents who are confident that they could contact their local Fire and Rescue Service in a non-emergency (55%) or for advice or information (56%).

60% of respondents were aware that not all fire stations are crewed / manned all of the time. Over a third (37%) of respondents were not aware of this fact.

## Self-care and Prescriptions

Respondents are most likely to agree that the NHS should ensure it gets value for money (85%).

A high proportion also agrees that:

- The NHS needs to free up more GP time for patients with serious conditions (75%)
- The NHS needs to use tech and IT to support self-care for minor illnesses (73%)
- The NHS needs to use tech and IT to improve access to services e.g. online consultations, booking online (72%)
- The NHS needs to help people self-care for minor illnesses (e.g. colds, stomach upset, ear ache etc.) (68%).

Whilst the majority of respondents agreed with the statement, respondents were least likely to agree that the NHS needs to save money (54%).

If a panel respondent, or someone they cared for, experienced one of the seven mild or infrequent health conditions listed in the survey, then in all instances, the significant majority of respondents would either get advice from a pharmacy or buy over the counter medicine.

Respondents would see a pharmacist for eye problems (67%), skin problems (39%) and foot problems (46%). Conversely they would tend towards over the counter medicine for scalp problems (44%), digestive problems (40%), insect bites or stings (41%) and minor pain, discomfort or fever (44%).

Just over half of respondents (57%) currently pay for prescriptions (including those with a pre-payment certificate).

Two thirds of respondents (66%) require a regular or repeat prescription for themselves or someone they care for. Those respondents who require a regular or repeat prescription, either for themselves or someone they care for, vary in regards to how many items they receive on repeat prescription. The largest proportion (37%) receives 2 to 3 items on regular or repeat prescription.

The majority of respondents (72%) agree that the NHS should stop prescribing medicine that can be bought over the counter for less than the prescriptions charge. This figure falls to 57% of respondents who agree that the NHS should stop prescribing medicine that can be bought over the counter regardless of the cost.

Respondents who do not currently pay for their prescription are significantly less likely to agree that the NHS should stop prescribing medicine that can be bought over the counter for less than the prescriptions charge (66%).

Similarly, respondents who do require a regular or repeat prescription are significantly less likely to agree that the NHS should stop prescribing medicine that can be bought over the counter for less than the prescriptions charge (67%).

The significant majority of respondents agree that the NHS should stop giving prescriptions for:

- Conditions that will get better by themselves (80%)
- Conditions that lend themselves to self-care (80%)
- Vitamins / minerals and probiotics that may or may not be effective (82%).

Respondents who do not require a regular or repeat prescription are significantly more likely to agree that the NHS should stop giving prescriptions for all of the items listed.

# Climate Change

Q. How much of a threat do you think climate change is?

1 – Not at all	3%	7%
2	5%	
3	15%	15%
4	19%	77%
5 – A lot	58%	
Average Score (Out of 5)	4.25	

- When asked to rate the level of threat that climate change poses, 77% of respondents said that climate changes poses a high threat (i.e. chose a threat level of 4 or 5).
- In fact, over half of respondents (58%) selected the highest level of threat available (5 – A lot).
- Only 7% of respondents said that climate change poses no or little threat (i.e. chose a threat level of 1 or 2).

Q. How much do you oppose or support use of the following?

	<b>Strongly Oppose -2</b>	<b>Oppose -1</b>	<b>Neither 0</b>	<b>Support +1</b>	<b>Strongly Support +2</b>	<b>Average Score</b>
Off-shore wind energy	1%	1%	8%	18%	72%	1.58
Solar energy	0%	2%	8%	22%	68%	1.56
Wave and tidal energy	0%	2%	11%	21%	66%	1.50
On-shore wind energy	2%	6%	13%	23%	57%	1.27
Biomass energy production	2%	5%	34%	25%	34%	0.83
Air / ground heat reclamation	3%	6%	39%	23%	28%	0.68
Battery storage	2%	12%	46%	22%	18%	0.43
District heating	3%	10%	58%	16%	13%	0.27
Avoiding energy use at peak demand time	7%	17%	42%	17%	17%	0.21
Nuclear energy	24%	24%	30%	11%	11%	-0.38
Fossil fuels (coal, oil etc.)	32%	33%	27%	5%	3%	-0.87

- Typically respondents support the majority of the energy types listed.
- The strongest support is for off-shore wind energy (90%), solar energy (90%), wave and tidal energy (87%) and on-shore wind energy (80%).
- There is also a high level of support for biomass energy production (59%) and air / ground heat reclamation (51%).
- The notable exceptions are nuclear energy and fossil fuels.
- 48% of respondents oppose nuclear energy and 65% oppose fossil fuels.
- Notably, a large number of respondents stated they neither oppose nor support battery storage (46%), district heating (58%) and / or avoiding using energy at peak demand times (42%). This suggests that respondents possibly do not understand these energy options / sources.



Q. Hull City Council, along with a number of other local councils, has declared a climate emergency. Do you agree that there is a climate emergency?

Yes	68%
No	14%
Don't know	18%

- Over two thirds of respondents (68%) agree with Hull City Council that there is a climate change emergency.
- 14% of respondents disagree that there is a climate change emergency and 18% are not sure / don't know.

Q. Hull City Council has made a commitment to make the city of Hull carbon neutral by 2030. Do you think this is achievable?

Yes	38%
No	32%
Don't know	30%

- Respondents are split approximately equally between those who believe the city can be carbon neutral by 2030 (38%), those who do not think this is possible (32%) and those who are not sure / don't know (30%).

**Of those 62% who said they don't think or are not sure that this is achievable by 2030:**

Q. What is a more realistic date by which you think we can become carbon neutral?

2035	11%
2040	21%
2045	5%
2050	29%
Don't think we will ever become carbon neutral	34%

- Of those respondents who don't think the city can be carbon neutral by 2030 or are unsure; a third (34%) do not think we will ever become a carbon neutral city.
- The remaining respondents are most likely to think we either need another twenty years (21%) or another 30 years (29%) to become carbon neutral.

Q. How much do you disagree or agree with the following statements?

	<b>Strongly Disagree -2</b>	<b>Disagree -1</b>	<b>Neither 0</b>	<b>Agree +1</b>	<b>Strongly Agree +2</b>	<b>Don't know or N/A</b>
I'd like to work in renewable energy	13%	9%	18%	15%	19%	26%
Renewable energy industries / developments provide economic benefits to Hull	1%	2%	8%	19%	63%	7%
Renewable energy industries / developments provide economic benefits to the UK	1%	2%	8%	19%	63%	6%
Renewable energy developments should provide direct benefit (jobs / training) to the communities in which they are located	1%	3%	7%	20%	63%	6%

**Don't know or N/A removed:**

	<b>Strongly Disagree -2</b>	<b>Disagree -1</b>	<b>Neither 0</b>	<b>Agree +1</b>	<b>Strongly Agree +2</b>	<b>Average Score</b>
I'd like to work in renewable energy	18%	12%	25%	20%	26%	0.23
Renewable energy industries / developments provide economic benefits to Hull	1%	2%	9%	20%	68%	1.51
Renewable energy industries / developments provide economic benefits to the UK	1%	2%	9%	20%	68%	1.51
Renewable energy developments should provide direct benefit (jobs / training) to the communities in which they are located	1%	3%	8%	21%	67%	1.51

- A large number of respondents (26%) answered don't know / NA to the question asking about working in the renewable energy sector. This is likely the result of the relatively large number of older / retired people who make up the membership.
- Once don't know / NA answers were removed then:
  - 46% of respondents would like to work in the renewable energy sector.
  - 88% agree that renewable energy industries / developments provide economic benefits to Hull.
  - 88% agree that renewable energy industries / developments provide economic benefits to the UK.
  - 88% agree that energy developments should provide direct benefit (jobs / training) to the communities in which they are located.

# Humberside Fire and Rescue Service

Q. How interested, if at all, are you in knowing what the Fire & Rescue Service are doing in your local area?

Don't know	2%
Not at all interested	2%
Not very interested	20%
Fairly interested	53%
Very interested	22%

- Three quarters of respondents (75%) are either fairly interested or very interested in knowing what the Fire & Rescue Service are doing in their local area.
- 22% of respondents have little or no interest in knowing what the Fire & Rescue Service are doing in their local area.

Q. In the past 12 months, which of the following have you done to find out about your local Fire and Rescue Service or to give your views?

I have done none of these in the past 12 months	68%
Accessed information via social media	16%
Accessed information via websites	15%
Spoken with friends / family	11%
Attended a community event / open day	8%
Contacted my local Fire and Rescue Service directly	4%
Signed a petition	2%
Other	1%
Made a Freedom of Information request (FOI)	0%
Contacted my local MP or MEP	0%

- Most respondents (68%) have done none of the things listed in the last 12 months to find out about their local Fire and Rescue Service or to give their views.
- Those who have done something in the last 12 months are most likely to have accessed information via social media (16%), accessed information from a website (15%) or spoken with friends / family (11%).
- Respondents are least likely to have made a Freedom of Information request or to have contacted their local MP or MEP.

Q. Which of the following methods would you use to find out about your local Fire and Rescue Service or to give your views?

Website	59%
Facebook	39%
Written request (email, online form, letter etc.)	20%
Twitter	17%
Don't know	16%
In person	14%
Telephone	12%
Instagram	10%
Freedom of Information request (FOI)	3%
Other	2%

- If looking to find out more about their local Fire and Rescue Service or to give their views, then over half of respondents (59%) would use the website.
- Over a third of respondents (39%) would also use Facebook.
- Other popular answers included making a written request (20%), Twitter (17%) and looking for information in person / face to face (14%).
- 16% of respondents said they don't know how they would find out more about their local Fire and Rescue Service or give their views.

**Q.** How confident are you that you could contact or access your local Fire and Rescue Service in the following situations?

	<b>Not at All 1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Very 5</b>	<b>Average Score (From 1 to 5)</b>
In a fire emergency	1%	1%	2%	10%	86%	4.78
In a non-fire emergency	5%	10%	20%	21%	45%	3.91
In a non-emergency	8%	14%	23%	20%	35%	3.61
For advice or information	7%	13%	24%	24%	32%	3.61

- Most respondents are confident they could contact their local Fire and Rescue Service in all of the above situations; but confidence does vary significantly depending on the type of event.
- Respondents are extremely confident that they could contact their local Fire and Rescue Service in a fire emergency. 96% rated their level of confidence in this situation as high (i.e. as a 4 or 5).
- This figure falls to 66% of respondents who are confident that they could contact their local Fire and Rescue Service in a non-fire emergency.
- Finally the figure falls further when we consider those respondents who are confident that they could contact their local Fire and Rescue Service in a non-emergency (55%) or for advice or information (56%).

**Q.** Fire & Rescue Services typically have some fire stations that are crewed / manned at all times and some that are crewed / manned at certain times only. Before today, were you aware that not all fire stations are crewed / manned all of the time?

Yes	60%
No	37%
Don't know	3%

- 60% of respondents were aware that not all fire stations are crewed / manned all of the time.
- Over a third (37%) of respondents were not aware of this fact.

# Self-care and Prescriptions

Q. How much do you disagree or agree with the following statements?

	<b>Strongly Disagree -2</b>	<b>Disagree -1</b>	<b>Neither 0</b>	<b>Agree +1</b>	<b>Strongly Agree +2</b>	<b>Average Score</b>
The NHS should ensure it gets value for money	2%	4%	10%	24%	61%	1.39
The NHS needs to free up more GP time for patients with serious conditions	3%	4%	18%	28%	47%	1.14
The NHS needs to use tech and IT to support self-care for minor illnesses	2%	5%	20%	31%	42%	1.06
The NHS needs to use tech and IT to improve access to services e.g. online consultations, booking online	4%	6%	18%	33%	39%	0.96
The NHS needs to help people self-care for minor illnesses (e.g. colds, stomach upset, ear ache)	12%	7%	12%	18%	50%	0.87
The NHS needs to save money	11%	9%	27%	19%	35%	0.58

- Typically, the majority of respondents agree with all of the above statements.
- Respondents are most likely to agree that the NHS should ensure it gets value for money (85%).
- A high proportion also agrees that:
  - The NHS needs to free up more GP time for patients with serious conditions (75%)
  - The NHS needs to use tech and IT to support self-care for minor illnesses (73%)
  - The NHS needs to use tech and IT to improve access to services e.g. online consultations, booking online (72%)
  - The NHS needs to help people self-care for minor illnesses (e.g. colds, stomach upset, ear ache etc.) (68%).
- Of note; whilst the majority of respondents agreed with the statement, respondents were least likely to agree that the NHS needs to save money (54%).

Q. If you or someone you cared for experienced any of the following mild or infrequent health problems, what action would you take?

	Visit a GP	Get advice from a pharmacy	Home remedy	Buy over the counter medicine	Wait for it to get better untreated	Other
Eye problems e.g. conjunctivitis, dry, sore or tired eyes	7%	67%	4%	14%	6%	2%
Scalp problems e.g. dandruff, head lice, cradle cap	0%	40%	12%	44%	3%	0%
Digestive problems e.g. indigestion, constipation, diarrhoea	11%	28%	8%	40%	11%	1%
Skin problems e.g. dermatitis, sunburn, acne	12%	39%	10%	34%	4%	1%
Foot problems e.g. athlete's foot, ringworm, verrucae	10%	46%	4%	37%	3%	0%
Insect bites or stings	1%	31%	16%	41%	11%	0%
Minor pain, discomfort or fever, e.g. headaches, back pain, period pain	7%	23%	10%	44%	16%	0%

- In all of the above instances, the significant majority of respondents would either get advice from a pharmacy or buy over the counter medicine.
- Respondents would tend towards a pharmacist for eye problems (67%), skin problems (39%) and foot problems (46%).
- Conversely they would tend towards an over the counter medicine for scalp problems (44%), digestive problems (40%), insect bites or stings (41%) and minor pain, discomfort or fever (44%).
- Respondents are most likely to visit a GP for skin problems (12%); although they are more likely to get advice from a pharmacy or buy an over the counter medicine first.

Q. Do you ....?

Pay for prescriptions (including if you have a pre-payment certificate)	57%
Not pay for prescriptions	43%

- Just over half of respondents (57%) currently pay for prescriptions (including those with a pre-payment certificate).
- 43% of respondents do not pay for their prescriptions.

Q. Do you or someone you care for require a regular or repeat prescription?

Yes	66%
No	34%

- Two thirds of respondents (66%) require a regular or repeat prescription for themselves or someone they care for.
- A third of respondents (34%) do not require a regular or repeat prescription.

**Of those 66% who require a regular or repeat prescription:**

Q. How many items do you get on your prescription?

1	22%
2 – 3	37%
4 – 5	23%
6 +	17%

- Those respondents who require a regular or repeat prescription, either for themselves or someone they care for, vary in regards to how many items they receive on repeat prescription.
- The largest proportion (37%) receives 2 to 3 items on regular or repeat prescription.

Q. Do you think the NHS should stop prescribing medicine that can be bought over the counter for less than the prescriptions charge?

Yes	72%
No	14%
Sometimes	15%

- The majority of respondents (72%) agree that the NHS should stop prescribing medicine that can be bought over the counter for less than the prescriptions charge.
- The remaining respondents are split between those who disagree that the NHS should stop prescribing these items (14%) and those who say the NHS should stop prescribing these items sometimes (15%).

	All Respondents	Pay for Prescription		Regular or Repeat Prescription	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	72%	76%	66%	67%	79%
No	14%	12%	16%	14%	12%
Sometimes	15%	12%	18%	18%	8%

- Note that respondents who do not currently pay for their prescription are significantly less likely to agree that the NHS should stop prescribing medicine that can be bought over the counter for less than the prescriptions charge (66%).
- Similarly, respondents who do require a regular or repeat prescription are significantly less likely to agree that the NHS should stop prescribing medicine that can be bought over the counter for less than the prescriptions charge (67%).
- Those who do not require a regular or repeat prescription are significantly more likely to agree that the NHS should stop prescribing these items (79%).

Q. Do you think the NHS should stop prescribing medicine that can be bought over the counter regardless of the cost?

Yes	57%
No	26%
Sometimes	16%

- Whilst over half of respondents (57%) agree that the NHS should stop prescribing medicine that can be bought over the counter regardless of the cost this is a significant drop from the 72% who agreed that the NHS should stop prescribing medicine that can be bought over the counter for less than the prescriptions charge.
- In this case; a larger proportion of respondents disagree that the NHS should stop prescribing these items (26%), whilst a similar proportion thinks the NHS should stop prescribing these items sometimes (16%).

	All Respondents	Pay for Prescription		Regular or Repeat Prescription	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	57%	61%	53%	53%	66%
No	26%	24%	30%	29%	21%
Sometimes	16%	15%	17%	18%	13%

- Note that respondents who do not require a regular or repeat prescription are significantly more likely to agree that the NHS should stop prescribing medicine that can be bought over the counter regardless of the cost (66%).

Q. Do you think that the NHS should stop giving prescriptions for the following?

Conditions that will get better by themselves (e.g. sore throat, upset stomach)	80%
Conditions that lend themselves to self-care (e.g. twisted ankle, coughs and colds)	80%
Vitamins / minerals and probiotics that may or may not be effective	82%

- The significant majority of respondents agree that the NHS should stop giving prescriptions for:
  - Conditions that will get better by themselves (80%)
  - Conditions that lend themselves to self-care (80%)
  - Vitamins / minerals and probiotics that may or may not be effective (82%).

	All Respondents	Pay for Prescription		Regular or Repeat Prescription	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
Conditions that will get better by themselves	80%	81%	80%	78%	85%
Conditions that lend themselves to self-care	80%	81%	79%	76%	88%
Vitamins / minerals and probiotics that may or may not be effective	82%	82%	82%	79%	88%

- Note that respondents who do not require a regular or repeat prescription are significantly more likely to agree that the NHS should stop giving prescriptions for all of the items listed.
- Respondents who do require a regular or repeat prescription are significantly less likely to agree that the NHS should stop giving prescriptions for conditions that lend themselves for self-care (e.g. twisted ankle, coughs and colds).