

# GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE INDEX 2023

Summary – Great Britain



In partnership with:



GAME CHANGERS





# OVERALL SATISFACTION

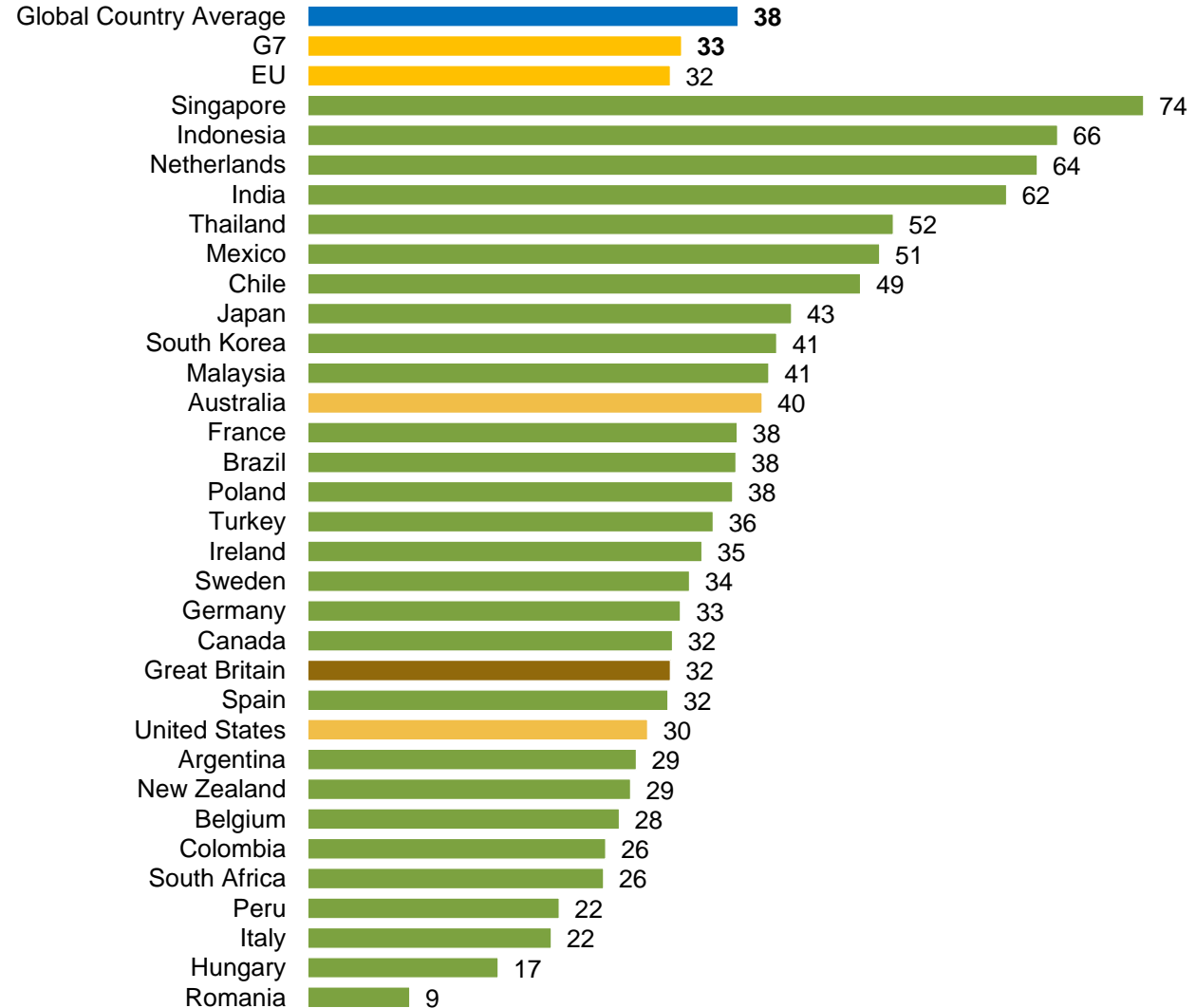
This year's survey was among 31 countries (during May-June 2023).  
Details of the methodology are provided [here](#).

Details of regions (incl. EU and G7) are provided [here](#).

Q. We now want you to think about [COUNTRY'S] infrastructure. By infrastructure we mean things we rely on like road, rail and air networks, utilities such as energy and water, and broadband and other communications.

**Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with [COUNTRY'S] national infrastructure?**

**% very/fairly satisfied**



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

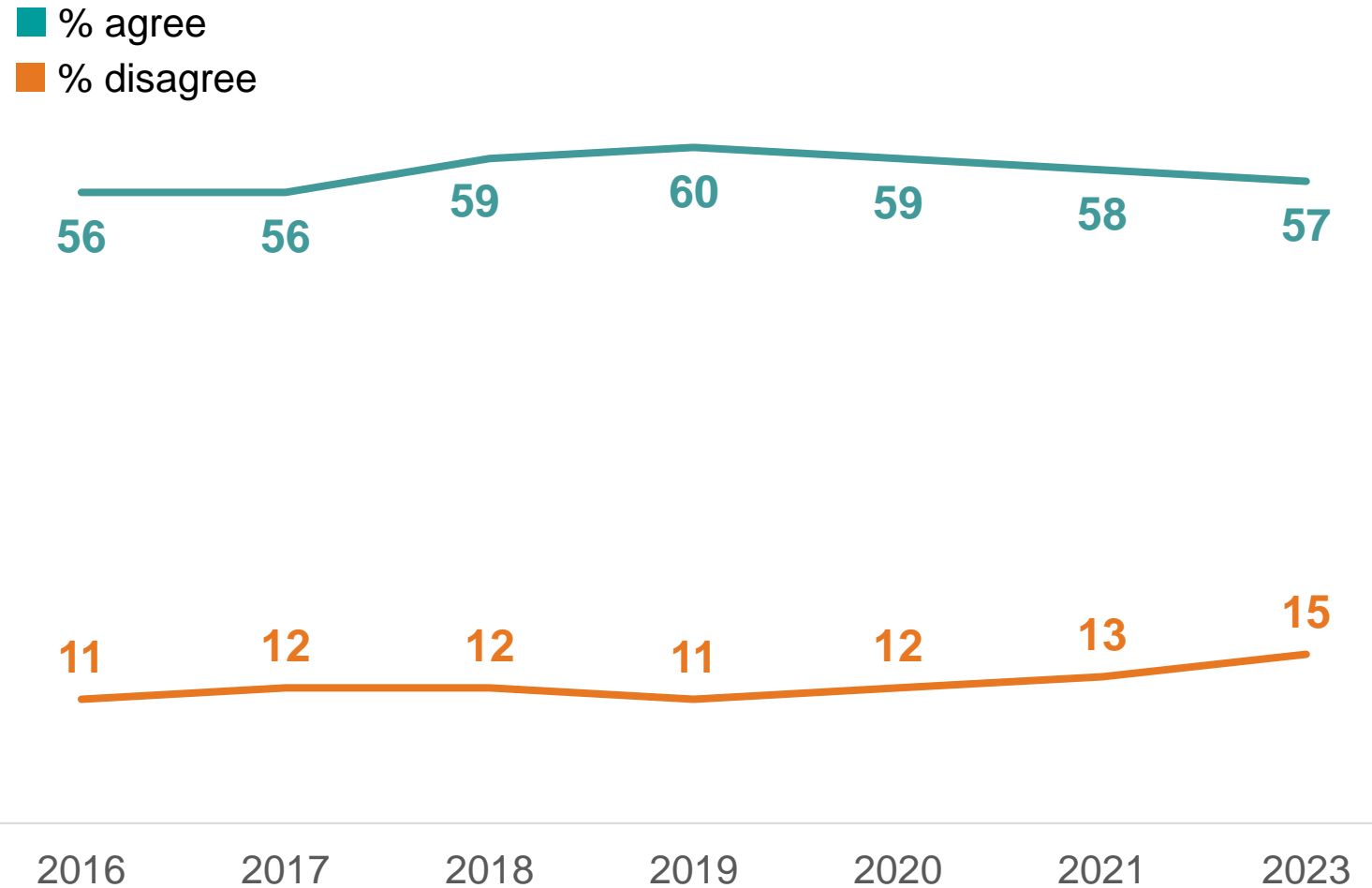
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

# GLOBAL TRENDS - MORE CAN BE DONE?

Q. To what extent do you agree or disagree...

**“As a country we are not doing enough to meet our infrastructure needs”**

## Global Country Average



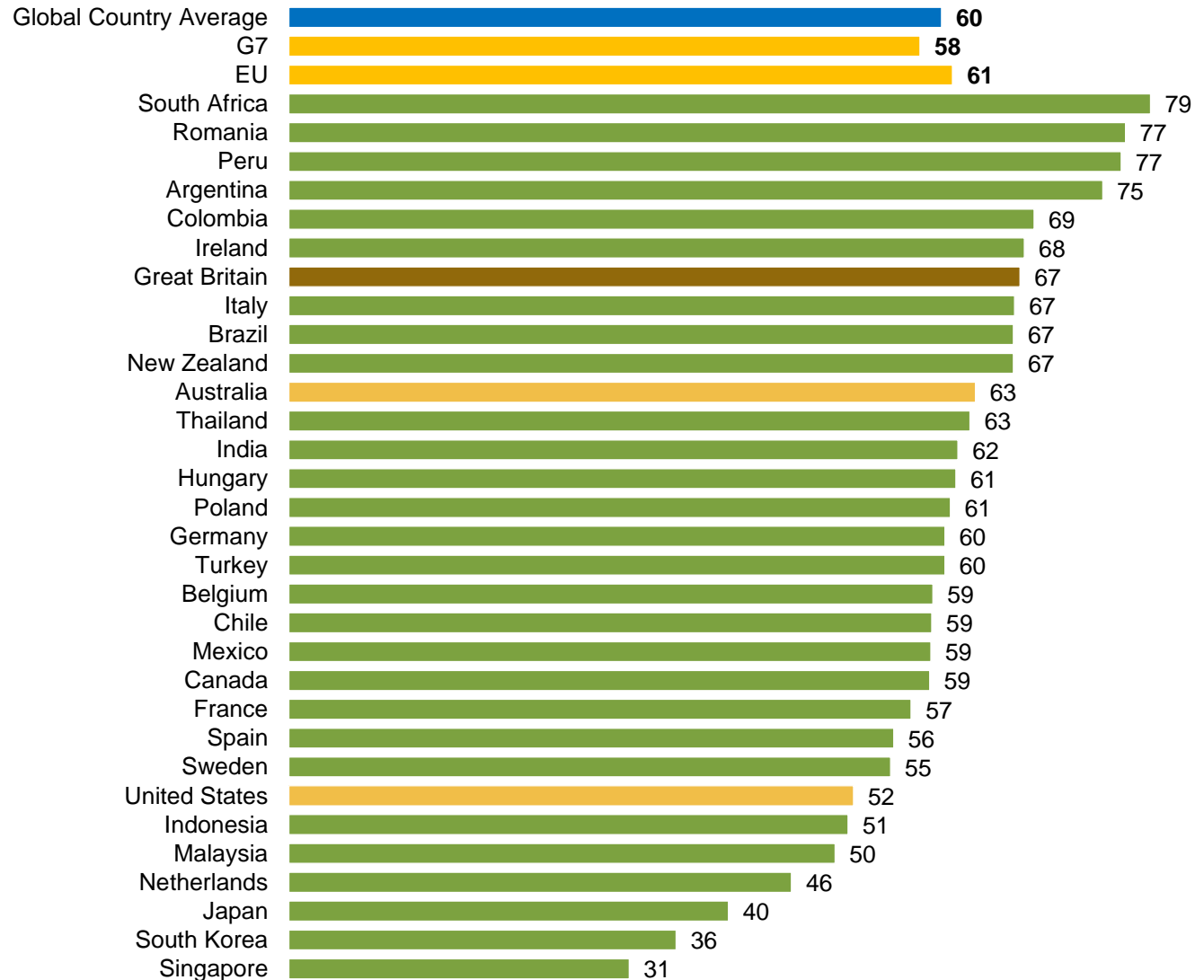
Source: Ipsos/GIIA  
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

# INFRASTRUCTURE BEING BUILT QUICKLY ENOUGH?

Q. Still thinking about infrastructure – the things we rely on like road, rail and air networks, utilities such as energy and water, and broadband and other communications – to what extent do you agree or disagree...?

**“We are not building the infrastructure we need quickly enough”**

**% strongly/tend to agree**



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

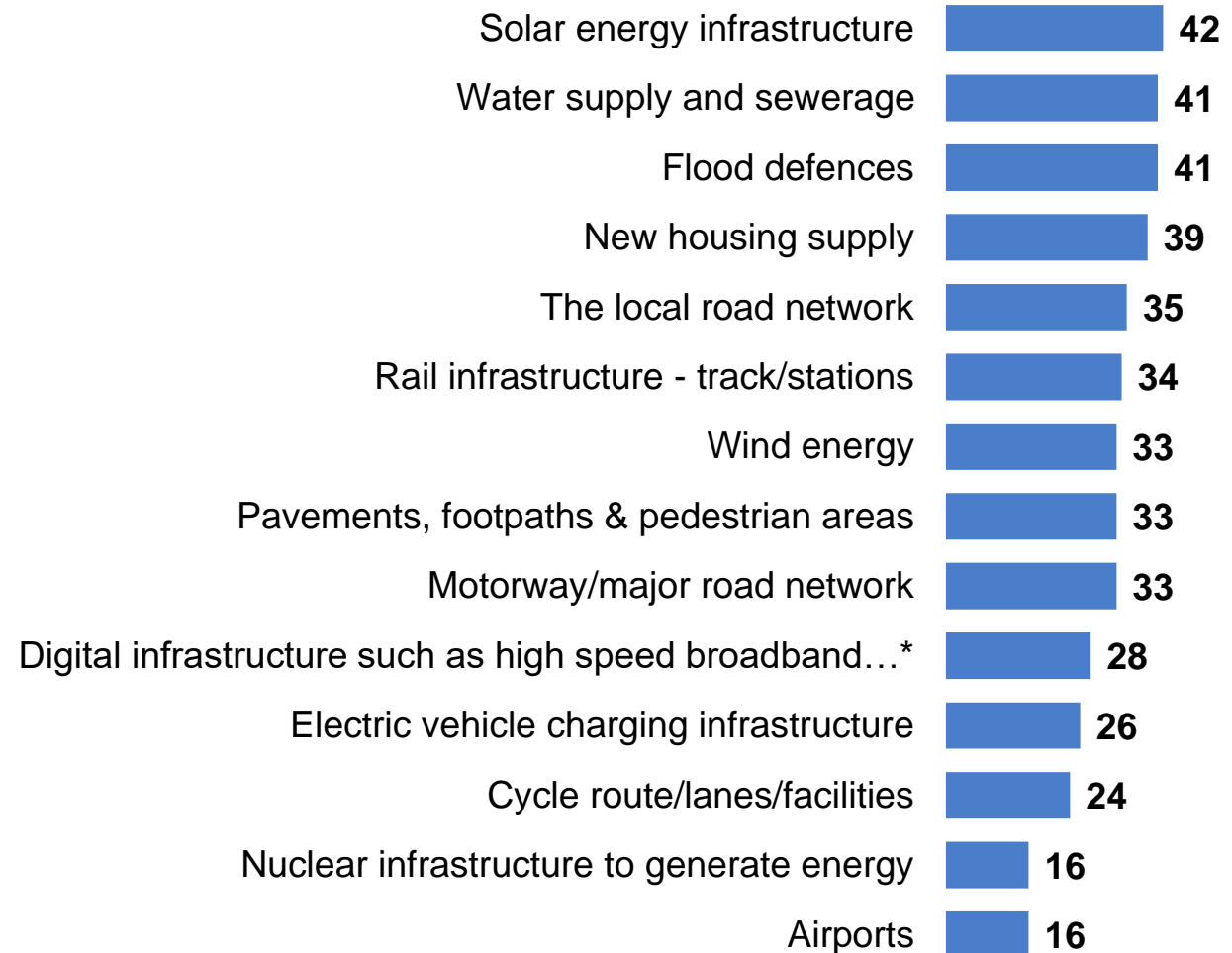
# GLOBAL - INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT PRIORITIES

Q. Which of these types of infrastructure, if any, do you think should be made a priority for investment for...  
[COUNTRY]?

**% selecting**

## Global Country Average

Nuclear **not asked** in Australia, Chile, Italy, Malaysia, Peru, Poland, Turkey - % shown based on all countries where asked

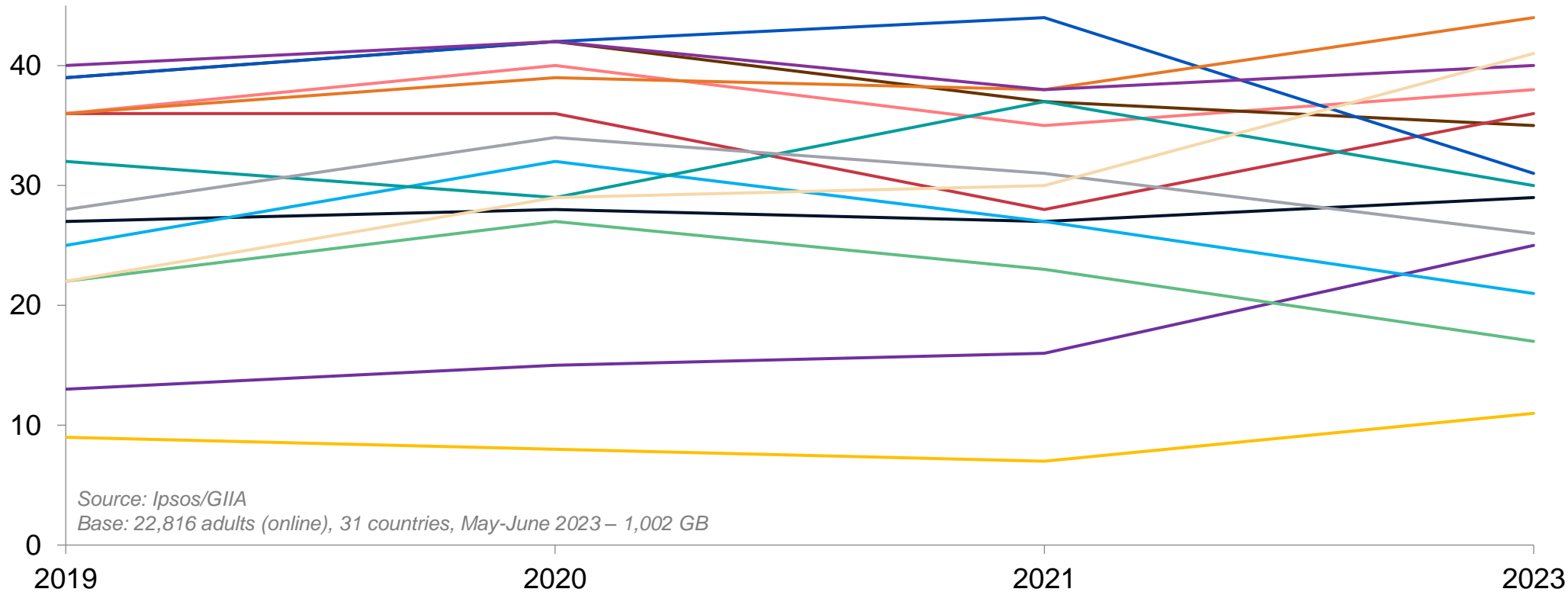


Source: Ipsos/GIIA

Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

# GREAT BRITAIN - TRENDS

Q. Which of these types of infrastructure, if any, do you think should be made a priority for investment for...  
[COUNTRY]? % selecting



Source: Ipsos/GIIA  
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023 – 1,002 GB

- Airports
- Rail infrastructure - track/stations
- Nuclear
- Solar energy infrastructure
- Pavements, footpaths, pedestrian areas
- Motorways/major road network
- New housing supply
- Digital
- Electric vehicle charging infrastructure
- Cycle route/lanes/facilities
- Local road network
- Flood defences
- Wind energy
- Water supply and sewerage

Change vs 2021 >±5

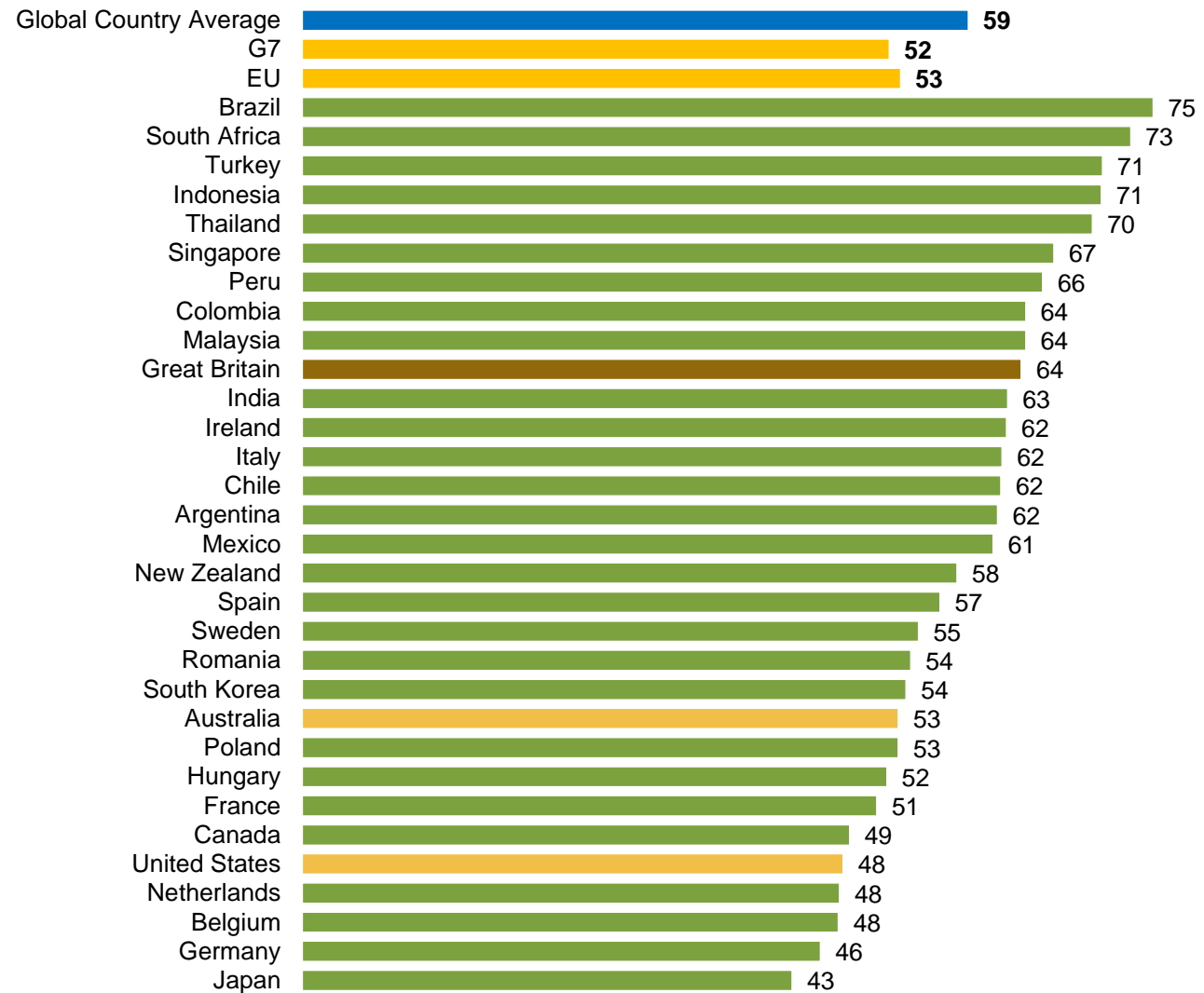
- Wind energy +6
- Water supply +11
- Flood defences -13
- EV charging -7
- Nuclear +9
- Digital -6
- Cycle routes etc. -6

# CONTRIBUTION TO COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE

Q. Still thinking about infrastructure – the things we rely on like road, rail and air networks, utilities such as energy and water, and broadband and other communications – to what extent do you agree or disagree...?

**“Investing in infrastructure will make an important contribution to combating climate change”**

**% strongly/tend to agree**



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

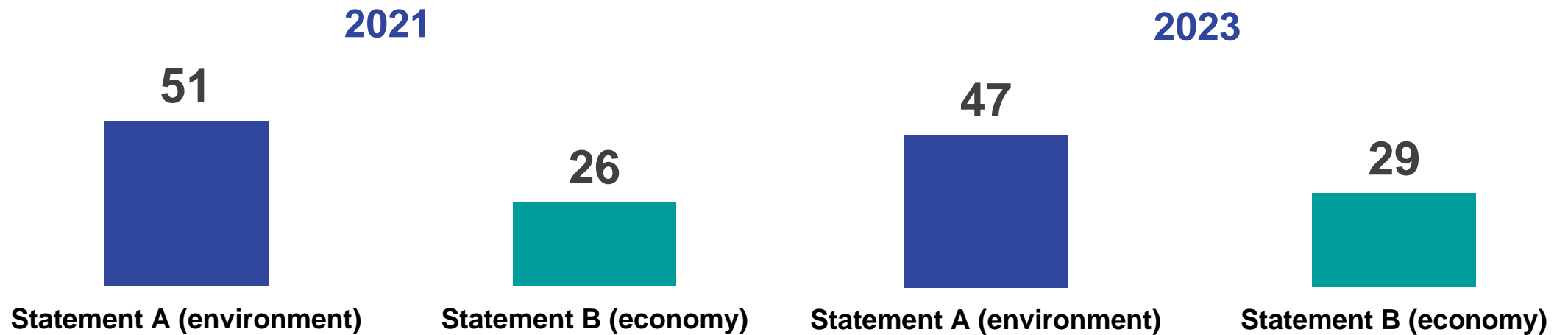
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

# GLOBAL TRENDS - ENVIRONMENTAL VS. ECONOMIC IMPACT

**Statement A: “When making decisions about how to improve infrastructure in [COUNTRY], we should give higher priority to the impact it has on the environment.”**

**Statement B: “When making decisions about how to invest in infrastructure in [COUNTRY], we should give higher priority to the impact it has on the economy.”**

## Global Country Average



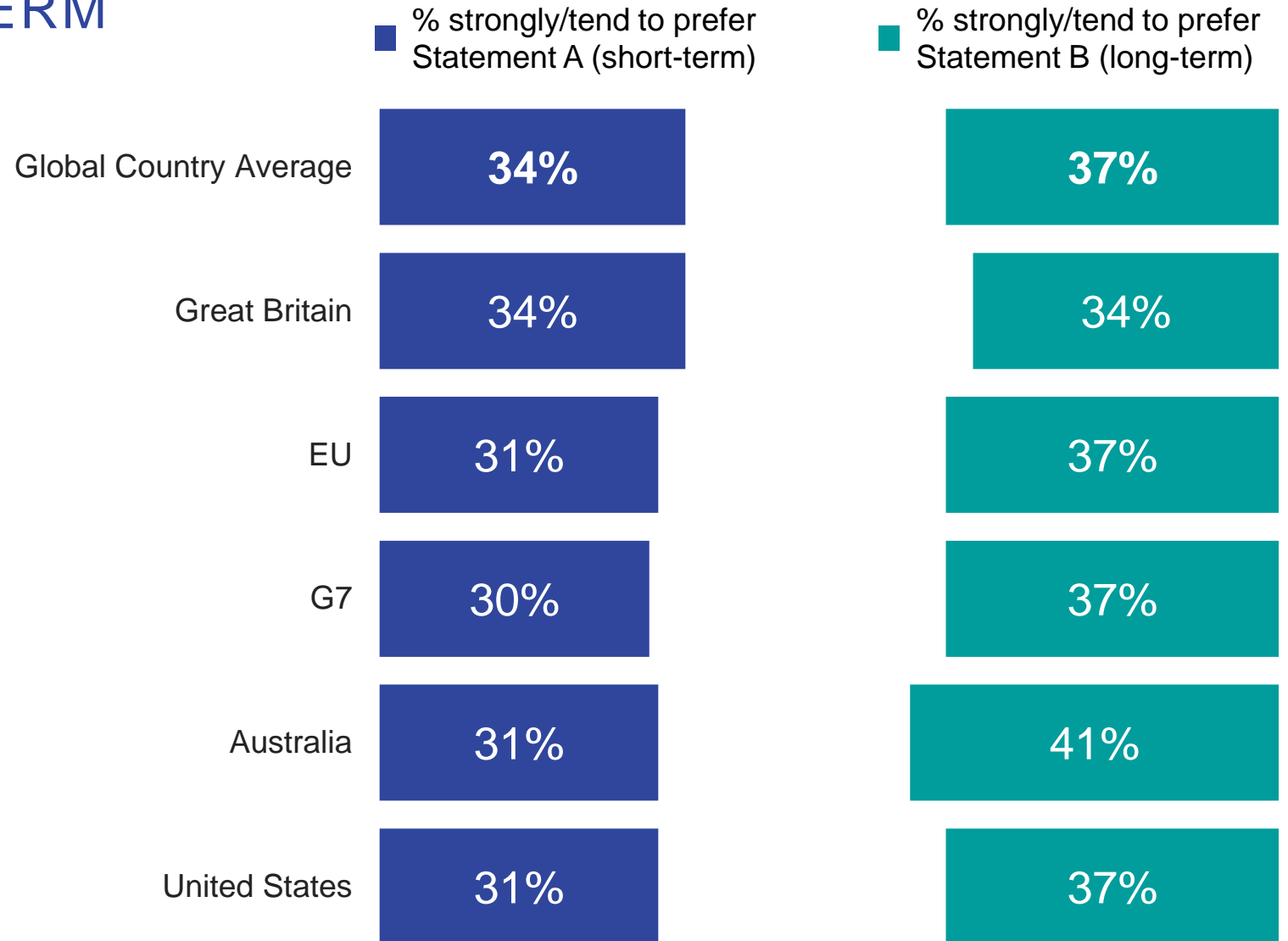
Source: Ipsos/GIIA  
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023



# SHORT-TERM VS. LONG-TERM

**Statement A: “When making decisions about infrastructure in [COUNTRY], we should give higher priority to minimising the cost to consumers and taxpayers in the short-term than improving infrastructure in the long-term”**

**Statement B: “When making decisions about infrastructure in [COUNTRY], we should give higher priority to improving infrastructure in the long-term than minimising the cost to consumers and taxpayers in the short-term”**



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023 – 1,002 Great Britain, 7,508 EU, 7,010 G7, 1,002 Australia and 1,005 U.S.

# METHODOLOGY

## **2023: 31 countries, 22,816 participants, 26 May–9 June 2023**

(online): Argentina, Australia (1,002)\*, Belgium, Brazil\*, Canada\*, Chile, Colombia, France\*, Germany\*, **Great Britain (1,002)\***, Hungary, India\*, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy\*, Japan\*, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand\*, Peru, Poland, Romania, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain\*, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey and the U.S.A.\*

\* denotes 1,000+ sample size

## **2021: 28 countries, 19,514 participants, 23 July–6 August 2021**

(online): Argentina, Australia\*, Belgium, Brazil\*, Canada\*, Chile, China\*, Colombia, France\*, Germany\*, Great Britain\*, Hungary, India, Italy\*, Japan\*, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain\*, Sweden, Turkey and the U.S.A.\*

\* denotes 1,000+ sample size

The “**Global Country Average**” reflects the average result for all the countries in the study. It has not been adjusted to the population size of each country and is not intended to suggest a total result. Please note: the 2016-2023 surveys used the same methodology, but **the profile of participating countries has changed**. This means that the global country average/trend does not always involve an exact like-for-like comparison. Similarly, Russia was excluded from fieldwork meaning that G8 in previous years is G7 this year.

The samples in some countries can be taken as representative of these countries’ general adult population under the age of 75. In others, they are more urban, more educated, and/or more affluent than the general population. The survey results for these markets should be viewed as reflecting the views of the more “connected” segment of these populations. ( A full list of countries can be supplied on request).

Weighting has been employed to balance demographics and ensure that the sample’s composition reflects that of the adult population according to the most recent census data.

The precision of Ipsos online polls are calculated using a credibility interval with a poll of 1,000 accurate to +/- 3.5 percentage points and of 500 accurate to +/- 5.0 percentage points. More information on the Ipsos use of credibility intervals is available in request.

Where results do not sum to 100 or the ‘difference’ appears to be +/-1 more/less than the actual, this may be due to rounding, multiple responses, or the exclusion of don't knows or not stated responses

# REGIONS

Regions and unweighted sample sizes

## Europe

8,510

Belgium  
France  
Germany  
Great Britain  
Hungary  
Ireland  
Italy  
Netherlands  
Poland  
Romania  
Spain  
Sweden

## EU

(as above,  
excl. Great  
Britain)

## N. America

2,007

Canada  
U.S.A.

## LATAM

3,506

Argentina  
Brazil  
Chile  
Colombia  
Mexico  
Peru

## Asia-Pacific (APAC)

7,792

Australia  
India  
Indonesia  
Japan  
Malaysia  
New Zealand  
Singapore  
South Korea  
Thailand

## ME Africa

1,503

South Africa  
Turkey



## G7

7,010

Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, U.S.A.  
(Russia excluded)

# FURTHER INFORMATION



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