



Research Report

Local Elections 2019: Post Poll Topline Findings

Prepared for: Electoral Commission

Prepared by: BMG Research

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1 Research Background & Technical Note

1.1 Overview of Methodology

The Electoral Commission is an independent public body established under the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000. The Electoral Commission's aim is to ensure integrity and public confidence in the democratic process, as well as regulate party and election finance, and set standards for well-run elections.

On Thursday 2nd May 2019 local elections were held in parts of the United Kingdom. Elections took place in wards falling within 248 local authority areas in England and all 11 local councils in Northern Ireland. There were no elections in Scotland, Wales and in various parts of England (including London, Birmingham and Cornwall). A full list of Local Authorities holding local elections on 2nd May can be found in the appendix.

In order to understand public attitudes, after each set of elections, the Electoral Commission conducts a survey representative of the population where elections have taken place. This research is referred to as the 'post poll' survey. The Electoral Commission commissioned BMG Research to conduct their 2019 post poll survey.

The survey used an online methodology with invites sent to members of BMG's online access panel network. To ensure the study was accessible for respondents, the survey was fielded on software that allowed respondents to complete on a range of device types including smartphones.

Fieldwork commenced on 3rd May and closed on to 17th May 2019.

To ensure a representative sample of electors aged 18+, quotas were applied at a country level (i.e. separate targets for election areas in England and Northern Ireland). Using ONS census statistics, quotas were calculated for the following variables:

- Age¹
- Gender
- Social economic grade
- Ethnicity
- Government Office Region (election areas within England only)
- Local Authority (Northern Ireland only)

For each of the targets above, weights were applied at the analysis stage to correct for any additional demographic differences between the interviewed sample and known population profiles taken from the census population data.²

The weighted and unweighted sample profiles are presented in Tables 1 and Table 2 below.

¹ Age quotas and targets for election areas in England were calculated for six categories (18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, & 65+). Given the smaller sample size, weights and quotas for age in Northern Ireland were calculated using targets for three slightly broader categories (18-34, 35-54 & 55+).

² When deriving targets within election areas in England, census data in only those Local Authorities where elections took place were used when generating targets.

Table 1: Sample profile of election areas in England

	Unweighted base	Weighted base
Gender		
Male	499	496
Female	511	514
Age		
18-24	109	118
25-34	159	158
35-44	173	177
45-54	178	180
55-64	163	156
65+	229	222
SEG		
AB	261	308
C1	282	228
C2	182	221
DE	286	254
Ethnicity		
White	932	905
BAME	71	97
Government Office Region		
East of England	160	119
East Midlands	134	144
North East	41	47
North West	172	179
South East	187	208
South West	100	93
West Midlands	115	103
Yorkshire & The Humber	102	119

Table 2: Sample profile of Northern Ireland

	Unweighted base	Weighted base
Gender		
Male	216	243
Female	287	259
Age		
18-34	181	147
35-54	184	178
55+	141	181
SEG		
AB	145	103
C1	157	150
C2	79	140
DE	125	113
Ethnicity		
White	490	490
BAME	10	9
Local Government Districts		
Antrim and Newtownabbey	64	38
Ards and North Down	54	44
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	52	57
Belfast	112	93
Causeway Coast and Glens	51	39
Derry City and Strabane	34	40
Fermanagh and Omagh	22	31
Lisburn and Castlereagh	38	39
Mid and East Antrim	32	38
Mid Ulster	20	39
Newry, Mourne and Down	27	47

Ten local authorities took part in the voter ID pilot during this year's local government elections. Electors in Braintree, Broxtowe, Craven, Derby, Mid Sussex, North Kesteven, North West Leicestershire, Pendle, Watford and Woking were required to show some form of ID before being able to vote in polling stations. The forms of ID required varied by local authority, with some requiring poll cards, some photo identification and others accepting a mix of photo and non-photo. Electors in Watford and Woking were also required to show ID to vote in polling stations in the local elections in May 2018.

While the focus of the post-poll is not related to the ID pilot, it is worth noting that 27 respondents have been identified as living in these local authorities using postcode matching.

1.2 Presentation of Results

This wave is the second successive wave to use an online methodology, following its introduction in 2018. Prior post-polls as well as previous waves of the Winter Tracker (before 2018) were conducted using telephone or face-to-face interviewing.

Throughout this report results for Northern Ireland and election areas in England are discussed separately. Whilst the survey did not contain considerable differences dependent on country, given the vastly disproportionate population sizes between Northern Ireland and election areas in England, responses have not been merged as to do so would require Northern Ireland cases to be downweighed significantly.

2 Key Findings

2.1 Registration, turnout and voting

2.1.1 Election areas in England

- Eight in ten electors in areas holding elections in England (81%) say they are satisfied with the system of registering to vote, though 8% say they are dissatisfied.
- Seven in ten electors (73%) say they always vote at general elections. 15% state that they sometimes vote, with just 7% saying they never vote.
- Six in ten electors (59%) say they voted at the 2nd May local elections. Whilst official turnout estimates are yet to be confirmed, turnout at similar previous election tends to be much lower.³ Self-reported turnout figures are often much higher than official estimates due to “over-claim”.⁴
- Of those that reported voting, 4% said it was their first time voting even though they were eligible to vote before, with 3% saying it was their first time as they were not previously eligible.
- Three fifths of voters (62%) say they cast their vote in person at the polling station, while more than a third (36%) cast a postal vote: 1% say they voted by proxy.
- The most common reason given for voting appears to be force of habit: 59% of voters say they voted because they always vote. More than half of respondents (55%) said that they voted because they view voting as important or as their civic duty. Half of voters also said that if people don't vote then you have no right to complain (49%) and because it is their right (49%).
- Among those that did not vote in the local elections, the most commonly cited reasons for not voting were lack of time and being too busy (15%), closely followed by being fed up with politics or Brexit (13%).

2.1.2 Northern Ireland

- Just over eight in ten electors in areas holding elections in Northern Ireland (84%) say they are satisfied with the system of registering to vote. Just under one in ten report being dissatisfied (8%).
- Six in ten electors (58%) say they always vote at general elections, with 19% stating that they vote sometimes. One in 10 say they never vote (10%).

³ Turnout at the 2018 local elections was 35%. See: https://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0008/245924/May-2018-Electoral-Data-Local-Elections-Report.pdf

⁴ Respondents are often influenced by social desirability bias when completing surveys about their past voting behaviour. See: Holbrook, Allyson L. and Krosnick, Jon A., ‘*Social Desirability Bias in Voter Turnout Reports: Tests Using the Item Count Technique*’ (2010). Available at: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1569295

- Two thirds of electors (67%) say they voted at the 2nd May local elections: again, a figure which will be much higher than the official turnout.
- Of those that reported voting, 5% said it was their first time voting even though they were eligible to vote before, with as many as one in ten (11%) overall reporting that it was their first-time voting.
- The vast majority (97%) say they cast their vote in person at the polling station, with just 2% reporting voting by post and 1% voting by proxy. The low postal voting figure is unsurprising given that electors in Northern Ireland can only apply for a postal vote if they are unable to make it to their polling station in person on polling day.
- The most common commonly cited reasons for voting were a feeling that it is important or as part of their civic duty (52%), that you have no right to complain or have an opinion if you don't vote (51%), because they always vote (50%) and because it is their right (49%).
- Among those that did not vote in the local elections, the most commonly cited reasons for not voting was not having an interest or feeling it was a waste of time (18%), lack of time and being too busy (11%) and medical/health reasons (10%).

2.2 Voting laws and electoral reform

2.2.1 Election areas in England

- Electors were presented with five potential electoral reform proposals and asked whether each would make them more or less likely to vote. The proposal that was viewed as making the greatest impact on electors' likelihood of voting was being able to vote online, with two in five (38%) saying it would make them more likely to cast a ballot. This rises to 50% among those that said they did not vote on 2nd May.
- The proposal that was least attractive in terms of the proportions stating it would make them more likely to vote was being able to register to vote on election day (12% more likely).
- It is also worth noting that for each proposal - even for those proposals deemed more attractive – at least half of electors said the reform would make no difference to their chances of voting.
- Electors were also asked about their support for a number of changes to voting and registering to vote. With close to two-thirds supporting (64%), the most popular proposal was people having to show identification to vote. Being automatically added to the electoral register when they receive their National Insurance Number was also popular (57%) as was people being able to register to vote until the day before the election, or when accessing another public service (both 50%).
- The least supported notion was people being able to register to vote in a polling station on election day (37% support), although only 31% oppose this.

- Seven in ten (71%) had not heard much or anything at all about voters in some areas being required to present identification at polling stations in order to vote.⁵ Just one in twenty (5%) said that they had heard a great deal. Respondents were most likely to have seen or heard something on local TV news (12%), local newspaper adverts and articles (7%), through information on polling cards (6%⁶), or by word of mouth (6%).
- Three quarters (74%) of electors said that the requirement of taking identification to the polling station either made or would make no difference to their likelihood of voting. One in ten (9%) said that the requirement either made them or would have made them less likely to vote, a slightly lower proportion than those who felt it made them or would have made them more likely to vote (12%).
- Overall, more than half (56%) of electors would have more confidence in the security of the voting system if people had to show identification when voting. Just one in three (32%) said that it would make no difference and one in twenty (4%) said that they would feel less confident. Furthermore, the vast majority (86%) said that it would be easy for them to access acceptable identification. Less than one in ten (8%) said that it would be difficult.

2.2.2 Northern Ireland

- Electors were shown five potential electoral reform proposals and asked whether each would make them more or less likely to vote. The potential reform that was viewed as making the greatest impact on electors' likelihood of voting was being able to vote online, with 45% saying it would make them more likely to cast a ballot. This increases to three in five (60%) amongst those that said they did not vote on 2nd May.
- The proposal that was least attractive in terms of the proportions stating it would make them more likely to vote was being able to register to vote on election day (17% more likely).
- It is also worth noting that for most proposals, at least half of electors said the reform would make no difference to their chances of voting. The only proposal this did not apply to was the ability able to vote online instead, with close to half (49%) of electors saying it would make no difference.
- Electors were also asked about their support for a number of changes to voting and registering to vote. Being automatically added to the electoral register when they receive their National Insurance Number was popular with more than two thirds (69%) as was people being able to register to vote when accessing another public service (63%). Although presenting ID to vote is already required in Northern Ireland, this question was asked of all UK respondents, and 86% of people in Northern Ireland were in favour of people having to show identification to vote.

⁵ This is unsurprising given that only 10 authorities took part in the voter ID pilot during this year's local government elections.

⁶ This is greater than the 3% of respondents who reside in ID pilot area and is therefore likely to include some false recall.

- The least supported notion was people being able to register to vote in a polling station on the day of the election (39% support). This was the only change supported by fewer than half of electors in NI.
- Seven in ten respondents (71%) say the requirement to show identification at the polling station makes them more confident in the security of the voting system. In particular, more than two fifths (43%) say that it makes them a lot more confident. Fewer than one in three (28%) say it makes no difference and one in twenty (4%) say it makes them less confident.

2.3 Awareness and access to information

2.3.1 Election areas in England

- Half of electors in election areas in England (49%) said they knew a great deal (16%) or a fair amount (33%) about the local elections on 2nd May. Some 17% said they knew it was happening but didn't know anything about the election. A small minority said they didn't know it was happening (6%).
- Seven in ten electors say it was easy to get information about how to cast their vote (71%), with just over six in ten saying that it was easy to get information about what the election was for (63%). Fewer than half (44%) say it was easy to find out information on the candidates standing in elections.
- Eight in ten electors generally say they had enough information on how to register to vote (78%) and how to cast their vote (79%). Six in ten say they had enough information about what the election was about/for (61%).
- Fewer than half of electors (45%) say they had enough information about the candidates and parties running for election, with as many saying that they would like to know more (47%). Of these, most say they get their information about candidates from leaflets or flyers received from candidates/political parties (48%). One in 10 (12%) reported getting information on social media, of which the vast majority said they had got information on Facebook (75%).
- A clear majority of electors (72%) report coming into contact of some form of campaign activity. Receiving a leaflet from a candidate/political party at their home was by some distance the most reported interaction (60%). One in five said they saw the campaigners handing out leaflets (19%), with 16% reporting having a campaigner knock on their door.
- Electors were asked in an open response format whether they could name the council or local authority they were electing representatives to. Three in five were able to do so correctly (62%), and a further 7% mentioned wards or places within their local authority. 3% gave an incorrect local authority, while the remainder either didn't answer or gave names of MPs, councillors or political parties (21%), or said they didn't know (8%).

2.3.2 Northern Ireland

- Three fifths of electors in election areas in Northern Ireland (63%) said they knew a great deal (26%) or a fair amount (37%) about the local elections on 2nd May. One in

seven (15%) said they knew it was happening but didn't know anything about the election. Just 2% said they didn't know it was happening.

- Nearly eight in ten electors say it was easy to get information about how to cast their vote (78%), with three quarters stating that it was easy to get information about what the election was for (74%). Close to two thirds (64%) say it was easy to find out information on the candidates standing in elections.
- Four fifths of electors generally say they had enough information on how to register to vote (80%) and how to cast their vote (81%). Seven in ten say they had enough information about what the election was about/for (72%).
- Two thirds of electors (64%) say they had enough information about the candidates and parties running for election, with three in ten saying that they would like to know more (31%). Of these, the majority say they get their information about candidates from leaflets or flyers received from candidates/political parties (70%). Posters or billboards (36%), word of mouth (26%) or social media (25%) were also popular sources of information on candidates. Of the quarter who reported getting information on social media (25%), the vast majority said they had got information on Facebook (78%).
- More than nine in 10 electors (93%) report coming into contact of some form of campaign activity. Receiving a leaflet from a candidate/political party at their home was by some distance the most reported interaction (78%). Half of electors reported that a campaigner had knocked on their door (49%), whilst four in 10 said they saw the campaigners handing out leaflets (43%) or saw an advert or message from a candidate or political party on television (40%).
- Electors were asked in an open response format whether they could name the council or local authority they were electing representatives to. Three in five were able to do so correctly (58%). 9% mentioned wards or places within their local authority, while 4% mentioned an incorrect local authority. The remaining electors either didn't answer or gave names of MPs, councillors or political parties (24%), or said they don't know (5%).

2.4 Voting processes and priorities

2.4.1 Election areas in England

- Nine in ten voters (91%) say they are satisfied with the process of voting in 2nd May elections. Of the small proportion of voters who say they are dissatisfied with the process of voting (4%), the most frequently cited reason for being dissatisfied was not enough information/media coverage (26%).
- The vast majority of voters (87%) say they are confident the elections were well run. The main reason for being confident the elections were well run is that it was quick/easy to vote (mentioned by 67% of those confident), and 54% mentioning that there was a clear/concise ballot paper.
- The most common reasons given by those who say they were not confident that the elections focussed on the information available about the election: two-thirds of electors said there wasn't enough information about the candidates (65%), with half (49%) saying candidates didn't canvass or have contact with people.

2.4.2 Northern Ireland

- The vast majority of voters (95%) say they are satisfied with the process of voting in 2nd May elections.
- Nine in ten voters (91%) say they are confident the elections were well run. The main reason for being confident the elections were well run is that it was quick/easy to vote (mentioned by 69% of those confident voters), closely followed by the polling station being accessible/easy to get to (61%).
- Of the small number who say they were not confident that the elections were well run, 43% said this was because no candidates contacted or canvassed them. 22% say there was a long wait for results, while 16% say there wasn't enough information about the elections.

2.5 Experience of voting at the 2rd May elections

2.5.1 Election areas in England

- Of those that voted at a polling station, almost all said they found it easy to get inside to vote (98%). More than half found that the help and support of staff was useful (55%), with two in five (41%) saying they did not use them or need them.
- Almost all postal voters say they found it easy to complete, and return their postal vote (96%), with similar numbers saying the written instructions on how to vote and return their vote were useful (93%).
- Overall two-thirds (65%) say it was easy to fill in their ballot paper. This rises to 97% when only voters are taken in to account.

2.5.2 Northern Ireland

- Of those that voted at a polling station, the vast majority said they found it easy to get inside to vote (96%). Three quarters said the help and support of staff was useful (75%), with one in five (21%) saying they did not use them or need them.
- Overall, 71% say it was easy to fill in their ballot paper. This rises to 97% for those who voted.

2.6 Party and election finance

2.6.1 Election areas in England

- Half of electors in election areas in England (52%) agree that if a political party or campaigner is caught breaking the rules, the authorities will take appropriate measures. One in five disagree (20%).
- Just one in five (21%) agree that the spending and funding of political parties and candidates and other campaigners is open and transparent, with twice as many in disagreement (39%).
- Just over a quarter (26%) agree that they could easily find out how much political parties, candidates and other campaigners spent on campaigning and how they were funded, which compares to 36% that disagree.

2.6.2 Northern Ireland

- Over half of electors in election areas in Northern Ireland (53%) agree that if a political party or campaigner is caught breaking the rules, the authorities will take appropriate measures. Just one in six disagree (17%).
- However, only a quarter (25%) agree that the spending and funding of political parties and candidates and other campaigners is open and transparent, whilst 37% disagree.
- A third (33%) agree that they could easily find out how much political parties, candidates and other campaigners spent on campaigning and how they were funded, with a similar proportion disagreeing (34%).
- Electors were asked about information made available to the public about who has made donations to political parties in Northern Ireland. Just 4% of respondents correctly identified the year 2017 as how far back in time the public can view this information. Just over a third of respondents said they were unsure (36%), with a majority of respondents selecting years prior to 2017 (58%), including 9% who opted for 2007 and 8% who opted for 2001.
- After being told that details of who has made donations to political parties are available from July 2017, electors were asked whether they believe information going back over the last five years should be made available to the public or kept confidential. A clear majority (64%) say that information about donations over the last five years should be made public, with just 8% saying they should be kept confidential. One in five (22%) say they do not mind either way, with 6% unsure.
- Electors were also asked about the threshold amount for which donations from political parties or campaigners in Northern Ireland are required to be published. Just 2% correctly identified the correct band of between £7,000 and £7,999 (the exact threshold is £7,500). Two in five (42%) were unsure, with the band of between £5,000 and £5,999 the most frequently selected (12%).⁷

2.7 Integrity of elections

2.7.1 Election areas in England

- Electors were presented with a series of possible issues relating to electoral integrity and asked about the extent to which they viewed each issue currently is a problem in the UK. Low voter turnout is most commonly seen as a serious problem (34%), closely followed by bias in the media (31%). Other problems were rated as serious by a fifth or fewer electors.

⁷ The survey questions asking electors about the threshold and viewable dates for donations were asked on a sliding scale. When survey respondents answer questions of this nature, responses can sometimes be influenced by what is termed a “centre stage effect” whereby respondents are more likely than average to select items closest to the middle of the scale. In questions where respondents are being asked factual questions where they will be correct or incorrect to differing degrees, this strategy can become more appealing as selecting items closer to the middle of the scale on average reduces the extent to which a respondent could be off the mark relative to selecting options closer to the extreme ends of the scale.

- Electoral fraud is seen as a serious problem by 11% of electors. When asked how much electoral fraud took place at the 2nd May elections, a small minority thought a lot of fraud had taken place (5%), with 21% saying that they believe there was a little electoral fraud or abuse.
- The most commonly cited reason for thinking electoral fraud took place is a general feeling (without seeing or hearing anything specific) that people are voting fraudulently where you don't have to provide ID (31%), with stories in the media about political parties breaking rules (22%) and a belief (without seeing or hearing anything specific) that people are voting fraudulently by post (20%) also being mentioned.
- Amongst people who think there is hardly any or no electoral fraud taking place, the most commonly mentioned reasons relate to not having heard or seen anything: either in the media (52%), or heard anything first hand (41%) or seen anything first hand (38%). Trusting the people administering elections to do a good job was also a frequently cited reason (40%).
- Electors think voting in general is safe (77%), particularly voting at a polling stations (81%) as well as registering to vote (81%). Whilst still a clear majority, notably fewer say voting by post is safe (67%).

2.7.2 Northern Ireland

- Electors were presented with a series of possible issues relating to electoral integrity and asked about the extent to which they viewed each issue currently is a problem in the UK. Low voter turnout is most commonly seen as a serious problem (35%), followed by bias in the media (33%). Other problems were rated as serious by around a fifth or fewer electors.
- Electoral fraud is seen as a serious problem by one in five electors (20%). When asked how much electoral fraud took place at the 3rd May elections, nearly one in ten (9%) thought a lot of fraud had taken place, with three in ten (32%) saying that they believe there was a little electoral fraud or abuse.
- The most commonly cited reason for thinking electoral fraud took place is a general feeling (without seeing or hearing anything specific) that people are voting fraudulently by post (34%). Three in ten of those who think fraud has taken place say they have heard of people fraudulently voting on behalf of others (28%), whereas 1 in 4 have also seen stories in the media about political parties breaking the rules (24%).
- Amongst people who think there is hardly any or no electoral fraud taking place, the most commonly mentioned reason is that they have not heard or seen anything in the media (48%). A similar proportion explain that it is because they trust the people that administer the elections to do a good job (47%) or that there are sufficient measures in place to deter anyone from committing electoral fraud (47%).
- Electors think voting in general is safe (77%), particularly voting at a polling stations (84%) as well as registering to vote (82%). Whilst still more than half, notably fewer say voting by post is safe (57%).

3 Topline Results

3.1 Notation

Where results do not add up to 100%, this is due to rounding.

A dash (-) indicates no respondent selected that answer. **An asterisk (*)** indicates a value of less than one half of one percent, but not zero. NA indicates an answer was not available in a particular region or in a particular survey wave.

3.2 Voting

Q1. As far as you know, is your name on the electoral register, that is the official list of people entitled to vote, either where you are living now or somewhere else?

Base: All respondents	Eng (1011) %	NI (506) %
Yes – where living now	94	90
Yes – another address	2	5
No	2	5
Don't know	2	*
Summary: Yes	96	95

Q2. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the system of registering to vote in Great Britain/Northern Ireland?

Base: All respondents	Eng (1011) %	NI (506) %
Very satisfied	45	42
Fairly satisfied	36	42
Fairly dissatisfied	5	5
Very dissatisfied	3	3
Don't know / no opinion	11	8
Summary: Satisfied	81	84
Summary: Dissatisfied	8	8

Q3. Which of these statements best describes your attitude towards voting at UK General Elections? This applies to elections to the Westminster parliament.

Base: All respondents	Eng (1011) %	NI (506) %
I always vote at General Elections	73	58
I sometimes vote at General Elections	15	19
I never vote at General Elections	7	10
I've not been eligible in the past to vote at a General Election	3	11
Don't know	2	1
Summary: Vote	88	78
Summary: Don't vote	10	21

Q4. As you may know, on Thursday 2nd May there were elections in your area. Can you tell me the name of the council or authority you were electing representatives to?

Base: All respondents	Eng (1011) %	NI (506) %
Correct local authority	62	58
Incorrect local authority	3	4
Sort of correct (mentions ward/place within local authority or older/newer name for the correct LA)	7	9
No/none/nothing	5	6
Don't know	8	5
Not answered (inc mentioning names of mp's/councillars/political parties/etc - basically not a ward, place or LA)	15	17

Q5. As you may know, on Thursday 2nd May there were local government elections in your area/ local government elections in Northern Ireland. We often find that a lot of people were not able to vote because they were sick, did not have time, or were just not interested. How about you – did you manage to vote in the local government elections?

Base: All respondents	Eng (1011) %	NI (506) %
Yes	59	67
No	39	32
Don't know	2	1

Q6. Was this the first time you voted in any election or referendum?

Base: Where respondent is a voter	Eng (599) %	NI (339) %
Yes, it was my first time even though I was eligible to vote before	4	5
Yes, it was my first time as I wasn't eligible before	3	11
No, I have voted in an election or referendum before	93	84
Don't know / Cannot remember	*	*
Summary: Yes	6	16

Q7. How did you vote on 2nd May?

Base: Where respondent is a voter	Eng (599) %	NI (339) %
In person at polling station	62	97
By post	36	2
By proxy	1	1
Other	*	-
Don't know/can't remember	*	-

Q8. People have different reasons for voting in elections and referendums. Why did you vote on Thursday 2nd May?

Base: Where respondent is a voter	Eng (599) %	NI (339) %
It is important to vote/It is my civic duty/everyone should vote	55	52
It is my right to vote	49	49
People fought to win the right to vote for me/others	35	40
I always vote	59	50
I wanted to be part of the democratic process/democracy	39	35
To show my support/support the community	25	27
I wanted to have a say	41	44
If people don't vote then you have no right to complain/have an opinion	49	51
To support my party/candidates of preference/to help my party/candidate win	24	30
To get a change	19	25
Not happy with the local government/local council	15	20
Other (Please specify)	1	*
None of these / no reason	*	1
Don't know	*	-

Q9. Some people have told us they intentionally spoiled their ballot paper/s on May 2nd May by deliberately leaving the ballot paper/s blank or by not voting in the instructed way. They did this to register a protest. Did you intentionally spoil your ballot paper(s) or not?

Base: Where respondent is a voter	Eng (599) %	NI (339) %
No	94	93
Yes	5	5
Don't know	1	2
Prefer not to say	*	1

Q10. People had different reasons for not voting in the elections. Why did you not vote in the elections on 2nd May?

Base: Where respondent is not a voter	Eng (412) %	NI (167) %
Lack of time/too busy/I was busy at work	15	11
I forgot	5	*
I was away on 2 May / voting day	5	9
Medical/health reasons	6	10
I couldn't get to the polling station/it was inconvenient	3	2
I'm just not interested in politics	1	2
I'm fed up with politics/Brexit	13	8
Had no interest/view/waste of time	9	18
There was no point in voting because it was obvious who would win/my vote wouldn't have made a difference to the outcome	4	1
I couldn't be bothered	4	1
I didn't know there was an election	4	-
I didn't get any information	1	*
I didn't know enough about the different options/candidates	3	2
I didn't know what the candidates stood for	*	-
I didn't know what these elections were about / were for	*	-
I couldn't decide which way to vote	1	1
I didn't understand/too confusing	2	1
I don't know anything about politics	1	1
I wasn't registered	3	8
I didn't receive a postal vote/it arrived too late	1	1
I didn't receive a polling card	*	*
I didn't have ID	1	3
Didn't agree with ID requirement (but have ID)	-	1

I didn't like the candidates/parties/they didn't represent my views	8	8
You just can't trust politicians to keep their promises/voter's wishes ignored	4	4
There was no point in voting because all the parties are the same	2	*
Politicians do not care/only in politics for own benefit	*	1
I didn't have time to make up my mind	1	*
I never vote	1	4
Other	12	6
None of these/no reason	5	5
Don't know	1	1
Not answered	1	*

Q11. Please could you tell me whether you think each of the following statements are true or false? - England

Base: English respondents (1011)	True %	False %
You have to take ID with you to vote at a polling station	27	56
It's easier to vote if you take your polling card with you to the polling station	63	25
You are automatically registered to vote if you pay council tax	16	61
You are automatically registered to vote if you are of legal voting age	21	67
You can register to vote until the day before an election	26	34
You are at risk of getting a fine if you don't register to vote	19	61
You can register to vote online	76	8
None of these	7	8

Q11. Please could you tell me whether you think each of the following statements are true or false? - Northern Ireland

Base: Northern Irish respondents (506)	True %	False %
You have to take ID with you to vote at a polling station	96	2
It's easier to vote if you take your polling card with you to the polling station	84	10
You are automatically registered to vote if you are of legal voting age	16	72
You can register to vote until the day before an election	20	47
You are at risk of getting a fine if you don't register to vote	15	69
You can register to vote online	75	8
None of these	2	9

Q12. Would you have been more likely to vote on 2nd May if these things were true? - England

Base: English respondents (1011)	More likely	Less likely	No difference one way or the other	Don't know
If you could have voted at the weekend instead	19	5	71	5
If you could have voted online instead	38	4	54	5
If you had been able to register to vote on election day	12	5	76	8
If you could have voted in a polling station in the days before including the Saturday and Sunday before	19	4	71	6
If it was easier for you to get a postal vote	23	4	66	6

Q12. Would you have been more likely to vote on 2nd May if these things were true? – Northern Ireland

Base: Northern Irish respondents (506)	More likely	Less likely	No difference one way or the other	Don't know
If you could have voted at the weekend instead	20	3	73	4
If you could have voted online instead	45	2	49	3
If you had been able to register to vote on election day	17	4	73	6
If you could have voted in a polling station in the days before including the Saturday and Sunday before	19	2	74	4
If it was easier for you to get a postal vote	25	5	65	5

Q13. To what extent do you support or oppose the following? - England

Base: English respondents (1011)	Strongly support	Tend to support	Neither support nor oppose	Tend to oppose	Strongly oppose	Summary : Support	Summary : Don't support
People being able to register to vote until the day before the election	19	31	34	12	4	50	16
People being able to register to vote in a polling station on the day of the election	16	21	32	19	12	37	31
People being able to register to vote when accessing another public service	21	29	37	9	4	50	13
Local government being able to use other information they hold about me to automatically update my details on an electoral register	15	28	31	17	9	43	26
National government being able to use other	14	27	31	18	11	41	29

information they hold about me to automatically update my details on an electoral register							
Being automatically added to the electoral register when you receive your National Insurance Number	28	29	28	10	5	57	15
People having to show proof of identity to vote	32	32	25	7	4	64	11

Q13. To what extent do you support or oppose the following? – Northern Ireland

Base: Northern Irish respondents (506)	Strongly support	Tend to support	Neither support nor oppose	Tend to oppose	Strongly oppose	Summary : Support	Summary : Don't support
People being able to register to vote until the day before the election	24	28	30	13	5	52	18
People being able to register to vote in a polling station on the day of the election	20	19	32	19	11	39	30
People being able to register to vote when accessing another public service	31	32	31	4	1	63	6
Local government being able to use other information they hold about me to automatically update my details on an electoral register	18	29	30	14	9	47	23
National government being able to use other information they hold about me to automatically update my details on an electoral register	23	28	30	11	9	51	19
Being automatically added to the electoral register when you receive your National Insurance Number	42	27	22	6	4	69	10
People having to show proof of identity to vote	70	16	12	2	1	86	3

Q14. Now thinking again specifically about the elections which took place on Thursday 2nd May, how much, if anything did you feel you knew about the elections on Thursday 2nd May?

Base: All respondents	Eng (1011) %	NI (506) %
A great deal	16	26
A fair amount	33	37
Not very much	25	19
I knew it was happening, but didn't know anything about it	17	15
I didn't know it was happening	6	2
Don't know	3	1
Summary: Great deal / fair amount	49	63
Summary: Didn't know anything	23	17

Q15. How easy or difficult would you say it was to get information on each of these things? - England

Base: English respondents (1011)	Very easy	Fairly easy	Neither easy nor difficult	Fairly difficult	Very difficult to access	Summary : Easy	Summary : Difficult
How to cast your vote at the election	43	28	24	4	2	71	5
What the election was for	32	31	27	8	3	63	10
Information on the candidates standing in the election	17	27	30	19	7	44	26

Q15. How easy or difficult would you say it was to get information on each of these things? – Northern Ireland

Base: Northern Irish respondents (506)	Very easy	Fairly easy	Neither easy nor difficult	Fairly difficult	Very difficult to access	Summary : Easy	Summary : Difficult
How to cast your vote at the election	42	37	19	2	*	78	3
What the election was for	34	40	20	5	1	74	6
Information on the candidates standing in the election	21	44	22	10	3	64	13

Q16. To what extent do you think you had enough information on the things shown below? I had enough information - England

Base: English respondents (1011)	I had enough information	I would have liked to know more
How to register to vote	78	13
How to cast your vote	79	13
What the election was about / for	61	30
The candidates and parties running for election	45	47
None of these	14	47

Q16. To what extent do you think you had enough information on the things shown below? I had enough information – Northern Ireland

Base: Northern Irish respondents (506)	I had enough information	I would have liked to know more
How to register to vote	80	13
How to cast your vote	81	14
What the election was about / for	72	23
The candidates and parties running for election	64	31
None of these	10	60

Q17. Where did you get information on candidates?

Base: Where would have liked to know more about the candidates and parties running for election	Eng (482) %	NI (167) %
Leaflet or flyer from a candidate/political party	48	70
Leaflet or flyer from another source (e.g. organisation supporting a party/candidate)	11	17
Candidate/party's website	3	11
My local council website	9	11
The 'Your Vote Matters' website	2	5
Electoral Office for Northern Ireland (EONI) website	1	5
On another website	4	4
Social media	12	25
Local/residents' forum/online group	2	2
Community meeting (e.g. residents' association)	1	3
I talked to a candidate/candidates directly	4	6
Word of mouth/mentioned by friends/family	8	26
Posters or billboards	3	36
I didn't find/see any information	25	1
Somewhere else. Please specify ...	1	1
None of these	8	2

Don't know	2	*
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Q17a. Where on social media did you get information?

Base: Where got information off social media	Eng (55) %	NI (37) %
Facebook	75	78
Twitter	19	22
Instagram	13	13
Snapchat	1	1
LinkedIn	3	-
Other	4	7
Don't know	1	5

Q18. Thinking about the last few months, which of the following can you recall happening?

Base: All respondents	Eng (1011) %	NI (506) %
A campaigner knocked on my door	16	49
I received a leaflet from a candidate/political party at my home	60	78
I saw campaigners giving out leaflets near to where I live	19	43
I saw an advert or message from a candidate/political party on social media	11	25
I saw an advert or message from a candidate/political party on television	13	40
None of the above	26	5
Don't know	2	2
Summary: Any	72	93

Q19. The next few questions are about your experience of voting in the 2nd May elections. How satisfied or dissatisfied were you with the process of voting in the 2nd May elections?

Base: All respondents	Eng		NI	
	All (1011) %	Voters (599) %	All (506) %	Voters (339) %
Very satisfied	38	62	41	60
Fairly satisfied	23	30	30	35
Fairly dissatisfied	5	3	5	2
Very dissatisfied	3	2	2	1
Don't know / no opinion	30	4	23	2
Summary: Satisfied	62	91	71	95
Summary: Not satisfied	9	4	6	2

Q20. Why do you say you were dissatisfied with the process for voting in the 2nd May elections?

Base: Base: Where dissatisfied	Eng		NI	
	All (84) %	Voters (26) %	All (34) %	Voters (9) %
Length of time it takes	3	5	3	13
Process is poorly represented/ misrepresented	7	5	1	-
Dislike the counting process	-	-	5	20
Voting process should be available online	4	-	4	-
Many people didn't get to vote/register	6	3	8	-
Issues with postal voting (admin)	2	-	-	-
The system is not fair / lack of democracy within the system	2	-	-	-
Confusion with multiple voting systems	1	-	-	-
Didn't receive a polling card	1	-	-	-
Poor accessibility of polling stations	5	3	4	8
Because of the outcome/ dismay with election results	1	4	-	-
They system is open to abuse	3	10	-	-
Issues with postal voting (security)	1	-	5	-
Not enough information/ media coverage	32	26	13	-
People don't/didn't understand what the elections were about/too complicated	2	-	-	-
I'm fed up with politics/Brexit	6	8	-	-
Don't trust politicians/ politicians don't fulfil their promises / voters' wishes ignored	6	11	7	-
Dislike politicians' behaviour	2	7	-	-
Need more options/ opinions/choice	6	3	-	-
May end up voting for people/positions I don't support	1	3	3	-
Should be simpler	5	9	4	11
Too many elections recently	2	-	-	-
I didn't have ID	-	-	6	-
Didn't agree with ID requirement (but have ID)	2	6	-	-
Other	18	27	15	18
No, none, nothing	1	3	18	18
Don't know	2	-	-	-
Not answered	5	-	5	12

Q21. How confident, if at all, are you that the election(s) on 2nd May was/were well run?

Base: All respondents	Eng		NI	
	All (1011) %	Voters (599) %	All (506) %	Voters (339) %
Very confident	30	44	31	44
Fairly confident	34	42	44	48
Not very confident	6	4	7	5
Not at all confident	4	1	2	*
Don't know	26	8	16	3
Summary: Confident	64	87	75	91
Summary: Not confident	10	6	9	5

Q22. Why do you say you are confident that the election(s) on 2nd May was/were well run?

Base: Where confident	Eng		Ni	
	All (646) %	Voters (520) %	All (371) %	Voters (309) %
There was a lot of information about the elections	18	20	23	24
There was a lot of information about the candidates	17	19	24	24
Clear/concise ballot paper	45	54	49	55
It was quick/easy to vote	58	67	61	69
The staff were knowledgeable about the process	24	28	39	42
The staff had a good attitude	31	37	44	49
Polling station was accessible/easy to get to	48	50	62	67
I had enough time to decide who to vote for	38	44	45	52
The candidates canvassed a lot/had contact with people	8	8	12	13
I have no negative feedback	24	24	26	27
The elections were well organised	33	36	38	41
The voting system is fair	34	37	41	43
The whole process is tried and tested	39	40	39	40
Everyone had the opportunity to vote	40	44	47	47
The results were in the media quickly	22	24	19	19
The system is secure	31	33	29	28
Other. Specify ...	*	*	1	-
No specific reason	3	1	1	1
Don't know	1	*	*	*

Q23. Why do you say that you are not confident that the election(s) on 2nd May was/were well run?

Base: Where not confident	Eng		NI	
	All (103) %	Voters (33) %	All (52) %	Voters (20) %
There wasn't enough information about the elections	38	33	18	16
Information about the elections was confusing	14	19	12	12
There wasn't enough information about the candidates	51	65	14	9
I didn't receive a polling card/postal ballot papers	6	2	12	3
I didn't know what to do in the polling station/how to fill in my ballot paper	4	4	11	12
The staff at the polling station were not helpful	1	4	3	4
I didn't have enough time to decide who to vote for	7	8	10	10
Candidates didn't canvass/have contact with people	36	49	34	43
TV/press coverage was biased/badly presented	20	26	13	13
I heard/read that the election was badly run	9	15	16	9
Some people did not have the opportunity to vote/had the opportunity taken away	7	7	16	11
Some people had difficulties registering to vote	7	16	7	-
The voting system is unfair/outdated	21	24	20	12
There was a long wait for results	4	9	12	22
The results are influenced by fraud/corruption	17	18	14	7
The counting process was not accurate	5	9	2	3
Other. Specify	6	5	1	-
No specific reason	7	-	10	-

Q24. Now thinking about actually going to the polling station. Once you arrived at your polling station, how easy or difficult was it for you to get inside to vote?

Base: Where voted in person at polling station	Eng (367) %	NI (328) %
Very easy	84	84
Fairly easy	13	12
Fairly difficult	1	2
Very difficult	-	2
Don't know	1	1
Summary: Easy	98	96
Summary: Difficult	1	3

Q25. Thinking back to when you went to vote at the polling station how useful, if at all, was the help or support available from polling station staff on how to vote?

Base: Where voted in person at polling station	Eng (367) %	NI (328) %
Very useful	33	49
Fairly useful	22	25
Not very useful	3	3
Not at all useful	1	1
Didn't use them/need them	41	21
Don't know/Can't remember	1	-
Summary: Useful	55	75
Summary: Not useful	4	4

Q27. How easy or difficult was it to understand what you had to do in order to complete and return your postal vote?

Base: Where voted by post	Eng (221) %	NI (7) %
Very easy	63	93
Fairly easy	33	7
Fairly difficult	2	-
Very difficult	*	-
Don't know	2	-
Summary: Easy	96	100
Summary: Difficult	2	-

Q28. Thinking back to when you voted by post, how useful, if at all were any written instructions on how to vote and return your vote, such as guidance on the ballot paper(s)?

Base: Where voted by post	Eng (221) %	NI (7) %
Very useful	66	86
Fairly useful	27	7
Not very useful	1	7
Not at all useful	*	-
Didn't use them/need them	3	-
Don't know/Can't remember	2	-
Summary: Useful	93	93
Summary: Not useful	1	7

Q29. Some people said it was difficult to fill in the ballot paper when voting in the 2nd May election. How easy or difficult did you find it to fill in the ballot paper for this election?

Base: All respondents	Eng		NI	
	All (1011) %	Voters (599) %	All (506) %	Voters (339) %
Very easy	51	79	53	75
Fairly easy	13	19	19	22
Fairly difficult	1	1	2	2
Very difficult	1	1	1	1
Don't know	33	1	25	1
Summary: Easy	65	97	71	97
Summary: Difficult	2	1	3	3

Q30. Why did you say it was difficult?

Base: Where found it difficult	Eng (20) %	NI (19) %
The text on the ballot paper was too small	-	45
There were too many candidates	27	7
Instructions were unclear	15	19
The ballot paper was complex/confusing	19	32
I didn't have enough information on how to cast my vote	24	33
I had difficulties using the forms	23	21
The candidates were in a confusing order	11	26
The parties were in a confusing order	-	28
The size of the ballot paper made it difficult to cast my vote	-	-
I could not easily find the party or candidate of my choice	8	13
I don't understand how the electoral system works	29	20
Other	-	-

Q32. How much do you agree that ...? - England

Base: English respondents (1011)	Agree strongly	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Disagree strongly	Summary: Agree	Summary: Disagree
The spending and funding of political parties and candidates and other campaigning organisations at elections is open and transparent	6	14	41	27	12	21	39
If a political party or another campaigner is caught breaking the rules, the authorities will take appropriate action	23	29	29	14	5	52	20
If I wanted to, I could easily find out how much political parties, candidates and other organisations spent on campaigning and how they were funded	7	19	38	25	11	26	36

Q32. How much do you agree that ...? – Northern Ireland

Base: Northern Irish respondents (506)	Agree strongly	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Disagree strongly	Summary: Agree	Summary: Disagree
The spending and funding of political parties and candidates and other campaigning organisations at elections is open and transparent	7	18	38	26	11	25	37
If a political party or another campaigner is caught breaking the rules, the authorities will take appropriate action	23	30	29	13	4	53	17
If I wanted to, I could easily find out how much political parties, candidates and other organisations spent on campaigning and how they were funded	9	24	33	22	12	33	34

QNEW1. This question is about information that is made available to the public on who has made donations to political parties in Northern Ireland. How far back in time do you think the public can view this information?

Base: Northern Irish respondents (506)	Total (%)
2001	8
2002	2
2003	-
2004	2
2005	4
2006	2
2007	9
2008	2
2009	5
2010	7
2011	3
2012	5
2013	2
2014	2
2015	3
2016	2
2017	4
2018	-
2019	-
Nothing	2
Don't know	36

QNEW2. In Northern Ireland, details of who has made donations to political parties since July 2017 is available to the public. In your opinion, should information about who donated money to political parties in Northern Ireland going back over the last 5 years be made available to the public or kept confidential, or do you not mind either way?

Base: Northern Irish respondents (506)	Total (%)
Made available	64
Kept confidential	8
Do not mind either way	22
Don't know	6

QNEW3. All donations made to political parties or campaigners above a certain amount are reported to, and published by, the Electoral Commission to ensure transparency in the funding of parties. What do you think this threshold amount is?

Base: Northern Irish respondents (506)	Total (%)
Less than £1,000	7
£1,000 - £1,999	7
£2,000 - £2,999	4
£3,000 - £3,999	4
£4,000 - £4,999	8
£5,000 - £5,999	12
£6,000 - £6,999	3
£7,000 - £7,999	2
£8,000 - £8,999	1
£9,000 - £9,999	*
£10,000 or more	10
Don't know	42

Q33. How much of a problem do you think that each of the following is in the UK at the moment? - England

Base: English respondents (1011)	1 - Not a problem	2	3	4	5 - Serious problem	Don't know	Summary: Not a problem	Summary: problem
Electoral fraud	9	17	25	13	11	24	26	24
Bias in the media	4	4	22	25	31	14	8	56
Low voter turnout at elections	3	3	18	30	34	12	6	64
Barriers to democratic participation for minority groups	14	13	23	14	8	27	28	22
Foreign influence on UK election results	9	13	23	17	13	25	21	30
Inadequate regulation of political activity on social media	7	9	23	22	16	23	16	38
Intimidation of candidates that stand for election	14	18	23	11	7	27	32	18
Inadequate regulation of the money political parties spend on their election campaigns	6	8	24	22	16	24	15	38

Q33. How much of a problem do you think that each of the following is in the UK at the moment? – Northern Ireland

Base: Northern Irish respondents (506)	1 - Not a problem	2	3	4	5 - Serious problem	Don't know	Summary: Not a problem	Summary: problem
Electoral fraud	5	15	29	16	20	16	20	35
Bias in the media	5	5	24	23	33	10	10	56
Low voter turnout at elections	2	5	19	30	35	10	7	65
Barriers to democratic participation for minority groups	13	10	28	15	13	22	22	28
Foreign influence on UK election results	10	11	29	14	15	21	21	29
Inadequate regulation of political activity on social media	7	11	25	18	21	17	18	40
Intimidation of candidates that stand for election	13	14	22	19	12	19	28	31
Inadequate regulation of the money political parties spend on their election campaigns	6	8	25	23	21	18	14	44

Q34. How much electoral fraud or abuse, if any, do you think took place at the 2nd May elections?

Base: All respondents	Eng (1011) %	NI (506) %
A lot	5	9
A little	21	32
Hardly anything	22	18
Nothing at all	8	5
Don't know	43	36
Summary: A lot/ A little	26	41
Summary: Hardly anything/ Nothing at all	31	23

Q35. What makes you think electoral fraud or abuse took place on 2nd May?

Base: Where think there was fraud or abuse	Eng (260) %	NI (214) %
I saw stories in the media about electoral fraud	14	19
I have seen stories in the media about political parties breaking the rules	22	24
I have seen posters/videos/other publicity telling people about electoral fraud	8	5
I have heard of people registering multiple times	14	17
I have heard of people fraudulently registering others at the same address	15	15
I have heard of people fraudulently voting on behalf of others	18	28
I personally know someone who committed electoral fraud	2	4
I personally saw someone vote when they weren't allowed to/fraudulently	3	2
I am sure people are voting fraudulently by post, but I haven't heard anything specific	20	34
I am sure people are voting fraudulently where you don't have to provide identification to vote, but I haven't heard or seen anything specific	31	-
Other. Specify...	8	4
Don't know	21	15

Q36. Which one of the following best describes why you said that you think electoral fraud or abuse did not take place on 2nd May?

Base: Where do not think there was fraud or abuse	Eng (310) %	NI (109) %
Elections in this country are safe from fraud and abuse	23	21
I trust the people that administer elections do a good job	40	47
I didn't hear anything in the media about electoral fraud	52	48
Greater safeguards against electoral fraud have recently been introduced	13	28
There are sufficient measures in place to deter anyone from committing electoral fraud	26	47
I did not hear from anyone first hand that anything suspicious took place	41	35
I did not see anything suspicious first-hand	38	41
I don't really know anything about electoral fraud	11	14
Other. Specify...	3	1
Don't know	4	2

Q37. In general, when it comes to being safe from fraud or abuse, how safe or unsafe do you think these things are? - England

Base: English respondents (1011)	Very safe	Fairly safe	Fairly unsafe	Very unsafe	Don't know	Summary: Safe	Summary: Unsafe
Voting in general	30	47	8	2	13	77	10
Voting at a polling station	39	42	7	1	11	81	8
Voting by post	27	39	13	5	15	67	19
Registering to vote	38	43	6	1	12	81	7

Q37. In general, when it comes to being safe from fraud or abuse, how safe or unsafe do you think these things are? – Northern Ireland

Base: Northern Irish respondents (506)	Very safe	Fairly safe	Fairly unsafe	Very unsafe	Don't know	Summary: Safe	Summary: Unsafe
Voting in general	27	51	8	2	13	77	10
Voting at a polling station	42	42	5	1	10	84	6
Voting by post	20	37	19	6	18	57	25
Registering to vote	43	39	4	2	13	82	6

Q38. Before today, had you seen or heard anything recently about voters in some areas being required to present identification at polling stations in order to vote?

Base: English respondents (1011)	Total %
I had heard a great deal	5
I had heard a fair amount	16
I hadn't heard much	19
I hadn't heard anything at all	51
I don't know	8
Summary: Heard	21
Summary: Not heard	71

Q39. Can we just check, have you seen or heard anything about voters being required to present identification at polling stations from any of these recently?

Base: English respondents (1011)	Total %
Mention on local TV news	12
Local newspaper ad/article	7
Local radio ad/programme	4
Letter in the post / postcard	4
Leaflet/insert in with Council Tax Bill/Rent Letter	3
Information on polling card	6
Email bulletin/email from Council	1
Newsletter or resident/Council magazine	2
Stand in shopping centre/leisure centre/supermarket	1
Leaflet or poster in Council building/library/children's centre/leisure centre	1
Leaflet or poster elsewhere (e.g. GP surgery, bus shelter)	1
Sign on bin trucks	1
Mentioned by Council Staff (including JobCentre, CAB)	*
Message on hold when telephoning council	1
Council website	2
Community meeting (e.g. residents' association)	*
Word of mouth/mentioned by friends/family	6
Local/residents' forum/online group	1
Twitter/Facebook	5
Other. Please specify ...	3
None of these	52
Don't know / can't remember	14

Q40. The requirement to provide a form of identification was trialed in your/ some areas in England at the 2nd May elections. Did the requirement to take identification to the polling station make you more or less likely to vote or did it make no difference?

Base: English respondents (904)⁸	Total %
A lot more likely	7
A little more likely	5
It made/ would make no difference	74
A little less likely	7
A lot less likely	3
I don't have any ID / I wouldn't be able to vote	2
Don't know	3
Summary: Likely	12
Summary: Unlikely	9

Q41. Did/ Would the requirement for voters to show identification at the polling station make you more or less confident in the security of the voting system, or did/ would it make no difference?

Base: English respondents (1011)	Total %
A lot more confident	27
A little more confident	29
It made/ would make no difference	32
A little less confident	3
A lot less confident	1
I don't have any ID / I wouldn't be able to vote	-
Don't know	8
Summary: More confident	56
Summary: Less confident	4

⁸ This question has a lower base size due to an error in the survey scripting that meant the full question text did not show fully to all respondents. Respondents were re-contacted and asked to answer the question again, with the full question text. The lower base size is due to not all respondents answering the re-contact question. Further details about the re-contact question and steps that have been taken to ensure the collected results are robust are further described in the technical report.

Q41a. Does the requirement for voters to show identification at the polling station make you more or less confident in the security of the voting system, or does it make no difference?

Base: Northern Irish respondents (506)	Total %
A lot more confident	43
A little more confident	28
It makes no difference	17
A little less confident	3
A lot less confident	2
Don't know	7
Summary: Confident	71
Summary: Not confident	4

Q42. If you needed to provide identification in order to vote at future elections, how easy or difficult would you find it to access it? Acceptable identification could be: passport, photo driving licence, ID card, your poll card or two recent official proofs of address (e.g. bank statement, utility bill).

Base: English respondents (1011)	Total %
Very easy	60
Fairly easy	25
Fairly difficult	5
Very difficult	3
Don't know	7
Summary: Easy	86
Summary: Difficult	8

4 Appendix

4.1 English Election Areas

Allerdale	Amber Valley	Arun
Ashfield	Ashford	Babergh
Barnsley	Barrow-in-Furness	Basildon
Basingstoke & Deane	Bassetlaw	Bath & North East Somerset
Bedford	Blaby	Blackburn with Darwen
Blackpool	Bolsover	Bolton
Boston	Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole	Bracknell Forest
Bradford	Braintree	Breckland
Brentwood	Brighton & Hove	Broadland
Bromsgrove	Broxbourne	Broxtowe
Burnley	Bury	Calderdale
Cambridge	Cannock Chase	Canterbury
Carlisle	Castle Point	Central Bedfordshire
Charnwood	Chelmsford	Cherwell
Cheshire East	Cheshire West & Chester	Chesterfield
Chichester	Chorley	Colchester
Copeland	Cotswold	Coventry
Craven	Crawley	Dacorum
Darlington	Dartford	Derby
Derbyshire Dales	Dorset	Dover
Dudley	East Cambridgeshire	East Devon
East Hampshire	East Hertfordshire	East Lindsey
East Riding of Yorkshire	East Staffordshire	East Suffolk
Eastbourne	Eastleigh	Eden

Elmbridge	Epping Forest	Epsom & Ewell
Erewash	Exeter	Fenland
Folkestone & Hythe	Forest of Dean	Fylde
Gateshead	Gedling	Gravesham
Great Yarmouth	Guildford	Halton
Hambleton	Harborough	Harlow
Hart	Hartlepool	Havant
Herefordshire	Hertsmere	High Peak
Hinckley & Bosworth	Horsham	Hyndburn
Ipswich	King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Kingston-upon-Hull
Kirklees	Knowsley	Lancaster
Leeds	Leicester	Lewes
Lichfield	Lincoln	Liverpool
Luton	Maidstone	Maldon
Malvern Hills	Manchester	Mansfield
Medway	Melton	Mendip
Mid Devon	Mid Suffolk	Mid Sussex
Middlesbrough	Milton Keynes	Mole Valley
New Forest	Newark & Sherwood	Newcastle-upon-Tyne
North Devon	North East Derbyshire	North East Lincolnshire
North Hertfordshire	North Kesteven	North Lincolnshire
North Norfolk	North Somerset	North Tyneside
North Warwickshire	North West Leicestershire	Norwich
Nottingham	Oadby & Wigston	Oldham
Pendle	Peterborough	Plymouth
Portsmouth	Preston	Reading
Redcar & Cleveland	Redditch	Reigate & Banstead

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Ribble Valley	Richmondshire	Rochdale
Rochford	Rosendale	Rother
Rugby	Runnymede	Rushcliffe
Rushmoor	Rutland	Ryedale
Salford	Sandwell	Scarborough
Sedgemoor	Sefton	Selby
Sevenoaks	Sheffield	Slough
Solihull	Somerset West & Taunton	South Derbyshire
South Gloucestershire	South Hams	South Holland
South Kesteven	South Lakeland	South Norfolk
South Oxfordshire	South Ribble	South Somerset
South Staffordshire	South Tyneside	Southampton
Southend-on-Sea	Spelthorne	St Albans
St Helens	Stafford	Staffordshire Moorlands
Stevenage	Stockport	Stockton-on-Tees
Stoke-on-Trent	Stratford-on-Avon	Sunderland
Surrey Heath	Swale	Swindon
Tameside	Tamworth	Tandridge
Teignbridge	Telford & Wrekin	Tendring
Test Valley	Tewkesbury	Thanet
Three Rivers	Thurrock	Tonbridge & Malling
Torbay	Torridge	Trafford
Tunbridge Wells	Uttlesford	Vale of White Horse
Wakefield	Walsall	Warwick
Watford	Waverley	Wealden
Welwyn Hatfield	West Berkshire	West Devon
West Lancashire	West Lindsey	West Oxfordshire

West Suffolk	Wigan	Winchester
Windsor & Maidenhead Royal	Wirral	Woking
Wokingham	Wolverhampton	Worcester
Worthing	Wychavon	Wyre
Wyre Forest	York	

4.2 Statement of terms

Compliance with International Standards

BMG complies with the International Standard for Quality Management Systems requirements (ISO 9001:2015) and the International Standard for Market, opinion and social research service requirements (ISO 20252:2012) and The International Standard for Information Security Management (ISO 27001:2013).

Interpretation and publication of results

The interpretation of the results as reported in this document pertain to the research problem and are supported by the empirical findings of this research project and, where applicable, by other data. These interpretations and recommendations are based on empirical findings and are distinguishable from personal views and opinions.

BMG will not publish any part of these results without the written and informed consent of the client.

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BMG promotes ethical practice in research: We conduct our work responsibly and in light of the legal and moral codes of society.

We have a responsibility to maintain high scientific standards in the methods employed in the collection and dissemination of data, in the impartial assessment and dissemination of findings and in the maintenance of standards commensurate with professional integrity.

We recognise we have a duty of care to all those undertaking and participating in research and strive to protect subjects from undue harm arising as a consequence of their participation in research. This requires that subjects' participation should be as fully informed as possible and no group should be disadvantaged by routinely being excluded from consideration. All adequate steps shall be taken by both agency and client to ensure that the identity of each respondent participating in the research is protected.

With more than 25 years' experience, BMG Research has established a strong reputation for delivering high quality research and consultancy.

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