



**April 2017 – Pre NI Westminster Election Tracker Poll – No. 1
LucidTalk Tracker Poll (Northern Ireland) Results Report
Issues: Voting Intention, Turnout, Pacts,
Outcome of NI Westminster Election 2017 + The LT Seat Predictor model
POLL QUESTIONS RESULTS - GENERAL REPORT
1st May 2017**

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LUCIDTALK MONTHLY TRACKER POLLS - Introduction and Background

LucidTalk run scheduled regular 'Tracker' polls of their established Northern Ireland online Opinion Panel - usually on a quarterly basis (every three months). The LucidTalk Opinion Panel (now 7,539 members) consists of Northern Ireland residents (age 18+) and is balanced by gender, age-group, area of residence, and community background, in order to be demographically representative of Northern Ireland. In the build-up to the NI Westminster Election on 8th June 2017, LucidTalk will run **THREE NI OPINION PANEL 'Tracker' POLLS:**

Poll 1 - NI OPINION PANEL 'TRACKER' POLL: Pre NI Westminster Election 2017

27th to 29th April 2017 – Results: 1st May 2017 – THIS POLL

Poll 2 - NI OPINION PANEL 'TRACKER' POLL: Pre NI Westminster Election 2017

15th to 17th May 2017 – Results: 18th May 2017

Poll 3 - NI OPINION PANEL 'TRACKER' POLL: Pre NI Westminster Election 2017

1st to 3rd June 2017 – Results: 4th June 2017

ELECTION DAY: 8TH JUNE 2017

The objective of these scheduled and regular 'Tracker' polls is to research opinion on key issues at key points in time + track changes in trends and opinions about key topics and issues over the period of the NI Westminster Election campaign. These key issues include, in the context of this poll, NI Westminster Election voting intention per constituency (2nd and 3rd polls above), NI Political party ratings, NI Political leader ratings, Election Issues, and estimation of voting turnout.

For this 'Tracker' poll-project our 7,539 member NI Opinion Panel was targeted, and invited to participate, 3,187 responses were received, and after data auditing to ensure:

- (a) 'one person-one vote' responses, and
 - (b) the collation of a balanced representative NI sample,
- 2,080 full responses were recorded and used for analysis in terms of the final results.

Methodology:

Polling was carried out by Belfast based polling and market research company LucidTalk. The project was carried out online for a period of 60 Hours from 11am 27th April to 11pm 29th April 2017 (60 Hours). The project targeted the established Northern Ireland (NI) LucidTalk online Opinion Panel (7,539 members) which is balanced by gender, age-group, area of residence, and community background, in order to be demographically representative of Northern Ireland. 3,187 full responses were received, and a data auditing process was carried out to ensure all completed poll-surveys were genuine 'one-person, one-vote' responses, and also to collate a robust and accurate balanced NI representative sample. This resulted in 2,080 responses being considered in terms of the final results - the results presented in this report.

All data results have been weighted by gender and community background to reflect the demographic composition of Northern Ireland resulting in 2,080 responses being considered in terms of the final results. All data results produced are accurate to a margin of error of +/-3.0%, at 95% confidence.

All surveys and polls may be subject to sources of error, including, but not limited to sampling error, coverage error, and measurement error. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting.

LucidTalk – Professional Credentials

LucidTalk is a member of all recognised professional Polling and Market Research organisations, including the UK Market Research Society (UK-MRS), the British Polling Council (BPC), and ESOMAR (European Society of Market Research organisations). The BPC are the primary UK professional body ensuring professional Polling and Market Research standards. All polling, research, sampling, methodologies used, market research projects and results and reports production are, and have been, carried out to the professional standards laid down by the BPC.

FULL REPORT AND COMMENTARY

- PRE NI WESTMINSTER ELECTION ‘Tracker’ POLLS: Poll No. 1 – APRIL 2017

- KEY POINTS AND HEADLINES

The benefit of this regular scheduled polling is that it allows us to see changes in trends and opinions at regular intervals over the time of the NI Westminster 2017 Election campaign.

NB For this first poll (of three): Poll No. 1 – We will not be doing direct analysis of each of the 18 constituencies as candidates have still not been declared. This analysis will be included in Polls No. 2 and 3 (see above for schedule).

NB All commentary is provided on a ‘for guidance’ basis, and for information purposes only. Commentary and analysis is not meant to be absolute determinations from the poll results, as poll and market research results can be subject to differing interpretations, commentary, and conclusions. In addition, the election situation has changed since the period of this poll e.g. candidate lists have been announced, so some aspects of the analysis and commentary may no longer be applicable.

QUESTION 1: NI WESTMINSTER ELECTION – VOTING INTENTION – April 2017 Tracker:

Includes comparison to, and change from, NI Assembly Election 2017:

Political Party	Apr-17 Poll	Change vs NI Assembly 2017
DUP	29.4%	1.3%
SINN FEIN	27.7%	-0.2%
SDLP	12.4%	0.5%
UUP	14.8%	1.9%
ALLIANCE	10.2%	1.1%
TUV	0.6%	-1.9%
UKIP	0.1%	-0.1%
GREEN PARTY	1.8%	-0.5%
NI CONSERVATIVES	0.1%	-0.1%
PUP	0.3%	-0.4%
PBP	1.4%	-0.4%
OTHERS	1.2%	-1.2%

Since NI Assembly Election March 2017: RED = Significant Decrease, DARK BLUE = Significant Increase, LIGHT BLUE = Small/Medium Increase, WHITE = Noteworthy but Not Big/Significant, RED = Noteworthy Decrease

COMMENTARY: Items/sentences in **BROWN are suggested to be important in terms of key 'headline results'**

NB Increases/Decreases are specified as significant or not, as measured against the specific political parties' current poll score – so e.g. a 1.9% decrease for TUV is viewed as significant, as that's a big drop from their 2.5% vote share in the NI Assembly Election March 2017.

Likewise, the increases for the two main Unionist parties i.e. the DUP and UUP are viewed as 'small/medium increases' and not that significant, as these increases are to be expected because of the expected pact arrangements between these parties. The jump for the UUP is expected because e.g. in Fermanagh and South Tyrone the DUP voters in that constituency will be voting for the UUP at the Westminster election and that of course gives a boost to the overall NI-Wide UUP vote share. **Indeed, it could be viewed that a UUP vote share of 14.8% is actually a 'little bit low' for the UUP at this stage of the campaign (they got a 16% vote share at the last Westminster election in 2015).** This signifies that they aren't perhaps getting the support they should in seats like South Antrim where the UUP are defending that seat with the current sitting MP Danny Kinahan.

Likewise, on the Nationalist/Republican side we see a small growth for the SDLP and again this is to be expected as in seats like South Belfast, Foyle, and South Down (the current 3 seats where the SDLP have their MPs) there is a trend for perhaps some Sinn Fein voters (NB some – certainly not all!) to coalesce around the 'strongest' nationalist/republican candidate, and basically someone who has the best chance of winning the seat. This latter point applies more in South Belfast than in the other 2 SDLP seats,

It is not surprising that the vote shares for the smaller parties (particularly on the Unionist side), and 'Others', have been squeezed. This is normal in Westminster elections when people/voters tend to go towards the larger parties, and those parties who have a chance of winning seats in the First-Past-The-Post (FPTP) Westminster election system.

Key Headline Points – April 2017 Pre Westminster Election Tracker Poll. Items/sentences in **BROWN are suggested to be important in terms of key 'headline results':**

- Since NI Assembly Election 2017 the **TOTAL Unionist vote has gone up from 44.6% (NI Assembly election 2016) to 45.3% (in this poll).** This is to be expected with Westminster Elections as more Unionists tend to vote in these type of elections, and there's probably been a reaction against the Nationalist/Republican surge in the recent NI Assembly Election – March 2017.
- The **TOTAL Nationalist/Republican vote has stayed the same at 41.5% (i.e. basically unchanged from the 41.6% of the NI Assembly Election 2017)** – and NB this includes People before Profit (PBP) who tend mostly to attract votes from the Nationalist/Republican sectors (currently at the moment – that may change). This is still significant (i.e. the Nationalist/Republican holding at this level) as the total Nationalist/Republican vote has reversed a trend that has been happening over recent years of the total vote from this sector dropping – a growth of 39.3% (our January poll) to 41.5% is small, but quite significant.
- Plus, the **Alliance/Green 'middle ground' vote has gone up 0.6% from 11.4% to 12.0%** (this poll). This is the biggest noticeable 'growth' i.e. the Alliance/Green vote from 8.5% (NI Assembly 2016) to 12.0% (this poll). NB since all our 2017 pre NI Assembly election polls (from our January poll), the Alliance Party have increased, showing a healthy upward trend – although the Green Party have dropped 0.5% (in this poll compared to the March 2017 NI Assembly election), they are still showing a small upward trend from last Mays NI Assembly election.

NI WESTMINSTER ELECTION 2017: SEAT PREDICTOR

As during the UK General Election in 2015 we are once again using our computer systems based **NI Westminster Election Seat Predictor model** (last used very successfully for the GE 2015). This **computer based predictor model is constantly being improved and enhanced, and we're again confident that it will be able to closely predict this upcoming Westminster election in NI. The model uses the last 3 major NI election results: UK (NI) General Election 2015, and the NI Assembly Elections 2016 and 2017, and also the most recent LT polling (i.e. this poll), as data input to the model.** The model also considers and weighs-in factors such as incumbency (who holds the seat at the moment), and what poll participants believe will be the results in each seat (i.e. apart from what way they will be voting themselves in their own seat).

The model then then predicts likelihood in % terms, of seats being won by the various parties, broken down by the 18 Westminster constituencies. We've run the model, using the 3 most recent NI elections and LT polls (as per above), and it generated the results shown in the enclosed table (see below). Comparisons are shown against our 'Base Table' which was generated before the results of this Poll were used. This will be our 'Version 1 – Poll 1', and we will re-run the seat predictor model again after each of the polls identified above (i.e. using that polls data as the main input to the model) – this will enable tracking of trends up or down for each of the political parties in each of the 18 NI Westminster constituencies as the campaign progresses. As such, the seat predictor model should also get 'more accurate', and up-to-date, as the campaign progresses, as it will be using/analysing the latest poll data.

Notes:

- The seat predictor table (below) shows the results generated from LucidTalk's NI 18 Westminster constituency computer based seat predictor model (as used for the 2015 General Election). This automated predictor model takes into account recent NI election results, and the most recent LT NI polls.
- This is the VERSION 1 – POLL 1 TABLE generated using the first pre NI Westminster Election LT Opinion Panel NI-Wide representative 'Tracker' Poll: 27th-29th April 2017. The predictor model also uses as input results from: May 2015 General Election, and the NI Assembly Elections 2016 and 2017.
- % probability represents the probability of the named party in the '2017 Forecast-Party' prediction column of winning the named seat, e.g. 90%+ means the named party is almost certain of winning the named seat, 70%-85% means the named party is 'reasonably probable' of winning the named seat, 55%-70% means the named party is 'favourite but not certain' of winning the named seat etc..
- As this is the 'Version 1 Table' for the General Election 2017 – the 'change since last forecast' is detailed where applicable.
- This table will be updated after each of the next two planned LT polls to take place as part of the UK General Election campaign (April-June 2017). As indicated above, changes will be shown compared to the immediate previous Seat Predictor table by % probability changes e.g. +5%, -10% etc..
- This 'Version 1 Table', does not, indeed cannot, take into account unknown factors at this stage of the campaign e.g. political party pacts, specific candidates running or not running, etc. These factors will be built into the automated predictor model, as and when they become clarified during the course of the campaign – as such, later LT seat predictor model tables will be 'more accurate', and reflect the current status e.g. candidates, pacts etc.

NI WESTMINSTER ELECTION – SEAT PREDICTOR MODEL

NORTHERN IRELAND: WESTMINSTER ELECTION – 8th JUNE 2017

UK GENERAL ELECTION – LT NI AUTOMATED SEAT PREDICTOR MODEL

Version 1 (Poll 1) – 1st May 2017: [Base Seat Predictor Forecast Table \(based on the first pre NI Westminster Election 2017 LT Poll\)](#)

NORTHERN IRELAND CONSTITUENCY	2015 UK GE Result - Party	2017 UK GE Forecast- Party	Probability % of correct Forecast (e.g. 100% = certain)	Change since last Forecast – 21st April 2017	Alternative - if main forecast doesn't win
North Antrim	DUP	DUP	100%	No Change	-
South Antrim	UUP	UUP	75%	No Change	DUP
East Antrim	DUP	DUP	100%	No Change	-
Belfast North	DUP	DUP	90%	No Change	Sinn Fein
Belfast South	SDLP	SDLP	65%	+5%	DUP or UUP
Belfast East	DUP	DUP	65%	No Change	Alliance
Belfast West	Sinn Fein	Sinn Fein	100%	No Change	-
North Down	Independent	Independent (Unionist)	100%	No Change	-
Mid-Ulster	Sinn Fein	Sinn Fein	100%	No Change	-
West Tyrone	Sinn Fein	Sinn Fein	100%	No Change	-
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	UUP	Sinn Fein or UUP	50% each	-5% for Sinn Fein	UUP or Sinn Fein
Foyle	SDLP	SDLP	85%	No Change	Sinn Fein
East Londonderry	DUP	DUP	100%	No Change	-
Lagan Valley	DUP	DUP	100%	No Change	-
Upper Bann	DUP	DUP	80%	+5%	UUP or Sinn Fein
Strangford	DUP	DUP	100%	No Change	-
South Down	SDLP	SDLP	80%	No Change	Sinn Fein
Newry and Armagh	Sinn Fein	Sinn Fein	95%	No Change	UUP or SDLP
UK GENERAL ELECTION 2017 - NORTHERN IRELAND: LUCIDTALK FORECAST – V1: 1st May 2017					
POLITICAL PARTY	DUP	UUP	SINN FEIN	SDLP	INDEPENDENT
2017 SEAT FORECAST - TOTALS	8	2 or 1	4 or 5	3	1

SEAT PREDICTOR – WHAT DOES THE TABLE SHOW

So what does the model currently show (results in enclosed table)? Interestingly, the model previously predicted (i.e. before the results from this poll were inputted into the model) that Sinn Fein were the narrow favourites to re-capture the Fermanagh and South Tyrone seat from the Ulster Unionists – they were rated at 55% for this seat, i.e. before the data/results from this poll were inputted into the model. In this seat Fermanagh and South Tyrone the Unionists are running one agreed candidate (i.e. Tom Elliott for the UUP) with the support of the DUP. We see after this poll's results were inputted into the model that the Sinn Fein chances in this seat has dropped from 55% to 50% (i.e. **basically the UUP and Sinn Fein are now equal chance on 50%**).

The earlier 55% Sinn Fein chance wasn't surprising, that taking into account that our recent 2017 pre NI Assembly election polls, and the election itself, all showed and produced a strong Sinn Fein performance. Remember the data from our polls and the recent elections are the key inputs into our computer-based seat predictor model. However, **this current poll showed a better performance for the Unionists, and now the seat predictor model says this seat is on a knife-edge/toss-up between Sinn Fein and the current incumbent Tom Elliott of the UUP**. However, this rating may change following our 2nd and 3rd polls during the campaign. Perhaps what's keeping the Sinn Fein rating for this seat at 'only' 50% is that we also have an incumbency weighting built-in to our predictor model – incumbents (in this case the UUPs Tom Elliott) always have an advantage in Westminster first-past-the-post elections.

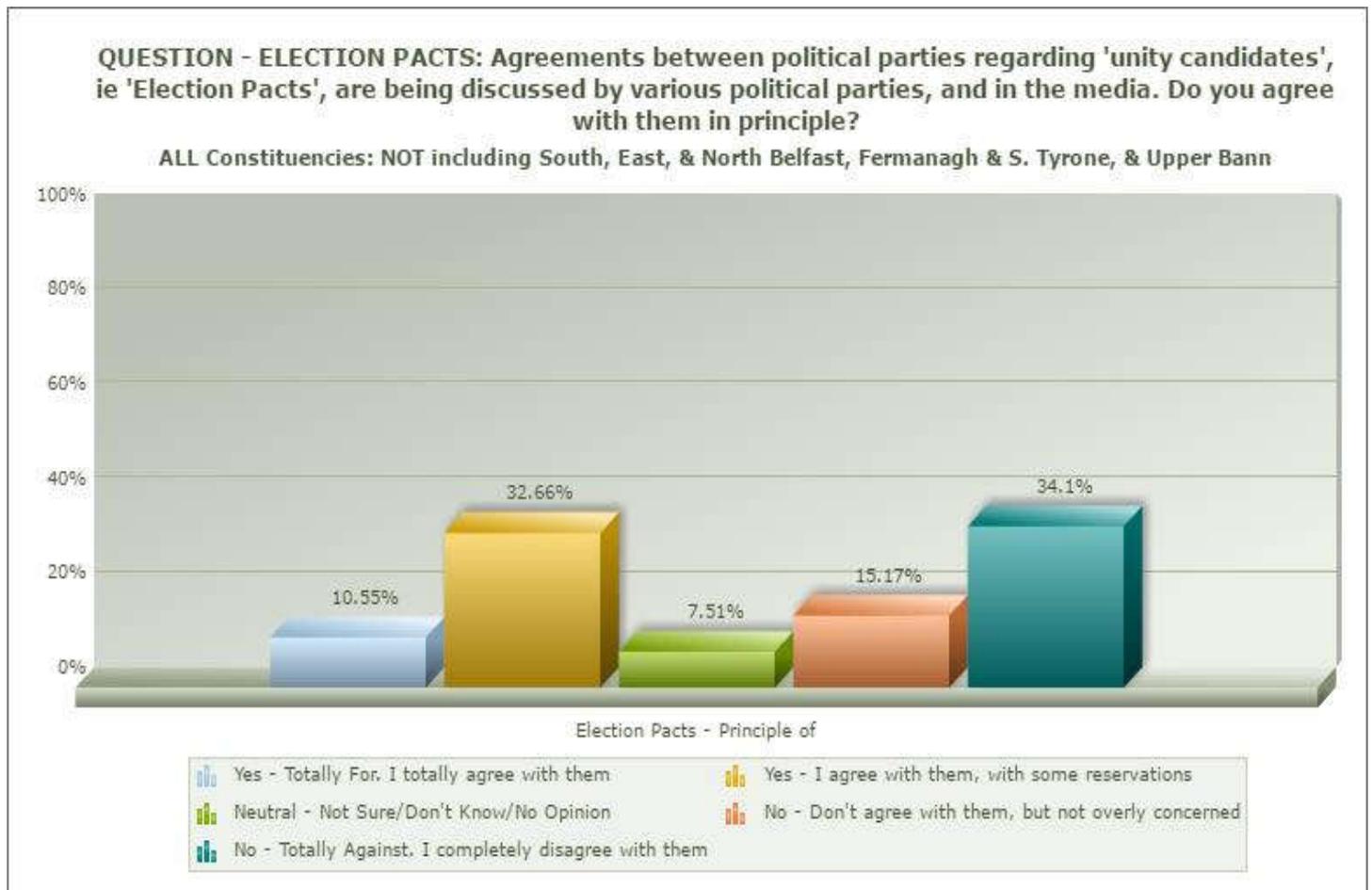
East Belfast is showing as a DUP hold, but at a probability of 65%. This is again lower than expected for an incumbent MP (Gavin Robinson) and for someone from NI's largest party. However, the model has probably been impacted by the Alliance Party's strong showing in the recent 2017 NI Assembly election and in recent LT polls. Alliance are the main challengers for this seat, and will have a chance now that their party leader Naomi Long has been selected as the candidate – **a 65% DUP win probability is OK, but it's by no means certain**. Again of course, this win-probability score may change following our upcoming polling. Alasdair McDonnell, who is defending the marginal South Belfast constituency for the SDLP, comes in at 65% probability, **which is up 5% from his 60% score reflecting perhaps that it looks as if McDonnell may not be up against one combined agreed Unionist opponent in this seat**. The further seat predictor model forecasts for this seat will obviously be dependent on whether there are election pacts between certain parties (this also applies to other seats).

Not surprisingly, 9 of the 18 seats are showing win-probability scores of 100% for the named political party (all of them the incumbent party) e.g. North Antrim for the DUP, West Belfast for Sinn Fein etc. Unless something dramatic happens we don't see these scores changing for any of these 9 seats – although North Down is dependent on whether the sitting MP Sylvia Hermon runs again, but apparently she will be running.

ELECTION PACTS – ARE THEY SUPPORTED?

QUESTION: Do you agree with Election Pacts between political parties?:

13 NI CONSTITUENCIES – Not inc. South, East, North Belfast, Fermanagh and South Tyrone, Upper Bann:

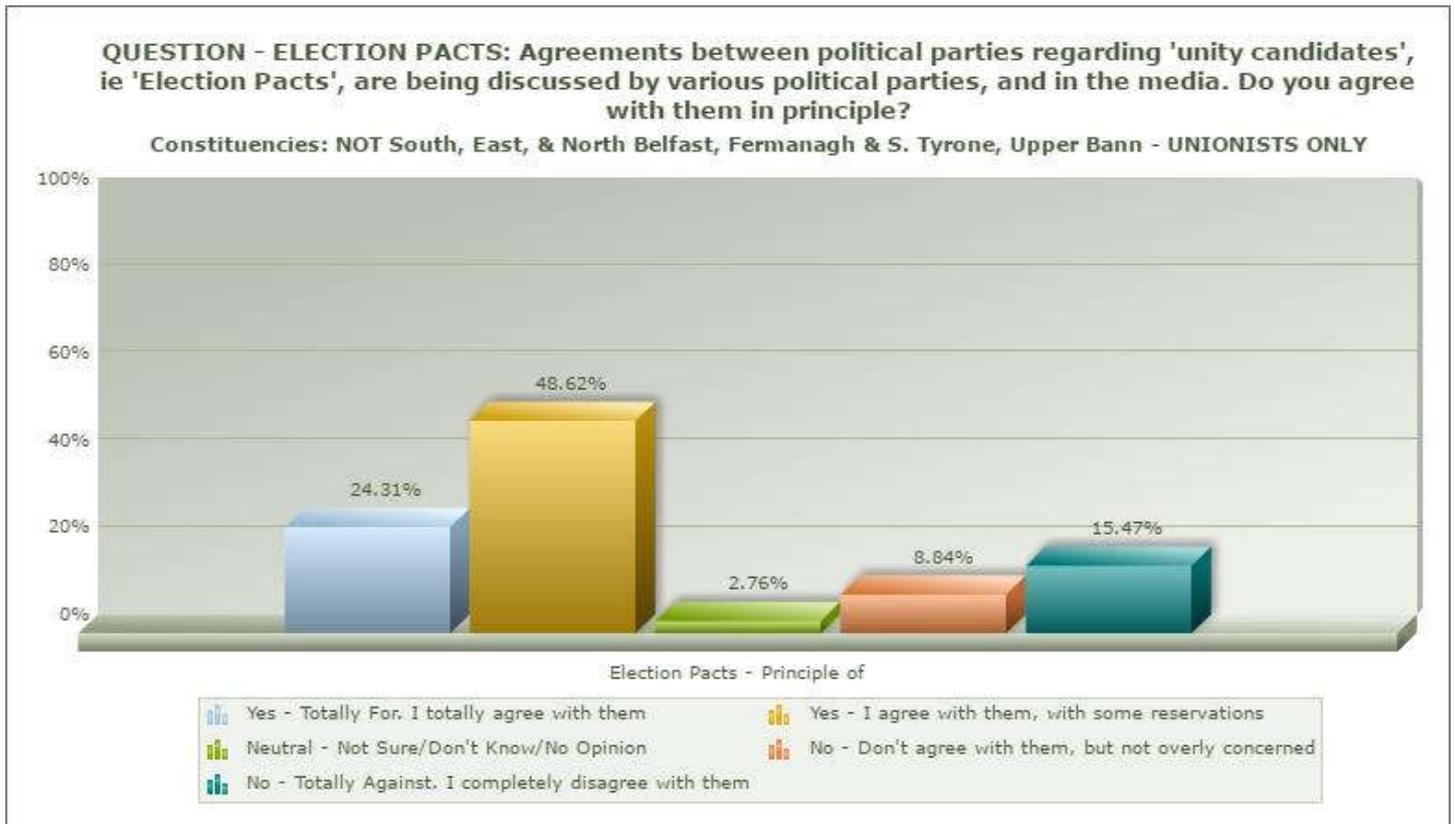


Notes:

- These are the results from all of the 13 NI constituencies apart from South Belfast, East Belfast, North Belfast, Fermanagh and South Tyrone, and Upper Bann. These latter 5 seats are viewed as marginal, and are seats which could be very much impacted by pacts – as such they were analysed separately: see Fermanagh and South Tyrone and South Belfast results for this question below.
- The overall 13 seat N results for this question above shows that NI (apart from those key marginal constituencies) is sort of split on the subject of 'Pacts' between the parties.
- However, it is noteworthy than although there is support for pacts, it is more muted than those against i.e. 32.7% '..agree with pacts, but with reservations' – 34.1% '..completely disagree with them'.

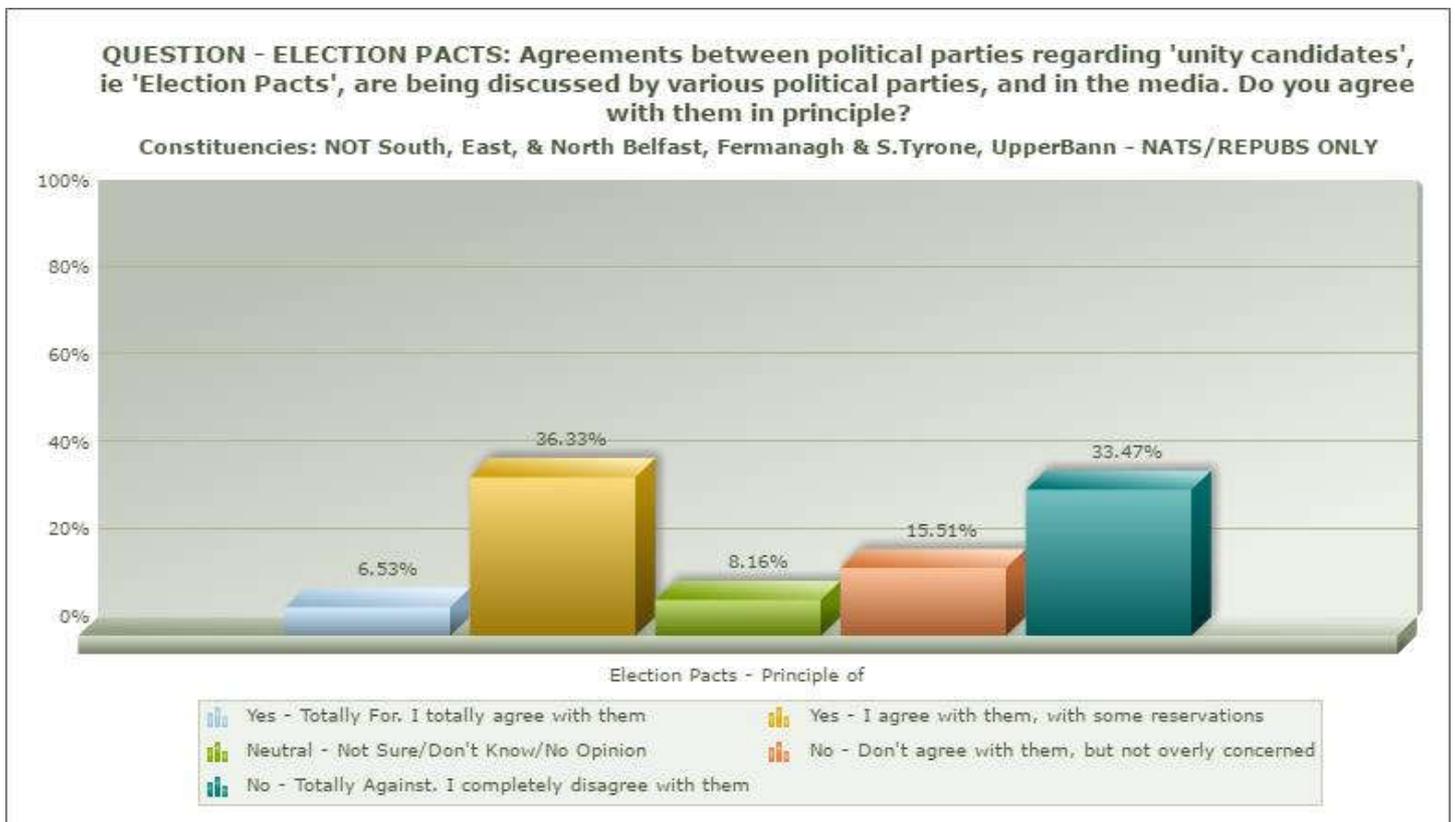
QUESTION: Do you agree with Election Pacts between political parties?

UNIONIST VOTERS ONLY:



QUESTION: Do you agree with Election Pacts between political parties?

NATIONALIST/REPUBLICAN VOTERS ONLY:

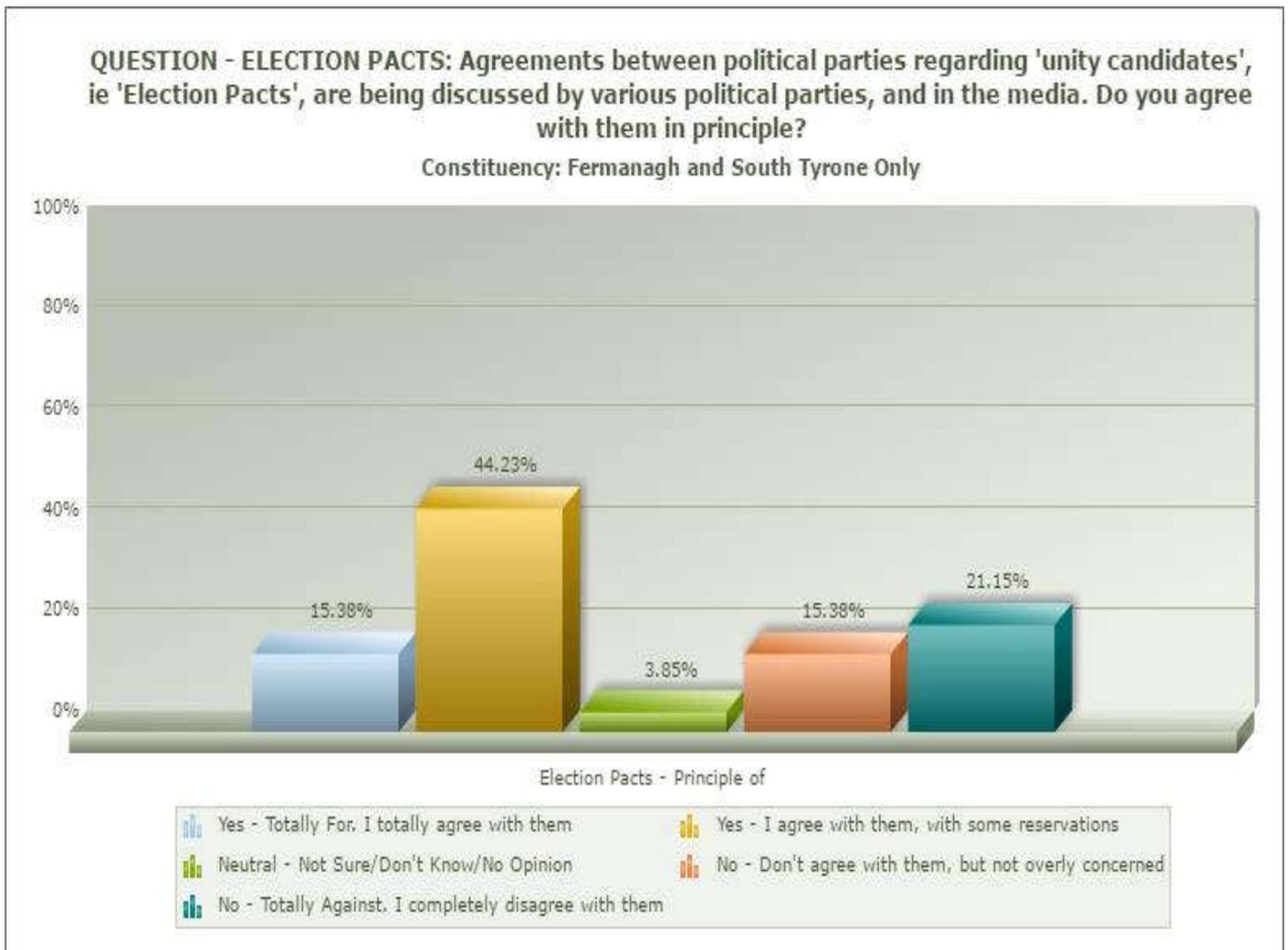


Notes:

- These are the results from all of the 13 NI constituencies apart from South Belfast, East Belfast, North Belfast, Fermanagh and South Tyrone, and Upper Bann – But for UNIONISTS ONLY (first graphic on immediate page above), and for NATIONALISTS/REPUBLICANS ONLY: i.e. SDLP and SINN FEIN voters (second graphic on immediate page above). It shows that Unionists are more supportive of election Pacts (apart from those key marginal constituencies) than Nationalist/Republicans.
- From above we can see that nearly 50% of Nationalist/Republicans are against Pacts (either strongly or mostly), compared with only 24% of Unionists who have the same views.

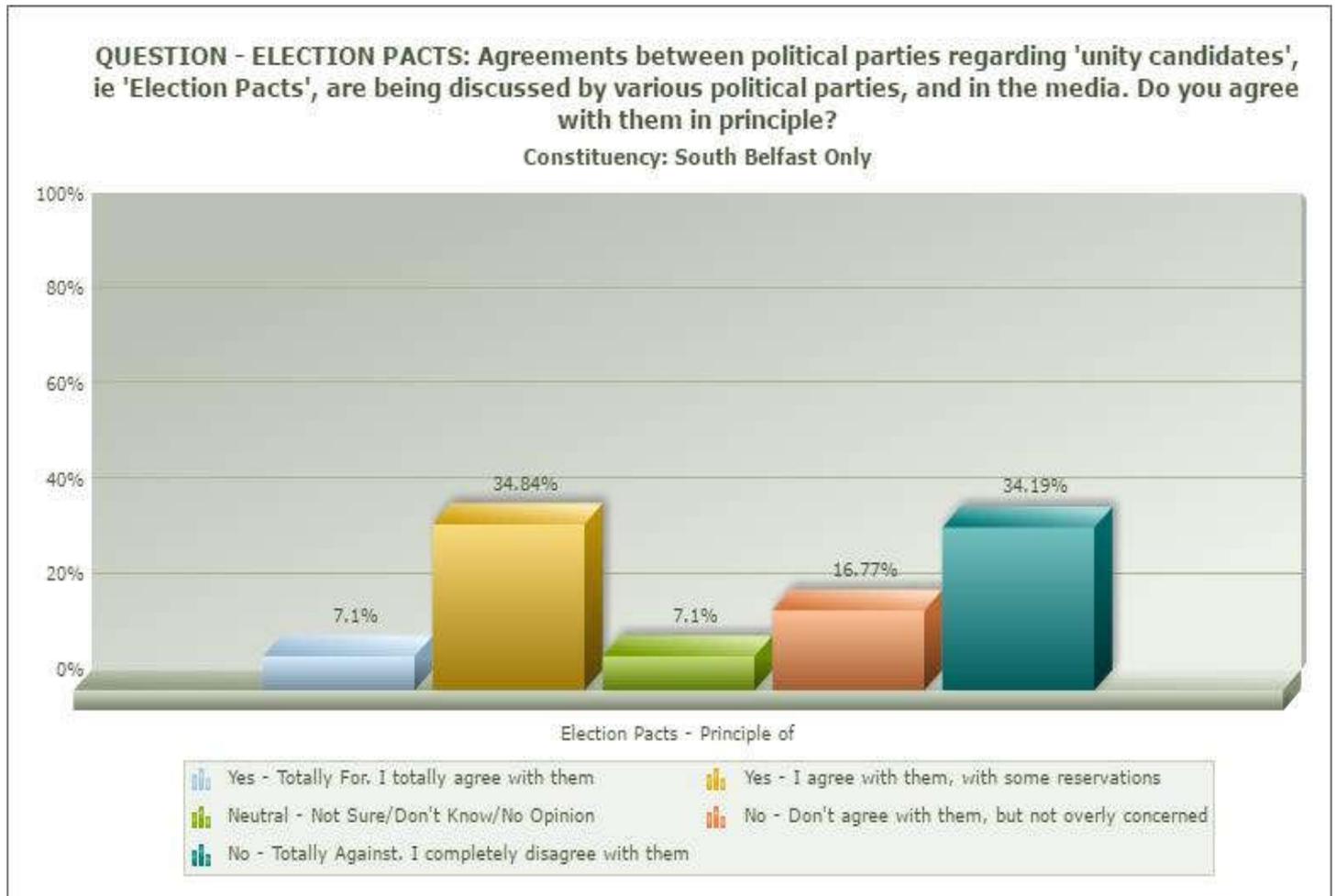
KEY CONSTITUENCIES

FERMANAGH AND SOUTH TYRONE ONLY – Pacts Question:



- Fermanagh and South Tyrone is 44% 'mildly for pacts' (NB mildly, not strongly in favour of pacts), and 21% 'Strongly against pacts'.
- From above we can see that there is a strong split opinion in the Fermanagh and South Tyrone constituency over the pacts issue. When analysed via Unionists and Nationalists/Republicans only, we find that Unionists are very much pro-pacts whereas Nationalist/Republicans are neutral to being against.

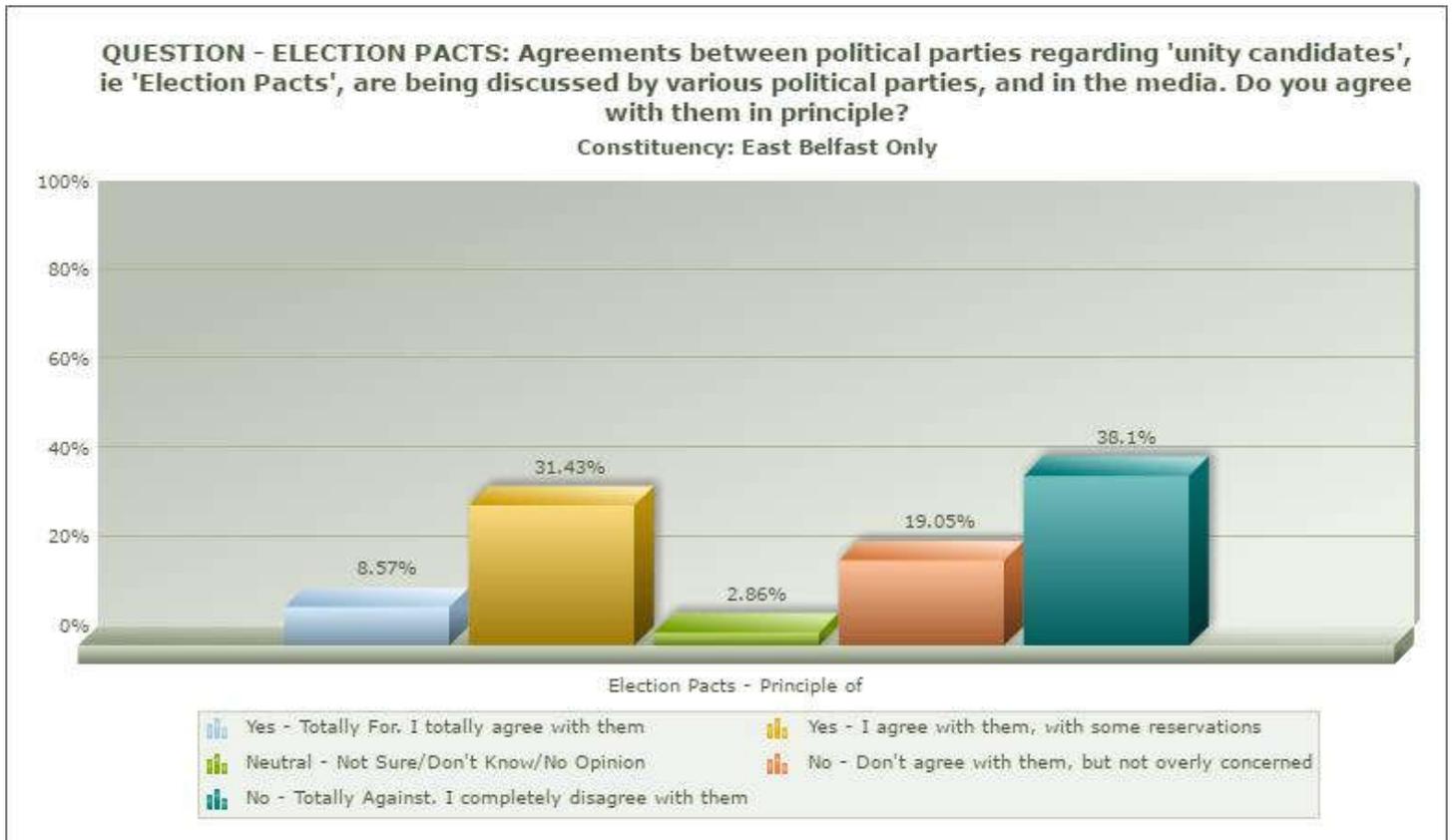
SOUTH BELFAST ONLY – Pacts Question:



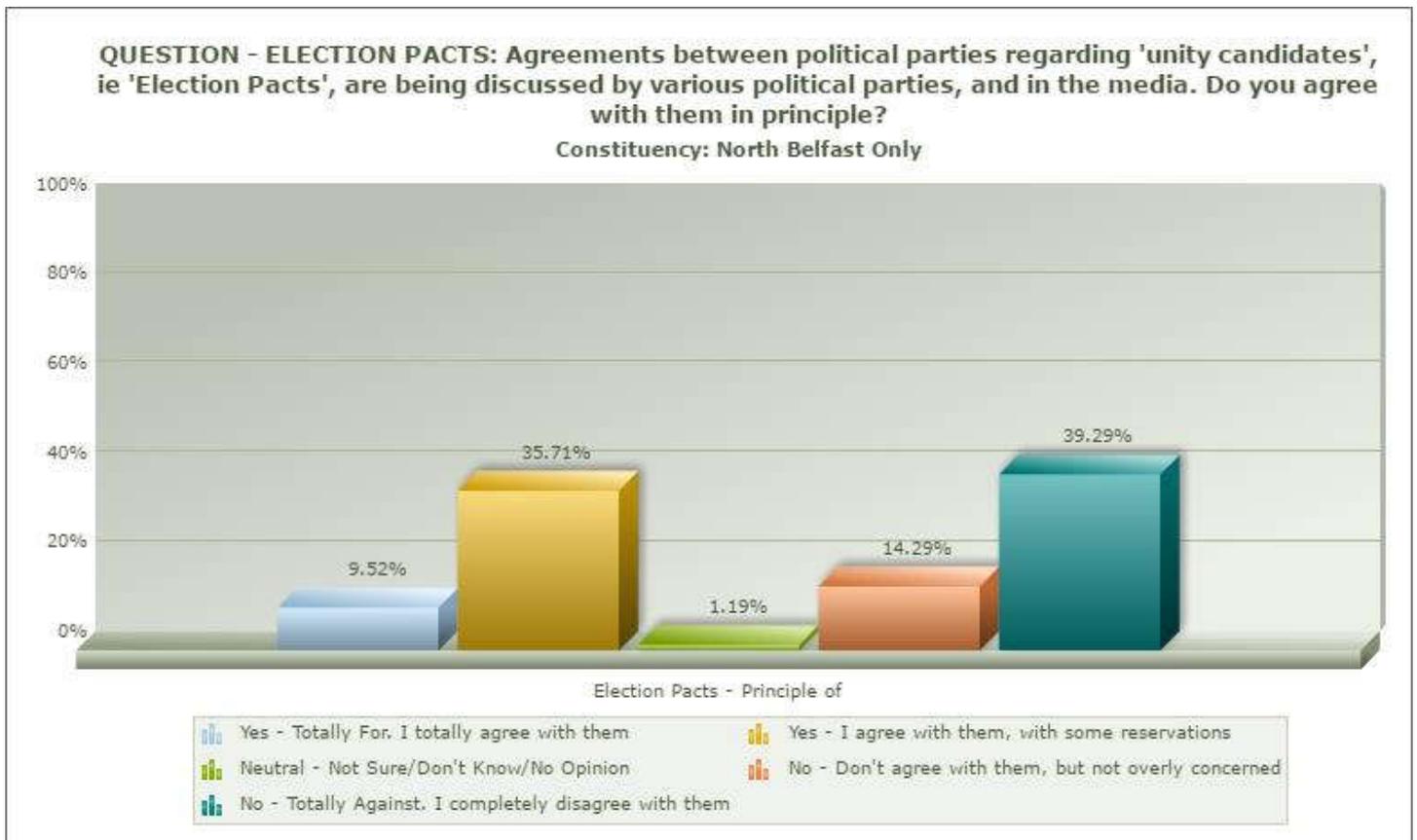
- South Belfast is 35% 'mildly for pacts' (NB mildly, not strongly in favour of pacts), and 34% 'Strongly against pacts'.
- From above we can see that there is a strong split opinion in the South Belfast constituency over the pacts issue.
- When analysed via Unionists and Nationalists/Republicans only, we find that Unionists are split on this issue (unlike in Fermanagh and South Tyrone where Unionists are pro-pacts).
- Nationalists/Republicans are mostly against pacts in this constituency, but not overly so. Alliance/Green supporters in this South Belfast constituency are nearly 100% against pacts.
- Therefore, the above graphic for the 'Pacts question' shows that the Unionist parties need to be careful if they go for a 'Unionist unity' candidate in South Belfast, as there is not overwhelming support for pacts among South Belfast unionists – i.e. when compared to Unionists in Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

OTHER 'MARGINAL' CONSTITUENCIES

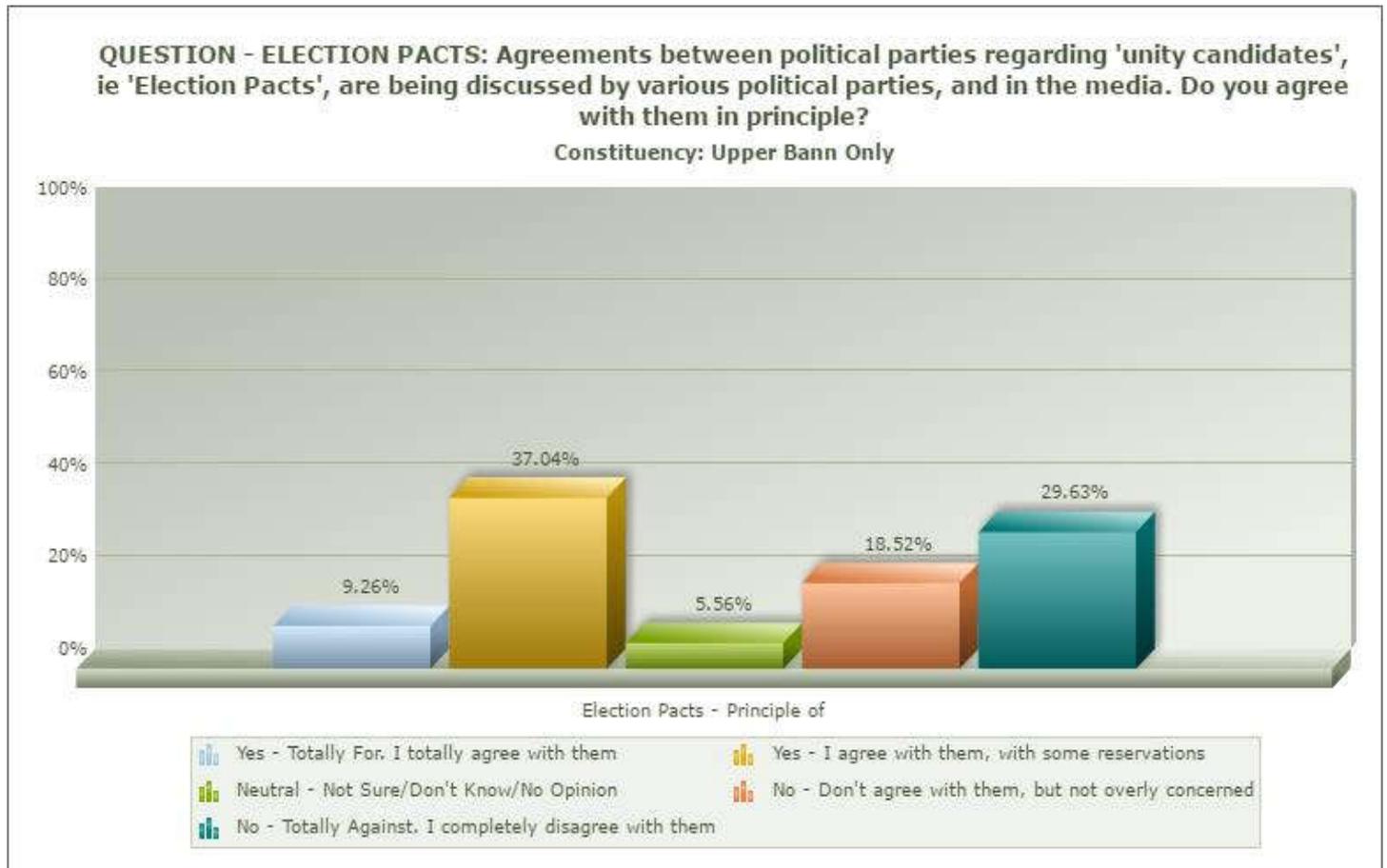
EAST BELFAST ONLY – Pacts Question:



NORTH BELFAST ONLY – Pacts Question:



UPPER BANN ONLY – Pacts Question:



Re. East Belfast, North Belfast, and Upper Bann

- East Belfast is 31% 'mildly for pacts' (NB mildly, not strongly in favour of pacts), and 38% 'Strongly against pacts'.
- North Belfast is 36% 'mildly for pacts' (NB mildly, not strongly in favour of pacts), and 39% 'Strongly against pacts'.
- Upper Bann is 37% 'mildly for pacts' (NB mildly, not strongly in favour of pacts), but only 30% 'Strongly against pacts'.

So you can see the pattern when you move out of Belfast i.e. pacts work in Fermanagh and South Tyrone, and to a lesser extent in Upper Bann, but in Belfast they are a bit of a lottery i.e. the figures above from the two Belfast seats suggest that, yes, most Nationalists/Republicans in those Belfast seats are against pacts, and that feeds into the figures for the two Belfast seats listed above, but there are also Unionists in there who say they are 'strongly opposed to pacts' or else those East Belfast figures would have got nowhere near 38% 'Strongly against pacts' (remember East Belfast is still a predominantly Unionist seat).

- As you can see, there is a slightly more anti-pacts feeling in East Belfast than South Belfast. This is sort of favourable to Naomi Long i.e. if Unionist do a pact there (in East Belfast), like in 2015, our poll figures indicate that ironically this could be just as favourable to Long as it would be to the Unionist unity candidate i.e. Gavin Robinson. **UPDATE (12/5/17): We now know there is no official Unionist pact in East Belfast – perhaps the points made above, and the poll research, led to this decision by the Unionists!**

NI WESTMINSTER ELECTION 2017: TURNOUT?

QUESTION: Turnout – What do you expect it to be?

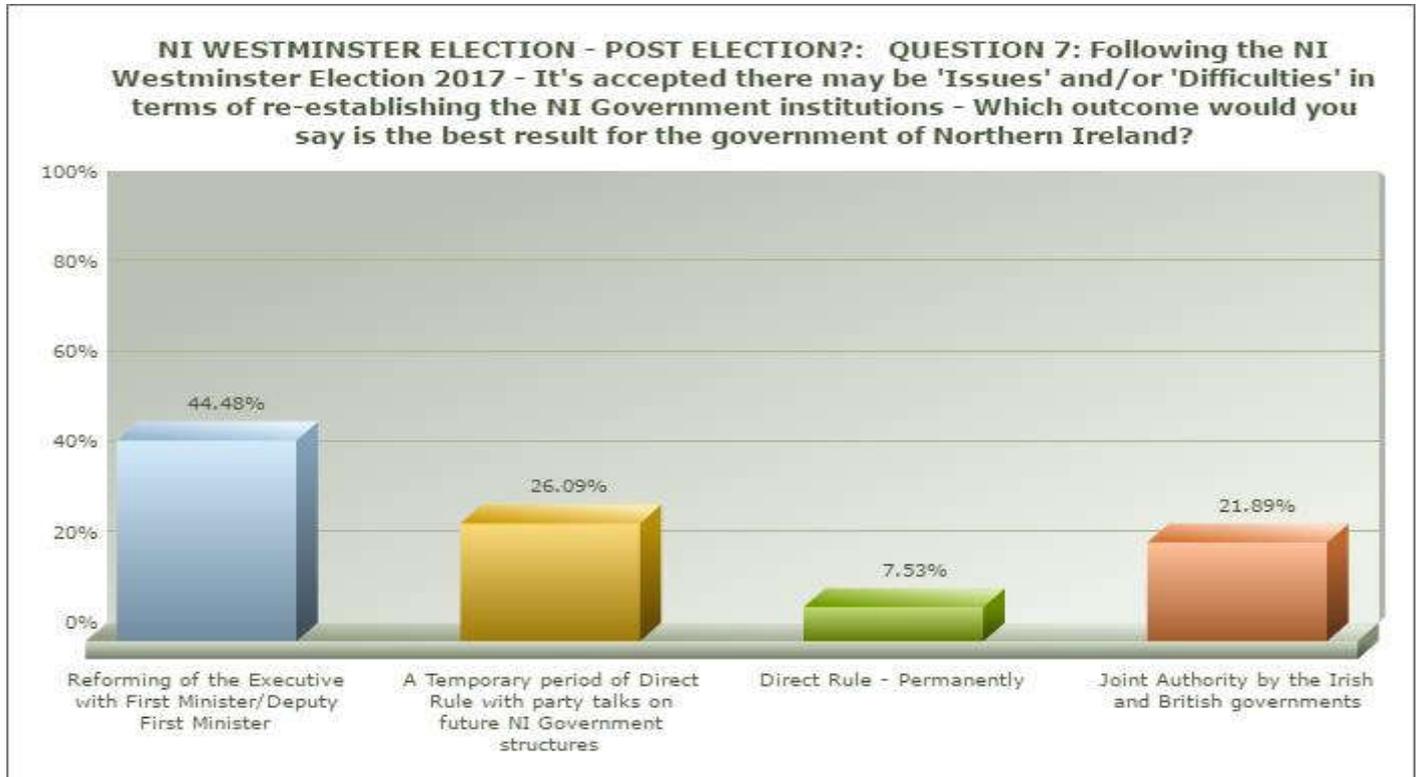
NI WESTMINSTER ELECTION TURNOUT - YOUR OWN VIEW!: QUESTION 6: Taken 'in the round', and based on your own discussions with family, friends, work colleagues etc., what do you think the voter turnout will be at the upcoming NI Westminster Election (8th June) - compared to the NI Assembly Election March 2017 turnout (which was 65%). Please answer from: 40%(LHS) = Lowest possible turnout (realistically), through 65% = Same as last NI Assembly Election, to 80%(RHS) = Highest possible turnout (realistically).

Item	Average	Min	Max	Std. Deviation	Total Responses
Turnout in the NI Westminster Election - 8th June 2017 (65% = same as NI Assembly Election March 2017)	61.36	40.00	80.00	7.13	2080
				answered	2080
				skipped	0

Note: 61.4 means the poll participants currently think the turnout will go down bit (slightly) from NI Assembly Election 2017 but not dramatically so, e.g. maybe to 60-63% or somewhere about that level. When a further 'drill-down' analysis is done on this question we find out that **Nationalist/Republicans are more 'optimistic' of a higher turnout than Unionists i.e. Nationalists/Republicans seem more enthused (slightly more!) to go to the polls than Unionists.** This was similar to the NI Assembly Election 2017 which had a large 'differential turnout' when comparing Unionists to Nationalist/Republican voting levels.

NI WESTMINSTER ELECTION 2017: POST ELECTION?

QUESTION: NI WESTMINSTER ELECTION - POST ELECTION?: QUESTION 7: Following the NI Westminster Election 2017 - It's accepted there may be 'Issues' and/or 'Difficulties' in terms of re-establishing the NI Government institutions - Which outcome would you say is the best result for the government of Northern Ireland?



Notes: See on the right-hand-side a strong growth for some sort of joint authority government by both the UK and Irish governments. This shows a trend from Nationalist/Republicans to move away from the left-hand-side option of reforming the Stormont executive and NI Assembly – although there is/are still a large No. of Nationalist/Republicans (i.e. Sinn Fein and SDLP voters) who support this latter option.

NI WESTMINSTER ELECTION 2017: REASONS FOR VOTING DECISION?

QUESTION: NI Assembly Election – Reasons for your voting decision:

QUESTION - NI WESTMINSTER ELECTION - REASONS: Please list the four top issues you consider as important in making your NI Westminster election voting (or non-voting) decision - please list this as single words (e.g. Jobs, Brexit, RHI, Equality,..), or short expressions (e.g. Support for Education, Health Service, NI Constitutional position, Irish Unity,..) etc.

Results – Top 10 Issues ranked by how many ‘mentions’ were recorded by poll respondents in answers to question above: **Brexit 1117, **Health 826**, **Education 752**, **Equality 680**, **Jobs 568**, **Economy 556**, **Irish Language 479** (mostly in connection with Irish language act), **Unity 447** (mostly in the context of Irish Unity), **RHI 325**, **UK-Union 278**.**

Notes: **Brexit** is by far the No. 1 issue uppermost in people’s minds when making their voting decision, followed by **Health**, and in a close 3rd **Education**. It’s notable that **RHI** which was the major issue that sparked the NI Assembly Election in March, and was in the top 3-4 issues in that election campaign is now coming in as 9th as an issue voters are concerned with i.e. it is fading in importance. However, **Brexit**, **Health Service**, **Education**, and **Equality** – These are the top four issues that voters/potential voters are thinking about when making up their minds who to vote for at the NI Westminster Election 2017.