

## Ipsos MORI July Political Monitor

### Topline Results

Fieldwork: 12<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> July 2014

**CON 32 (+1); LAB 35 (+1); LIB DEM 8 (nc); UKIP 12 (-2)**

#### Technical Details

Ipsos MORI interviewed a representative sample of 1,000 adults aged 18+ across Great Britain. Interviews were conducted by telephone 12<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> July 2014. Data are weighted to match the profile of the population.

Where percentages do not sum to 100 this may be due to computer rounding, the exclusion of “don’t know” categories, or multiple answers. An asterisk (\*) denotes any value of less than half a per cent. Voting intention figures exclude those who say they would not vote, are undecided or refuse to name a party and in the headline figures, those who are not absolutely certain to vote. Data are based on all adults unless otherwise stated.

### Voting intention

Voting intention polls between elections are a measurement of how a representative sample of the public think they would vote at a given point in time. Voting intentions in “peacetime” (non-election periods, such as this one) should be regarded as useful indicators of the political mood rather than predictions of a future electoral result. Voting intentions should be read in conjunction with other political indicators.

#### **Voting intentions: those “absolutely certain to vote”**

We regard the voting intentions of those “absolutely certain to vote” as the most useful trend indicator, since it includes only those voters whose frame of mind is nearest to those who actually vote at elections. Please note that this measure is not based on the assumption that this is the group who will vote at the next general election, as this population is not accurately identifiable at this stage of a parliament.

Please also note that the ‘margin of error’ on these figures is c.±4% for each figure; this means that a party share figure of 30% could actually fall anywhere between 26% and 34%, though it is far more likely to fall at 30% than at the extreme ends of this range. This is especially important to keep in mind when calculating party lead figures.

Nearly six in ten, 57%, say they are ‘absolutely certain to vote’ in an immediate General Election.

Q1a **How would you vote if there were a General Election tomorrow?**

IF UNDECIDED OR REFUSED AT Q1a

Q1b **Which party are you most inclined to support?**

*Base: All absolutely certain to vote (598)*

Q1a/b  
%

Conservative	32
Labour	35
Liberal Democrats (Lib Dem)	8
Scottish/Welsh Nationalist	4
Green Party	8
UK Independence Party	12
British National Party	*
Other	1
<b>Conservative lead (±%)</b>	<b>-3</b>
<i>Would not vote</i>	1
<i>Undecided</i>	5
<i>Refused</i>	2

**Voting intentions: all naming a party**

The voting intention figures based on all those giving a voting intention is the measure with the longest pedigree; our regular trends on this basis go back to the 1970s. When turnouts were much higher than is usual today, this offered a good approximation to actual voting behaviour; in more recent years in more recent years however, there have been differing turnout levels among the supporters of the various parties.

Q1a **How would you vote if there were a General Election tomorrow?**

IF UNDECIDED OR REFUSED AT Q1a

Q1b **Which party are you most inclined to support?**

Base: 1,000 British adults 18+

	%
Conservative	29
Labour	37
Liberal Democrats (Lib Dem)	8
Scottish/Welsh Nationalist	3
Green Party	10
UK Independence Party	12
British National Party	*
Other	1
<b>Conservative lead (<math>\pm</math>%)</b>	<b>-8</b>
<i>Would not vote</i>	9
<i>Undecided</i>	7
<i>Refused</i>	1

**Certainty of voting**

Q2 **And how likely would you be to vote in an immediate General Election, on a scale of 1 to 10, where 10 means you would be absolutely certain to vote, and 1 means that you would be absolutely certain not to vote?**

Base: 1,000 British adults 18+

	%
10 – absolutely certain to vote	57
9	7
8	8
7	5
6	3
5	6
4	2
3	2
2	1
1 – absolutely certain not to vote	8
Don't know	1
Refused	*

## Satisfaction Ratings

### Satisfaction among general public aged 18+

- Q3 Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way the Government is running the country?
- Q4 Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way David Cameron is doing his job as Prime Minister?
- Q5 Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way Nick Clegg is doing his job as Deputy Prime Minister?
- Q6 Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way Ed Miliband is doing his job as leader of the Labour Party?
- Q7 Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way Nigel Farage is doing his job leader of UKIP, the UK Independence Party?

Base: 1,000 British adults 18+

	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Don't know	Net satisfaction
	%	%	%	±
Government (Q3)	33	59	8	-26
Cameron (Q4)	36	55	9	-19
Clegg (Q5)	23	65	11	-42
Miliband (Q6)	28	61	11	-33
Farage (Q7)	38	45	18	-7

BASE: PARTY SUPPORTERS ONLY

- Q3 Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way the Government is running the country?
- Q4 Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way David Cameron is doing his job as Prime Minister?
- Q5 Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way Nick Clegg is doing his job as Deputy Prime Minister?
- Q6 Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way Ed Miliband is doing his job as leader of the Labour Party?
- Q7 Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way Nigel Farage is doing his job as leader of UKIP, the UK Independence Party?

Base: All party supporters (\*Government is based on Conservative and Lib Dem supporters)

		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Don't know	Net satisfaction
	Base	%	%	%	±
Government* (Q3)	307	58	36	6	+22
Cameron (Q4)	242	70	24	6	+46
Clegg** (Q5)	65	47	52	1	-5
Miliband (Q6)	304	46	43	11	+3
Farage** (Q7)	95	82	6	12	+76

\*\*Due to small base sizes please treat with caution

**Economy**

Q8 Do you think that the general economic condition of the country will improve, stay the same, or get worse over the next 12 months?

Base: 1000 British adults 18+

	%
Improve	46
Stay the same	29
Get worse	21
Don't know	4
<b>Ipsos MORI Economic Optimism Index (EOI)</b>	<b>+25</b>

**Leaders**

Q9 Which of these statements comes closest to your views of .....?

Base: 1,000 British adults 18+

	Like him/ her and his/ her policies	Like him/ her but not his/ her policies	Do not like him/ her but like his/ her policies	Do not like him/ her and do not like his/ her policies	Don't know	Like him/her	Like his/her policies	Dislike him/ her	Dislike his/her policies
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>David Cameron</b>	29	15	7	43	6	<b>44</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Ed Miliband</b>	19	14	12	43	13	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Nick Clegg</b>	15	23	8	41	13	<b>38</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Nigel Farage</b>	21	12	6	43	17	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>London Mayor, Boris Johnson</b>	41	17	4	19	19	<b>58</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Education Secretary, Michael Gove</b>	17	5	8	46	25	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Chancellor, George Osborne</b>	23	7	12	42	17	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Home Secretary, Theresa May</b>	29	11	5	30	25	<b>40</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>41</b>

Q10 On balance, do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Base: 1000 British adults 18+

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither / nor	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Agree	Disagree
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>David Cameron has what it takes to be a good Prime Minister</b>	18	28	9	16	28	2	<b>46</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Ed Miliband has what it takes to be a good Prime Minister</b>	6	16	8	23	42	4	<b>22</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Boris Johnson, the Mayor of London, has what it takes to be a good Prime Minister</b>	12	20	9	20	34	5	<b>32</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>George Osborne, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has what it takes to be a good Prime Minister</b>	3	15	14	24	37	7	<b>18</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Theresa May, the Home Secretary, has what it takes to be a good Prime Minister</b>	8	22	13	19	29	10	<b>30</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Michael Gove, the Education Secretary, has what it takes to be a good Prime Minister</b>	2	9	10	18	48	13	<b>11</b>	<b>66</b>