
Evidence of past electoral support and evidence of current support ahead of the various elections taking place on 7 May 2020

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1. Overview

On 7 May 2020 there will be: local (and mayoral¹) elections taking place in some parts of England; London Assembly and London mayoral elections; and Police and Crime Commissioners for England and Wales. As an aid to broadcasters, we are publishing a digest of evidence of past electoral support (i.e. election results) and evidence of current support (in the form of opinion polls).

What we are including in this document

This document is an updated version of the digests of evidence of past electoral support and current support we published ahead of the various elections in May and June 2017, May 2018 and May and December 2019.

This digest provides a range of information to assist broadcasters when they are making: editorial decisions about election coverage during the election period² under Section Six³ of the Broadcasting Code (“the Code”); and decisions about allocation of party election broadcasts (“PEBs”) under Ofcom’s rules on Party Political and Referendum Broadcasts (“the PPRB Rules”)⁴. However, this digest does not attempt to be an exhaustive compendium of all currently relevant electoral evidence. Broadcasters should also take account of other relevant information when making decisions in the area of elections. For example, broadcasters should take account of relevant past electoral support and/or current support for parties and candidates in particular constituencies and electoral areas, when making editorial decisions in relation to coverage of electoral contests in those geographical areas.

- 1.1 On 9 March 2017, Ofcom published its Statement⁵ amending its rules in the areas of due impartiality, due accuracy, elections and referendums (“the Statement”). In the Statement, we set out our decision to remove the concept of larger parties from Section Six of the Code and the PPRB Rules and to replace it with a requirement on broadcasters to take election-related editorial decisions and decisions about allocations of PEBs and party political broadcasts (“PPBs”) by reference to evidence of past electoral support and/or current support. Since the Statement, as an aid to broadcasters, we published, ahead of: the various elections that took place on 4 May 2017; the General Election that took place on 8 June 2017; the various elections that took place on 3 May 2018; the various elections that took place on 2 May 2019; the European Parliamentary elections that took place on 23 May 2019; and the General Election which took place on 12 December 2019, digests of

¹ Bristol, Greater Manchester, Liverpool, Liverpool City Region, Salford, Tees Valley and West Midlands.

² In relation to the various elections taking place on 7 May 2020, the rules in Section Six of the Code will apply when the “election period” commences, which will be: 23 March 2020 (in the case of the London Assembly and mayoral elections) and 31 March 2020 (in the case of the English local (and mayoral) elections and the Police and Crime Commissioner elections).

³ See <https://www.ofcom.org.uk/tv-radio-and-on-demand/broadcast-codes/broadcast-code/section-six-elections-referendums>

⁴ See https://www.ofcom.org.uk/data/assets/pdf_file/0035/99188/pprb-rules-march-2017.pdf

⁵ See https://www.ofcom.org.uk/data/assets/pdf_file/0030/98148/Due-impartiality-and-elections-statement.pdf

evidence of past electoral support (i.e. election results) and evidence of current support (in the form of opinion polls).

1.2 As in the Statement, we consider it would be helpful to set out factors Ofcom takes into account in weighing different types of evidence when taking decisions in the area of elections. These factors reflect the approach we have taken to complaints and in our previous reviews of the list of larger parties:

- we place greater weight on the actual performance of a political party in elections over opinion poll data. This reflects the fact that electoral performance is a measure of how voters have actually exercised their democratic choice. This compares with the greater uncertainty associated with support in opinion polls, which may not translate into votes or seats at an election;
- in considering past electoral support, we take into account factors such as the electoral performance of parties (including the numbers of elected candidates and overall percentage of vote received) in the previous set of corresponding elections over at least two electoral cycles;
- we also take into account performance in other relevant past elections being contested at the same time, as well as performance in past elections not being contested at a given time;
- we take into account the electoral performance of parties over at least two electoral cycles when considering performance in any given type of elections. However, we place less weight on the evidence of electoral performance two or more electoral cycles ago given the historical nature of this evidence;
- where relevant we consider evidence in relation to the different devolved nations of the UK;
- while putting less weight on levels of current support as opposed to actual performance, we put weight on evidence of current support that is objective and measurable. One type of objective and measurable evidence of current support is opinion poll data, where it is available. There may be other types of evidence of current support but in considering such evidence we would take into account the consistency and objectivity of each type of evidence; and
- our intention is always to undertake a balanced assessment having regard to the totality of relevant evidence.

1.3 In Section Two we lay out evidence of past electoral support in the form of past election results, which includes the performance, over two election cycles, of political parties across the nations of the UK in: English local and where relevant, mayoral elections; London Assembly and mayoral elections; Police and Crime Commissioner elections; and other significant elections which are not being contested on 7 May 2020.

1.4 While it is open to broadcasters to make reference to the digest in helping to frame their decisions in relation to what we anticipate to be the relatively few elections that might

occur later in the year, it might be necessary for broadcasters to assess any more recent evidence that may be relevant.

- 1.5 In Section Three we lay out evidence of current support for the political parties across England, Wales, Scotland in the form of opinion polling data since 12 December 2019. It is Ofcom’s understanding that there has not been any opinion polling data for Northern Ireland only since 12 December 2019.

Guidance on the PPRB Rules on scheduling

- 1.6 As set out in the Statement, we decided to simplify the scheduling requirements in Rules 25 and 26 of our PPRB Rules⁶. However, we expect broadcasters to make scheduling decisions in a fair and consistent manner having regard to evidence of past electoral and current support. We will therefore expect broadcasters to continue to allocate PEBs and PPBs to parties with higher levels of past electoral and current support at times which are likely to attract higher rather than lower numbers of viewers and listeners. We will also expect broadcasters to ensure that different parties are allocated PEBs and PPBs at different times in the schedule, in order to ensure the various parties’ messages reach the widest possible audience. In particular, if a broadcaster consistently allocated PEBs and PPBs to a particular party at times attracting the lowest audiences, we would view this as potentially raising issues with that broadcaster’s preservation of due impartiality during an election period, and would take action accordingly.

⁶ Rule 25 states: “PEBs, PPBs and RCBs on television must be carried between 5.30pm and 11.30pm”.
Rule 26 states: “PEBs and RCBs on radio must be carried between 6.00am and 10.00pm”.

2. Evidence of past electoral support

Previous results of elections being contested in 2020

English local elections

2.1 Figure 1 sets out figures collated by the Elections Centre, Plymouth University, of the numbers of seats won and share of the popular vote achieved by the various political parties for English local elections in recent years including: the past two cycles of English local elections in terms of sequential years (2018 and 2019); and the last two elections where the seats being contested in May 2020 were last contested (2012 and 2016).

Figure 1: Numbers of seats and share of vote at English local elections 2012 to 2019

	Cons	Lab	Lib-Dem.	UKIP	Green	Others/Ind
2012	786 27.5%	1,189 43.1%	288 14.1%	7 4.4%	26 4.2%	116 6.7%
2013	1,117 34.6%	538 21.2%	352 13.9%	147 19.9%	22 3.6%	186 6.8%
2014	2,124 25.9%	1,366 35.8%	429 11.1%	163 15.7%	38 6.6%	146 5.1%
2015	5,540 35.8%	2,292 28.4%	661 10.3%	201 12.8%	84 6.5%	562 6.2%
2016	841 27.0%	1,325 38.9%	380 12.8%	59 10.9%	45 6.0%	120 4.6%
2017	1,439 46.6%	417 20.0%	315 18.0%	1 4.7%	20 4.4%	178 6.4%
2018	1,331 31.8%	2,352 41.2%	539 14.0%	3 1.3%	40 6.7%	146 5.1%
2019	3,559 31.4%	2,020 26.6%	1,351 16.9%	34 4.5%	263 9.2%	1,198 11.4%

Source: The Elections Centre, Plymouth University

English mayoral elections

2.2 Mayoral elections are due to take place in May 2020 in England for mayoralties of: Bristol, Greater Manchester, Liverpool, Liverpool City Region, Salford, Tees Valley and West Midlands.

2.3 Figure 2 sets out the winning party and the share of the first preference vote achieved by the various political parties in the past two cycles of the mayoral elections being contested. As the mayoralties of Greater Manchester, Liverpool City Region, Tees Valley and West Midlands were created in 2017, there is only one previous election result available.

Figure 2: Number of mayoralties and share of vote at mayoral elections in 2012 and 2016/2017

	Cons	Lab	Lib-Dem.	UKIP	Green	Others/Ind
Bristol						
2012	0 9.1%	0 29.1%	0 7.0%	N/A	0 5.9%	1 49.0%
2016	0 14.0%	1 40.4%	0 5.8%	0 5.1%	0 7.1%	0 27.6%
Greater Manchester						
2017	0 22.7%	1 63.4%	0 6.1%	0 1.9%	0 2.4%	0 3.5%
Liverpool						
2012	0 4.49%	1 59.3%	0 6.3%	0 2.4%	0 5.3%	0 22.1%
2016	0 3.6%	1 52.6%	0 21.1%	N/A	0 10.9%	0 11.7%
Liverpool City Region						
2017	0 20.4%	1 59.3%	0 6.8%	0 4.1%	0 4.9%	0 4.5%
Salford						
2012	0 18.0%	1 46.0%	0 4.8%	0 7.5%	0 2.8%	0 20.9%
2016	0 24.2%	1 49.6%	0 N/A	0 17.7%	0 8.5%	0 N/A
Tees Valley						
2017	1 39.5%	0 39.0%	0 12.3%	0 9.3%	N/A	N/A
West Midlands						
2017	1 41.9%	0 40.8%	0 5.9%	0 5.6%	0 4.7%	0 1.1%

Source: Local authority websites

London mayoral elections

2.4 Figure 3 sets out winning party and the share of the first preference vote achieved by the various political parties in the past two cycles of London mayoral elections.

Figure 3: Share of vote at London mayoral elections in 2012 and 2016

	Cons	Lab	Lib-Dem.	UKIP	Green	Others/Ind
2012	1 44.0%	0 40.3%	0 4.2%	0 2.0%	0 4.5%	0 5.1%
2016	0 35.0%	1 44.2%	0 4.6%	0 3.6%	0 5.8%	0 6.6%

Source: BBC

London Assembly elections

2.5 Figure 4 sets out the numbers of seats won and share of the popular vote achieved by the various political parties in the past two cycles of the London Assembly elections.

Figure 4: Numbers of seats and share of vote at London Assembly elections in 2012 and 2016

	Cons	Lab	Lib-Dem.	UKIP	Green	Others/Ind
2012						
Directly-elected	6 32.7%	8 42.3%	0 8.8%	0 4.3%	0 8.5%	0 3.4%
Regional list	3 32.0%	4 41.1%	2 6.8%	0 4.5%	2 8.5%	0 7.1%
2016						
Directly-elected	5 31.1%	9 43.5%	0 7.5%	0 7.6%	0 9.1%	0 1.2%
Regional list	3 29.2%	3 40.3%	1 6.3%	2 6.5%	2 8.0%	0 9.6%

Source: BBC

Police and Crime Commissioner (“PCC”) elections

2.6 Figure 5 sets out the numbers of PCC posts won and share of the popular vote achieved by the various political parties in the past two cycles of PCC elections.

Figure 5: Numbers of PCC posts and share of vote at PCC elections in 2012 and 2016

	Cons	Lab	Lib-Dem.	Plaid Cymru	UKIP	Green	Others /Ind
2012							
England	15 29.0%	12 30.3%	0 7.3%	N/A	0 7.4%	0 0.1%	10 23.9%
Wales	1 20.9%	1 42.1%	N/A	N/A	0 1.8%	N/A	2 35.3%
2016							
England	20 30.2%	13 34.3%	0 9.1%	N/A	0 14.8%	0 1.4%	3 7.8%
Wales	0 21.9%	2 34.1%	0 4.7%	2 23.7%	0 4.9%	N/A	0 10.7%

Source: House of Commons Library

Previous results of other significant elections which are not being contested in May 2020

2.7 Figures 6 to 15 set out the number of seats won and share of the popular vote achieved by the various political parties in a range of other significant elections which are not being contested in May 2020.

UK General Elections

2.8 Figure 6 sets out the number of seats won and share of the popular vote achieved by the various political parties for the last two General Elections in England, Wales and Scotland.

Figure 6: Number of seats and share of vote at General Elections in 2017 and 2019 (England, Wales and Scotland)

	Cons	Lab	Lib-Dem	SNP	Plaid Cymru	UKIP	Green ⁷	Others /Ind
2017								
England	296 45.4%	227 41.9%	8 7.8%	N/A	N/A	0 2.1%	1 1.9%	1 0.9%
Wales	8 33.6%	28 48.9%	0 4.5%	N/A	4 10.4%	0 2.0%	0 0.3%	0 0.2%
Scotland	13 28.6%	7 27.1%	4 6.8%	35 36.9%	N/A	0 0.2%	0 0.2%	0 0.3%
2019								
England	345 47.2%	179 33.9%	7 12.4%	N/A	N/A	0 0.1%	1 3.0%	1 0.9%
Wales	14 36.1%	22 40.9%	0 6.0%	N/A	4 9.9%	0 N/A	0 1.0%	0 0.6%
Scotland	6 25.1%	1 18.6%	4 9.5%	48 45.0%	N/A	0 0.1%	0 1.0%	0 0.3%

Source: BBC and House of Commons Library

2.9 Figure 7 sets out the number of seats won and share of the popular vote achieved by the various political parties for the last two General Elections in Northern Ireland.

⁷ And Scottish Green Party.

Figure 7: Number of seats and share of vote at General Elections in 2017 and 2019 (Northern Ireland)

	DUP	Sinn Fein	SDLP	UUP	Alliance	TUV	UKIP	Green	Others /Ind
2017	10	7	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	1
	36.0%	29.4%	11.7%	10.3%	7.9%	0.4%	N/A	0.9%	3.2%
2019	8	7	2	0	1	0	N/A	0	0
	30.6%	22.8%	14.9%	11.7%	16.8%	N/A	N/A	0.2%	3.4%

Source: BBC and House of Commons Library

European Parliamentary elections

2.10 Figure 8 sets out the number of seats won and share of the popular vote achieved by the various political parties in the past two cycles of European Parliamentary elections in England, Wales and Scotland.

Figure 8: Number of seats and share of vote at the 2014 and 2019 European Parliamentary elections – England, Wales and Scotland

	Cons	Lab	Lib-Dem	SNP	Plaid Cymru	Brexit	UKIP	Green	Others /Ind
2014									
England	17	17	1				22	3	0
	24.9%	25.2%	7.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	29.2%	8.0%	4.5%
Wales	1	1	0		1		1	0	0
	17.4%	28.1%	3.9%	N/A	15.3%	N/A	27.6%	4.5%	2.1%
Scotland	1	2	0	2			1	0	0
	17.2%	25.9%	7.1%	29.0%	N/A	N/A	10.5%	8.1%	1.5%
Great Britain	19	20	1	2	1		24	3	0
	23.9%	25.4%	6.9%	2.5%	0.7%	N/A	27.5%	7.9%	5.2%
2019									
England	3	9	15			26	0	7	0
	9.0%	14.6%	21.3%	N/A	N/A	33.4%	3.5%	12.9%	5.4%
Wales	0	1	0		1	2	0	0	0
	6.5%	15.3%	13.6%	N/A	19.6%	32.5%	3.3%	6.3%	2.9%
Scotland	1	0	1	3		1	0	0	0
	11.6%	9.3%	13.9%	37.8%	N/A	14.8%	1.8%	8.2%	2.4%
Great Britain	4	10	16	3	1	29	0	7	0
	9.1%	14.1%	20.3%	3.6%	1.0%	31.6%	3.3%	12.1%	5.0%

Source: BBC and House of Commons Library

2.11 Figure 9 sets out the number of seats won and share of the popular vote achieved by the various political parties for the past two cycles of European Parliamentary elections in Northern Ireland.

Figure 9: Number of seats and share of vote at the 2009 and 2014 European Parliamentary elections – Northern Ireland

	DUP	Sinn Fein	SDLP	UUP	Alliance	TUV	UKIP	Green	Others /Ind
2014	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	20.9%	25.5%	13.0%	13.3%	7.1%	12.1%	1.7%	3.9%	2.5%
2019	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	21.8%	22.2%	13.7%	9.3%	18.5%	10.8%	0.9%	2.2%	0.6%

Source: BBC and House of Commons Library

Welsh Assembly elections

2.12 Figure 10 sets out the numbers of seats won and share of the popular vote achieved by the various political parties in the past two cycles of the Welsh Assembly elections.

Figure 10: Numbers of seats and share of vote at Welsh Assembly elections in 2011 and 2016

	Cons	Lab	Lib-Dem.	Plaid Cymru	UKIP	Green	Others /Ind
2011							
Directly-elected	6	28	1	5		0	0
	25.0%	42.3%	10.6%	19.3%	N/A	0.2%	2.6%
Regional list	8	2	4	6	0	0	0
	22.5%	36.9%	8.0%	17.9%	4.6%	3.4%	6.7%
2016							
Directly-elected	5	27	1	6	0	0	0
	21.1%	34.7%	7.7%	20.5%	12.5%	2.5%	1.0%
Regional list	11	2	0	6	7	0	0
	18.8%	31.5%	6.5%	20.8%	13.0%	3.0%	6.5%

Source: BBC and House of Commons Library

Welsh local elections

2.13 Figure 11 sets out the numbers of seats won and share of the popular vote achieved by the various political parties in the past two cycles of Welsh local elections.

Figure 11: Number of seats and share of vote at Welsh local elections in 2012 and 2017

	Cons	Lab	Lib-Dem.	Plaid Cymru	UKIP	Green	Others /Ind
2012	104	577	72	158	2	0	311
	12.7%	35.6%	8.0%	15.7%	0.3%	1.2%	26.5%
2017	184	468	63	208	0	1	330
	18.8%	34.4%	6.8%	16.5%	1.1%	1.3%	25.0%

Source: BBC and the Elections Centre, Plymouth University

Scottish Parliamentary elections

2.14 Figure 12 sets out the numbers of seats won and share of the popular vote achieved by the various political parties in the past two cycles of the Scottish Parliamentary elections.

Figure 12: Numbers of seats and share of vote at Scottish Parliamentary elections in 2011 and 2016

	Cons	Lab	Lib-Dem.	SNP	UKIP	Scottish Green	Others /Ind
2011							
Directly-elected	3 13.9%	15 31.7%	2 7.9%	53 45.4%	0 0.1%	N/A	0 1.0%
Regional list	12 12.4%	22 26.3%	3 5.2%	16 44.0%	0 0.9%	2 4.4%	0 6.8%
2016							
Directly-elected	7 22.0%	3 22.6%	4 7.8%	59 46.5%	N/A	0 0.6%	0 0.5%
Regional list	24 22.9%	21 19.1%	1 5.2%	4 41.7%	0 2.0%	6 6.6%	0 2.5%

Source: BBC and Electoral Commission

Scottish local elections

2.15 Figure 13 sets out the numbers of seats won and share of the popular vote achieved by the various political parties in the past two cycles of Scottish local elections.

Figure 13: Number of seats and share of vote at Scottish local elections in 2012 and 2017

	Cons	Lab	Lib-Dem.	SNP	UKIP	Green	Others /Ind
2012	115 13.3%	394 31.4%	71 6.6%	425 32.3%	0 0.3%	14 2.3%	204 13.8%
2017	276 25.3%	262 20.2%	67 6.9%	431 32.3%	0 0.2%	19 4.1%	172 11.0%

Source: BBC and Electoral Commission

Northern Ireland Assembly elections

2.16 Figure 14 sets out the numbers of seats won and share of the popular vote achieved by the various political parties in the past two cycles of the Northern Ireland Assembly elections.

Figure 14: Number of seats and share of vote at Northern Ireland Assembly elections in 2016 and 2017

	DUP	Sinn Fein	SDLP	UUP	Alliance	TUV	UKIP	Green	Others /Ind
2016	38 29.2%	28 24.0%	12 12.0%	16 12.6%	8 7.0%	1 3.4%	2 2.7%	0 1.5%	3 7.8%
2017	28	27	12	10	8	1	2	0	2

28.1% 27.9% 11.9% 12.9% 9.1% 2.6% 2.3% 0.2% 5.3%

Source: BBC

Northern Ireland local elections

2.17 Figure 15 sets out the numbers of seats won and share of the popular vote achieved by the various political parties in the past two cycles of the Northern Ireland local elections.

Figure 15: Number of seats and share of vote at Northern Ireland local elections in 2014 and 2019

	DUP	Sinn Fein	SDLP	UUP	Alliance	TUV	UKIP	Green	Others /Ind
2014	130	105	66	88	32	13	3	4	21
	23.1%	24.1%	13.6%	16.2%	6.7%	4.5%	1.5%	0.9%	9.6%
2019	122	105	59	75	53	6	0	8	34
	24.1%	23.2%	12.0%	14.1%	11.5%	2.2%	0.5%	2.1%	10.4%

Source: BBC and local authority websites

3. Evidence of current support

3.1 We lay out below evidence of current support, as indicated by opinion polls, in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

England

3.2 We are not aware of any recent aggregated figures of different polling organisations' opinion polls, showing support for the political parties in England only. However, Great Britain-wide polls can be used as a proxy for gauging levels of current support in England only. One source of aggregated Great Britain-wide opinion poll figures is the Polling Observatory project.

3.3 The Polling Observatory project has produced estimates of current support by pooling all the available evidence to reduce the impact of the random variation that each individual survey inevitably produces.

3.4 Figure 16 set outs the Polling Observatory data from the December 2019 General Election to February 2020. These figures are calculated on the basis of a rolling average of all polls over a two-month window, unadjusted for 'house effects' i.e. estimated biases of the individual pollsters.

Figure 16: Polling Observatory opinion poll data (Great Britain-wide) December 2019 - January 2020

Date (Week beginning)	Cons	Lab	Lib-Dem.	Brexit	Green
05/12/19	43.6%	33.4%	12.2%	3.1%	2.6%
12/12/19	44.1%	32.9%	11.7%	3.1%	2.8%
19/12/19	44.6%	32.4%	11.2%	3.2%	2.9%
26/12/19	45.1%	31.8%	10.8%	3.2%	3.1%
02/01/20	45.6%	31.3%	10.3%	3.3%	3.3%
09/01/20	46.1%	31.0%	9.9%	3.2%	3.5%
16/01/20	46.7%	31.0%	9.7%	2.9%	3.6%
23/01/20	47.2%	31.2%	9.2%	1.4%	3.7%
30/01/20	47.1%	31.4%	8.8%	1.6%	3.8%

Source: Polling Observatory

Wales

3.5 It is Ofcom's understanding that only one opinion poll has been carried out in relation to Wales only. Figure 17 sets out indicative levels of current support for the various parties in

Wales from the Generation Election in December 2019 to February 2020, based on voting intention at General Elections. Figure 18 sets out indicative levels of current support for the various parties in Wales, from the December 2019 General Election to February 2020, based on voting intention at Welsh Assembly elections (both in terms of directly-elected constituency voting intention and regional list voting intention).

Figure 17: Voting preference in UK General Elections

	Cons	Lab	Lib-Dem.	Plaid Cymru	Brexit	Green	Others /Ind
YouGov (Jan 2020)	41.0%	36.0%	5.0%	13%	3.0%	2.0%	1.0%

Figure 18: Voting preference in Welsh Assembly elections (constituency vote and regional list vote)

	Cons	Lab	Lib-Dem.	Plaid Cymru	Brexit	Green	Others /Ind
YouGov (Jan 2020)							
Directly-elected	36.0%	32.0%	5.0%	20.0%	4.0%	2.0%	1.0%
Regional list	33.0%	31.0%	5.0%	19.0%	4.0%	3.0%	6.0%

Scotland

3.6 It is also Ofcom’s understanding that more opinion polls have been carried out in relation to Scotland only compared with Wales only. Figure 19 sets out indicative levels of current support for the various parties in Scotland, from the December 2019 General Election to February 2020, based on voting intention at Scottish Parliamentary elections (both in terms of directly-elected constituency voting intention and regional list voting intention). Ofcom understands that there have not been any opinion polls carried out in relation to Scotland only, based on voting intention at General Elections, since the December 2019 General Election.

Figure 19: Voting preference in Scottish Parliamentary elections (constituency vote and regional list vote)

	Cons	Lab	Lib-Dem.	SNP	Brexit	Scottish Green	Others /Ind
Panelbase (Jan 2020)							
Directly-elected	26%	14%	7.0%	50%	0.0%	3.0%	1.0%
Regional list	25%	14%	7.0%	47%	0.0%	7.0%	2.0%
Survation (Feb 2020)							
Directly-elected	23.4%	17.0%	7.4%	50.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Regional list	21.3%	19.0%	8.8%	38.3%	1.9%	9.2%	1.5%

Northern Ireland

- 3.7 Ofcom understands that there have not been any opinion polls carried out in relation to Northern Ireland only since the December 2019 General Election.