

Client: Omnibus

Agency: Panelbase

Universe: Adults resident in Scotland

Methodology: Online

Sample size: 1070

Fieldwork dates: 15-19 June 2020

Weighting: All the results were weighted by age, sex, and country of birth, and voters were also weighted to match the 2014 independence and 2019 Westminster election results.

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Base: 1,070		Total	Gender X Age							SEG		2019 Westminster				2014 Independence			Country of birth		
			Male x 16-34	Male x 35-54	Male x 55+	Female x 16-34	Female x 35-54	Female x 55	ABC1	C2DE	CON	LAB	Lib DEM	SNP	Yes	No	Did not vote	Scotland	England	All others combined	
Total		1070 (1070)	158 (150)	169 (176)	186 (190)	159 (143)	178 (186)	216 (221)	530 (519)	540 (551)	233 (248)	172 (144)	88 (79)	417 (430)	417 (450)	515 (482)	138 (138)	888 (844)	96 (150)	86 (76)	
Q5. If another Scottish independence referendum was held tomorrow, how likely would you be to vote?	Base: All respondents	1070 (1070)	158 (150)	169 (176)	186 (190)	159 (143)	178 (186)	216 (221)	530 (519)	540 (551)	233 (248)	172 (144)	88 (79)	417 (430)	417 (450)	515 (482)	138 (138)	888 (844)	96 (150)	86 (76)	
	10 - Certain To Vote	776	110	129	155	97	120	163	414	363	188	121	66	347	327	401	48	657	73	47	
		73%	70%	77%	84%	61%	67%	76%	78%	67%	81%	70%	75%	83%	78%	78%	35%	74%	75%	55%	
	9	104	17	14	19	19	17	19	45	59	20	24	13	31	34	55	15	84	7	13	
		10%	11%	8%	10%	12%	9%	9%	8%	11%	8%	14%	14%	7%	8%	11%	11%	9%	7%	15%	
	8	55	11	6	3	11	10	12	20	35	9	10	5	12	21	18	16	44	8	3	
		5%	7%	4%	2%	7%	6%	5%	4%	6%	4%	6%	6%	3%	5%	4%	11%	5%	8%	4%	
	7	35	2	6	1	17	4	5	13	22	6	6	0	10	13	8	14	28	3	5	
		3%	1%	4%	<1%	11%	2%	2%	3%	4%	2%	3%	0	2%	3%	2%	10%	3%	3%	5%	
	6	21	7	4	1	0	4	5	5	16	4	4	1	5	8	8	5	19	1	1	
		2%	4%	2%	<1%	0	2%	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%
	5	27	3	2	2	4	8	6	12	15	1	3	1	8	5	10	11	20	1	6	
		3%	2%	1%	1%	3%	5%	3%	2%	3%	<1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	8%	2%	1%	7%	
	4	13	2	2	2	4	2	1	5	8	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	12	1	1	
		1%	1%	1%	<1%	3%	1%	<1%	<1%	2%	<1%	<1%	3%	<1%	<1%	<1%	4%	1%	<1%	1%	
	3	7	1	1	0	1	4	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	4	0	3	
		<1%	<1%	<1%	0	<1%	2%	0	<1%	<1%	<1%	0	0	0	0	<1%	5%	<1%	0	4%	
2	10	3	3	0	2	1	1	2	8	2	3	0	0	0	2	3	5	8	2	1	
	<1%	2%	2%	0	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	2%	<1%	2%	0	0	<1%	<1%	4%	<1%	2%	1%		
1 - Certain Not To Vote	20	1	1	3	4	8	3	11	10	2	1	0	2	3	5	13	13	2	6		
	2%	<1%	<1%	2%	2%	4%	1%	2%	2%	<1%	<1%	0	<1%	<1%	<1%	9%	1%	2%	6%		
Mean score	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.6	8.8	8.7	9.3	9.3	8.9	9.5	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.4	7.1	9.2	9.2	8.2		
Q6. How would you vote in response to the question: Should Scotland be an independent country? (8-10 at Q5)	Base: All likely to vote (8-10 at Q5) respondents	935 (937)	138 (132)	150 (156)	177 (181)	126 (114)	147 (154)	194 (198)	479 (471)	456 (466)	217 (231)	154 (129)	83 (75)	389 (402)	382 (411)	475 (445)	78 (81)	785 (745)	87 (136)	63 (56)	
	Yes	465	87	94	73	76	63	70	216	249	12	58	12	336	329	101	36	410	23	32	
		50%	63%	63%	41%	61%	43%	36%	45%	54%	5%	37%	15%	86%	86%	21%	45%	52%	26%	51%	
	No	402	41	48	97	32	72	111	224	178	200	77	63	31	34	340	28	316	56	30	
		43%	30%	32%	55%	25%	49%	57%	47%	39%	93%	50%	76%	8%	9%	72%	36%	40%	64%	47%	
	Don't know	68	10	6	7	18	12	13	38	30	4	20	8	22	19	34	15	59	8	1	
		7%	7%	5%	4%	14%	8%	7%	8%	7%	2%	13%	9%	6%	5%	7%	19%	8%	9%	2%	
Q6. How would you vote in response to the question: Should Scotland be an independent country? (8-10 at Q5; excluding undecided)	Base: All likely to vote (8-10 at Q5) respondents, excluding undecided	867 (870)	128 (124)	142 (149)	170 (174)	108 (97)	134 (140)	181 (184)	440 (437)	426 (433)	212 (225)	135 (113)	76 (68)	367 (380)	362 (390)	441 (413)	64 (67)	726 (691)	79 (124)	62 (55)	
	Yes	465	87	94	73	76	63	70	216	249	12	58	12	336	329	101	36	410	23	32	
		54%	68%	66%	43%	71%	47%	39%	49%	58%	6%	43%	16%	92%	91%	23%	56%	56%	29%	52%	
	No	402	41	48	97	32	72	111	224	178	200	77	63	31	34	340	28	316	56	30	
		46%	32%	34%	57%	29%	53%	61%	51%	42%	94%	57%	84%	8%	9%	77%	44%	44%	71%	48%	

<b>S1</b>	<b>AREA</b>
<b>S2</b>	<b>GENDER</b>
<b>S3</b>	<b>AGE</b>
<b>S4</b>	<b>SEG</b>

**ASK ALL****PULL THROUGH FROM PROFILE / MINIPOLL IF POSSIBLE**

**Q1** Did you vote in the December 2019 UK Parliamentary Election which led to a Conservative majority government? If so, who did you vote for?

**SINGLE CODE**

Conservative

Labour

Liberal Democrat

SNP

Green

Other

Did not vote

Can't remember

I was not eligible to vote

**ASK ALL**

**Q2** Did you vote in the referendum on an independent Scotland in September 2014? If so, how did you vote in response to the question: Should Scotland be an independent country?

**SINGLE CODE**

I voted Yes

I voted No

I did not vote

**ASK ALL**

**Q3** How closely do each of the following statements match your own personal beliefs?

**RANDOMISE ORDER. SINGLE CODE FOR EACH**

*5-point scale from Strongly matches my beliefs to Does not match my beliefs at all*

Quality of life, equality, fairness, happiness, and health are all economic outcomes that should be given equal weight to economic growth.

The focus of the economy should be more to serve the needs of the people and society than the needs of big business and finance.

The nature of work is changing and we need to invest more heavily in innovation, encouraging better business practices and preparing for the future of work.

Government expenditure on welfare and health is higher due to the inequalities in the current economic system and a wellbeing approach would reduce those costs.

Austerity has failed, slowed economic growth, harmed people and society, and made the country more susceptible to economic and health crises.

Greater access to personal development opportunities for all will increase social mobility and benefit the economy in the long term.

You cannot have a thriving economy without a thriving society, and you cannot have a thriving society without a thriving economy.

**ASK ALL****Q4**

Which of the following statements is closest to your view?

**RANDOMISE ORDER. SINGLE CODE FOR EACH***5-point scale for each pair of statements, with one statement at each end*

- a) People need to feel more secure in their livelihoods. A universal basic income for every adult citizen would provide that security and end in-work and pensioner poverty.
- b) A universal basic income is unaffordable and would slow economic growth and create greater insecurity and poverty.
  
- a) Post coronavirus, our economic policies need to be reengineered to generate higher levels of equality in health, wealth, wellbeing, and access to opportunity.
- b) Our current economic approach provides wellbeing and access to opportunity. However, some choose not to make use of it.
  
- a) Education is an investment in our children and young people and should be free and open to everyone.
- b) Those that can afford to pay for higher and further education should do so.
  
- a) Decision making should be less centralised in order for local people to have a greater democratic voice in local issues.
- b) Centralised decision-making works more effectively in our society. It is efficient and easy to control.
  
- a) Small business is the backbone of our economy. Greater government investment in creativity and innovation is necessary to help them grow and create better quality jobs.
- b) It is easier to boost the economy working alongside bigger companies as they employ more people.
  
- a) If we build society and our economy more successfully after coronavirus, we can create a new economic approach that will allow both our economy and our society to thrive and be more resilient in the face of economic crises.
- b) The current economic approach works well, is already resilient, and does not require improvement.
  
- a) Economic success being more equally shared amongst society would result in better growth.
- b) Economic success means that everyone in society eventually benefits, even if the initial profits are earned by only a few.
  
- a) We need to reduce our economy's carbon outputs, reduce waste, make transport more sustainable and make recycling and repairing far more prominent in our economy.
- b) We already do enough to tackle the climate crisis. Climate change is natural and the economy needs to grow more quickly than sustainable policies will allow.
  
- a) Ending poverty, inequality and unfairness, while increasing minimum wage and job security will boost the economy.
- b) There must always be poor people. To make society more equal will impoverish everyone.
  
- a) To be able to live with dignity, whilst experiencing wellbeing and security, should be a basic human right and not something that comes only with wealth.
- b) Dignity and security are earned and are not rights. If you do not contribute to society then you do not deserve security.

ASK ALL

Q5

If another Scottish independence referendum was held tomorrow, how likely would you be to vote?

SINGLE CODE

Certain Not To Vote	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6
	7
	8
	9
Certain To Vote	#####

ASK IF 2-10 AT Q5

Q6

SINGLE CODE

Yes  
No  
Don't know  
Would not vote

How would you vote in response to the question: Should Scotland be an independent country?