Institute
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Part one: the story of Brexit

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https://www.msn.com/en-gb/news/other/brexit-the-key-moments/vi-BBVbCA5 - *Opens in a browser window*
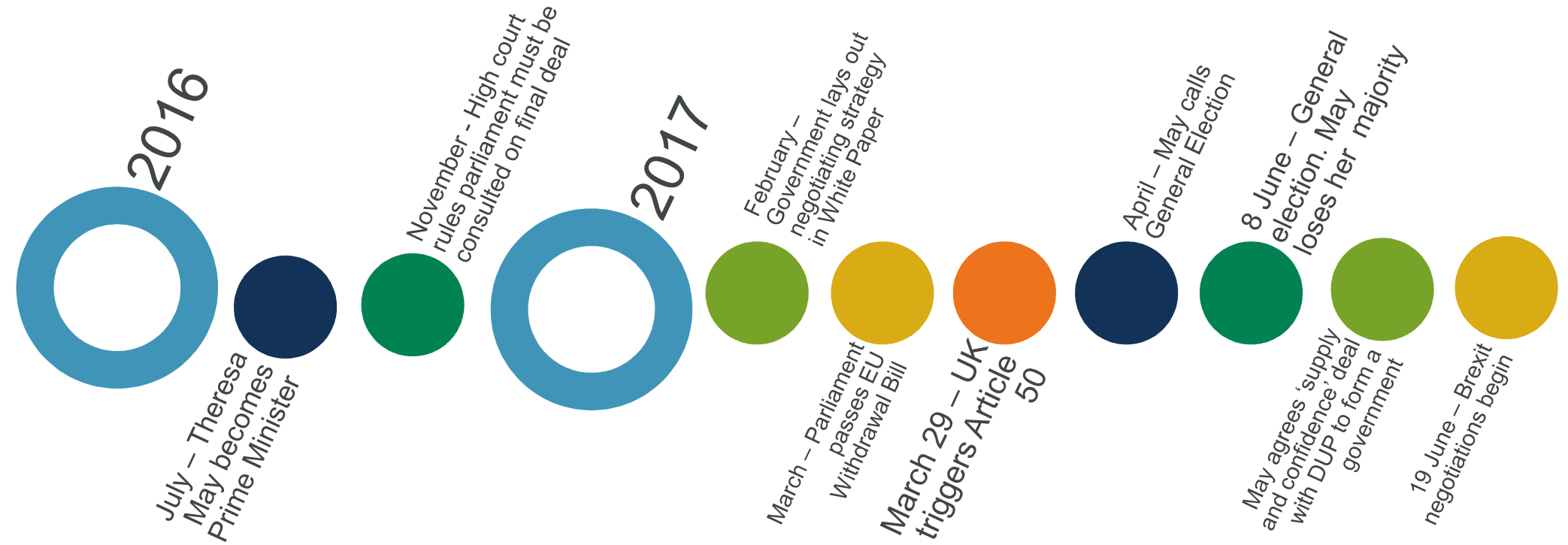
A brisk walk through Brexit…

- **How did we get here?**

- Why was 2016 referendum so close and so divisive?

- What can we learn from the referendum results?

- What is the global context?
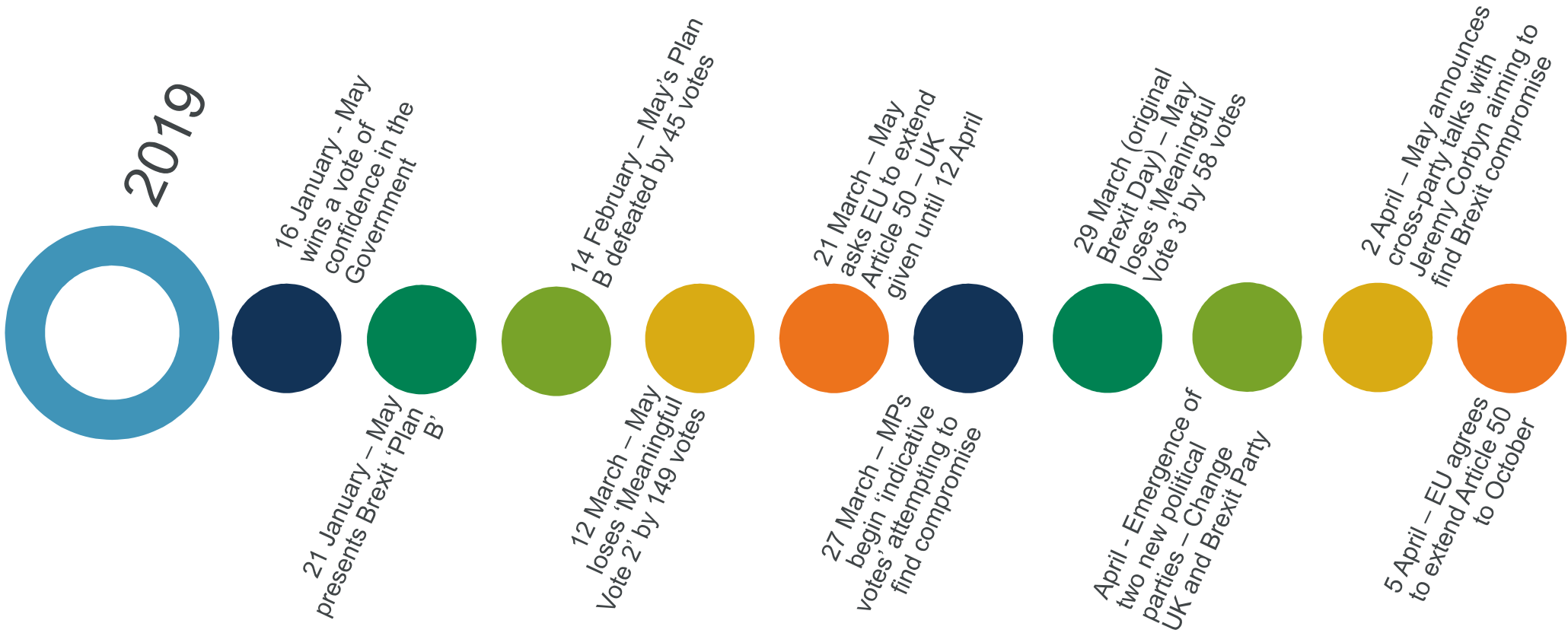
- What now and what next?

How did we get here?

2013

January – David Cameron announces plans for an EU referendum if Conservatives win next election

2015

8 May – Conservatives win majority in General Election

September – Jeremy Corbyn elected leader of Labour Party

Summer – David Cameron begins negotiating new relationship with EU

2016

23 June – EU Referendum – Leave wins

24 June – David Cameron resigns

How did we get here?

2016

July – Theresa May becomes Prime Minister

November - High court rules parliament must be consulted on final deal

2017

February – Government lays out negotiating strategy in White Paper

March – Parliament passes EU Withdrawal Bill

March 29 – UK triggers Article 50

April – May calls General Election

8 June – General election. May loses her majority

May agrees 'supply and confidence' deal with DUP to form a government

19 June – Brexit negotiations begin

How did we get here?

2018

March - PM delivers Mansion House speech on future economic partnership with EU

6 July – Chequers meeting with warring cabinet

9 July – Brexit Secretary David Davis resigns

14 November - Withdrawal Agreement is agreed and published

15 November – Brexit Secretary Dominic Raab resigns

December – Brexit debates, ahead of 'Meaningful Vote' on 11 December.

10 December – May cancels 'Meaningful Vote'

11 December – May survives vote of confidence from Conservative Party

2019

'Meaningful Vote' takes place. Deal voted down by historic margin of 230 votes

How did we get here?

2019

16 January - May wins a vote of confidence in the Government

21 January – May presents Brexit 'Plan B'

14 February – May's Plan B defeated by 45 votes

12 March – May loses 'Meaningful Vote 2' by 149 votes

21 March – May asks EU to extend Article 50 – UK given until 12 April

27 March – MPs begin 'indicative votes', attempting to find compromise

29 March (original Brexit Day) – May loses 'Meaningful Vote 3' by 58 votes

April - Emergence of two new political parties – Change UK and Brexit Party

2 April – May announces cross-party talks with Jeremy Corbyn aiming to find Brexit compromise

5 April – EU agrees to extend Article 50 to October

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How did the UK vote?

UK chooses Brexit — EU referendum results by region. Remain / Leave. Turnout 72.2%. Remain 48.1%, Leave 51.9%. England 53.4%. Regional results: 62.0%, 55.8%, 58.0%, 53.7%, 57.7%, 58.8%, 59.3%, 56.5%, 52.5%, 59.9%, 51.8%, 52.6%*. * Includes Gibraltar. Source: The Electoral Commission. @StatistaCharts. statista

Key: Majority leave | Majority remain | Tie | Undeclared. Source: BBC

How did different age groups vote?

How different age groups voted

	Leave	50%	Remain
18–24	27%		73%
25–34	38%		62%
35–44	48%		52%
45–54	56%		44%
55–64	57%		43%
65+	60%		40%
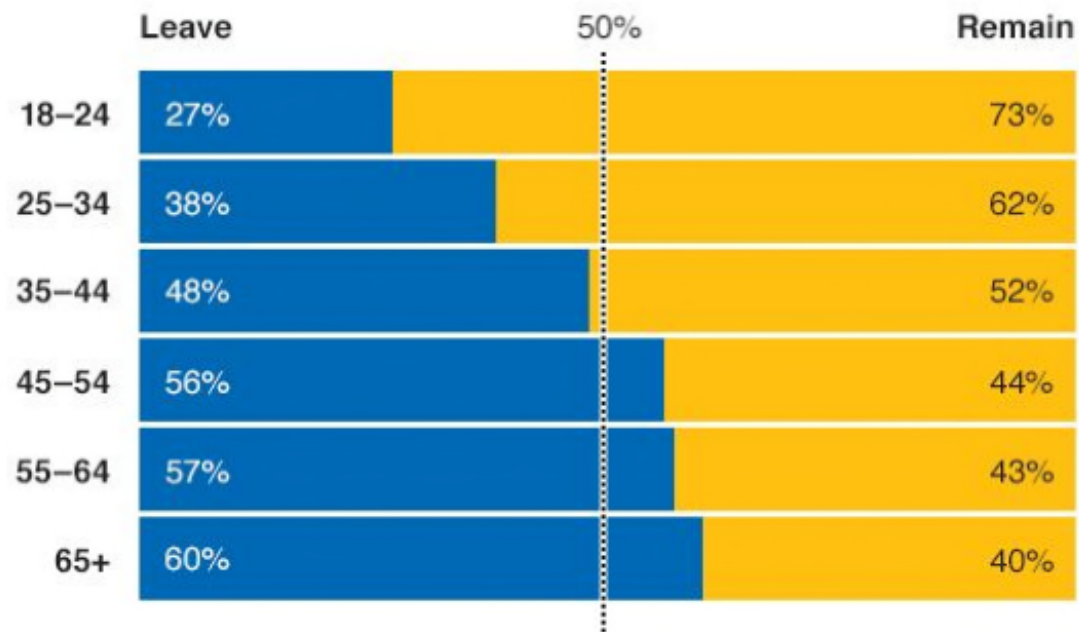
Source: Lord Ashcroft Polls

BBC

The impact of education

Wards with more graduates had lower Leave vote

Leave vote

100% — 90% — 80% — 70% — 60% — 50% — 40% — 30% — 20% — 10% — 0%

Higher leave vote, fewer graduates

Higher leave vote, more graduates

Lower leave vote, fewer graduates

Lower leave vote, more graduates

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%

Proportion of ward with degree or equivalent qualification

Source: BBC analysis of 1070 local government wards

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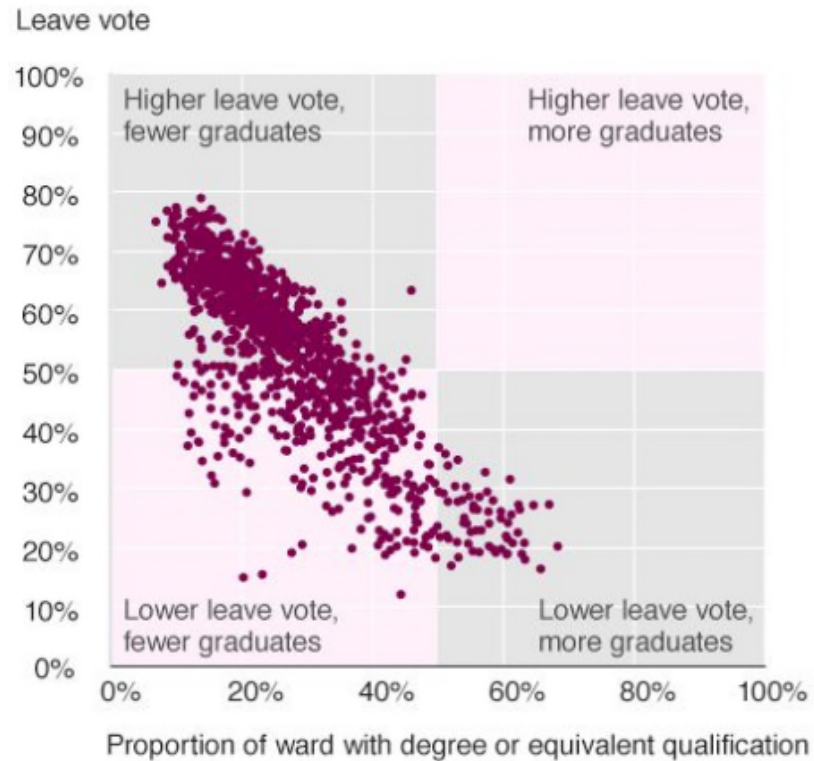
Education	Remain	Leave
GCSE or lower	30	70
A level	50	50
Higher below degree	48	52
Degree	68	32

Source: YouGov, June 23-24 2016

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Why did leave win?

View the IFoA's Spring Lecture 2019 with John Curtice here - https://bit.ly/2vzqLBr

Attitudes towards Free Trade with the EU
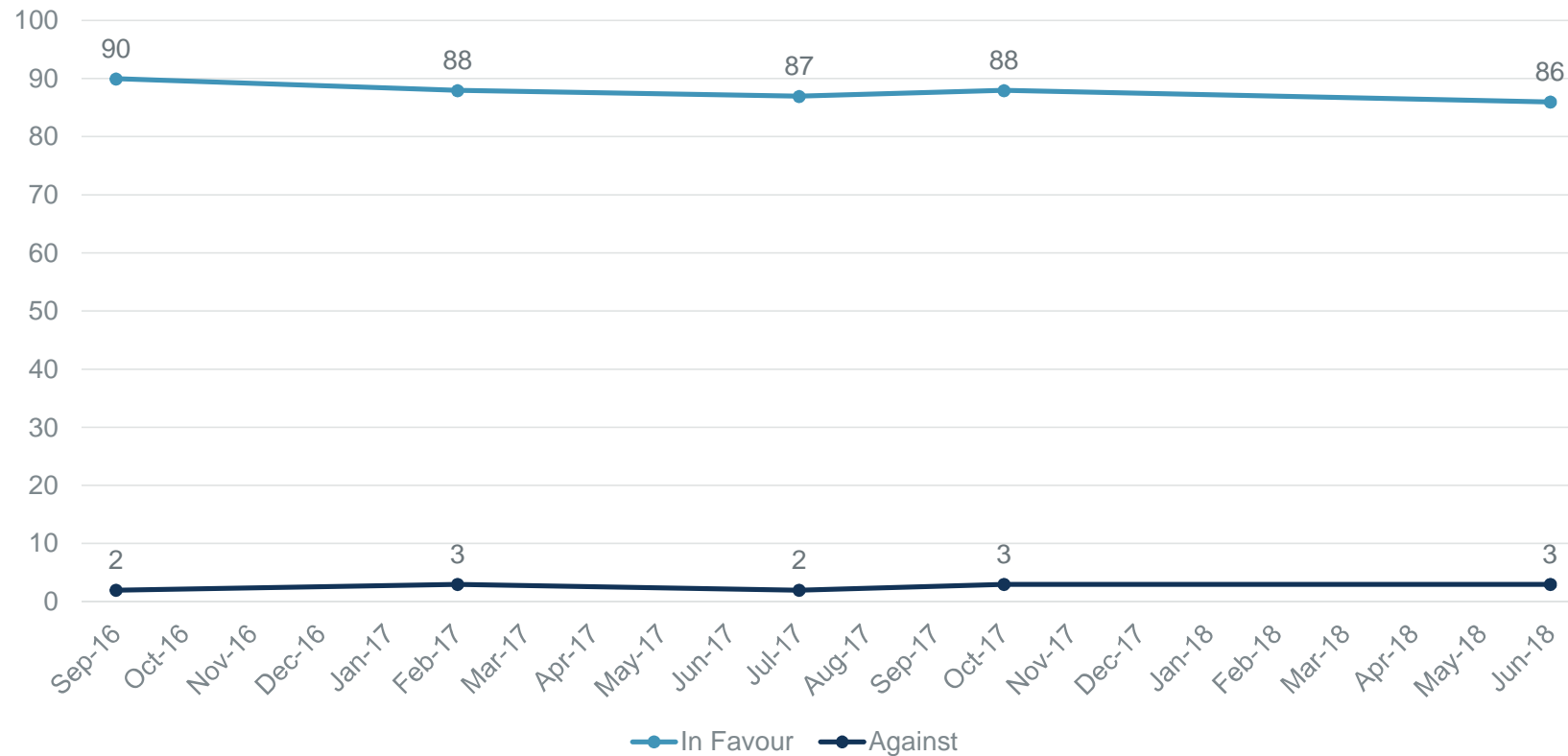
Source: NatCen Mixed Mode Random Probability Panel via John Curtice
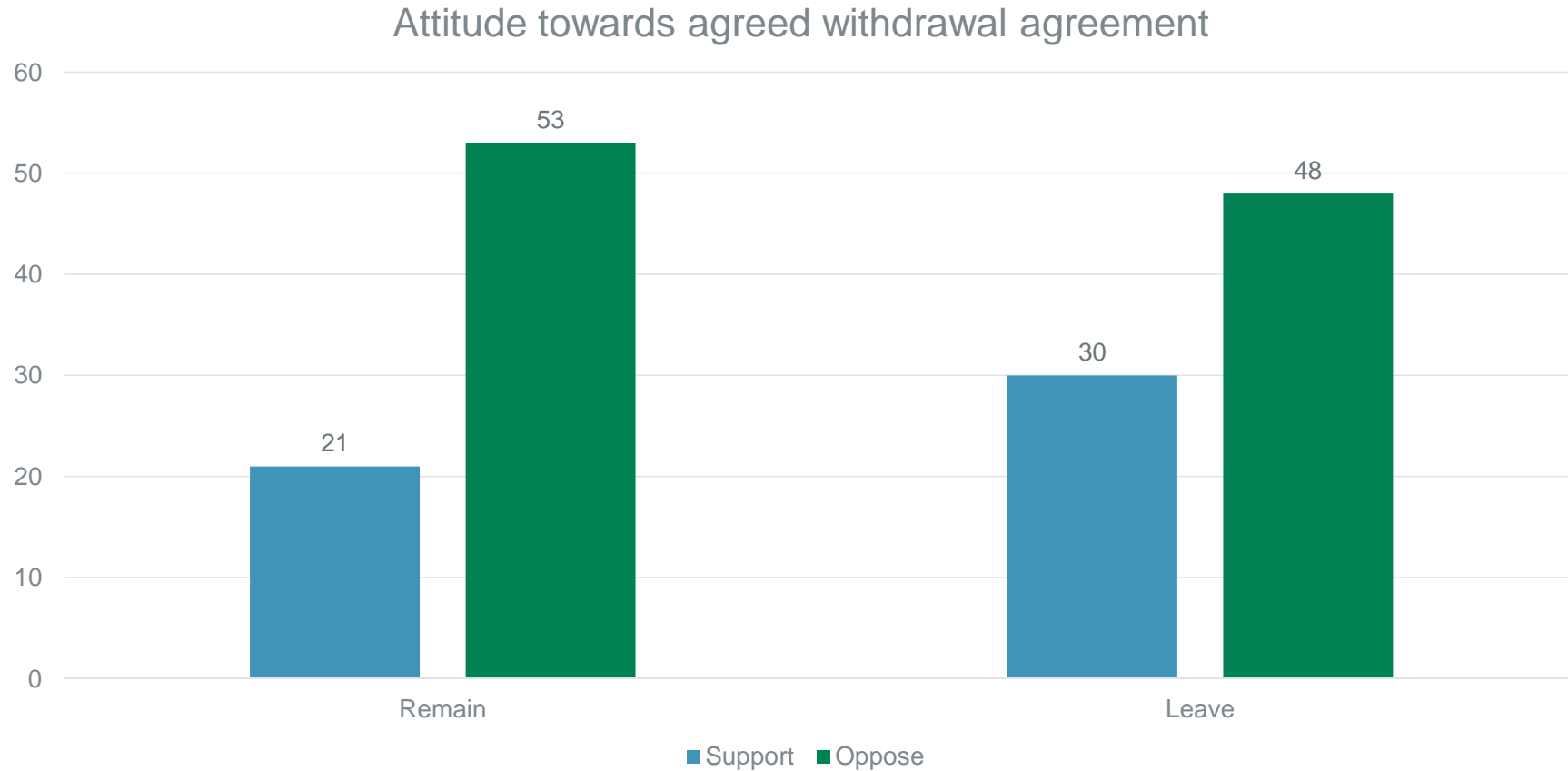
Attitudes towards treating EU Migrants like non-EU Migrants
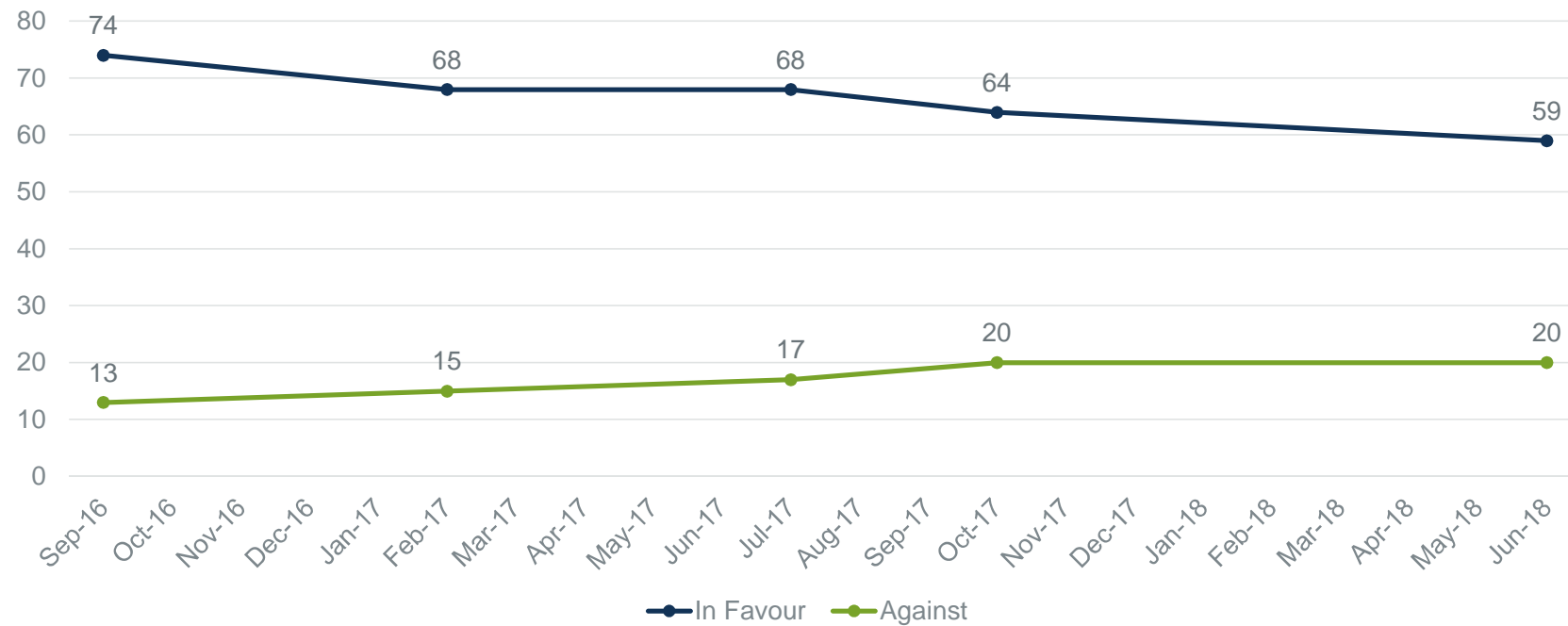
Source: NatCen Mixed Mode Random Probability Panel via John Curtice

Different priorities
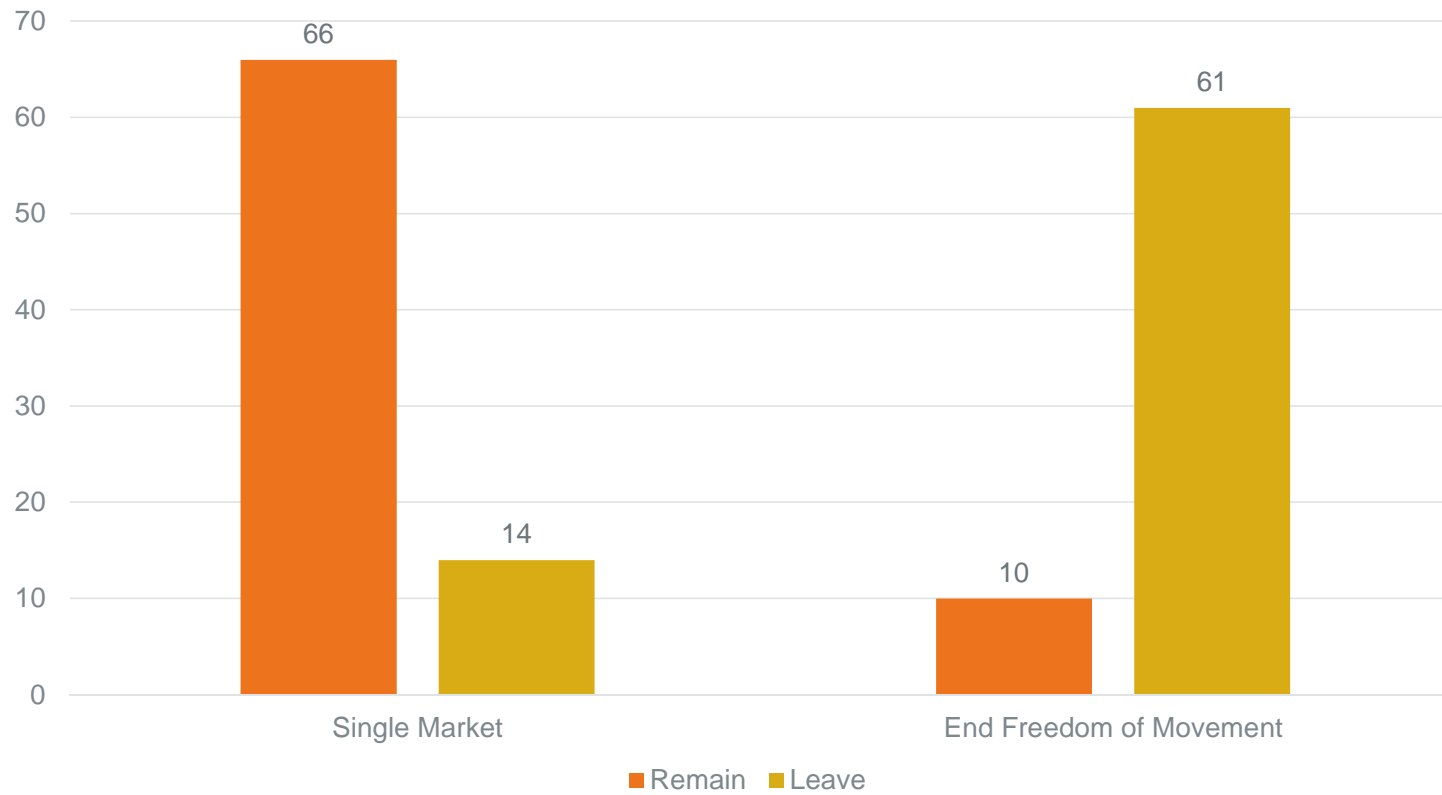
Source: Average of 3 polls by Opinium, September to November 2018 via John Curtice

Something to agree on?

Attitude towards agreed withdrawal agreement

Source: Average of 6 YouGov polls, 3.12.18-7.1.19 via John Curtice

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Global context

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Challenges and Opportunities

| Positives Brexit provides	Problems still remaining
• The UK may still get a good deal • There is scope for trade deals with a wider range of countries • The UK public is engaged with politics more now than for a long time • Democratic means may be used to break political deadlock – this whole process has been an exercise in democracy above all • Brexit Britain may flourish on its own	• Government unable to pass Withdrawal Act • No clear majority for any other options • Public opinion deeply divided • Other domestic policy challenges ignored in favour of Brexit • UK prevented by Parliament from leaving without a deal • Clock is still ticking!

Options after Article 50 extension
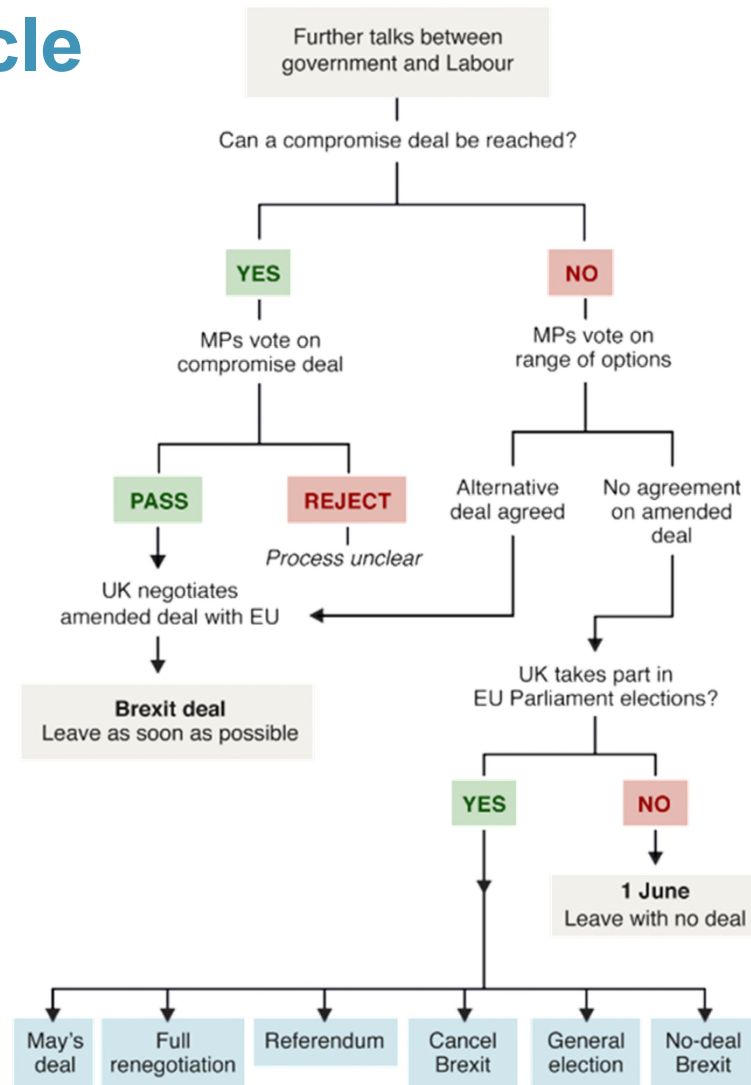
Source: BBC

What next?
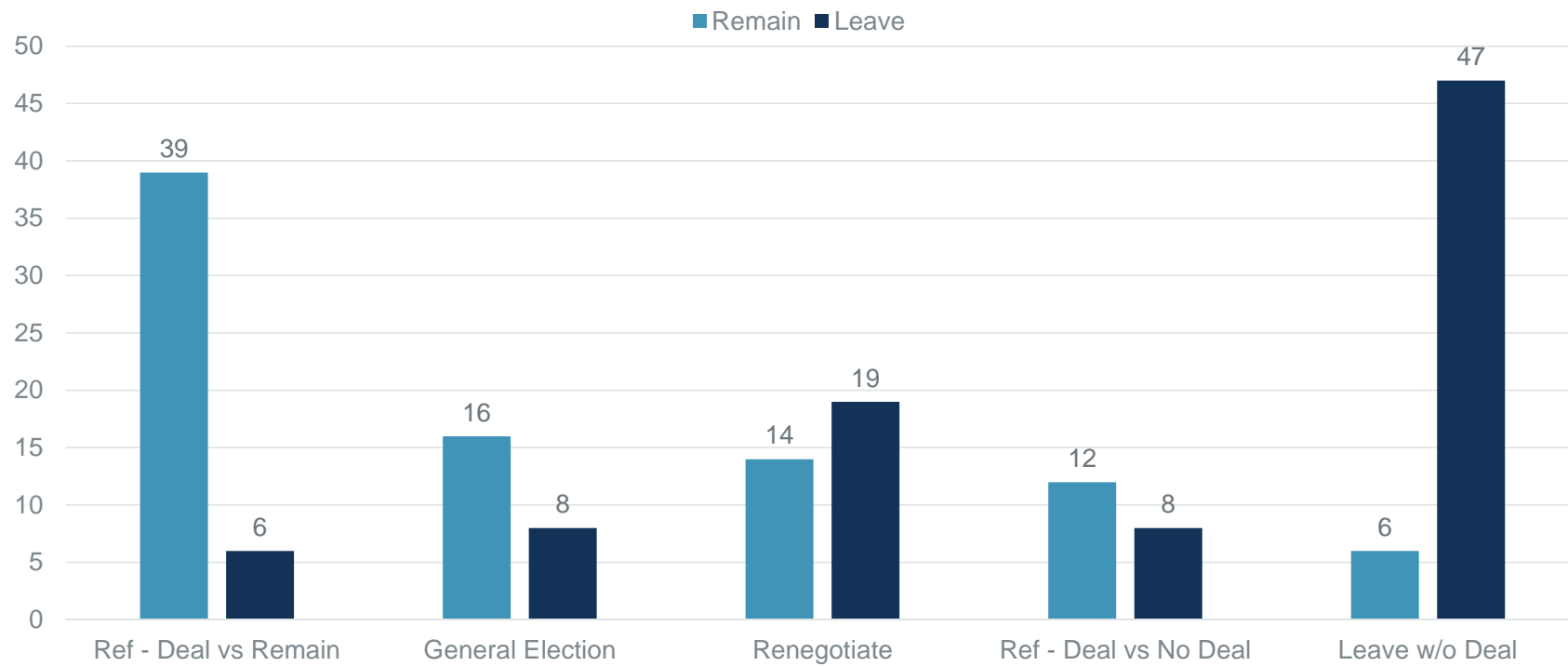
Source: Average of 9 polls by Opinium 26.9-1.3.19 via John Curtice