

EU Poll

18/02/2016

Prepared on behalf of Leave.EU

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Methodology

Fieldwork Dates

10th – 12th February 2016

Data Collection Method

The survey was conducted via online panel. Invitations to complete surveys were sent out to members of the panel. Differential response rates from different demographic groups were taken into account.

Population Sampled

All residents aged 18+ in the United Kingdom

Sample Size

2,014

Data Weighting

Data were weighted to the profile of all UK adults aged 18+. Data were weighted by age, sex, region, household income, education and past vote. Targets for the weighted data were derived from Office for National Statistics 2011 Census data and the results of the 2015 General Election.

Margin of Error

Because only a sample of the full population was interviewed, all results are subject to margin of error, meaning that not all differences are statistically significant. For example, in a question where 50% (the worst case scenario as far as margin of error is concerned) gave a particular answer, with a sample of 2,014 it is 95% certain that the 'true' value will fall within the range of 2.2% from the sample result. Subsamples from the cross-breaks will be subject to higher margin of error, conclusions drawn from crossbreaks with very small sub-samples should be treated with caution.

Voting Intention

In order to assess voting intention, we first asked respondents how likely they would be to vote in the next election on a scale of 0-10. This likelihood to vote for was then used to weight voters' responses, such that respondents replying "10" were weighted by a factor of 1.0, whilst those responding "9" were weighted by a factor of 0.9, and so on down to responses of "0" being excluded altogether.

Respondents were then asked who they would be most likely to vote for if that election were tomorrow, with the responses "Labour", "Conservative", "Liberal Democrat" and "UKIP" prompted in a randomising order, and other parties displayed if respondents selected "Another Party". For respondents in Scotland and Wales, "SNP" and "Plaid Cymru" respectively were included in the main prompt. Respondents in Northern Ireland were asked the same question, with "DUP", "Sinn Fein", "UUP", "SDLP", "Alliance Party" and "UKIP" prompted in a randomising order.

As an additional weighting step, respondents who replied "undecided" and "refused" were then removed from the sample. Undecided respondents were then re-inserted into the sample based on a factor of which party they voted for in the 2015 General Election. Final published voting intention can therefore be found in the final table of each question.

Question presentation

All data tables shown in full below, in order and wording put to respondents, including but not limited to all tables relating to published data and all relevant tables preceding them. Tables for demographic questions might not be included but these should be clear from the cross-breaks on published tables. In all questions where the responses are a list of parties, names or statements, these will typically have been displayed to respondents in a randomising order. The only questions which would not have had randomising responses would be those in which there was a natural order to maintain – e.g. a scale from “strongly agree” to “strongly disagree”, a list of numbers from 0 to 10 or questions which had factual rather than opinion-related answers such as demographic information. “Other”, “Don't know” and “Refused” responses are not randomised.

Not all questions will have necessarily been asked to all respondents – this is because they may be follow-on questions from previous questions or only appropriate to certain demographic groups. Lower response counts should make clear where this has occurred.

Data were analysed and weighted by Survation (Director of Research – Patrick Briône).

For further information please contact:

Chris Hopkins
0203 818 9661

chris.hopkins@survation.com

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Table 54

Q46. Normal weightings

Q46. If Turkey were to join the European Union, how would that affect your vote in the referendum, or would it make no difference?

Base: All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			Voting Intention					2015 Past Vote					SEG				Region7 + 1								EU Referendum					
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	Und	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	Other	Did Not Vote	AB	C1	C2	DE	Lon-don	Mid-lands	North	South	Eng-land	Scot-land	Wales	NI	Remain	Leave	Und	
Unweighted Total	2014	973	1041	602	659	753	555	484	138	236	146	326	583	466	158	196	157	371	620	720	327	345	222	339	489	683	1733	146	104	31	821	755	354	
Weighted Total	2014	978	1036	580	711	723	563	462	105	237	172	340	577	474	123	198	190	371	563	723	324	403	260	323	464	643	1689	171	111	43	781	774	366	
Much more likely to vote to leave the EU	475	266	209	110	143	222	156	75	15	122	30	66	179	92	21	100	21	53	141	163	101	70	82	79	100	162	423	30	17	5	68	353	45	
	23.6%	27.2%	20.2%	19.0%	20.1%	30.7%	27.7%	16.2%	14.4%	51.3%	17.2%	19.4%	31.0%	19.3%	17.0%	50.3%	10.9%	14.3%	25.0%	22.6%	31.0%	17.3%	31.7%	24.5%	21.5%	25.2%	25.0%	17.3%	15.0%	12.4%	8.7%	45.7%	12.2%	
A little more likely to vote to leave the EU	302	144	158	101	103	98	101	74	18	16	34	45	95	70	24	14	37	54	102	108	60	31	29	48	69	99	246	31	13	12	132	88	75	
	15.0%	14.7%	15.2%	17.5%	14.4%	13.5%	17.9%	16.1%	17.5%	6.6%	19.7%	13.4%	16.5%	14.7%	19.7%	7.0%	19.4%	14.4%	18.1%	15.0%	18.5%	7.8%	11.3%	14.9%	14.9%	15.5%	14.6%	18.1%	11.7%	27.1%	16.9%	11.4%	20.5%	
Makes no difference to my vote	987	477	510	256	376	355	270	254	56	85	90	158	274	252	64	73	106	182	269	362	137	219	100	162	239	317	818	86	64	18	463	300	170	
	49.0%	48.8%	49.2%	44.2%	52.8%	49.1%	47.9%	55.1%	53.4%	35.9%	52.1%	46.6%	47.6%	53.1%	51.9%	36.7%	55.8%	49.0%	47.7%	50.1%	42.2%	54.3%	38.6%	50.1%	51.5%	49.3%	48.4%	50.6%	58.2%	41.9%	59.2%	38.7%	46.5%	
A little more likely to vote to remain a member of the EU	56	22	35	33	19	5	13	13	6	9	2	8	8	14	7	6	6	14	22	13	2	19	17	4	6	13	41	6	9	1	39	9	2	
	2.8%	2.2%	3.3%	5.6%	2.7%	0.6%	2.3%	2.8%	5.6%	4.0%	1.4%	2.5%	1.5%	3.0%	5.4%	3.1%	3.2%	3.8%	3.9%	1.9%	0.6%	4.8%	6.6%	1.3%	1.3%	2.0%	2.4%	3.3%	8.0%	2.5%	4.9%	1.2%	*	
Much more likely to vote to remain a member of the EU	28	16	12	15	7	6	7	7	1	3	7	3	4	8	*	2	8	5	9	13	4	3	3	3	8	5	19	9	-	1	26	2	1	
	1.4%	1.7%	1.2%	2.6%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	1.5%	1.1%	1.1%	3.9%	0.9%	0.8%	1.6%	*	0.9%	4.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.2%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	1.8%	0.8%	1.1%	5.1%	-	1.8%	3.3%	*	*	
Don't know	166	53	113	64	64	38	17	38	8	3	10	59	16	39	7	4	12	64	21	63	21	61	28	27	42	47	143	9	8	6	54	22	74	
	8.2%	5.4%	10.9%	11.0%	9.1%	5.2%	3.1%	8.3%	7.9%	1.2%	5.7%	17.3%	2.7%	8.2%	5.8%	2.0%	6.5%	17.2%	3.8%	8.7%	6.6%	15.0%	10.7%	8.3%	9.0%	7.3%	8.5%	5.5%	7.0%	14.3%	7.0%	2.8%	20.1%	
SIGMA	2014	978	1036	580	711	723	563	462	105	237	172	340	577	474	123	198	190	371	563	723	324	403	260	323	464	643	1689	171	111	43	781	774	366	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Additional Questions

Q1. If there were to be another general election, on a scale of 0–10, where 10 is certain, how likely would you be to vote?

Q2. If there was a General Election taking place tomorrow, and there was a candidate from all political parties standing in your constituency, which party do you think you would vote for?

- a) Conservative
- b) Labour
- c) Liberal Democrat
- d) UKIP
- e) Scottish National Party (SNP)
- f) Plaid Cymru
- g) Another Party
 - a. Green
 - b. National Health Action (NHA)
 - c. Respect
 - d. Cannabis Is Safer Than Alcohol (CISTA)
 - e. Yorkshire First
 - f. Christian
 - g. Socialist
 - h. Other (please specify)

Q3. In the General Election on 7th May 2015, 66% of people voted, while 34% of people did not vote. Thinking back to this General Election, can you remember whether or not you voted in that specific election?

- a) I voted in the 2015 General Election
- b) I did not vote in the 2015 General Election
- c) Can't remember

Q4. Thinking back to the General Election in May 2015, can you recall which party you voted for in that election?

- a) Conservative
- b) Labour
- c) Liberal Democrat
- d) UKIP
- e) Green
- f) Scottish National Party (SNP)
- g) Plaid Cymru
- h) (A Northern Irish Party)
- i) Other (Please state)
- j) Can't remember

Q5. If there was a referendum on the UK's membership of the European Union (EU) taking place tomorrow, how likely do you think you would be to vote on a scale of 0 to 10?

Q6. Imagine there was a referendum today with the question "Should the United Kingdom remain a member of the European Union or leave the European Union?" How would you vote?

- a) Remain a member of the European Union
- b) Leave the European Union
- c) Undecided

Q7-14. David Cameron is currently renegotiating the UK's membership of the EU, ahead of putting the result of that renegotiation to the British people in a referendum. Please rank the following possible outcomes of a renegotiation, from those you would most like to see renegotiated to those you would least like to see renegotiated:

- Ending the automatic right of all EU citizens to live and work in the UK, to control the numbers and quality of immigrants coming to the UK
- Lowering the cost of our EU membership, so that money could be spent in the UK
- Restoring full sovereignty to the UK Parliament, to overrule EU laws where we disagree with them
- Cutting red tape and regulation for UK businesses, to promote growth

- Giving national Parliaments a greater role in vetting EU legislation, so that a clear majority of national Parliaments acting together can block new EU laws
- Limiting the access of EU migrants to welfare benefits in the UK so that, during times of high immigration pressure, full access to benefits is denied to new EU migrants until they have lived and worked in the UK for four years
- Safeguarding the rights of non-eurozone countries, so that countries which use the Euro cannot impose their economic decisions on countries like the UK which have their own currencies
- Securing a UK opt-out from the commitment to “evercloser union”, to protect us from future EU integration plans

Q15. Which of the following statements is closest to your opinion?

- a) EU membership makes the UK safer
- b) EU membership makes the UK less safe
- c) EU membership makes no difference to the safety of the UK
- d) Don't know

Q16. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement “EU membership means the UK cannot control its own borders”

- a) Strongly agree
- b) Somewhat agree
- c) Neither agree nor disagree
- d) Somewhat disagree
- e) Strongly disagree
- f) Don't know

Q17. In the referendum campaign there is likely to be a debate between David Cameron and a representative of the campaign to leave. In your opinion which one person from the leave campaign would you like to see debate David Cameron on EU membership?

- a) Boris Johnson
- b) Nigel Farage
- c) Nigel Lawson

- d) Liam Fox
- e) David Davis
- f) Chris Grayling
- g) Priti Patel
- h) Steve Baker
- i) Theresa May
- j) Kate Hoey
- k) James Luck
- l) Don't know

Q18. In the referendum campaign there is likely to be a debate between David Cameron and a representative of the campaign to leave. In your opinion which of the following would be most likely to win a debate on leaving the EU against David Cameron?

- a) Boris Johnson
- b) Nigel Farage
- c) Nigel Lawson
- d) Liam Fox
- e) David Davis
- f) Chris Grayling
- g) Priti Patel
- h) Steve Baker
- i) Theresa May
- j) Kate Hoey
- k) James Luck
- l) Don't know

Q19. Who do you think should be the face of the anti-European Union movement and the leader of the "leave" the EU campaign?

- a) Boris Johnson
- b) Nigel Farage

- c) Nigel Lawson
- d) Liam Fox
- e) David Davis
- f) Chris Grayling
- g) Priti Patel
- h) Steve Baker
- i) Theresa May
- j) Kate Hoey
- k) James Luck
- l) Don't know

Q20. In any debate over the UK's membership of the European Union, which of the following issues do you think it is most important for the campaigns to debate?

- a) The impact of the EU on levels of immigration to the UK
- b) The impact of the EU on jobs and trade in the UK
- c) The impact of the EU on security, justice and human rights in the UK
- d) The impact of the EU on UK influence on the world stage
- e) The impact of the EU on employment regulations in the UK
- f) What kind of relationship the UK would have with the EU if we were to leave
- g) Principles of national sovereignty versus solidarity with other countries
- h) Don't know

Q21-27. Which of these groups do you think should be involved in the referendum campaign to leave the EU?

- Politicians
- Trade Unions
- Business leaders
- Academics
- Former Armed Forces chiefs
- NHS workers

- Economists
 - a) Should
 - b) Should not
 - c) Don't know

Q28. Overall, do you believe UK business leaders currently want the UK to remain in or leave the EU?

- a) They mostly want to remain in the EU
- b) They mostly want to leave the EU
- c) They are evenly divided between remaining in and leaving the EU
- d) Don't know

Q29. Overall, do you believe UK economists currently want the UK to remain in or leave the EU?

- a) They mostly want to remain in the EU
- b) They mostly want to leave the EU
- c) They are evenly divided between remaining in and leaving the EU
- d) Don't know

Q30. Overall, do you believe UK politicians currently want the UK to remain in or leave the EU?

- a) They mostly want to remain in the EU
- b) They mostly want to leave the EU
- c) They are evenly divided between remaining in and leaving the EU
- d) Don't know

Q31. Overall, do you believe UK academics currently want the UK to remain in or leave the EU?

- a) They mostly want to remain in the EU
- b) They mostly want to leave the EU
- c) They are evenly divided between remaining in and leaving the EU
- d) Don't know

Q32–37. Below you will see a list of arguments people have made for either leaving or remaining in the EU. For each, please indicate whether you consider this a very convincing argument, a somewhat convincing argument, a not very convincing argument, or a not at all convincing argument:

- Leaving the EU would allow us to control our own borders. Anyone person from the 28 EU countries can enter the UK. It poses a security risk; it impacts our local economy by taking away jobs and it puts a strain on social housing and our communities.
- Leaving the EU would allow the UK to make our own laws and control our own destiny. The proportion of UK seats in the EU Parliament is just 10%—yet the EU is responsible for half of our laws. There is a better way—make our own laws for our own people.
- Leaving the EU would save us £12 billion per year, money which could better be spent at home investing in our infrastructure and the NHS. Let’s face it, there is out of control spending and no accountability in Brussels — enough is enough.
- Staying in the EU means a stronger economy, the right of UK workers to travel, live and find work in other EU countries and workers being protected by EU labour laws. Being part of an economy of 500 million people gives British businesses an advantage in the world market. Leaving could put 3 million UK jobs at risk.
- Leaving the EU would mean still being affected by EU decisions, but with no say in how they are made. There is no clarity about what our new relationship with the EU would be if we left – it is not worth the risk of the unknown.
- Being in the EU means greater security. The only way we can stay one step ahead of criminals, terrorist groups and the rogue nations that support them is to work together. Being in the EU makes it easier to deport foreign criminals back to other EU countries and also to get UK suspects brought back to face justice here if they flee abroad. We are stronger and more secure as part of Europe than on our own.

Q38–45. Now you will see a list of groups and organisations that support leaving the EU— they will be publicly campaigning in support of leaving. For each, please indicate whether the support of these groups and organizations makes you more likely to vote to leave the EU, more likely to vote to remain in the EU, or makes no difference to your vote:

- 1,000 local councillors who support leaving the EU.
- 1 million members of the UK public who are registered supporters of leaving.
- 10,000 small and large businesses from across the country that support leaving the EU.
- Former veteran border control officers, policeman and national security experts who support leaving the EU.

- Nurses, doctors and first-responders in the NHS who support leaving the EU.
- Leading academics and economists from the top UK Universities who support leaving the EU.
- Members of Parliament and leaders of UK political parties who support leaving the EU.
- Foreign politicians in the EU and elsewhere who favour the UK leaving the EU.