<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TABLE OF CONTENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>LEAD-UP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>THE REFERENDUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>POLITICAL FALLOUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ECONOMIC IMPACT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>BREXIT NEGOTIATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>APPENDIX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

In just over six months, the United Kingdom is set to leave the European Union. Although time is running short, negotiations between Britain and the EU have stalled at a crucial moment, increasing the probability of a no-deal Brexit. In response to this threat, over 700 thousand people marched through London last week demanding a second referendum or "people’s vote" in order to break the deadlock. Whatever the outcome, the political and economic damage for both sides has already been significant.

The Statista Brexit Factbook aims to give you a comprehensive overview of the most important facts and figures covering the entire process from the lead-up to the EU membership referendum itself as well as the subsequent economical, financial and political ramifications.

This report is going to be updated regularly over the course of the next year.

October 23, 2018
Brexit step by step

- October 17-18, 2018: EU Summit
- November 2018: (potential) Emergency EU Summit
- December 13-14, 2018: Last European Council of 2018
- March 29, 2019: Brexit Day
- Until March 29, 2019: Ratification
- January 2019: Commons approval
- December 31, 2020: Transition phase ends
- December 31, 2020: UK's exit from the EU complete or UK falls back to its 'backstop'

Source: Statista research
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>LEAD-UP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>THE REFERENDUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>POLITICAL FALLOUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ECONOMIC IMPACT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>BREXIT NEGOTIATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>APPENDIX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Britain’s relationship with the European Union and its forerunner organizations has never been an unproblematic one for the United Kingdom’s post-war leaders. Even after Britain eventually joined the European Community in 1973 the issue caused enough division to warrant a referendum on membership in 1975. Although Britain voted to remain in what was then called the ECC, the matter was far from settled. The opposition to Britain’s membership reformed and reorganized, eventually expressing itself most obviously in the United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP).

A surge in support for UKIP in the early 2010s certainly contributed to David Cameron’s decision in January 2013 to guarantee a referendum on the UK’s EU membership, if the Conservatives won a majority in the 2015 General Election. Many of UKIP’s supporters were people who had previously voted for the Conservative Party and their strong showing in the European Elections of 2014 implied Cameron was right to confront the issue. When the Conservatives did win the General Election of 2015, Cameron set out to negotiate an improved deal with the EU, and then announce a referendum on membership.

Throughout the period Cameron negotiated with the EU and the German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, the British public were skeptical he could get a good deal. Nevertheless, in February 2016, after securing some concessions from the EU on Britain’s membership, Cameron announced he would campaign for Britain to remain in the EU in an in-out referendum to be held on June 23, 2016. A survey conducted just before the announcement indicated that most of the public thought the time was right for the referendum. Although Cameron campaigned to remain in the EU, several prominent members of his own party campaigned to leave, including the divisive, but popular figure of Boris Johnson. In the space of only a few months, Britain had to make its most important decision for a generation.
Distribution of current UK Independence Party (UKIP) supporters in Great Britain in January 2014, by party voted for in the 2010 UK general election

How current UKIP supporters voted in the 2010 United Kingdom general election

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); January 2014; 18 years and older; over 4,000 respondents

Source(s): YouGov
Results in the European Parliament elections in the United Kingdom (UK) in 2014, by national party

EU Parliament elections: results in the UK in 2014, by national party

Note: United Kingdom, EU: 2014
Source(s): European Parliament
Seats won in the United Kingdom (UK) general election 2015, by party

2015 United Kingdom (UK) general election results, by party

- Conservative: 331 seats
- Labour: 232 seats
- Scottish National Party: 56 seats
- Liberal Democrat: 8 seats
- Democratic Unionist Party: 8 seats
- Sinn Fein: 4 seats
- Social Democratic & Labour Party: 3 seats
- Plaid Cymru: 3 seats
- Ulster Unionist Party: 2 seats
- Green: 1 seat
- UKIP: 1 seat
- Others: 1 seat

Note: United Kingdom; May 7, 2015
Source(s): BBC
Net seat losses/gains in the United Kingdom (UK) general election in May 2015, by party

2015 United Kingdom (UK) general election: net seat losses/gains, by party

Note: United Kingdom; May 7, 2015
Source(s): BBC
Change in total vote share in the United Kingdom (UK) general election from 2010 to 2015, by party

Note: United Kingdom; May 6, 2010 to May 7, 2015
Source(s): BBC
Do you think it would have a good or bad effect on British jobs if we left the European Union, or would it make no difference?

UK/EU referendum opinion: effect on job market 2016

Note: United Kingdom; January 27 to June 6, 2016; ~2,000 respondents
Source(s): YouGov
Share of respondents stating 'immigration and asylum' as one of the most important issues facing Great Britain as of April 2015, by voting intention

Immigration and asylum as an important national issue in Great Britain 2015, by voting intention

Conservatives: 61%
Labour: 32%
Liberal Democrats: 28%
UKIP: 86%

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); April 13-14, 2015; 18 years and older; 1,842 respondents
Source(s): YouGov
If you were eligible at the time, how did you vote in the UK European Economic Community membership referendum in 1975?

Voting intention of 1975 Economic Community membership balloters in the UK as of 2015

- Yes, the UK should remain a member of the EU
- No, the UK should leave the EU
- Undecided
- Wouldn't vote

Note: United Kingdom; June 15-20, 2015; 18 years and older; 2,608 respondents
Source(s): Federation of Self Employed & Small Businesses (UK)
Public confidence levels in David Cameron to get a good deal for the UK in the EU referendum

Perceived confidence levels in David Cameron to get a good deal for the UK as of 2016

Note: United Kingdom; February 13-16, 2016; 18 years and older; 1,001 respondents
Source(s): Ipsos
Public opinion: Is it the right time to hold a referendum on the EU?

Timing of EU exit referendum according to British public in the UK 2016

- 28% too early
- 8% too late
- 52% the right time
- 12% don't know

Note: United Kingdom; February 13-16, 2016; 18 years and older; 1,001 respondents

Source(s): Ipsos
Out of the following, if any, who will be important to you in deciding how to vote in the referendum on European Union membership? Please choose all that apply.

Perceived importance of MP's in EU referendum decision in Great Britain 2016

- David Cameron: 44%
- Boris Johnson: 32%
- Theresa May: 28%
- George Osborne: 28%
- Jeremy Corbyn: 27%
- Stuart Rose: 23%
- Nicola Sturgeon: 22%
- Lord Nigel Lawson: 21%
- Nigel Farage: 20%
- None of them: 16%
- Don't know: 4%
- Other: 1%

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); February 13-16, 2016; 18 years and older; 1,001 respondents
Source(s): Ipsos
Do you think it would have a good or bad effect on the NHS if the UK left the European Union?

UK/EU referendum opinion: predicted change to the NHS 2016

Note: United Kingdom; January 27 to June 6, 2016; 18 years and older; ~2,000 respondents

Source(s): YouGov
Do you think your household will be better or worse off financially if Britain leaves the European Union?

Perception of the effect of a "Brexit" on the personal finances in the UK 2016, by age

Note: United Kingdom; April 26-29, 2016; 18 years and older; 2,005 respondents
Source(s): Opinium
Would there be a good or a bad effect on people`s pensions if the UK left the European Union?

UK/EU referendum opinion: predicted change to pensions 2016

Note: United Kingdom; January 27 to June 6, 2016; 18 years and older; ~2,000 respondents

Source(s): YouGov
Do you think Britain would be more or less at risk from terrorism if we left the European Union, or would it make no difference?

UK/EU referendum opinion: potential change to threat of terrorism 2016

Note: United Kingdom; June 5-6, 2016; 2,001 respondents
Source(s): YouGov
Do you think Britain would have more or less influence in the world if we left the European Union, or would it make no difference?

UK/EU referendum opinion: predicted effect on world influence 2016

Note: United Kingdom; June 5-6, 2016; 2,001 respondents
Source(s): YouGov
Would you personally be better or worse off if the UK left the European Union?

UK/EU referendum opinion: effect on personal finance situation 2016

Note: United Kingdom; June 16-17, 2016
Source(s): YouGov
Perceived personal financial benefits of leaving the EU by the United Kingdom (UK) as of 2016, by region

Personal benefits of leaving the EU during Brexit in the UK 2016, by region

Note: United Kingdom; February 11-15, 2016; 18 years and older; 1,120 respondents
Source(s): TNS BMRB
Perceived personal financial benefits of leaving the EU in the United Kingdom (UK) 2016, by employment and gender

Perceived personal benefits of leaving the EU in the UK 2016, by employment & gender

- Better off financially
- Worse off financially
- It would make no difference
- Don't know

Note: United Kingdom; February 11-15, 2016; 18 years and older; 1,120 respondents
Source(s): TNS BMRB
TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION
2 LEAD-UP
3 THE REFERENDUM
4 POLITICAL FALLOUT
5 ECONOMIC IMPACT
6 BREXIT NEGOTIATIONS
7 APPENDIX
In the lead-up to Britain’s EU membership referendum no side managed to gain a clear advantage in the polls, and with everything to play for, both sides campaigned hard. David Cameron and the remain camp focused on the potential economic impact of Brexit, while leave campaigners highlighted the cost of Britain’s EU membership, claiming that 350 million pounds a week in recuperated costs could be spent on the NHS. This last claim was famously written on the side of the leave sides red ‘battle’ bus, which was driven around the country throughout the campaign. Recognizing that the vote would be close, there was a concerted push to register younger voters in time, particularly by the remain side who believed they could swing the vote in their favor.

Throughout the campaign the rhetoric of both sides steadily became more vitriolic, with the remain side chastised for some of its more melodramatic claims, dubbed ‘Project Fear’ by detractors. The leave figurehead and leader of UKIP, Nigel Farage faced widespread criticism when he unveiled an anti-immigration poster which featured a picture of refugees and the words ‘breaking point’ on it. On the same day, the Labour MP Jo Cox was assassinated on the streets of her constituency by a far-right extremist, putting a temporary halt to the campaigning just one week before the referendum.

On June 23, 2016 the referendum went ahead as planned and attracted a huge-voter turnout. As the results came in overnight, it became clear that leave had won a shock victory gaining 51.9 percent of the votes. Throughout England and Wales the leave vote was victorious, with London being the only region where there were more remain voters. In Scotland and Northern Ireland, the reverse was true, giving fresh impetus to the question of Scottish Independence. A majority of 18- to 24-year-olds had also voted to remain in the European Union, with older voters more likely to have voted to leave. Following the victory of the leave campaign, Brexit was now a reality, but how it would be executed was yet to be decided.
UK chooses Brexit
EU referendum results by region

Turnout 72.2%

48.1% Remain
51.9% Leave

©StatistaCharts
* Includes Gibraltar
Source: The Electoral Commission
EU referendum voting intention in the United Kingdom (UK) from January to June 2016

UK voting intention on EU referendum in 2016

Note: United Kingdom; January 27 to June 22, 2016; 18 years and older; 3,766 respondents (last wave)
Source(s): YouGov
Results of United Kingdom (UK) EU referendum on June 23, 2016

UK 'Brexit' referendum results 2016

Share of voters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remain</th>
<th>Leave</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48.1%</td>
<td>51.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: United Kingdom; June 23-24, 2016
Source(s): The Electoral Commission
Results of United Kingdom (UK) EU 'Brexit' referendum on June 23, 2016

EU 'Brexit' referendum results, by number of votes

Note: United Kingdom; June 23-24, 2016
Source(s): The Electoral Commission
Number of votes cast in the EU referendum in the United Kingdom (UK) on June 23, 2016, by region and vote

2016 EU referendum: number of votes for "Remain" and "Leave", by region

Note: United Kingdom; June 23-24, 2016
Source(s): The Electoral Commission
EU referendum results of the United Kingdom (UK) in 2016, by nation

United Kingdom (UK): EU referendum results in 2016, by nation

Note: United Kingdom; June 24, 2016
Source(s): The Electoral Commission
Leading ten areas that voted to leave in Britain's referendum on European Union membership in 2016, by proportion of leave voters

Leading areas that voted to leave in the Brexit referendum 2016

- Boston: 75.56%
- South Holland: 73.59%
- Castle Point: 72.7%
- Thurrock: 72.28%
- Great Yarmouth: 71.5%
- Fenland: 71.39%
- Mansfield: 70.86%
- Bolsover: 70.83%
- East Lindsey: 70.65%
- North East Lincolnshire: 69.87%

Note: United Kingdom; June 23, 2016
Source(s): The Electoral Commission
Leading ten areas that voted to remain in Britain's referendum on European Union membership in 2016, by proportion of remain voters

Leading areas that voted to remain in the Brexit referendum 2016

Note: United Kingdom; June 23, 2016
Source(s): The Electoral Commission
Percentage of leave and remain votes in selected major cities in the United Kingdom (UK) in the EU referendum in 2016

Brexit: voting outcome of major UK cities in the EU referendum 2016

Note: United Kingdom; June 23, 2016
Source(s): The Electoral Commission
Distribution of EU Referendum votes in the United Kingdom (UK) in 2016, by age group and gender

Distribution of EU Referendum votes 2016, by age group and gender

Note: United Kingdom; June 23-24, 2016; 18 years and older; 5,455 respondents
Source(s): YouGov
Referendum voting intentions among adults in Great Britain, by highest educational attainment

UK Referendum decision by highest educational attainment in Great Britain 2016

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); June 2016; 18 years and older; 1,077 respondents
Source(s): NatCen
How do you intend to vote in response to the question: should the United Kingdom exit the EU?

EU referendum: voting intention in the UK, by political affiliation

**Note:** United Kingdom; April 25-26 April, 2016; 18 years and older; 1,650 respondents

**Source(s):** ICM Unlimited
How do you intend to vote in response to the question: should the United Kingdom exit the EU?

EU referendum voting intention in the United Kingdom, by social class

- **Remain a member of the EU**
- **Leave the EU**
- **Don’t know**

**Note:** United Kingdom; February 19-22, 2016; 18 years and older; 2,021 respondents

**Source(s):** ICM Unlimited
Number of citizens entitled to cast a vote during the EU referendum in the United Kingdom (UK) on June 23, 2016, by region

Number of eligible voters in the EU referendum 2016, by region

- **South East**: 6,465,404
- **London**: 5,241,568
- **North West**: 5,424,768
- **East**: 4,398,796
- **South West**: 4,138,134
- **West Midlands**: 4,116,572
- **Scotland**: 3,987,112
- **Yorkshire and the Humber**: 3,877,780
- **East Midlands**: 3,384,299
- **Wales**: 2,270,272
- **North East**: 1,934,341
- **Northern Ireland**: 1,260,955

**Note**: United Kingdom; June 23-24, 2016
**Source(s)**: The Electoral Commission
EU referendum voter turnout in the United Kingdom (UK) in 2016, by region

Note: United Kingdom; June 23-24, 2016
Source(s): The Electoral Commission
Monthly number of under 25-year-olds registering to vote for the EU referendum in the United Kingdom (UK) from January 2016 to June 2016

Monthly amount of under 25's registered to vote for the EU referendum in the UK 2016

- January 2016: 118,936
- February 2016: 138,746
- March 2016: 155,469
- April 2016: 327,442
- May 2016: 312,588
- June 2016 (until the 9th): 446,295

Note: United Kingdom; January 1 to June 9, 2016; 18-25 years
Source(s): GOV.UK
Number of ballot papers counted during the EU referendum of the United Kingdom (UK) on June 23, 2016, by region

UK: number of counted ballot papers from the EU referendum 2016, by region

Note: United Kingdom; June 23-24, 2016
Source(s): The Electoral Commission
Number of rejected ballots from the EU referendum in the United Kingdom (UK) on June 23, 2016, by region

Number of rejected ballots from the EU referendum 2016, by UK region

Note: United Kingdom; June 23-24, 2016
Source(s): The Electoral Commission
When did you finally decide how you were going to vote?

Point during the EU referendum campaign in which voting intentions were formed 2016

![Bar chart showing voting intentions.

- 37% I have always known how I would end up voting
- 18% In the last month
- 14% Since the beginning of the year
- 10% On polling day/ the day I filled out my postal
- 8% In the last few days
- 6% In the last week
- 6% Longer ago than a year

Note: United Kingdom; June 21-23, 2016; 12,369 respondents
Source(s): Lord Ashcroft Polls

The Referendum
When casting your vote, what was the most important issue in your decision? The impact on...

Most important issue for British voters in the EU referendum in June 2016

- **The economy**: 34.0%
- **The ability of Britain to make its own laws**: 29.0%
- **Immigration**: 20.0%
- **National security**: 4.0%
- **The NHS**: 4.0%
- **Other**: 9.0%
- **Don't know**: 2.0%

Note: United Kingdom; June 24, 2016; 1,069 respondents
Source(s): ComRes
How does the United Kingdom’s (UK) decision to leave the European Union make you feel?

Voter attitude towards the "Brexit" vote in 2016

- More hopeful for the future: 38%
- Less hopeful: 41%
- Neither: 12%
- Don't know: 9%

Note: United Kingdom; June 29-30, 2016; 18-75 years
Source(s): Ipsos
Are you more or less confident about Britain's future today than you were this time last week?

Level of confidence in Britain after the EU referendum in 2016

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); June 24, 2016; 18 years and older; 1,069 respondents
Source(s): ComRes
TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION
2 LEAD-UP
3 THE REFERENDUM
4 POLITICAL FALLOUT
5 ECONOMIC IMPACT
6 BREXIT NEGOTIATIONS
7 APPENDIX
POLITICAL FALLOUT

The political repercussions began almost immediately after the Brexit referendum, with David Cameron resigning on June 24th. There was also pressure on Labour leader Jeremy Corbyn, who had to face down a leadership challenge later that year, following what many regarded as a lackluster campaign to remain in the EU. In Scotland, there were renewed calls for independence from the UK as most Scottish voters had voted to remain in the EU. Despite the initial enthusiasm, support for a second Scottish referendum on independence waned in the months following the vote.

The most important political issue quickly became who would succeed David Cameron as Prime Minister. Boris Johnson was the initial favorite, but it was ultimately Theresa May who inherited the position, along with the task of navigating the Brexit negotiations. Although May had campaigned with Cameron to remain in the EU, she committed herself to honoring the Brexit vote and withdrawing from the single market as well.

May enjoyed popularity in her first months as Prime Minister and felt secure enough in her position to call a General Election for June 8, 2017. The rationale behind the decision was that a larger Conservative majority in parliament would make negotiations with Brussels easier. After announcing the election however, the lead that the Conservatives had enjoyed in the polls began to narrow, especially in the final few weeks of campaigning. Although May and the Conservatives went on to win the election, they lost the highest number of seats and had to arrange an informal alliance with the Democratic Unionist Party of Northern Ireland to govern. The decision to call a snap election had clearly backfired, but despite this May continued as Prime Minister, albeit in a much weaker position to conduct the Brexit negotiations.
The growing list of Conservative departures
UK government resignations/dismissals since November 2017

- Michael Fallon
  Secretary of State for Defence
  01.11.17

- Priti Patel
  Secretary of State for International Development
  08.11.17

- Damian Green
  First Secretary of State
  20.12.17

- Justine Greening
  Secretary of State for Education
  08.01.18

- David Davis
  Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union
  08.07.18

- Boris Johnson
  Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
  09.07.18

- Amber Rudd
  Home Secretary
  29.04.18

As of 9 July at 16:00 BST
Source: Statista research
No Clear Prime Minister Potential in the UK?

"Do you agree or disagree that the following has what it takes to be a good prime minister?"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theresa May</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremy Corbyn</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boris Johnson</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth Davidson</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sajid Javid</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremy Hunt</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Gove</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remaining shares consist of 'don't know' responses. 
Source: Ipsos MORI
Brexit is 'going badly' – who's to blame?
"You said that you believe Brexit is going badly. Whose fault do you believe this to be?"

- The government: 68%
- The EU: 37%
- Pro-Brexit politicians: 35%
- Anti-Brexit politicians: 32%
- The media: 32%
- Leave voters: 25%
- Remain voters: 19%
- British business: 7%

Share that think Brexit is going 'fairly' or 'very' badly: 64%

* Multiple responses possible.
n=1,153 GB adults that think Brexit is 'going badly'. Conducted 25-26 June, 2018.
Source: YouGov
Do you think David Cameron was right or wrong to resign as Prime Minister and party leader?

Conservative Party Members' opinion of David Cameron's resignation by referendum vote

- **57%** were right to resign
- **62%** were wrong to resign
- **5%** don't know

**Share of respondents**

- **55%** voted remain
- **45%** voted leave

**Note:** United Kingdom; June 27-29, 2016; 18 years and older; 1,001 Conservative Party Members

**Source(s):** YouGov
Following the EU referendum, do you think that labour leader, Jeremy Corbyn should resign or stay on in their position?

Public opinion on the resignation of Jeremy Corbyn in Great Britain 2016

- Resign: 50%
- Stay on: 32%
- Don't know: 18%

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); June 24, 2016; 18 years and older; 1,069 respondents
Source(s): ComRes
Following the EU referendum, do you think that Chancellor of the Exchequer, George Osborne should resign or stay on in their position?

Public opinion on the resignation of George Osborne in Great Britain 2016

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); June 24, 2016; 18 years and older; 1,069 respondents

Source(s): ComRes
Which of the following do you think would make the best new Prime Minister and Leader of the Conservative party?

Public opinion in GB: MPs most suited to run for Prime Minister of the UK 2016

- Theresa May: 19%
- Boris Johnson: 18%
- Michael Gove: 5%
- George Osborne: 3%
- Sajid Javid: 3%
- Liam Fox: 3%
- Stephen Crabb: 2%
- Jeremy Hunt: 1%
- Andrea Leadsom: 1%
- Nicky Morgan: 0%
- Don't know: 44%

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); June 26-27 June, 2016; 18 years and older; 2,013 respondents
Source(s): YouGov
If Jeremy Corbyn does resign, which of the following do you think would be best to replace him as leader of the Labour party?

Public opinion on the MPs most suited to run for leader of the Labour party 2016

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); June 26-27, 2016; 18 years and older; 2,013 respondents
Source(s): YouGov
Nicola Sturgeon has said that the EU Referendum result was "democratically unacceptable" due to Scotland facing the prospect of leaving the EU despite the majority of Scots voting in favor of remain. Which of the following statements is closest to your opinion?

United Kingdom (UK) public opinion of a second Scottish referendum 2016, by age

Note: United Kingdom; June 24-25, 2016; 18 years and older; 1,033 respondents
Source(s): Survation
To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "There should be another general election before negotiations start so that people can vote on political parties' plans for Britain’s future relationship with the European Union"

Voter attitude to a General Election post referendum in the United Kingdom 2016

Note: United Kingdom; June 29-30, 2016; 18-75 years; 974 respondents
Source(s): Ipsos
Overall, would you say Theresa May's first 100 days as leader of the Conservative Party and Prime Minister have been a success?

Opinion in the United Kingdom of Theresa May's first 100 days in charge, by age

Note: United Kingdom; October 18-21, 2016; 18 years and older; 2,005 respondents
Source(s): Opinium
Voting intention of adults in Great Britain regarding the United Kingdom (UK) general election on June 8, 2017

Voting intention of GB adults for the UK 2017 general election

**Note:** United Kingdom (Great Britain); January to May 2017; 18 years and older

**Source(s):** YouGov
Number of seats won by political party in the general election in the United Kingdom (UK) in June 2017

Number of seats won in the UK general election in 2017, by party

Note: United Kingdom; June 9, 2017
Source(s): Financial Times
Vote share of political parties in general election in the United Kingdom (UK) in 2017

General election: vote share of political parties in the UK 2017

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); June 9, 2017
Source(s): BBC
Number of votes cast for political parties during the general election in the United Kingdom (UK) in 2017

General election: number of votes for political parties in the UK 2017

- Conservative: 13,669,883
- Labour: 12,878,460
- Liberal Democrats: 2,371,910
- Scottish National Party: 977,569
- UKIP: 594,068
- Green Party: 525,435
- Democratic Unionist Party: 292,316
- Sinn Féin: 238,915
- Plaid Cymru: 164,466

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); June 9, 2017; 46,843,876 voters; voter turnout
Source(s): BBC
Percentage change to party vote share resulting from the general election in the United Kingdom (UK) in 2017

General election: change to party vote share in the UK 2017

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); June 9, 2017
Source(s): BBC
Change in the number of parliamentary seats after the general election in the United Kingdom (UK) in 2017

Change of seats in parliament after general election in United Kingdom (UK) 2017

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); June 9, 2017
Source(s): BBC
Distribution of General Election votes in the United Kingdom (UK) in 2017, by age group

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); June 9-13, 2017; 18 years and older; 48,911 voters
Source(s): YouGov
Voter turnout of adults in Great Britain during the 2017 UK general election, by employment status

2017 general election voter turnout in Great Britain, by employment status

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); June 9-13, 2017; 18 years and older; 48,911 voters
Source(s): YouGov
Party voted for by Great British adults in the general elections in 2017, by level of education

General election: party voted for in Great Britain 2017, by education level

- Conservative
- Labour
- Liberal Democrat
- Scottish National Party (SNP)
- UK Independence Party (UKIP)
- Green

Share of respondents by level of education:
- High (Degree or above)
- Medium
- Low (GSCE or below)

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); June 9-13, 2017; 18 years and older; 48,911 voters
Source(s): YouGov
Distribution of opinion in Great Britain regarding the righteousness of Theresa May's decision to hold a snap general election in June 2017

Public opinion on May's decision for snap general election in Great Britain in 2017

Share of respondents

- Wrong: 64%
- Right: 24%
- Don't know: 12%

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); June 9-10, 2017; 18 years and older; 1,720 respondents
Source(s): YouGov
Which of the following do you think has had the more successful election campaign? 
Perception of most successful party during election campaign UK 2017

- Theresa May: 31%
- Jeremy Corbyn: 41.8%
- Don't know: 27.2%

Note: United Kingdom; June 2-3, 2017; 18 years and older
Source(s): Survation
Brexit negotiations are due to begin on June 19. Which of the following leaders do you think would best represent the United Kingdom's interests in these negotiations?

Political party leader best suited for leading Brexit negotiations UK 2017

Note: United Kingdom; June 2-3, 2017; 18 years and older
Source(s): Survation
TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION
2 LEAD-UP
3 THE REFERENDUM
4 POLITICAL FALLOUT
5 ECONOMIC IMPACT
6 BREXIT NEGOTIATIONS
7 APPENDIX
Global financial markets reacted severely to the UK’s decision to leave the European Union, with the British Pound (GBP) consistently falling in value against the Euro between June 23 and 27, 2016. Stock markets around the world also felt the impact, with the FTSE 100 losing three percent of its value on June 24, 2016. A major argument of the remain side had been that the economic risks associated with Brexit were not worth it, but even leave supporters expected there to be short term economic shocks.

In some ways Britain’s economy did stabilize after the initial shockwave it inevitably sent around the financial world. Economic growth slowed, but not as severely as feared, with gross domestic product growing at 1.9 percent in 2016 compared with 2.3 percent in 2015. By early 2018, however, the UK’s economy was one of the slowest growing economies in Europe, with quarterly growth estimated to be as low as 0.1 percent. The estimated loss Brexit would cause to GDP in the longer run had been forecasted to be as much as 3.3 percent by 2020 before the referendum. In the event of a no-deal Brexit, the GDP value lost by 2030 could be as much as 3.9 percent. The inflation rate also reflected the economic turmoil caused by the Brexit vote, rising consistently following the referendum, before stabilizing in 2018.

These mid-term figures on GDP growth and inflation may be poor indicators on Britain’s long-term economic prospects, at least until Britain leaves the European Union and the exact nature of its future trading relationship becomes clear.
75% Of Major UK Companies Are Pessimistic About Brexit

Share of UK-based CFOs who say the business environment will be better/worse after Brexit

- Better
- Worse

Q2 2016: 68% Better, 13% Worse
Q2 2017: 72% Better, 8% Worse
Q2 2018: 75% Better, 9% Worse

103 Chief Financial Officers of major companies in the UK participated in the survey between June 3rd and 14th, 2018.

Source: Deloitte
Forecasted short-term effects of Brexit on real GDP in the United Kingdom (UK) in 2018-2023

Forecasted effect of Brexit on real GDP in the United Kingdom (UK) 2018-2023

Note: United Kingdom; April 27, 2016
Source(s): OECD
Daily post-Brexit currency exchange rates of the Pound Sterling (GBP) against the Euro (EUR) June to July 2016

Post-Brexit currency exchange rates of Pound Sterling to Euro

Note: United Kingdom; June 20 to July 21, 2016
Source(s): ECB
Euro (EUR) to British pound (GBP) monthly exchange rate from September 2016 to September 2018

Note: Europe, United Kingdom; September 2016 to September 2018
Source(s): ECB
Impact of Brexit on selected stock indices as of June 24, 2016

Reaction of stock exchanges to Brexit 2016

-14.0% -12.0% -10.0% -8.0% -6.0% -4.0% -2.0% 0.0%

FTSE MIB: -12.5%
Ibex 35: -12.4%
CAC 40: -8.0%
Nikkei 225: -7.9%
Xetra Dax: -6.8%
Nasdaq Composite: -4.1%
S&P 500: -3.6%
Dow Jones Industrial: -3.4%
FTSE 100: -3.2%
Kospi: -3.1%
Hang Seng: -2.9%
Bovespa: -2.8%

Note: Worldwide; June 24, 2016
Source(s): Financial Times
Gross domestic product at current market prices of the United Kingdom (UK) from 2000 to 2016 (in million GBP)

United Kingdom: gross domestic product (GDP) 2000 to 2016

Note: United Kingdom; January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2016
Source(s): Office for National Statistics (UK)
Gross domestic product (GDP) year on year growth in the United Kingdom (UK) from 2000 to 2017

United Kingdom GDP growth 2000-2017

Note: United Kingdom; 2000 to 2017
Source(s): Office for National Statistics (UK)
Monthly inflation rate: percentage change on a year earlier of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the United Kingdom (UK) from June 2016 to June 2018

Inflation rate (CPI) in the United Kingdom (UK) 2016-2018

Note: United Kingdom; June 2016 to June 2018

Source(s): Office for National Statistics (UK)
CPI forecast profiles under different UK referendum to stay or exit the EU from 2016 to 2019, by scenario

CPI forecast profiles under different UK/EU referendum scenarios 2016-2019

Note: United Kingdom; February 5, 2015
Source(s): ING
United Kingdom (UK) total EU trade in goods from 2nd quarter 2016 to 1st quarter 2018, by trade value (in million GBP)

United Kingdom total EU trade in goods 2016-2018, by trade value

Note: United Kingdom; Q2 2016 to Q1 2018
Source(s): Office for National Statistics (UK)

Economic Impact
Producer Price Index (PPI): Net output prices of manufactured products in the United Kingdom from August 2015 to August 2017

UK Producer Price Index (PPI): Monthly net output prices of manufactured products

Note: United Kingdom; August 2015 to August 2017
Source(s): Office for National Statistics (UK)
Monthly Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) of the United Kingdom (UK) from October 2015 to September 2017

Monthly Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) in the UK 2015-2017

Note: United Kingdom; October 2015 to September 2017
Source(s): Eurostat
Business Confidence Index (BCI) in the United Kingdom (UK) from April 2016 to April 2018

Business Confidence Index (BCI) in the United Kingdom (UK) 2016-2018

Note: United Kingdom; April 2016 to April 2018
Source(s): OECD
Monthly closing of the FTSE 100 Index capital return (London Stock Exchange) from October 2015 to April 2018 (in index value points)

Monthly development of the FTSE 100 Index capital return 2015-2018

Note: United Kingdom; October 2015 to April 2018
Source(s): FTSE
Monthly closing of the FTSE 250 Index (London Stock Exchange) between January 2015 to April 2018 (in index value points)

Monthly closing of the FTSE 250 Index - Capital returns 2015-2018

Note: United Kingdom; January 2015 to April 2018
Source(s): FTSE
Forecasted Euro (EUR) to Pound sterling (GBP) exchange rate profiles under Brexit referendum from 2016 to 2019, by scenario

Forecasted EUR GBP exchange rate profiles under different Brexit scenarios 2016-2019

Note: United Kingdom; February 2015
Source(s): ING
Estimated loss to gross domestic product (GDP) in a no-deal Brexit scenario by 2030, by country

Estimated GDP loss by 2030 in a no-deal Brexit scenario

Note: Europe, 2018
Source(s): The Guardian, IMF
Current and potential import tariffs for goods entering the United Kingdom (UK) if no agreement is reached following Brexit as of 2016, by country of origin and product type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>No Deal**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ireland Beef</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>39.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland Cheddar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>44.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France Apples</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France Wine</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands Tomatoes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy Handbags</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy Mozarrella</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco Swimwear</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Bed Linen</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam Handbags</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico Rasberries</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Furniture</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile Wine</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Dolls</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Handbags</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: United Kingdom; 2016
Source(s): British Retail Consortium
Forecasted long-term effects of Brexit on real GDP in the United Kingdom (UK) in 2030, by scenario

Forecasted effect of Brexit on real GDP in the United Kingdom (UK) in 2030

Note: United Kingdom; April 27, 2016
Source(s): OECD
Forecasted long-term effects of the Brexit on GBP per household in the United Kingdom (UK) in 2030, by scenario

Forecasted effect of Brexit on GBP per household in the United Kingdom (UK) in 2030

Optimistic scenario: -1,500
Central scenario: -3,200
Pessimistic scenario: -5,000

Note: United Kingdom; April 27, 2016; difference from baseline.
Source(s): OECD
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TABLE OF CONTENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>LEAD-UP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>THE REFERENDUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>POLITICAL FALLOUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ECONOMIC IMPACT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>BREXIT NEGOTIATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>APPENDIX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On March 29, 2017 the British Prime-Minister Theresa May formally triggered Article 50 and began the two-year process for the United Kingdom leaving the European Union. While there has been some progress in the negotiations, and a potential transitional period has been agreed upon, several problems remain unresolved. The issue of the UK’s border with the Republic of Ireland, and the UK’s future customs arrangement with the EU are both significant hurdles. As of September 2018, the prospect of a deal being reached in time seems uncertain. The issue of Europe, once relatively unimportant to the British, is now seen by 45 percent of adults as the most important issue facing the country.

Within Britain the political cost for those in power has been high. Theresa May’s net satisfaction score has declined significantly, especially after her ill-fated decision to call a general election in June 2017. While May was initially able to maintain party unity, two prominent Eurosceptic cabinet ministers, David Davis and Boris Johnson resigned within days of each other in July 2018. Both were unhappy with May’s proposals at Chequers and called for a tougher stance with Brussels. Johnson made it known he thought Donald Trump would make a success of Brexit, something 51 percent of leave voters agreed with him on. The hardline wing of the Conservative Party led by Jacob Rees-Mogg immediately rejected the proposals, while a survey of British adults at the time put support for a no-deal Brexit at 28 percent. The reception to the proposals from Brussels has also been lukewarm, leaving the way forward unclear and with little time to maneuver.

Due to the uncertainty surrounding the future, the number of UK citizens becoming citizens of other EU countries has risen dramatically. Calls for a second referendum have also increased, with 42 percent of people favoring one in July 2018. With so much left undecided, the last months of 2018 will be crucial in deciding what the UK’s relationship with the European Union will look like.
Jean-Claude Juncker
President of the European Union

European Commission president since 2014, Juncker also served as Luxembourg's prime minister from 1995 until 2013, when he was forced to resign over a spy scandal.

Reflecting on Brexit negotiations in December, Juncker said it had been a “difficult process”, adding: “I am still sad our British friends are leaving the European Union.”

It wasn't the first time Juncker had voiced his disappointment. In September, Juncker said the EU regretted the UK's decision to quit the bloc, adding: “You will soon regret it as well.”

Most helpful Brexit quote:
Asked whether Theresa May “begged” for help in selling a divorce bill of €60bn (£53bn), Juncker responded: “No, that’s not the style of British prime ministers.”

Most notable Brexit quote:
“i’m sure the deserters will not be welcomed with open arms.”
Michel Barnier
European chief negotiator for Brexit

A veteran EU diplomat, Michel Barnier is believed to have his eyes on the bloc’s top job after Jean-Claude Juncker steps down in 2019.

Barnier worked for various Gaullist ministers before being elected to the French National Assembly. Transitioning to Brussels, he then held high-profile posts as European commissioner for regional policy and for internal market and services.

The Daily Telegraph dubbed Barnier “the most dangerous man in Europe” when he was regulating financial services, but in the context of Brexit talks he has been described as “the UK’s best friend in Brussels”.

Most helpful Brexit quote:
“I’ll say it clearly: there’s no spirit of revenge, no punishment, no naivety either.”

Most notable Brexit quote:
A future economic relationship providing “frictionless trade” is simply “not possible”
Donald Tusk
President of the European Council

Poland’s former prime minister is arguably the most important EU figure in Brexit negotiations, says City AM.

Tusk is in charge of “mustering” the European Council consensus, providing the political direction for negotiations.

He has already warned that it will be “dramatically difficult” to reach a final Brexit deal by March 2019, calling it a “furious race against time”.

Following a summit of European leaders in October, Tusk said it was up to Britain whether there was a “good deal, no deal, or no Brexit” at all.

Most helpful Brexit quote:
“We are ready to start preparing a close EU-UK partnership in trade, but also in the fight against terrorism and international crime, as well as security, defence and foreign policy.”

Most notable Brexit quote:
“There is no reason to pretend that this is a happy day, either in Brussels or London” – after receiving the UK’s Article 50 letter.
Guy Verhofstadt
European Parliament Brexit coordinator

A mainstay of European politics, “few in the European Parliament can match Guy Verhofstadt’s oratorical firepower”, says Politico.

He served as Belgium’s prime minister from 1999 to 2008, helped create the role of Parliament Brexit coordinator, and then filled it.

With Parliament wielding a veto power over the final Brexit deal, Verhofstadt is Michel Barnier’s final ace and – potentially – the UK’s biggest nightmare.

Those that know him say that Verhofstadt is always ready to do a deal – and that there’s always a price tag attached to it.

Most helpful Brexit quote:
“I don’t know how many negotiation rounds there will be, but ultimately, I think we’re going to find an agreement.”

Most notable Brexit quote:
“If UK wants access to #SingleMarket, it must also accept the free movement of citizens. Our four freedoms are inseparable.”

(Born 11 April 1953)

Photo credit: Getty Images
Source: The Week research
Dominic Raab
Brexit secretary

The person responsible for overseeing Britain’s withdrawal from the European Union following David Davis’ dramatic departure from the role in July 2018.

A former lawyer for the foreign office who led a team on war criminal policy, Raab was elected as the member of parliament for Esher and Walton in 2010.

Long before the 2016 Referendum Raab has wanted Britain to leave the European Union and urged the UK to show more “economic self-confidence” in the Brexit negotiations.

Most helpful Brexit quote:
“You need to understand what makes the EU tick, both as an organisation but also the different member states.”

Most notable Brexit quote:
“One thing I get nervous about, is that we don’t cower in a corner, so fixated on the risk that we look somehow afraid of our own shadow. Britain is a hell of a lot better than that.”

(Born 25 February 1974)
What do you see as the most important issue facing Britain today?

Most important issues facing Great Britain 2008-2018

- EU/Brexit
- NHS
- Immigration
- Defence / Terrorism
- Economy
- Crime / Law & Order

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); July 2010 to July 2018; 18 years and older; 1,027 respondents (2018)

Source(s): Ipsos MORI
Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way Theresa May is doing her job as Prime Minister or Jeremy Corbyn is doing his job as Leader of the Opposition?

Net satisfaction scores for Theresa May and Jeremy Corbyn 2016-2018

Note: United Kingdom; August 6-10, 2018; 18 years and older; 1,481 UK residents

Source(s): BMG research
Which of the following comes closest to your view on how well Brexit is going?

Perceptions on if Brexit is going badly or not in Great Britain 2018

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); June 25-26, 2018; 18 years and older; 1,645 respondents
Source(s): YouGov
Imagine that a Brexit deal was struck along the lines of the proposals that Theresa May has set out, and there was a three-way referendum on whether or not it should go ahead, how would you vote?

Support for no-deal Brexit or different Brexit scenarios in 2018

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); July 16-17, 2018; 18 years and older; 1,657 respondents

Source(s): YouGov
Once the Brexit negotiations are complete and the terms of Britain's exit from the EU have been agreed, do you think there should or should not be a referendum to accept or reject them?

Levels of support for a second referendum on the terms of Brexit in 2018

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); July 25-26, 2018; 18 years and older; 1,653 respondents
Source(s): YouGov
When it comes to a post-Brexit trade deal, which comes closest to what you would like to happen?

Preferred post-Brexit deal with the customs union and the United Kingdom (UK) 2018

- Britain can make free trade deals with countries elsewhere in the world, but there are customs controls on trade between Britain and the European Union: 49% of respondents

- There are no customs controls on trade between Britain and the European Union, but Britain is not able to make free trade deals with countries elsewhere in the world: 13% of respondents

- Don't know: 30% of respondents

Note: United Kingdom; February 5, 2018; 3228 respondents; UK adults (results weighted to represent GB population)
Source(s): YouGov
What do you think the UK's top priorities for the Brexit negotiations with the EU should be?

Top priorities for the United Kingdom in the Brexit negotiations in 2018

- Allowing British companies to trade with the EU without tariffs or restrictions: 42%
- Allowing Britain to make its own trade deals with countries outside the EU: 40%
- Maintaining co-operation between Britain and the EU on security and anti-terrorism: 38%
- Allowing Britain to control immigration from the EU: 29%
- Minimising the amount of money the UK has to pay upon leaving the EU: 27%
- Making sure Britain does not have to obey the rulings of the European Court: 25%
- Protecting the rights of UK citizens already living in the EU: 20%
- Preventing a hard border between Ireland and Northern Ireland: 18%

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); July 23-24, 2018; 18 years and older; 1627 respondents
Source(s): YouGov
Would the Conservatives chances of winning the next election be better or worse with the following as leader?

Popular choices for the next leader of the Conservative Party in the UK 2018

Note: United Kingdom; August 17-19, 2018; 18 years and older; 2,021 respondents
Source(s): ICM Unlimited; The Guardian
Number of United Kingdom (UK) citizens acquiring citizenship of selected European Union countries from 2014 to 2017

Number of United Kingdom citizens becoming citizens of EU countries 2014-2017

Note: United Kingdom, EU, 2014 to 2017
Source(s): BBC, Eurostat
How confident do you feel in your understanding of what a customs union is?

Knowledge on what a customs union is in the United Kingdom (UK) 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share of respondents</th>
<th>Very confident</th>
<th>Somewhat confident</th>
<th>Not very confident</th>
<th>Not confident at all</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share of respondents</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** United Kingdom; February 5, 2018; 3228 respondents; UK adults; weighted to be representative of the GB population

**Source(s):** YouGov
Boris Johnson favorability rating in Great Britain in 2018, by age group

Boris Johnson popularity in Great Britain in 2018, by age group

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); July 10-11, 2018; 18 years and older; 1,732 respondents
Source(s): YouGov
To what extent do you agree with the following statements about Donald Trump, President of the USA?

British perceptions on Donald Trump in 2018, by leave or remain vote

Note: United Kingdom (Great Britain); July 6-9, 2018; 18 years and older; 2,013 respondents
Source(s): ICM Unlimited; The Guardian
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TABLE OF CONTENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>LEAD-UP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>THE REFERENDUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>POLITICAL FALLOUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ECONOMIC IMPACT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>BREXIT NEGOTIATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>APPENDIX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SOURCES

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)
BMG Research
BNP Paribas
ComRes
Deloitte
European Central Bank (ECB)
European Parliament
Eurostat
Federation of Self Employed & Small Businesses (UK)
FTSE
Government Digital Service (Gov.UK)
Guardian
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
ING
Intertrade Ireland
Ipsos
Lord Ashcroft Polls
National Centre for Social Research (NatCen)
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Opinium
Survation
The Electoral Commission
The Financial Times
The Week
TNS BMRB
Yougov