

A Brexit Pilot Peace Poll

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In my series of blogs on Brexit I have suggested that Brexit needed a peace poll (1), that much of the polling done on Brexit was partisan and misleading (2), and that as Brexit was creating deep divisions in UK society pollsters should use conflict resolution best practice to analyse their data (3). With this point in mind I have completed a Brexit peace poll pilot to illustrate how this can be done.

Firstly the questions in a peace poll should be agreed and drafted with the cooperation of the parties to the conflict. In this case that should be the Parliamentarians elected to the House of Commons. But for the purposes of this pilot I have simply taken the relevant items from the House of Commons Order Paper No. 239 Part 1 that lists the Governments European Union (Withdrawal) Act, and all the amendments proposed by Parliamentarians (page 26-38) for selection by the Speaker on Tuesday the 29th of January.

From a conflict resolution/negotiations perspective this Act and amendments can be loosely characterised as being 'substantive' elements of an agreement or 'procedural' elements for getting to an agreement. Using Google Surveys I was able to test nine solutions for resolving Brexit against each other, with a tenth question asking the informant if they would vote 'leave' or 'remain' if a referendum was held today (Table 1). I would then be able to compare the opinions of Leavers and Remainers on these issues, and see if a compromise could be found anywhere, that they might be able to agree to. The same was done for nine procedural issues (Table 2).

From Table 1 we can see Leavers do not want to stay in the European Union at 79.9 per cent 'unacceptable', while Remainers do not want to leave the EU without an agreement at 71.8 per cent 'unacceptable', and Leavers do not want a referendum to leave or remain in the European Union at 81.8 per cent 'unacceptable'. So nothing to agree to there at this time. But if we take a look at the other end of this five point scale, at what Remainers and Leavers consider to be 'essential' (Table 3) then we get a slightly different picture. The number one priority for Remainers is 'a permanent customs union for trade with the EU, strong relationship with the single market, shared institutions and alignment on rights and standards' at 47.6 per cent 'essential'. The same item is third on the Leavers list at 17.5 per cent 'essential' but significantly it is only 20.2 per cent 'unacceptable' so perhaps something can be done with this.

Other options include a Canada-style deal and a Norway-style deal and they are possibly 'doable' but they presently require a Northern Ireland backstop which Leavers want removed at 45.4 per cent 'essential' while Remainers consider it 'unacceptable' at 26.8 per cent. On the other hand the 'permanent customs union' approach does not need a backstop so perhaps this is 'the lesser of the evils' in this case given its otherwise more general 'acceptance' by Leavers' at 30.8 per cent.

With regards to the procedural issues (Table 4) it is interesting to note that

Remainers do want them ranging from a high of 45.5 per cent 'essential' for a vote on any deal agreed to by MPs, to 42.7 per cent for MPs to vote on various deals (an Indicative Vote) to 'ruling out a no-deal scenario and preparing for a People's Vote with an option to remain in the European Union' at 41.9 per cent 'essential'. When phrased in this way Leavers consider this form of referendum to be 55.6 per cent 'desirable' so if the Brexit process has to go 'down this road' then perhaps this is the way to go. Interestingly, but not surprisingly, Leavers are far less enthusiastic about the various procedural options on offer as they want Brexit and presently it is the law.

This Google survey of 100 interviews was collected between February 2 and February 4. It is only a pilot costing a very modest £160. Clearly a larger survey is needed with input from the Parliamentarians who wrote the draft law and amendments tested here. I am a little concerned that my 'Remain' or 'Leave' question got such a high 'Remain' response so I do not think that result or the general result for the UK population as a whole should be cited here. But comparing the opinions of Remainers and Leavers as 'indicative' of what is happening to opinion is valid and I doubt if a more thorough survey would come to conclusions very different to the ones I have drawn here.

Although the pilot only has an N=100 sample I am used to working with small samples around the world as I am generally working on conflicts where such samples are often very hard to get. The thing then is to know what one can draw conclusions from and what one can not. With this point in mind although the overall sample may not be as good as we would like by taking out the most polarised groups (in Northern Ireland Protestants and Catholics for example and in Brexit Britain Remainers and Leavers) we can compare the differences between these two groups with some certainty.

I was thinking of running the pilot again for political party breakdown to compare Labour and Conservative supporters. But the results would not be so definitive in this case as some Conservatives are Remainers and some Labour Party supporters are Leavers. So to do this I think we really do need a much better sample.

Also there is a problem with the Google Programme. I had to include "I prefer not to answer" in every question up front so the 'No Answers' are a bit high. It is possible that quite a lot of Leavers said they 'Prefer not to answer' in question one and that is why the Leave result is a bit low. This problem can be overcome by using 'stock' questions on this issue that have been tested by various polling companies and that are known to work well.

So I think the poll should be run with a better sample and questions and that comparisons should be made between political parties as well as Remainers and Leavers. Inevitably the Conservatives and Labour Party supporters will be closer on all the issues tested here than the Remainers and Leavers.

Finally I should add that the level of 'unacceptable' for Protestants for the Power Sharing option that became the Belfast Agreement was 52 per cent (Table 5). But I suspect that Conservative 'unacceptable' for a permanent customs union would be

less than 20 per cent so resolving Brexit is a 'walk in the park' compared to doing the Belfast Agreement! And the other options such as a Norway-style deal are almost as equally acceptable. But I did not want to say too much about this from the pilot as these similarities are all within the margins of error. So someone really should run these polls again to the best possible polling standards with a bigger sample!

Google Surveys and Data Files:

The results for the Brexit Substance Pilot poll can be viewed here:

<https://surveys.google.com/reporting/survey?survey=2peeanr4iuxgulkbl6zlyvwkcy>

And the results for the Brexit Process Pilot poll here:

<https://surveys.google.com/reporting/survey?survey=a3ksqmr55otbkcnrsmhwiqwq4>

And the data files for both polls are available here:

<https://peacepolls.etinu.net/cgi-bin/publications?instanceID=1>

Finally a free book on peace polling is available here:

<http://www.peacepolls.org/peacepolls/documents/002539.pdf>

References:

- (1) <http://ukandeu.ac.uk/did-brexite-need-a-peace-poll/>
- (2) <http://ukandeu.ac.uk/lies-damned-lies-and-brexite-statistics/>
- (3) <http://ukandeu.ac.uk/making-peace-in-two-deeply-divided-societies-northern-ireland-and-brexite-britain/>

Table 1. Substantive Brexit issues with Remain and Leave breakdown for per cent 'essential', 'desirable', 'acceptable', 'tolerable' and 'unacceptable'.

Brexit Substance Pilot: (1) Remain 57.6, Leave 31.7, I prefer not to say (No Answer) 10.7

To Resolve Brexit?		Essential	Desirable	Acceptable	Tolerable	Unacceptable	NA
2. Are the terms of the PM's Withdrawal Agreement and Political Settlement for the UK leaving the EU...	Remain	11.2	4.7	5.5	21.3	32.3	25.1
	Leave	11.3	7.0	27.8	3.9	34.4	15.6
3. Is having a time limit or removing the Northern Ireland backstop...	Remain	9.3	4.1	10.5	17.9	26.8	31.5
	Leave	45.4	10.1	16.7	3.7	10.4	13.7
4. Is replacing the Northern Ireland backstop with alternative arrangements to avoid a hard border...	Remain	28.0	11.7	14.5	11.3	10.1	24.4
	Leave	8.7	30.9	14.2	12.9	18.3	15.1
5. Is a permanent customs union for trade with the EU, strong relationship with the single market, shared institutions and alignment on rights and standards...	Remain	47.6	12.9	11.5	2.7	5.9	19.4
	Leave	17.5	15.2	30.8	3.1	20.2	13.2
6. Is a Norway-style deal including an EU customs union and membership of the European Economic Area with Norway, Switzerland, Liechtenstein and Iceland...	Remain	16.4	30.7	17.2	6.9	9.0	19.9
	Leave	14.0	24.1	27.2	7.0	20.2	7.5
7. Is a Canada-style trade deal between the UK and the European Union on terms negotiated by Canada and other non EU member states...	Remain	12.9	19.7	21.6	12.1	13.8	19.9
	Leave	18.9	26.3	25.0	6.0	14.9	8.9
8. Is the United Kingdom remaining in the European Union on their present terms...	Remain	42.3	13.3	14.4	7.7	8.9	13.3
	Leave	1.4	0.0	7.0	4.9	79.9	6.8
9. Is leaving the European Union on 29 March 2019 with no deal for a withdrawal agreement, future arrangements and transition/ implementation period...	Remain	2.7	0.0	5.3	6.8	71.8	13.3
	Leave	7.0	9.9	37.3	21.7	16.6	7.5
10. Is a public vote/referendum on a deal to leave the European Union or to remain in the European Union...	Remain	44.3	17.0	12.5	10.0	3.9	12.3
	Leave	3.5	3.7	7.1	0.0	81.8	3.9

Table 2. Procedural Brexit issues with Remain and Leave breakdown for per cent 'essential', 'desirable', 'acceptable', 'tolerable' and 'unacceptable'.

Brexit Process Pilot: (1). Remain 60.2, Leave 30.1, I prefer not to say (No Answer) 9.7

To Resolve Brexit?		Essential	Desirable	Acceptable	Tolerable	Unacceptable	NA
2. Is having the House of Commons MPs freely vote on all the different possible solutions...	Remain	42.7	16.0	11.8	9.8	6.6	13.1
	Leave	16.0	15.3	35.8	10.6	22.3	0.0
3. Is a public vote/referendum on a deal that has the support of a majority of MPs in the House of Commons...	Remain	45.5	30.5	11.2	2.4	3.0	7.4
	Leave	9.8	8.9	11.0	10.6	48.5	0.0
4. Is rejecting leaving the European Union without first agreeing a withdrawal agreement and framework for the future relationship...	Remain	37.0	14.9	7.3	3.7	23.5	13.6
	Leave	9.6	11.0	19.7	3.8	56.0	0.0
5. Is giving powers to the House of Commons to make and pass their own proposals for withdrawal from the EU...	Remain	9.5	7.2	21.7	17.4	22.6	21.6
	Leave	12.0	10.5	21.5	10.9	45.0	0.0
6. Is establishing a special all-party representative House of Commons committee to manage the EU withdrawal negotiations...	Remain	15.3	30.3	14.5	11.3	13.0	17.2
	Leave	11.9	9.0	8.6	6.6	57.4	6.4
7. - if the PMs Withdrawal Agreement is not passed in the House of Commons, then an extension of Article 50 beyond the two years is...	Remain	29.3	17.7	16.2	2.4	17.2	17.2
	Leave	11.9	9.0	8.6	6.6	57.4	6.4
8. Is establishing a Citizen's Assembly of 250 representative members of the UK populations to consider and make recommendations on withdrawal from the EU...	Remain	10.7	18.6	23.5	5.1	19.7	22.5
	Leave	8.0	8.1	24.1	6.9	46.4	6.4
9. Is ruling out a no-deal scenario and respecting the wishes of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and Wales as a partnership...	Remain	36.1	20.1	8.7	3.6	4.8	14.0
	Leave	0.0	4.8	8.9	6.3	73.6	6.4
10. Is ruling out a no-deal scenario and preparing for a People's Vote with an option to remain in the European Union...	Remain	41.9	18.7	17.1	3.4	4.8	14.0
	Leave	17.5	55.6	9.2	0.0	17.6	0.0

Table 3. Rank order for Remain and Leave substantive issues as per cent 'essential'.

	To Resolve Brexit?	Remain Essential	To Resolve Brexit?	Leave Essential
1st	5. Is a permanent customs union for trade with the EU, strong relationship with the single market, shared institutions and alignment on rights and standards...	47.6	3. Is having a time limit or removing the Northern Ireland backstop...	45.4
2nd	10. Is a public vote/referendum on a deal to leave the European Union or to remain in the European Union...	44.3	7. Is a Canada-style trade deal between the UK and the European Union on terms negotiated by Canada and other non EU member states...	18.9
3rd	8. Is the United Kingdom remaining in the European Union on their present terms...	42.3	5. Is a permanent customs union for trade with the EU, strong relationship with the single market, shared institutions and alignment on rights and standards...	17.5
4th	4. Is replacing the Northern Ireland backstop with alternative arrangements to avoid a hard border...	28.0	6. Is a Norway-style deal including an EU customs union and membership of the European Economic Area with Norway, Switzerland, Liechtenstein and Iceland...	14.0
5th	6. Is a Norway-style deal including an EU customs union and membership of the European Economic Area with Norway, Switzerland, Liechtenstein and Iceland...	16.4	2. Are the terms of the PM's Withdrawal Agreement and Political Settlement for the UK leaving the EU...	11.3
6th	7. Is a Canada-style trade deal between the UK and the European Union on terms negotiated by Canada and other non EU member states...	12.9	4. Is replacing the Northern Ireland backstop with alternative arrangements to avoid a hard border...	8.7
7th	2. Are the terms of the PM's Withdrawal Agreement and Political Settlement for the UK leaving the EU...	11.2	9. Is leaving the European Union on 29 March 2019 with no deal for a withdrawal agreement, future arrangements and transition/ implementation period...	7.0
8th	3. Is having a time limit or removing the Northern Ireland backstop...	9.3	10. Is a public vote/referendum on a deal to leave the European Union or to remain in the European Union...	3.5
9th	9. Is leaving the European Union on 29 March 2019 with no deal for a withdrawal agreement, future arrangements and transition/ implementation period...	2.7	8. Is the United Kingdom remaining in the European Union on their present terms...	1.4

Table 4. Rank order for Remain and Leave procedural issues as per cent 'essential'.

	To Resolve Brexit?	Remain Essential	To Resolve Brexit?	Leave Essential
1st	3. Is a public vote/referendum on a deal that has the support of a majority of MPs in the House of Commons...	45.5	10. Is ruling out a no-deal scenario and preparing for a People's Vote with an option to remain in the European Union...	17.5
2nd	2. Is having the House of Commons MPs freely vote on all the different possible solutions...	42.7	2. Is having the House of Commons MPs freely vote on all the different possible solutions...	16.0
3rd	10. Is ruling out a no-deal scenario and preparing for a People's Vote with an option to remain in the European Union...	41.9	5. Is giving powers to the House of Commons to make and pass their own proposals for withdrawal from the EU...	12.0
4th	4. Is rejecting leaving the European Union without first agreeing a withdrawal agreement and framework for the future relationship...	37.0	6. Is establishing a special all-party representative House of Commons committee to manage the EU withdrawal negotiations...	11.9
5th	9. Is ruling out a no-deal scenario and respecting the wishes of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and Wales as a partnership...	36.1	7. - if the PMs Withdrawal Agreement is not passed in the House of Commons, then an extension of Article 50 beyond the two years is...	11.9
6th	7. - if the PMs Withdrawal Agreement is not passed in the House of Commons, then an extension of Article 50 beyond the two years is...	29.3	3. Is a public vote/referendum on a deal that has the support of a majority of MPs in the House of Commons...	9.8
7th	6. Is establishing a special all-party representative House of Commons committee to manage the EU withdrawal negotiations...	15.3	4. Is rejecting leaving the European Union without first agreeing a withdrawal agreement and framework for the future relationship...	9.6
8th	8. Is establishing a Citizen's Assembly of 250 representative members of the UK populations to consider and make recommendations on withdrawal from the EU...	10.7	8. Is establishing a Citizen's Assembly of 250 representative members of the UK populations to consider and make recommendations on withdrawal from the EU...	8.0
9th	5. Is giving powers to the House of Commons to make and pass their own proposals for withdrawal from the EU...	9.5	9. Is ruling out a no-deal scenario and respecting the wishes of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and Wales as a partnership...	0.0

Table 5. Percentage acceptability for the future of Northern Ireland options in 1997

All of Northern Ireland	Independent State	British State	Direct Rule	Anglo-Irish Agreement	Power Sharing	Joint Authority	Separate Institutions	Irish State
Essential	3	13	2	3	3	4	3	14
Desirable	8	14	8	8	11	13	5	12
Acceptable	17	18	21	24	23	20	17	9
Tolerable	15	16	25	23	23	14	20	9
Unacceptable	57	39	44	42	40	49	55	56

Catholics	Independent State	British State	Direct Rule	Anglo-Irish Agreement	Power Sharing	Joint Authority	Separate Institutions	Irish State
Essential	3	1	1	5	3	10	6	34
Desirable	7	3	4	13	13	27	7	24
Acceptable	13	9	12	33	31	31	25	18
Tolerable	12	12	32	30	26	13	26	14
Unacceptable	65	75	51	19	27	19	36	10

Protestants	Independent State	British State	Direct Rule	Anglo-Irish Agreement	Power Sharing	Joint Authority	Separate Institutions	Irish State
Essential	3	23	3	0	4	0	0	1
Desirable	8	21	12	3	8	2	2	1
Acceptable	20	23	27	17	17	13	12	2
Tolerable	17	18	20	20	19	13	16	6
Unacceptable	52	15	38	60	52	72	70	90