

# EU – the Brexit

The most recent topic to trouble the EU  
Vote and timeline

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## ABSTRACT

This digital poster informs you about two important aspects of the Brexit.

### How was the decision made?

The Brexit vote showed a huge division in the British society. A very close outcome which favoured the leave movement (51, 9%) over the remain one (48,1%). Different demographical analysis show that young citizens and people from cities wanted to stay in the EU. Older Brits and rural inhabitants wanted to leave. Not even political parties could reach an acceptance for one particular opinion on the Brexit. Only the UKIP party which heavily favoured the leave had a strong viewpoint on the Brexit vote.

### What were the key events in the Brexit timeline?

Starting with David Cameron who promised to hold a referendum whether to leave or to stay in the EU the Brexit story developed fast in the last years. After the leave campaigners win the vote, Cameron resigns as Prime Minister and Theresa May takes over. About one year later formal negotiations between the UK and EU start. In March, 2018 the final timetable for the Brexit is ready to be executed in the years to come.

## REFERENCES

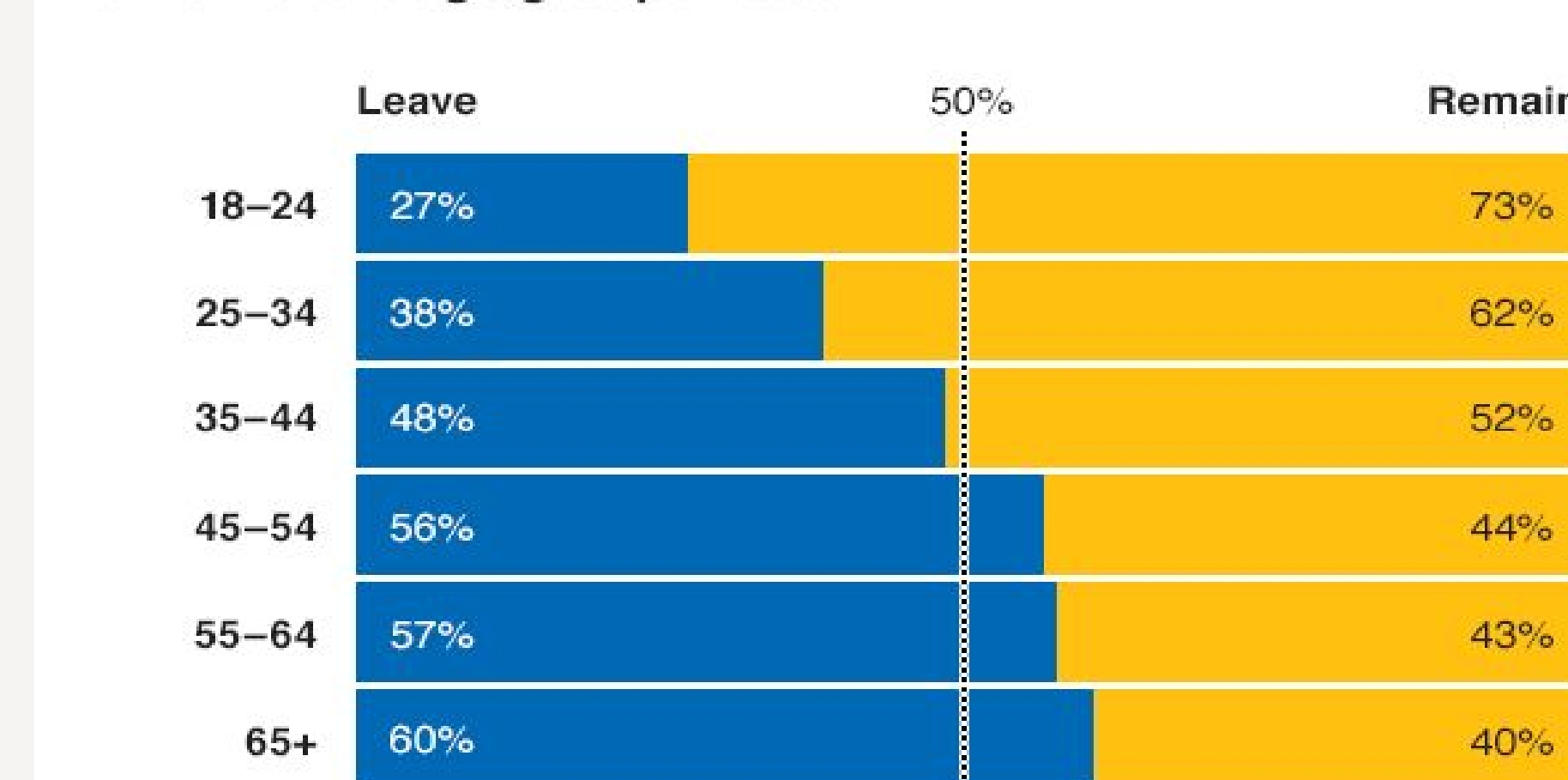
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Lord Ashcroft. (2016, June 24). *How the United Kingdom voted on Thursday...and why from* <https://lordashcroftpolls.com/2016/06/how-the-united-kingdom-voted-and-why/>

## Vote

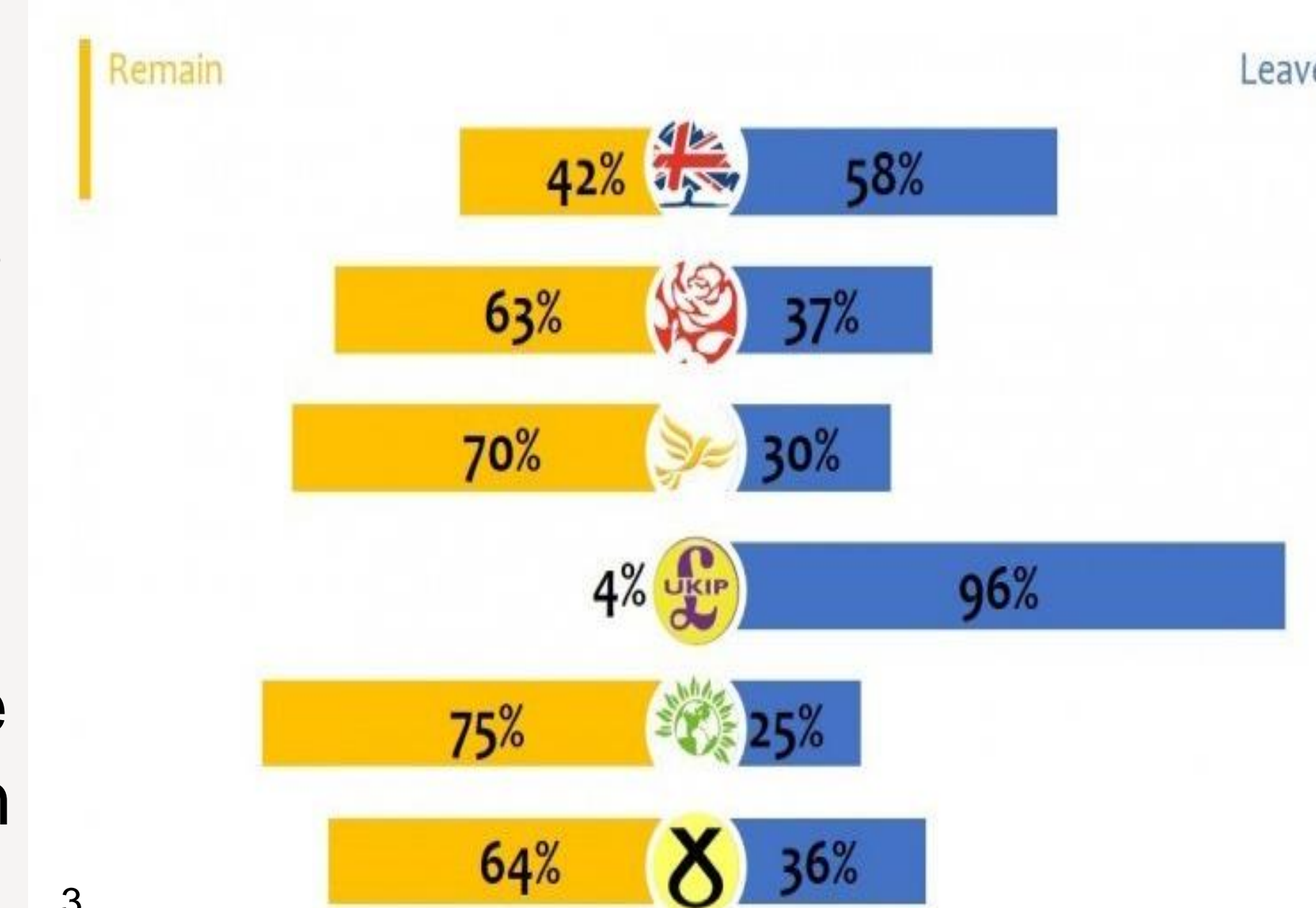
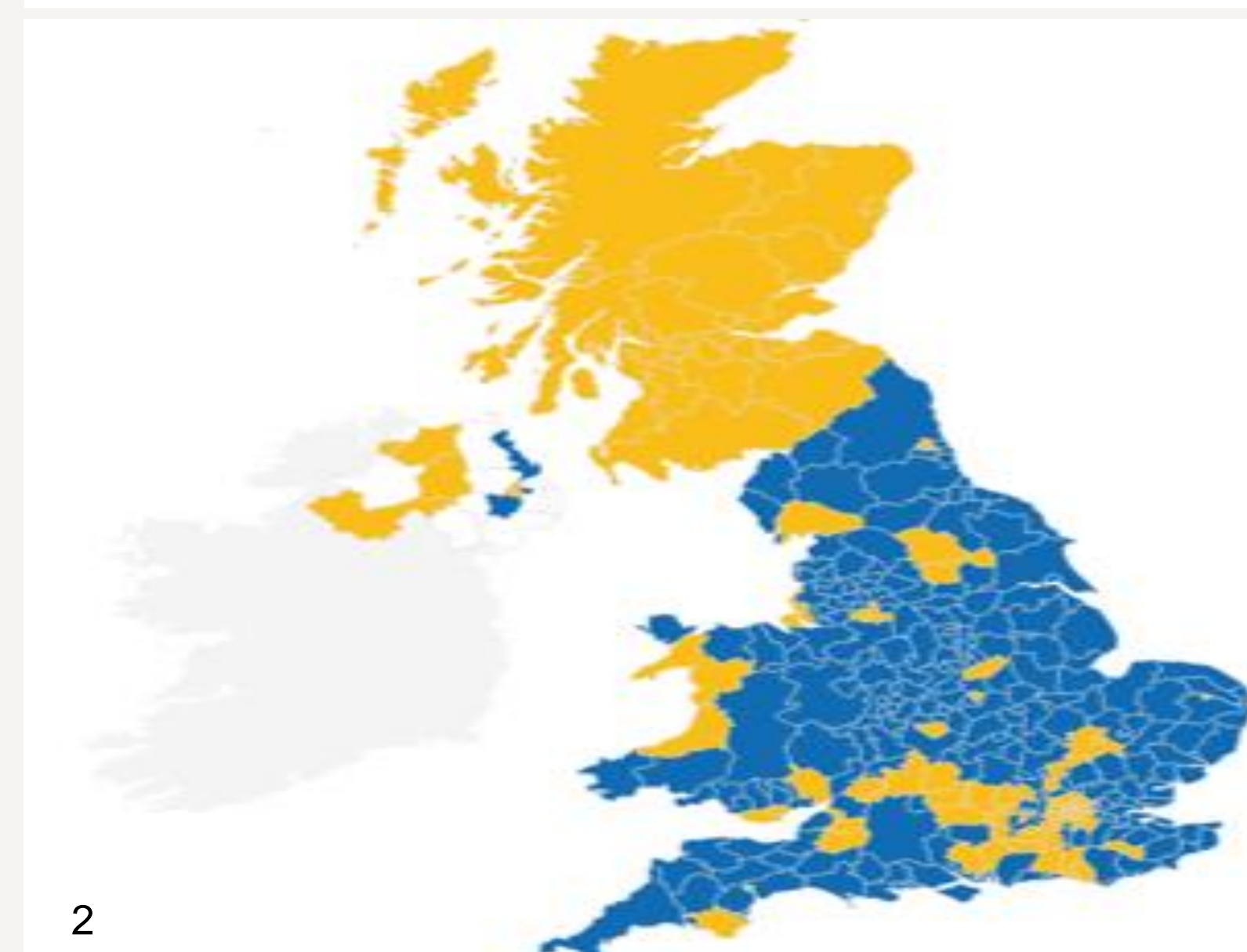
The Brexit referendum was decided by only a slim margin, especially considering the huge impact it has/will have.

Taking a closer look at the vote, there are huge demographic differences between the pro and con voters.

How different age groups voted



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## Graphics

1. Graphic: BBC. (2016, June 24). *EU referendum: The result in maps and charts* from <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-36616028>  
2. Graphic: BBC. (2016, June 24). *EU referendum: The result in maps and charts* from <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-36616028>  
3. Lord Ashcroft. (2016, June 24). *How the United Kingdom voted on Thursday...and why from* <https://lordashcroftpolls.com/2016/06/how-the-united-kingdom-voted-and-why/>

## Age groups

One of the most significant differences in demographic determinates is the age. Young people voted heavily in favor for remain, as opposed older citizens voted to leave.

## Areas

Areas also had a huge impact on the outcome of the referendum. Almost all major cities voted for remain, more rural areas voted nearly entirely to leave the EU.  
(Yellow = remain | Blue = leave)

## How the parties divided

Not even the political parties had embraced one opinion on the Brexit. There were several different views in most parties on about how to vote. The graphs show the dissension in the different parties. The one exception was the UKIP party which strongly urged their voters to vote for leave.



**23 January, 2013**

Prime minister David Cameron says he is in favor of an in/out referendum on the UK's membership of the EU.



**22 May, 2014**

UKIP wins 26% of the vote in European elections, becomes the UK's biggest representation in the European Parliament.



**7 May, 2014**

David Cameron wins the UK elections with the promise to hold an in/out referendum.



**23 June, 2016**

Leave campaigners win the Brexit vote with 51,9%. Mr. Cameron resigns.



**13 July, 2016**

Theresa May becomes prime minister.



**26 June, 2017**

Formal negotiations on withdrawal begin between the UK and EU.



**15 December, 2017**

The EU agrees to move on the second face of the negotiations after a first agreement on the Brexit "divorce bill", Irish border and EU citizens' rights.



**19 March, 2018**

The UK and EU make decisive steps in negotiations. They include:

- 31 October, 2018 the negotiations must be completed
- 29 March, 2019 Brexit day, UK ends its EU membership
- 31 December, 2020 the transition period ends and the new relations between UK and EU start

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