

# Post-referendum survey in Ireland

## Analytical Report

Fieldwork: 13-15 June 2008

Report: July 2008

This survey was requested by the European Commission Representation in Ireland and coordinated by Directorate-General Communication

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Flash EB Series #245

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Survey conducted by The Gallup Organization,  
Hungary upon the request of the EC  
Representation in Ireland



Coordinated by Directorate-General  
Communication

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**THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION**

## Table of contents

<b>Table of contents.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Main findings .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1. Voter turnout and the referendum outcome.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2. Profiles of the non-voters and reasons for not voting .....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 Socio-demographic profiles of the non-voters .....	7
2.2 A comparison by participation in the most recent general election .....	7
2.3 Reasons for not voting in the referendum .....	8
<b>3. Options for being more informed about “Lisbon” .....</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1 Preferred sources for information about the Lisbon Treaty .....	10
3.2 Preferred communication channels .....	11
<b>4. The campaign – voices of those who voted in the referendum .....</b>	<b>13</b>
4.1 The “no” campaign was the most convincing .....	13
4.2 Voters made up their minds in the final weeks of the campaign.....	14
4.3 Voters were unlikely to have changed their mind during the campaign .....	15
<b>5. The “yes” and “no” voters and reasons for their decisions .....</b>	<b>17</b>
5.1 Profiles of the “yes” and “no” voters .....	17
5.2 Reasons for voting “yes” or “no” .....	18
<b>6. Informed decisions when voting against the Lisbon Treaty? .....</b>	<b>23</b>
6.1 The importance of referendums .....	23
6.2 Informed decisions? .....	23
<b>7. The impact of the referendum/likely consequences .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>I. Annex tables .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>II. Survey Details .....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>III. Questionnaire .....</b>	<b>67</b>

## Introduction

A nationwide referendum on the Lisbon Treaty was held in Ireland on 12 June 2008. After the result was known, a Flash Eurobarometer survey was conducted, from 13 to 15 June, at the request of the European Commission Representation in Ireland. Altogether, a randomly selected 2,000 respondents, aged 18 and older, were interviewed by telephone.

The main objectives of the survey were to understand the reasons for non-participation in the referendum, the respondents' views about the campaign, the reasons for the "yes" or "no" votes and the overall reactions to the result. Respondents were also asked how they judged the likely consequences of the referendum.

## Main findings

- Over half of the people who did not vote in the referendum said this was due to a lack of understanding of the issues; younger people were much less likely to participate than their older counterparts (a ratio of 2:1)
- For the “yes” voters, the prime motivation was the feeling that “Lisbon” was in Ireland’s best interest; the reasons mentioned were mostly one-dimensional, centred around how Ireland has benefitted from the EU
- The “no” voters presented a much wider diverse spectrum of reasons to explain their preference. They displayed a multidimensional character of the explanations: a lack of information (a quarter of “no” voters) led the way
- The young people who participated, women and those not working were significant supporters of the “no” vote; the majority of professionals, managers and retirees were backing the “yes” campaign
- In the “no” camp, voters thought that the result would put Ireland in a strong position to renegotiate the treaty, to allow Ireland to maintain its neutrality and to keep its tax system (all backed by three-quarters of voters or more)
- The “yes” voters felt less strongly about the issues, but they did emphasise the fact that the result would weaken Ireland’s position in the EU (two-thirds of “yes” voters)
- A large majority of Irish voters (68%) said the “no” campaign was the most convincing; even a majority of “yes” voters felt that way (57%)
- Despite that judgment, within the “yes” camp we found more people who changed their minds during the campaign (25% of the “yes” and 17% of “no” voters started out from a different position)

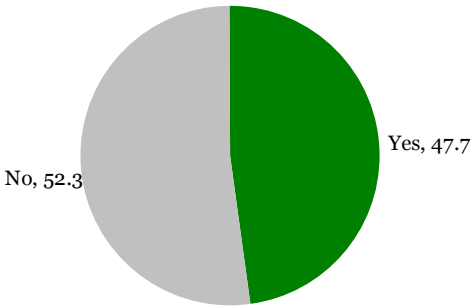
# 1. Voter turnout and the referendum outcome

Similar to other post-election phone surveys, the proportion of people that actually participated in the referendum was over-represented. The official turnout figure (53.1%) was applied for weighting the results in order to properly report on the true proportion of voters and non-voters.

The relatively large sample size also allowed us to draw statistically reliable information for important segments of the population: for example, 47.7% of survey respondents said they had voted “yes” versus 52.3% who had voted “no” on the referendum question. As the difference is well within the sampling error of the official results (46.6% “yes” vs. 53.4% “no”), no weighting correction was applied based on the actual referendum outcome figures.

The results of the survey are robust and this report shows the detailed demographic characteristics of voters and non-voters as well as “yes” and “no” voters.

**Referendum outcome: “yes” and “no” votes**



Q7. How did you vote in the referendum? Did you vote yes or no to the treaty?  
%, Base: those who participated in the referendum

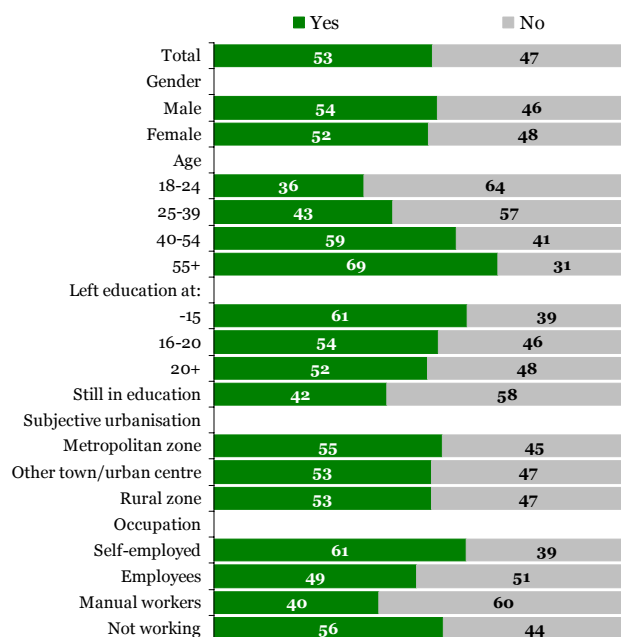
## 2. Profiles of the non-voters and reasons for not voting

### 2.1 Socio-demographic profiles of the non-voters

Looking at the socio-demographic profiles of those who did not vote in the referendum revealed that younger respondents were much less likely to have voted than their older counterparts (64% of the 18-24 year-olds abstained compared to less than a third of those aged 55 and over, 31%).

It was also noted that full-time students (58%) were more likely not to have voted than respondents with the lowest levels of education (i.e. those who left the educational system before the age of 16, 39%). However, there was little difference between the participation rates of respondents who finished their education between the ages of 16 and 20 and those who left the educational system after the age of 20 (46% and 48%, respectively, abstained). In fact, the aforementioned disparity between the participation patterns of full-time students and those with the lowest levels of education was due to age rather than the level of education actually attained: the less-educated group were mainly respondents older than 54 and those still in education were generally younger than 25.

**Voter turnout percentages**



Q1. Did you vote in the referendum on Thursday?  
Base: all respondents  
% by socio-demographics

While six out of 10 manual workers and half of the employees (51%) did not vote in the referendum, the “self-employed” were much more likely to have voted (61%). Finally, 56% of non-working respondents voted in the referendum: these consisted primarily of housewives/those looking after the home (56%) and retired people (67%). Students and the unemployed were less liable to have voted (40% and 49%, respectively).

### 2.2 A comparison by participation in the most recent general election

A relatively high proportion of people who had not voted in the last general election (20%) participated in the referendum. This showed that the referendum had reached a segment of the population that did not normally get involved in internal politics. At the same time, as the referendum turnout was substantially lower than that of the last general election (53% and 67%, respectively), it is not surprising that about one-third of those who claimed that they had voted in the last election did not turn out in the referendum.

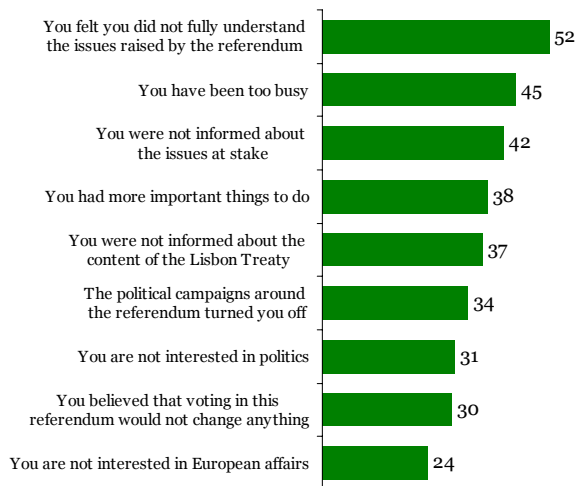
Participation in the parliamentary elections 2007	Participation in the referendum		
	Voted	Did not vote	(Total)
Voted	65%	35%	(100%)
Did not vote	20%	80%	(100%)

Q1. Did you vote in the referendum on Thursday?  
Q13. Did you vote in the last parliamentary election?  
%, Base: all respondents

## 2.3 Reasons for not voting in the referendum

Presented with a number of possible reasons for not voting in the referendum, many respondents said this was either due to a *lack of knowledge* (52% had not fully understood the referendum's issues, 42% had not been informed about the issues at stake and 37% felt they were not informed about the Lisbon

### Reasons for not voting in the referendum



Q2. If you did not vote on the referendum on Thursday, it is because...?  
% yes, Base: those who did not participate in the referendum

Treaty's content) or because the *referendum was not important enough* for them (just under half – 45% – said they were too busy to vote and 38% had something more important to do than vote in the referendum).

One-third of respondents (34%) said they did not vote because the political campaign around the referendum had “turned them off”. Three out of 10 respondents (31%) said they had *no interest in politics*, and a quarter of them (24%) mentioned *no interest in European affairs*.

Finally, three out of 10 respondents did not vote because they believed that doing so would not have changed anything.

### Socio-demographic considerations

#### Gender

The socio-demographic analysis showed that women were more likely to have said they had *no interest in politics* (34% vs. 27% of men) and *no interest in European affairs* (27% vs. 22%), while men were more liable to state that they were too busy (46% vs. 43% of women) and that they had more important things to do (42% vs. 34%).

#### Age

The youngest respondents (18-24 years-of-age) were more inclined to say they did not participate in the referendum because *it was not important enough* for them: 59% said they were too busy to vote (vs. 38% of 40-54 year-olds), 44% had something more important to do (vs. 34% of 25-39 year-olds), and 41% expressed no interest in politics (vs. 29% of respondents aged 55 and over). Furthermore, the younger the respondents, the more prone they were to give a *lack of knowledge* as a reason for their non-participation. For example, while 27% of respondents aged 55 and over said they were not informed enough about the content of the Lisbon Treaty, this proportion increased to 45% of the 18-24 year-olds.

#### Level of education

Presented with reasons for not voting, respondents with lower levels of education had a tendency to agree with almost all of them. For example, while half of the less-educated respondents (49%) said they did not vote because they had been put off by the political campaigns linked to the referendum, only 29% of respondents who finished their education between the ages of 16 and 20 agreed with this reason. Similarly, while one-third of respondents with the lowest levels of education said they did not vote because they were not interested in European affairs, this proportion decreased to 19% of highly-educated respondents. The less-educated respondents were, however, not more inclined to say they did not vote due to a *lack of knowledge* about the issues at stake and about the content of the Lisbon



Treaty itself – these reasons were selected more often by respondents with higher levels of education. For example, while almost half of the most-educated respondents (47%) said they did not vote because they were not informed about the issues at stake, only 39% of the less-educated respondents selected this reason.

#### Place of residence

The analysis of results by the respondent's place of residence also showed some differences in the reasons for abstaining in the referendum. For example, a third (34%) of rural residents said they did not participate in the referendum because they believed that voting would not have changed anything, but only 30% of metropolitan residents and only 25% of urban residents gave this as a reason for non-participation. Furthermore, rural residents were more apt than city dwellers to state that the *referendum was not important enough* for them to participate; half (48%) of rural residents said they were too busy to vote and 43% had something more important to do – the corresponding percentages for city dwellers (urban and metropolitan) were 41% and 34%, respectively.

#### Occupational status

There was a greater likelihood that working respondents, in general, did not participate in the referendum due to a *lack of understanding* (e.g. 62% of the self-employed said they did not vote because they did not fully understand the issues raised by the referendum compared to 53% of non-working respondents). Non-working respondents more often accepted reasons relating to *no interest in politics* and the *referendum not being important enough*, but also that the political campaigns had “turned them off” or that voting would not have made any difference. For example, a third (34%) of non-working respondents did not vote because they believed that it would not have changed anything, compared to less than less than three out of 10 working respondents (29% of the self-employed, 28% of employees and 23% of manual workers).

For more details, see Annex table 2.

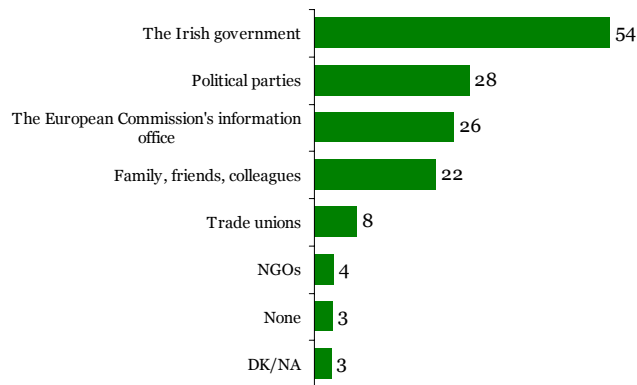
### 3. Options for being more informed about “Lisbon”

Respondents who said that *a lack of knowledge* had stopped them participating in the referendum were asked how they would have liked to be more informed about the Lisbon Treaty. The respondents were first presented with a list of the various information sources, e.g. the Irish government, political parties, etc. and asked to give their preferences. In addition, they were given a number of possible information channels, e.g. television, newspapers, etc. and asked to make an additional choice.

#### 3.1 Preferred sources for information about the Lisbon Treaty

The Irish government was by far the most preferred source for information about the treaty; 54% of respondents selected this option. The second most frequently mentioned source was that of the political parties, followed by the European Commission’s information office<sup>1</sup> – both were selected by more than a quarter of respondents (28% and 26%, respectively).

**Preferred sources for information about the Lisbon Treaty**



Q2\_A. You said that you did not vote because of a lack of information or understanding. From which of the following sources, would you have liked to get more information? % mentioned, Base: those who did not vote because of a lack of information or understanding

Twenty-two percent of respondents would have preferred to learn more about the treaty by talking to someone they knew, such as family, friends and colleagues. Only 8% of respondents mentioned trade unions as a preferred information source, and just 4% of respondents selected NGOs. Finally, 3% of respondents selected none of the listed information sources.

#### *Socio-demographic considerations*

A socio-demographic analysis of the most preferred information sources about the Lisbon Treaty showed that:

- Men were more likely to mention the European Commission’s information office as a preferred information source (29% vs. 23% of women), while women were more likely to select political parties (31% vs. 26% of men).
- Respondents between 40 and 54 years-of-age were the least likely to select the Irish government as an information source (47% compared to e.g. 58% of 25-39 year-olds), but they were significantly more liable to select the European Commission’s information office (40% compared to e.g. 21% of 18-24 year-olds).
- The younger the respondents the greater the likelihood they were to mention family, friends and colleagues as a preferred information source about the Lisbon Treaty (while 31% of the youngest respondents selected this option, this decreased to 14% for the oldest age group); however, the older the respondents there was a greater likelihood that they would select trade unions and political parties (while 14% of the oldest respondents selected trade unions and 34% political parties, these decreased to 6% and 29%, respectively, for the youngest age group).
- Trade unions and political parties were also more often mentioned as preferred information sources about the Lisbon Treaty by respondents with the lowest levels of education (12% and

<sup>1</sup> The European Public Information Centre: ([http://ec.europa.eu/ireland/contact\\_us/information\\_centre/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/ireland/contact_us/information_centre/index_en.htm)).

46%, respectively), while those with higher levels of education preferred talking to friends, family and colleagues (18% of the highly-educated respondents vs. 7% of the less-educated ones).

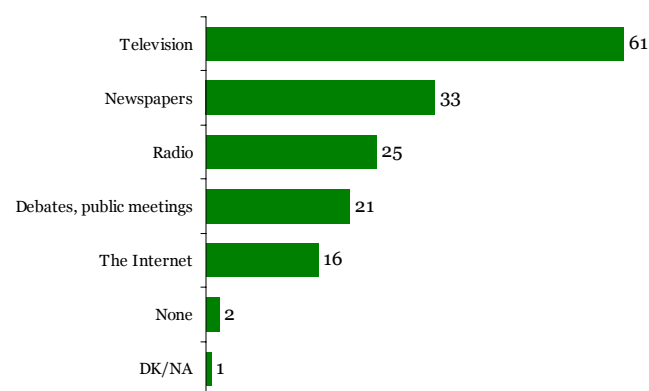
- Metropolitan residents showed the least tendency to select the Irish government as an information source (42% vs. 54% of rural residents), but they were more likely to select options such as the European Commission’s information office, trade unions and political parties (e.g. 42% selected trade unions compared to 28% of rural residents). Rural residents, on the other hand, were more likely to prefer to talk to someone they knew, such as friends or colleagues (29% vs. 13% of metropolitan residents).
- Individuals known to the respondents were also an important information source for employees and those not working (24% and 27%, respectively). Self-employed respondents, on the other hand, were more likely to prefer to go to the European Commission’s information office for clarification (39% compared to e.g. 25% of employees).

For more details, see Annex table 3.

### 3.2 Preferred communication channels

Six out of 10 interviewees (who said they did not participate in the referendum due to a lack of knowledge) would have liked to find out more about the Lisbon Treaty through watching television. Other information channels mentioned by a large proportion of respondents were newspapers and the radio; one-third of respondents mentioned the former as the preferred information channel and a quarter selected the latter. “Debates and public meetings” and the Internet were mentioned by, respectively, 21% and 16% of respondents as the preferred method of being informed about the treaty.

#### Preferred communication channels for receiving more information about the Lisbon Treaty



Q2\_B. From which of the following means of communication, would you have liked to get more information?  
% mentioned, Base: those who did not vote because of a lack of information or understanding

#### Socio-demographic considerations

The difference in preferred information channels by socio-demographic groups showed that:

- While men were more likely to prefer the Internet (19% vs. 14% of women) as a way of gaining information about the Lisbon Treaty, women had a greater tendency to mention newspapers (36% vs. 30%).
- Television was the most preferred information channel for all age groups, but the proportions selecting this option were the highest in the youngest and the oldest age categories (65% and 69% respectively, compared to 57% of 25-39 year-olds and 56% of 40-54 year-olds).
- Younger respondents were more liable to select the Internet as a preferred information channel (while 26% of 18-24 year-olds selected this channel, this percentage decreased to 5% of respondents aged 55 and over), but they were less prone to mention “debates and public meetings” (18% of 18-39 year-olds selected compared to 29% of 40-54 year-olds and 22% of those aged 55 and over).
- Respondents with the highest levels of education more often selected the Internet and “debates or public meetings” as the preferred information channels (e.g. 24% of respondents who

finished full-time education between the ages of 16 and 20 selected “debates and public meetings” compared to 14% of respondents who did not go to school beyond the age of 15).

- Respondents with the lowest levels of education, on the other hand, preferred receiving information by watching television or by reading newspapers (e.g. 51% of the less-educated respondents selected newspapers compare to 34% of respondents who finished full-time education after the age of 20).
- When it came to the place of residence, there was no difference regarding the numbers opting to receive information via television; however, respondents living in metropolitan areas were more apt to select the Internet and public meetings, while rural residents preferred newspapers. For example, a quarter of metropolitan residents mentioned newspapers compared to 40% of rural ones.
- Employees were the least likely to mention the Internet as a preferred information channel (11% compared to, for example, 23% of the self-employed); however, they had a higher preference for radio and newspapers (27% and 38%, respectively).

For more details, see Annex table 4.

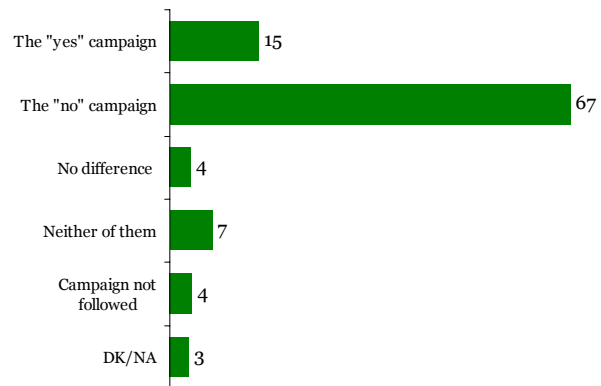
## 4. The campaign – voices of those who voted in the referendum

### 4.1 The “no” campaign was the most convincing

A large majority of Irish citizens (67%) said the “no” campaign was the more convincing one, while only 15% said the same about the “yes” campaign.

A minority of interviewees said there was no difference between the campaigns in being more or less convincing (4%) or, alternatively, that neither of them was very convincing (7%). One in twenty-five respondents (4%) said they had not followed the campaigns.

Which campaign was the most convincing?

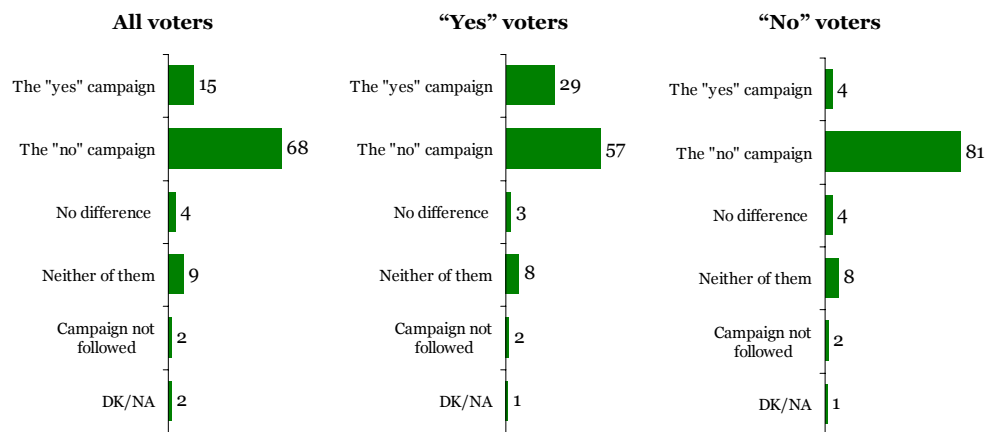


Q5. In your opinion which campaign was the more convincing, the “yes” or the “no” campaign?  
%, Base: all respondents

#### Even “yes” voters found the “no” camp more convincing

Not surprisingly, Irish voters who said “no” to the Lisbon Treaty were the most likely to select the “no” campaign as the more convincing (81%). Furthermore, even those who voted “yes” were more prone to say that the “no” campaign was more persuasive; 57% – compared to 29% who thought the “yes” campaign was the more convincing one. Among the “no” voters, a minority of 4% thought the “yes” campaign was more convincing than the “no” campaign.

Which campaign was the most convincing?



Q5. In your opinion which campaign was the more convincing, the “yes” or the “no” campaign?  
%, Base: those who participated in the referendum

#### Socio-demographic considerations

The 18-24 year-olds were the more liable to answer that the “yes” campaign was the more convincing one (18% vs. 14% of respondents aged 55 and over). Respondents between 25 and 39 years of age, on the other hand, were the most prone to say the same about the “no” campaign, while respondents over 39 were more inclined to think that both campaigns were as convincing as each other or that neither of the campaigns was particularly persuasive. For example, while 10% of the 40-54 year-olds answered that neither of the campaigns was convincing, only 2% of the 18-24 year-olds said the same.

Respondents with the highest levels of education were more likely to say that the “yes” campaign was the more compelling (16% vs. 11% of those who left the educational system before the age of 16); however, they were also more inclined to answer that neither of the campaigns stood out (10% vs. 5%).

Respondents in the more urbanised areas more often thought that the “no” campaign was the more convincing one (72% of metropolitan residents and 67% of urban dwellers compared to 65% of rural residents), while respondents in the more rural areas more often said they did not know how to answer this question (1% of metropolitan residents and 3% of urban dwellers compared to 5% of rural residents).

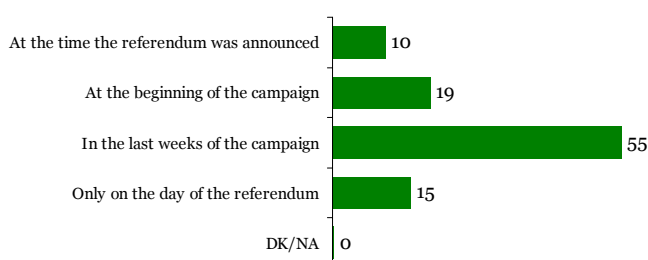
The results by occupational status showed that manual workers were the most apt to select one of the campaigns as being more convincing than the other (20% chose the “yes” campaign and 72% the “no” campaign), while respondents in all of the other occupational categories more often thought that both campaigns were as convincing as each other or that neither of them were particularly persuasive. For example, 9% of the self-employed said that neither of the campaigns was convincing compared to only 3% of the manual workers who held that view.

For more details, see Annex table 5.

## 4.2 Voters made up their minds in the final weeks of the campaign

Three out of 10 Irish voters decided how to vote in the referendum at a fairly early stage: 10% knew how they would vote at the time the referendum was announced and 19% had made up their mind by the beginning of the campaign. However, more than half of the electorate (55%) made their choice in the final weeks of the campaign, and 15% of voters decided only on the day of the referendum itself.

**How to vote: when did voters make up their minds?**



Q3. When did you make up your mind on how would you vote in the referendum?  
%, Base: those who participated in the referendum

### *“No” voters slightly more liable to have formed their opinions in the final weeks of the campaign*

The chart on the next page shows that a slightly higher proportion of “no” voters had formed their opinions in the course of the campaign, mostly in the last weeks (57% vs. 52% of “yes” voters). Last-minute decisions, however, were made in similar proportions in both camps.

### *Socio-demographic considerations*

A higher proportion of men had made up their mind at an early stage: while one-third of them had decided how to vote by the time the poll was announced or when the campaign began, only a quarter of women had been this decisive. In other words, the more persuasive “no” campaign had a larger impact on women than on men. .

Younger voters were much less likely than their older counterparts to have come to a decision at an early stage; more than four out of 10 respondents aged 55 and over knew how they would vote at the time the referendum was announced (18%) or at the beginning of the campaign (24%) compared to less than one-sixth of 18-24 year-olds (2% and 13%, respectively). The proportion of respondents who made their decision in the final weeks of the campaign ranged from 45% of the oldest respondents to

72% of the 18-24 year-olds. Almost no difference was observed in the proportions of last-minute decisions across age groups.

Although respondents with the lowest levels of education did not differ much from those with greater educational attainments in terms of the proportion who decided how to vote in the referendum at a relatively early stage, the number who said they only decided on the day of the referendum was higher for the less-educated than for the more-educated respondents (21% vs. 12% in the highest educational category).

The socio-demographic profiles also showed some small differences by place of residence: rural residents were slightly less likely than city dwellers to have decided on their intentions at an early stage of the campaign, but slightly more likely to have decided how to vote on the day of the referendum (12% of rural residents vs. 15% of respondents living in urban areas and 17% in metropolitan areas).

Self-employed respondents and manual workers showed a greater tendency to resolve their voting intentions at a fairly early stage, while employees were the least apt to do this. For example, 14% of the self-employed decided how to vote when the referendum was announced compared to just 7% of employees. The manual workers were also the least prone to say they only decided on the day of the referendum how to vote (7%), while employees were again the most likely to have left the decision that late (17%). Nevertheless, some caution is needed when interpreting the results concerning the manual workers given the low number in this category in the survey, who actually participated in the referendum.

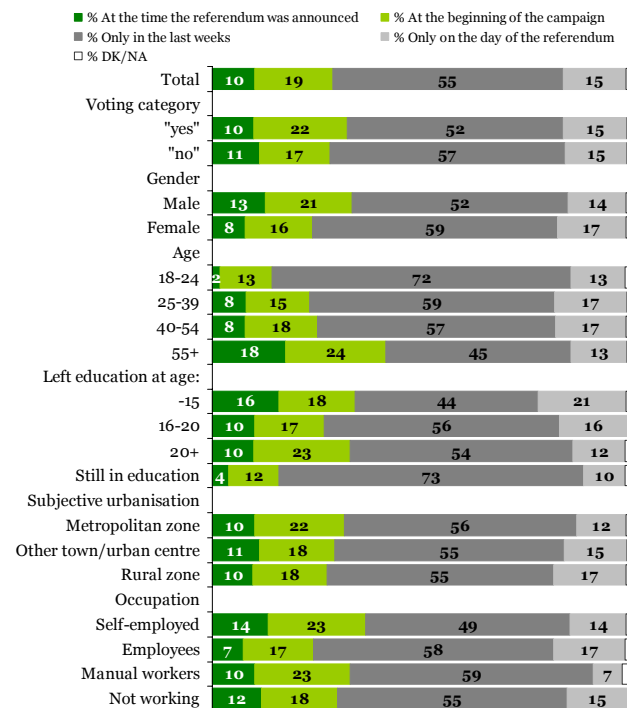
### 4.3 Voters were unlikely to have changed their mind during the campaign

Although a relatively high proportion of people made up their mind during the campaign – having not started out with a pre-determined mindset – once they had decided, they were unlikely to change their mind: a large majority of voters (68%) said they did not change their opinion about how to vote during the course of the campaign, compared to just 21% who did.

**“Yes” voters were more likely to report having changed their mind during the campaign**

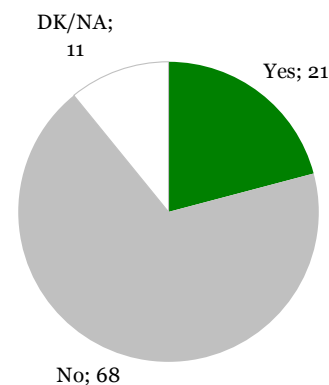
The chart on the next page shows that respondents who voted “yes” were more likely to have changed their mind in the course of the campaign (25% vs.

#### How to vote: when did voters make up their minds?



Q3. When did you make up your mind on how would you vote in the referendum? Base: those who participated in the referendum % by socio-demographics

#### How to vote: did people change their mind during the campaign?



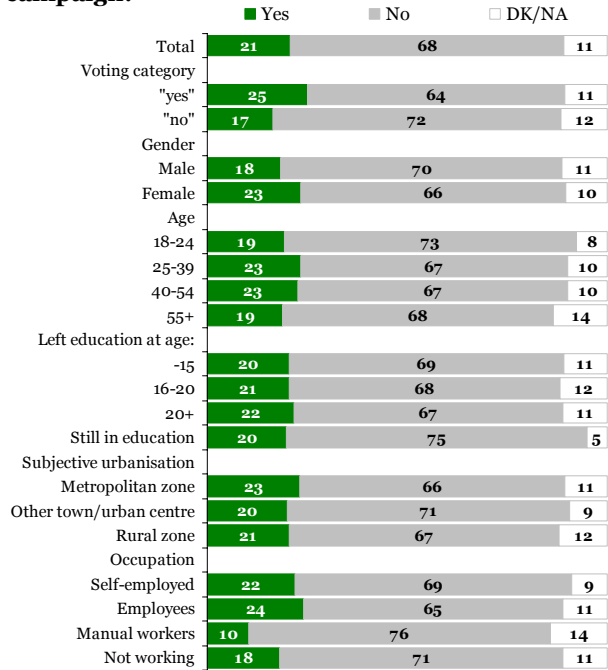
Q3\_B. Did you change your mind about how to vote in the course of the campaign? % Base: those who participated in the referendum

17% of the “no” voters). If we look at the “switchers” within the “yes” and “no” voters, it can be said that for whatever complex reasons, the “yes” campaign convinced more people to *change* their minds.

### *Socio-demographic considerations*

The socio-demographic analysis showed that women, respondents aged from their mid-twenties to mid-fifties (25-39 year-olds and 40-54 year-olds) and metropolitan residents had a slightly greater tendency to have changed their mind about how to vote during the campaign. For example, 18% of men said they had changed their views about how to vote during the course of the campaign compared to 23% of women. The self-employed (24%) were also slightly more likely to have switched their views, followed by the employees (22%). Manual workers, on the other hand, appeared the least likely to have changed their opinion once they had decided how to vote.

### How to vote: did people change their mind during the campaign?



Q7. How did you vote in the referendum? Did you vote yes or no to the treaty?  
Base: those who participated in the referendum  
% by socio-demographics



## 5. The “yes” and “no” voters and reasons for their decisions

### 5.1 Profiles of the “yes” and “no” voters

An analysis of those respondents who did vote in the referendum showed that although just over half of them said “no” to the Lisbon Treaty, there were variations among the socio-demographic groups. One of the main differences was seen, again, in the 18-24 year-olds, where two-thirds (65%) voted against the Lisbon Treaty, compared to just 42% of those aged 55 and over.

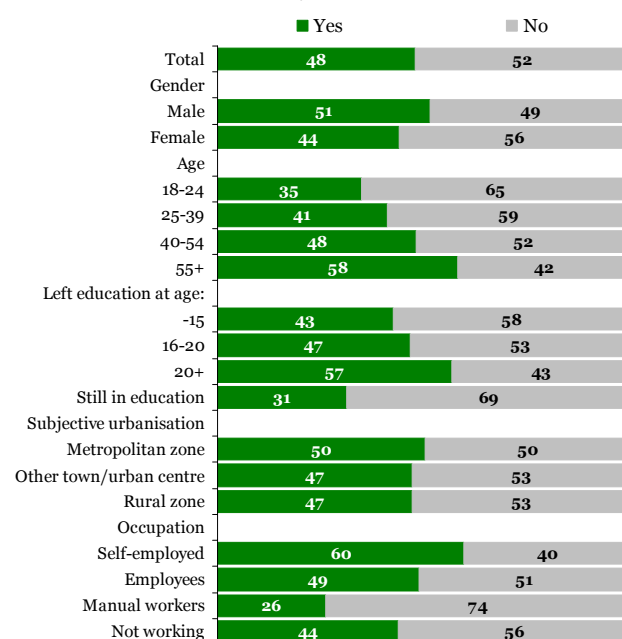
Women were also in the “no” camp along with those not working (both 56%): these consisted primarily of housewives/those looking after the home (63%), students (72%) and the unemployed (58%), whereas only 45% of retired people voted against “Lisbon”.

The main supporters of the “yes” vote were found in the higher socio-economic groups: the “self-employed” (60%), professionals (58%), senior managers (66%) and those with the highest levels of education (i.e. those who left the educational system after the age of 20, 57%).

#### Political party affiliations

Sinn Féin supporters followed the party line in voting “no” (95%), whereas all of the parties supporting the “Lisbon” ratification lost a significant numbers of their party supporters: the Green Party (over half – 57% – said “no”), the Labour Party (55%), Fine Gael (49%), and Fianna Fáil (40%).

Referendum outcome: “yes” and “no” votes



Q7. How did you vote in the referendum? Did you vote yes or no to the treaty?  
Base: those who participated in the referendum  
% by socio-demographics

	Parliamentary elections 2007		Referendum outcome: survey results	
	Official results	Recall (survey)	% who voted “yes”	% who voted “no”
Fianna Fáil	42%	41%	60%	40%
Fine Gael	27%	20%	51%	49%
Labour Party	10%	9%	45%	55%
Green Party	5%	6%	43%	57%
Sinn Fein	7%	6%	5%	95%
Progressive Democrats	3%	2%	69%	31%
All others	7%			
All others / Don't remember / No answer		17%	39%	61%

Q13. Did you vote in the last parliamentary election?; Q14. Which party did you vote for?  
Note: 73% of interviewees said they had voted in the last parliamentary election, while the actual voter turnout of this election was slightly lower at 67.3%. The distribution of votes shows that the survey results match the actual outcome of this election.

## 5.2 Reasons for voting “yes” or “no”

Respondents who had participated in the referendum were asked to explain the reasons why they voted “yes” or “no”, and their responses were categorised by topic, such as “protect the Irish identity” or “it makes the EU more democratic”. An “other” category was used for responses falling outside any of the coded categories.

More or less half of the respondents gave a single reason for their vote against - or in favour of - the Lisbon Treaty. A large number of respondents, however, offered more than one explanation: one-third of the “yes” voters gave two reasons, 12% gave three and a small group of respondents had even more arguments for their support of the Lisbon Treaty. The “no” voters were slightly less likely to list more than one reason for their choice: 29% of those respondents gave two explanations for their “no” vote, while 8% had three distinct arguments.

<i>Number of reasons mentioned by the respondents</i>	“Yes” voters	“No” voters
1	47%	55%
2	32%	29%
3	12%	8%
4	2%	3%
5 or more	3%	1%
None (DK/NA)	4%	4%

In order to explore and understand the variety of reasons offered by respondents as explanations for why they cast their vote in a certain way, we focus in this section on the relative weight of each reason within all of the different explanations offered by the respondents. In other words, the percentages in the following charts and tables represent the proportion of the total number of reasons mentioned and not a proportion of the number of respondents in the survey<sup>2</sup>.

### *The “yes” voters: it was in Ireland’s best interest*

A majority of respondents who voted “yes” said they felt that this was in Ireland’s best interest (32% of the reasons mentioned). The other reasons were some way behind, but most of them were variations on a theme – i.e. the advantages the EU provides and has provided to Ireland. A large group of respondents voted “yes” because Ireland had received a great deal of benefit from the EU (19% of the reasons mentioned). Other grounds for voting “yes” (each representing 9% of all answers), were that the Lisbon Treaty would keep Ireland fully engaged in Europe and that it would help the Irish economy.

Although some respondents mentioned other reasons for their voting preference, these numbers were far less significant: the treaty would lead to more effective decision-making in the EU (5% of the reasons mentioned); it would make the EU more effective on the global stage (4%), etc.

### *The “no” voters: a diverse spectrum of reasons*

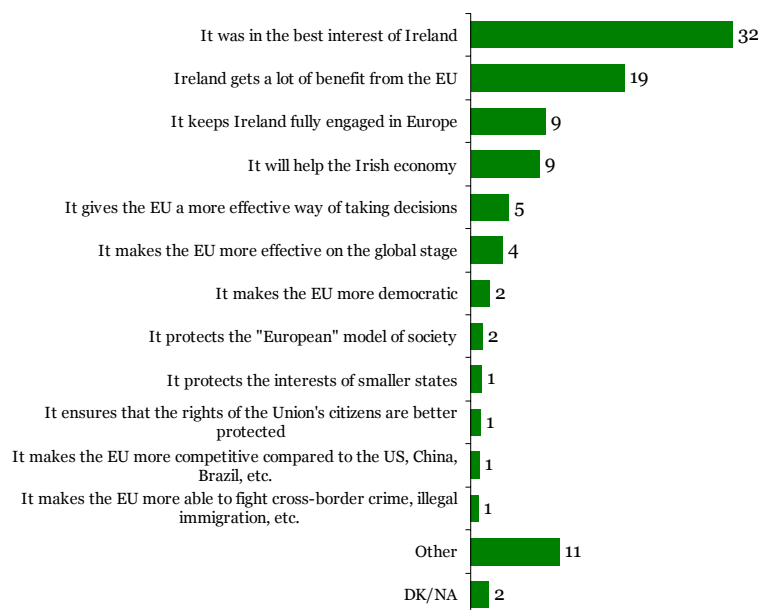
The “no” voters were also asked to list the reasons for their choice. The responses were diverse and numerous: going from a lack of information about the treaty to, for example, a way of protesting against the government’s policies. A lack of information about “Lisbon” was the main reason for voting against the treaty (22% of the reasons mentioned), followed by the desire to protect Irish identity (12% of the reasons mentioned).

<sup>2</sup> For results in terms of the proportion of respondents who mentioned each reason, refer to tables 9 through 12 in the annex.

Besides these two main rationales, “no” voters gave a number of other explanations – that together led to a multitude of reasons: these included a general lack of trust in politicians; a wish to safeguard Irish neutrality in security and defence matters; the desire to maintain an Irish Commissioner in every Commission; the need to protect the Irish tax system (in each case, 6% of the reasons mentioned) as well as interpreting their vote as a vote against a “unified Europe” (5% of the reasons mentioned).

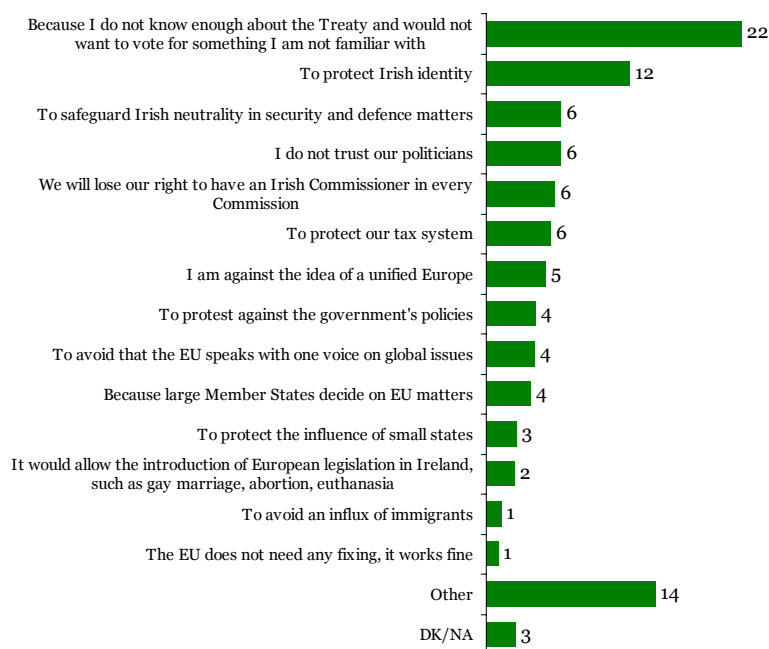
At the bottom of the list, just 1% of the responses to this question (“why did you vote no?”) indicated that the negative votes had been cast as a way of either avoiding an “influx of immigrants” or as a method of saying that the treaty did not need fixing – it was “fine”.

### Reasons for voting “yes” on the Lisbon Treaty



Q8. Please tell me what are the reasons why you voted “yes” to the treaty?  
% of reasons mentioned, Base: those who participated and voted “yes” in the referendum

### Reasons for voting “no” to the Lisbon Treaty



Q9. Please tell me what are the reasons why you voted “no” to the treaty?  
% of reasons mentioned, Base: those who participated and voted “no” in the referendum

### Socio-demographic considerations

Across all socio-demographic groups, the most important **reasons for voting “yes”** were seen to be that it was in Ireland’s best interest and because the country had received many benefits from the EU.







The youngest respondents were, nevertheless, less likely than their older counterparts to see the benefits that Ireland had received from the EU (in the youngest age group, 12% of the reasons mentioned related to benefits for Ireland compared to one-fifth of the reasons mentioned by other age groups). In the youngest age group, equally important grounds for voting “yes” were that the Lisbon Treaty would lead to more effective decision-making in the EU and that it would make the EU more effective on the global stage (each representing one-tenth of all the answers).

The results by educational level showed that it was especially the less-educated respondents who voted “yes” because they felt that this was in Ireland’s best interest (44% of the reasons mentioned compared to 31% for the highly-educated respondents). They were, however, less likely to have voted “yes” because the Lisbon Treaty would give the EU a more effective way of making decisions.

Metropolitan residents had a slightly greater tendency than those in rural areas to say that they voted “yes” to the treaty because Ireland benefited a lot from the EU (22% and 19% of the reasons mentioned, respectively) and that the treaty would make the EU more effective on the global stage (6% vs. 3%). On the other hand, rural residents were more prone to say they voted “yes” because the treaty would help the Irish economy (10% of the reasons mentioned in the group of rural residents compared to 7% of metropolitan residents).

Finally, manual workers were less inclined to vote “yes” because they felt it was in Ireland’s best interest, but they were more likely to say that they had cast their “yes” vote because of the benefits that Ireland had received from the EU (each representing a quarter of all the reasons mentioned).

## Reasons for voting “yes” on the Lisbon Treaty

	It was in the best interest of Ireland	Ireland gets a lot of benefit from the EU	It keeps Ireland fully engaged in Europe	It will help the Irish economy	It gives the EU a more effective way of taking decisions	It makes the EU more effective on the global stage	DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	32	19	9	9	5	4	2
 <b>SEX</b>							
Male	33	18	10	8	6	4	2
Female	32	21	8	9	4	4	3
 <b>AGE</b>							
18 – 24	34	12	4	9	9	10	8
25 - 39	32	22	11	10	4	6	0
40 – 54	31	20	10	8	5	3	2
55 +	34	19	9	8	4	3	2
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>							
Until 15 years of age	44	18	11	8	0	4	3
16 – 20	31	19	10	9	4	3	3
20 +	31	21	9	8	6	4	1
Still in education	35	12	8	12	8	9	3
 <b>URBANISATION</b>							
Metropolitan	31	22	9	7	4	6	1
Urban	32	18	10	8	5	4	3
Rural	33	19	8	10	5	3	2
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>							
Self-employed	29	19	11	8	3	3	1
Employee	32	21	8	9	6	4	1
Manual worker	24	25	20	8	5	5	0
Not working	35	18	9	9	4	4	4

**Q8. Please tell me what are the reasons why you voted “yes” to the treaty?**  
% of reasons mentioned, Base: those who participated and voted “yes” in the referendum







The socio-demographic analysis of the differences in the **reasons for voting “no”** to the Lisbon Treaty did not reveal wide variations – a lack of information about “Lisbon” was the main reason for voting against the treaty, followed by the desire to protect Irish identity.

In terms of the reasons for voting “no”, some of the observed (but mostly small) differences across the socio-demographic groups were, for example, that:

- men slightly more often mentioned voting “no” because they did not trust Irish politicians (8% of the reasons mentioned by men vs. 5% of the reasons mentioned by women)
- older respondents more often mentioned a lack of understanding (23% of the reasons mentioned by those aged 55 and over compared to 18% for the 18-24 year-olds), while younger respondents were more often against the idea of a unified Europe (9% of the reasons mentioned in the group of 18-24 year-olds compared to 3% for the 40-54 year-olds)
- in the less-educated groups, a lack of understanding represented a more important reason for voting against the treaty (29% of all the reasons selected by the less-educated respondents compared to 20% for respondents with the highest levels of education), while in the highly-educated groups, reasons such as protecting the Irish identity and safeguarding Irish neutrality were more important
- manual workers seemed to have been the least concerned about protecting the Irish identity; only 5% of all reasons mentioned by manual workers related to this rationale. In this group of

respondents, more important reasons for voting “no” were, for example, not trusting Irish politicians (10%) and protecting the Irish tax system (9%).

### Reasons for voting “no” on the Lisbon Treaty

	I don't know enough about the treaty and would not want to vote for something I'm not familiar with	To protect Irish identity	To safeguard Irish neutrality in security and defence matters	I do not trust our politicians	We will lose our right to have an Irish Commissioner in every Commission	To protect our tax system	I am against the idea of a unified Europe	DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	22	12	6	6	6	6	5	4
 <b>SEX</b>								
Male	19	13	5	8	6	5	6	3
Female	24	12	8	5	6	6	4	2
 <b>AGE</b>								
18 – 24	18	12	8	5	2	5	9	7
25 - 39	20	12	6	4	7	9	6	1
40 – 54	25	12	8	9	5	5	3	2
55 +	23	13	4	7	8	3	5	2
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>								
Until 15 years of age	29	11	3	9	7	5	2	2
16 – 20	25	12	6	7	6	5	4	3
20 +	20	14	7	6	7	6	7	0
Still in education	9	11	9	4	5	7	8	7
 <b>URBANISATION</b>								
Metropolitan	25	10	8	7	7	4	8	2
Urban	23	12	6	7	6	6	4	3
Rural	19	13	6	6	5	6	5	2
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>								
Self-employed	18	12	7	6	7	7	7	1
Employee	25	13	6	6	5	5	5	1
Manual worker	41	5	2	10	0	9	0	6
Not working	19	12	7	7	6	5	5	4

**Q9. Please tell me what are the reasons why you voted “yes” to the treaty?**  
% of reasons mentioned, Base: those who participated and voted “no” in the referendum

## 6. Informed decisions when voting against the Lisbon Treaty?

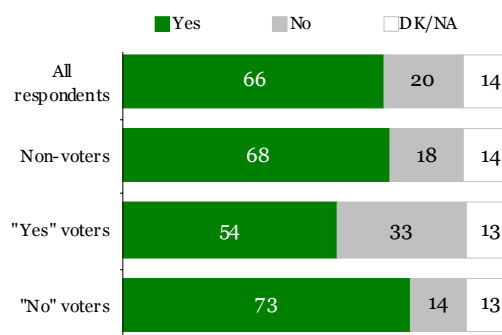
### 6.1 The importance of referendums

A majority of Irish citizens appear to support direct democracy in the form of referendums: two-thirds of respondents supported the idea of organising more such polls about issues that are of importance to the Irish people.

The biggest supporters for the organisation of more referendums on issues of importance to Irish people were those who voted “no” in this referendum, with 73% wanting to repeat such processes. By comparison, only a small majority (54%) of the respondents who voted “yes” to the Lisbon Treaty wanted more referendums.

Women, respondents below the age of 40 and manual workers were more likely to say they wanted more referendums, while those aged 55 and over and the self-employed were the least likely to say so. For example, while three-quarters (74%) of manual workers supported organising more referendums, only 59% of the self-employed thought that this was a good idea. (See Annex table 13 for more details.)

#### Do respondents want more referendums on important issues?

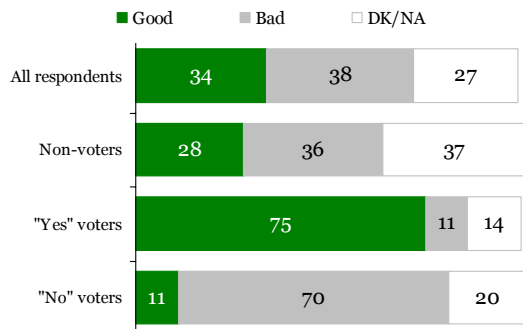


Qt 2 Would you like to have more referendums on issues important for the Irish people?  
%, Base: all respondents

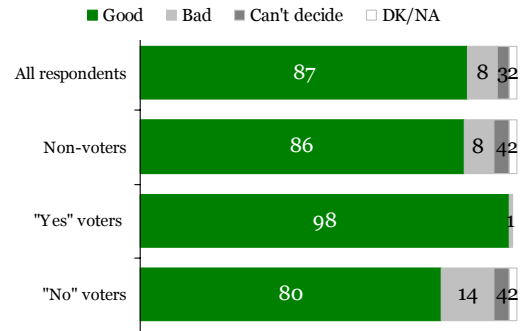
### 6.2 Informed decisions?

Certain questions in the survey gave an indication as to how informed Irish citizens were when making their decision as to whether to vote or not; and whether to vote “yes” or “no” to the treaty:

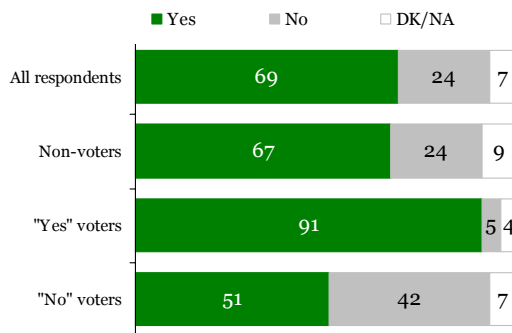
- More than one-third (37%) of respondents who did not vote in the referendum did not know if the Lisbon Treaty would be good or bad for Ireland. The proportion who could not answer this question was lower among the respondents who did vote: one-fifth of the “no” voters and 14% of the “yes” voters did not know if the Lisbon Treaty would be good or bad for Ireland.
- Not surprisingly, a large majority of the “yes” voters (70%) said that the Lisbon Treaty was good for Ireland, while only a minority (11%) of “no” voters and 28% of respondents who did not vote thought the same.
- Forty-two percent of “no” voters and a quarter (24%) of non-voters were of the opinion that the referendum was not important for Ireland’s future position in the EU, compared to only 5% of the “yes” voters.
- Eighty percent of the “no” voters and 86% of the non-voters said they supported Ireland’s membership of the EU, as did 98% of the “yes” voters – reinforcing the argument that except for a small minority in the “no” camp and among the non-voters, there was no doubt that the vast majority supported Ireland’s future within the EU.
- Thirty-six percent of “no” voters and 31% of “yes” voters admitted not being informed about the content of the Irish constitution, compared to 49% of respondents who did not participate in the referendum.

**Is the Lisbon Treaty good or bad for Ireland?**

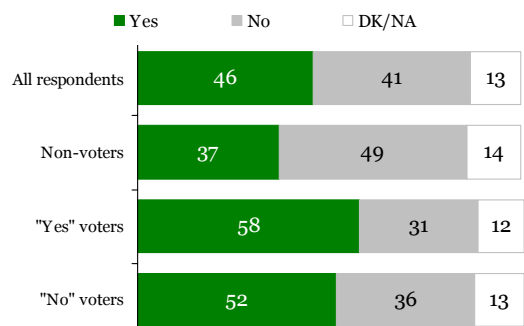
Q4. In your opinion is this treaty good or bad for Ireland?  
%, Base: all respondents

**Support for Irish membership of the EU**

Q6\_B. Do you generally support or oppose Ireland's membership of the European Union?  
%, Base: all respondents

**Was the referendum important for Ireland's future position in the EU?**

Q6. Regardless of whether you participated or not in the referendum, do you agree with the statement that the referendum was important for the future position of Ireland in the EU?  
%, Base: all respondents

**Were respondents familiar with the content of the Irish Constitution?**

Q11. Are you informed about the content of the Irish Constitution?  
%, Base: all respondents

**Socio-demographic considerations****Gender**

Men were more liable than women to:

- support Irish membership of the EU (90% vs. 85%),
- say that the Lisbon Treaty was good for Ireland (40% vs. 30%)
- think that the referendum was important for Ireland's position in the EU (73% vs. 64%)
- state that they were familiar with the content of the Irish constitution (51% vs. 42%).

**Respondent's age:**

A review of the responses by age showed that:

- there was more opposition to Irish membership of the EU among the youngest and the oldest respondents: 9% of the 18-24 year-olds and 10% of those aged over 54 were not in favour of EU membership compared to 7% of the 25-39 year-olds and 6% of the 40-54 year-olds
- older respondents were more liable to say that the Lisbon Treaty would be good for Ireland: 41% of the over 54 year-olds compared to 29% of 18-24 year-olds
- age was not a differentiating factor when it came to expressing an opinion as to whether the Lisbon Treaty was good or bad for Ireland (i.e. the "don't know" answers)
- older respondents were less likely to know if the referendum was important in regard to Ireland's future position in the EU: 12% of the over 54 year-olds vs. 6% in other age groups.



Level of education:

Respondents with higher levels of education were the most likely to:

- give support to a continuing Irish membership of the EU: 95% of highly-educated respondents vs. 74% of the less-educated ones
- say that the Lisbon Treaty was good for Ireland (41% vs. 31%)
- think that the referendum was important for Ireland's position in the EU (79% vs. 57%)
- state that they were familiar with the content of the Irish constitution (56% vs. 37%).

Place of residence:

By examining the place of residence of the survey respondents, it could be ascertained that:

- there was slightly more support for Irish membership of the EU in the cities (metropolitan and urban) than in the rural areas (89% vs. 86%)
- rural and urban residents tended not to know if the Lisbon Treaty would be good or bad for Ireland: 29% of rural residents and 28% of urban residents vs. 23% of metropolitan residents
- the views of metropolitan residents were polarised: 38% said the treaty would be good and 39% said it would be bad for Ireland
- urban dwellers were slightly more liable to say the treaty would be good for Ireland (38% vs. 35% "bad"), while those in rural areas tended to take an opposite view (41% vs. 30% "good")
- metropolitan residents were more prone to accept the importance of the referendum on Ireland's future position in the EU (78% vs. 65% in rural areas and 69% in urban areas).

Occupational status:

The respondent's type of occupation also had an impact on the way they thought about "Lisbon", as:

- those with a higher occupational status tended to think that the treaty was good for Ireland and that the referendum was important for Ireland's future position in the EU: 40% of the self-employed thought the treaty was a good thing vs. 21% of manual workers
- the non-working respondents were the most likely to oppose Ireland's membership of the EU: 10% vs. 5% of self-employed, 6% of employees and 7% of manual workers.

For more details, refer to tables 14 through 17 in the annex.

## 7. The impact of the referendum/likely consequences

All respondents were asked for their opinion about the potential consequences of the Irish “no” vote in the referendum. The views related to how people saw the possible impact of the referendum results and are best analysed by examining three areas: EU-related issues, Irish domestic policies and matters related to the retention of Ireland’s identity.

### 1. EU-related issues:

- An impressive 76% of “no” voters supported the view that the “no” vote would allow the Irish government to **renegotiate “exceptions” within the treaty**, whereas only 38% of “yes” voters held this opinion
- Six out of 10 of the “no” voters (59%) felt that the outcome would ensure that **the present treaty** (i.e. the Treaty of Nice, signed in 2001) **would be maintained**; this compared to 39% of “yes” voters
- There was relatively little difference in the opinions as to whether **the EU institutions would be blocked**: 42% of “yes” voters vs. 33% of “no” voters agreed on that point
- There was even less difference concerning the views about the “no” vote **blocking moves to a more federal Europe**: 52% of “no” voters vs. 48% in the “yes” camp
- When it came to whether **Ireland’s position in the EU would be weakened**, 64% of the “yes” voters supported this view while only a quarter (24%) of “no” voters felt that way
- As expected, more “no” voters than those in the “yes” camp felt that the result would **strengthen Ireland’s position in the EU**: 39% vs. 19%.
- The vast majority in either camp (89% of the “no” voters and 10% of the “yes” voters) rejected that the vote could mean that **Ireland was on its way out of the EU**

### 2. Irish domestic issues:

- Half of the “yes” voters (46%) agreed that the vote would **harm the economy** while only one in six of “no” voters (17%) agreed on this
- Just a quarter of “no” voters (26%) and 9% of “yes” voters agreed that the vote should **oblige the government to stand down**.

### 3. The retention of Ireland’s identity:

- Even more “no” voters (83%) were in agreement that the result meant that **Ireland could keep its neutrality**, an opinion supported by only half (51%) of “yes” voters
- There were similar results (79% of “no” voters and 50% of “yes” voters) on the question as to whether the “no” vote would **allow Ireland to keep its tax system**
- The numbers in agreement were smaller on the issue of the “no” vote allowing Ireland to keep its current legislation on **abortion, gay marriages and euthanasia**: 60% of “no” voters and a third (36%) of the “yes” camp agreed on this matter.

#### 4. Other issues

- On the issue of **agriculture loosing out in trade negotiations** due to the “no” vote, there was little difference of opinion: 41% of “no” voters and 36% of “yes” voters agreed with that line of reasoning
- Just over a third (36%) of “no” voters thought that the referendum result would make it **easier for the EU to negotiate on climate change**, compared to a quarter of “yes” voters (23%)
- A closer look at the differences in the perceived impact of the victory for the “no” campaign in the table below shows that voters and non-voters hold similar views about the technical/internal EU-related consequences. Moreover, some EU issues have not been a differentiating argument between “yes” and “no” voters. Overall, issues related to the EU decision-making process or arguments related to the EU external negotiating positions are considerations that have not differentiated between the various groups.

#### ***Perceived consequences of the victory of the NO vote on the Referendum***

*(% tend to agree)*

	<i>Not participated</i>	<i>Participated and voted “no”</i>	<i>Participated and voted “yes”</i>
The NO vote will allow the Irish government to renegotiate exceptions for Ireland	62%	76%	38%
The NO vote will ensure that the present Treaty is maintained	55%	59%	39%
The NO vote will block EU institutions	38%	33%	42%
The NO vote will block a more federal Europe	50%	52%	48%
The NO vote will weaken Ireland’s position in the EU	42%	24%	64%
The NO vote will strengthen Ireland’s position in the EU	32%	39%	18%
The NO vote means Ireland is on its way out of the EU	15%	13%	10%
The NO vote will harm Ireland’s economy	30%	17%	49%
The NO vote should oblige the government to step down	23%	26%	9%
The NO vote allows Ireland to keep its neutrality	69%	83%	51%
The NO vote will allow Ireland to keep its tax system	62%	79%	50%
The NO vote guarantees that we do not have to change our legislation related to abortion, gay marriages and euthanasia	47%	60%	36%
The NO vote is a warning against agriculture loosing out in trade negotiations	37%	41%	36%
The NO vote will make it easier for the EU to negotiate on climate change	36%	36%	23%

**Q10. Please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following statements**

%, Base: all respondents

#### ***Socio-demographic considerations***

Annex tables 18 through 31 show the socio-demographic differences in (dis-)agreeing with the possible consequences of the “no” vote in the referendum. Although these tables show some important differences in the proportion of respondents who agreed with each of the possible consequences, many of these would disappear when the data was controlled for the respondents’ voting behaviour (i.e. non-voters, “yes” and “no” voters). In other words, if someone voted in the referendum and whether they

voted “yes” or “no” are more important factors than the socio-demographic variables of the respondent.

For example, since respondents who voted against the treaty are generally younger than those who voted in its favour, and given that “no” voters were more likely to agree that such a vote would allow the Irish government to renegotiate exceptions for Ireland, we also found that younger respondents were more likely to agree with this consequence of the “no” vote.

It should be noted, however, that not all of the effects disappeared. In several instances, the variations among respondents with different levels of education remained, even after controlling for voting behaviour. For example, looking again at the results for the statement that the “no” vote would allow Ireland to renegotiate exceptions, it was noted that the less-educated respondents had a greater tendency to agree that this would be the case independent of their participation in the referendum and their voting decision. In other words, even among the respondents who voted “yes” in the referendum, and thus who were the least likely to agree that a “no” vote would allow the Irish government to renegotiate exceptions, the less-educated respondents were still more likely to agree than the more highly-educated ones.

Flash EB Series #245

Post-referendum survey  
in Ireland

# Annex Tables and Survey Details

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

I. Annex tables

Table 1. Voter turnout percentages ..... 32

Table 2. Reasons for not voting in the referendum ..... 33

Table 3. Preferred sources for information about the Lisbon Treaty. .... 34

Table 4. Preferred communication channels for receiving more information about the Lisbon Treaty 35

Table 5. Which campaign was the most convincing? ..... 36

Table 6. How to vote: when did voters make up their minds?..... 37

Table 7. How to vote: did people change their mind during the campaign? ..... 38

Table 8. Referendum outcome: “yes” and “no” votes..... 39

Table 9. Reasons for voting “yes” on the Lisbon Treaty – *part 1* ..... 40

Table 10. Reasons for voting “yes” on the Lisbon Treaty – *part 2* ..... 41

Table 11. Reasons for voting “no” to the Treaty – *part 1* ..... 42

Table 12. Reasons for voting “no” to the Treaty – *part 2* ..... 43

Table 13. Do respondents want more referendums on important issues? ..... 44

Table 14. Is the Lisbon Treaty good or bad for Ireland?..... 45

Table 15. Was the referendum important for Ireland’s future position in the EU?..... 46

Table 16. Support for Irish membership of the EU ..... 47

Table 17. Were respondents familiar with the content of the Irish Constitution?..... 48

Table 18. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote will ensure that the present Treaty is maintained ..... 49

Table 19. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote will allow the Irish government to renegotiate exceptions for Ireland..... 50

Table 20. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote should oblige the government to step down ..... 51

Table 21. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote will weaken Ireland's position in the European Union..... 52

Table 22. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote allows Ireland to keep its neutrality ..... 53

Table 23. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote will block EU institutions..... 54

Table 24. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote will allow Ireland to keep its tax system ..... 55

Table 25. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote guarantees that we do not have to change our legislation related to abortion, gay marriages and euthanasia ..... 56

Table 26. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote will block a more federal Europe ..... 57

Table 27. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote means Ireland is on its way out of the European Union..... 58

Table 28. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote strengthens Ireland's position in the European Union ..... 59

Table 29. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote will make it easier for the European Union to negotiate on climate change .....	60
Table 30. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote will harm Ireland's economy .....	61
Table 31. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote is a warning against agriculture losing out in trade negotiations.....	62
Table 32. Did respondents vote in Ireland’s most recent parliamentary election?.....	63
Table 33. Parties voted for in Ireland’s last parliamentary election.....	64

Table 1. Voter turnout percentages

QUESTION: Q1. Did you vote in the Referendum on Thursday?







	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	2000	53	47	0
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	986	54	46	0
Female	1014	51.9	48	0.1
 <b>AGE</b>				
18 - 24	387	36.4	63.6	0
25 - 39	528	43.3	56.7	0
40 - 54	572	58.7	41.3	0
55 +	475	68.8	31.1	0.1
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	211	61.4	38.6	0
16 - 20	961	54.3	45.7	0
20 +	588	51.7	48.2	0.1
Still in education	210	41.9	58.1	0
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	367	55.2	44.8	0
Urban	751	52.6	47.3	0.1
Rural	845	52.6	47.4	0
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	267	61.1	38.9	0
Employee	852	49.1	50.9	0
Manual worker	75	40	60	0
Not working	789	55.5	44.4	0.1



Table 2. Reasons for not voting in the referendum

QUESTION: Q2\_A-I. If you did not vote on the referendum on Thursday, it is because...?

Base: those who did not participate in the referendum on Thursday

% of “Yes” shown







	Total N	You are not interested in politics	You are not interested in European affairs	You were not informed about the issues at stake	You were not informed about the content of the Lisbon Treaty	You have been too busy	You believed that voting in this referendum would not change anything	The political campaigns around the referendum turned you off	You felt you did not fully understand the issues raised by the referendum	You had more important things to do
 <b>TOTAL</b>	941	30.7	24.3	41.9	36.9	44.6	29.9	33.7	52.3	38.1
 <b>SEX</b>										
Male	453	27	21.9	42.2	38.8	46	32.1	34.1	53.6	42.2
Female	487	34.1	26.5	41.7	35.2	43.4	27.9	33.3	51.2	34.2
 <b>AGE</b>										
18 - 24	246	41.3	23.5	41.6	45.4	58.9	32.1	33.1	57.4	44.3
25 - 39	299	27	22.7	47.7	40.2	39.4	29.2	33.1	52.2	34.2
40 - 54	236	25.8	23.8	38	30.1	38.1	27.6	34.1	49.4	34.1
55 +	148	28.6	29.8	35.6	27	41.3	33.5	36.7	48.3	42.9
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>										
Until 15 years of age	81	33.1	33.1	38.8	33.3	49.8	31.2	48.6	54.5	45.7
16 - 20	439	35.3	26.2	38.7	39.9	43.3	30.8	28.9	50.4	37.8
20 +	284	22.2	18.7	46.5	30.6	37.7	24.1	35.8	52.2	34.5
Still in education	122	31.9	23.9	47.6	45.4	59.4	37.8	36.7	59.7	42.3
 <b>URBANISATION</b>										
Metropolitan	165	30.1	27.1	31.9	44.7	40.7	30.1	39.1	44.5	34.3
Urban	356	31	19.9	40.3	33.6	40.8	25.1	29.8	54.3	34.3
Rural	401	29.8	27	47.9	36.4	48.1	34.1	35.6	53.3	43.1
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>										
Self-employed	104	24.5	10.8	27.5	32	41.4	29.3	34	61.8	31.2
Employee	434	27.1	23.8	42.7	36.4	43.4	27.7	28	48.8	36.4
Manual worker	45	23.1	24.8	44.5	40.2	38.2	22.6	30.7	58.6	43
Not working	351	38.1	29	44.6	38.6	47.6	34.3	41.2	53	41.9

Table 3. Preferred sources for information about the Lisbon Treaty.

**QUESTION: Q2A\_1-9. You said that you did not vote because of a lack of information or understanding. From which of the following sources, would you have liked to get more information?**

*Base: those who did not vote because of a lack of information or understanding*

*% of "Mentioned" shown*







	Total N	Irish government	European Commission's information office	Family, friends, colleagues	Trade unions	Political parties	NGOs	None	DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	625	54	25.5	22.2	7.8	28.3	3.6	3.4	3.1
 <b>SEX</b>									
Male	301	53	28.5	23.8	7.5	25.6	5.4	3.9	3
Female	324	54.9	22.8	20.7	8	30.8	2	3	3.2
 <b>AGE</b>									
18 - 24	175	53.4	21.2	31	6	28.9	4	2	3.6
25 - 39	200	58	20.7	22.4	5.1	30.9	2.1	4.7	3.5
40 - 54	151	47.2	40	18.1	10	20.2	5.4	3.1	2.2
55 +	92	56.8	21	13.5	14.1	34	2.4	4.3	3.3
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>									
Until 15 years of age	50	51.5	20.1	6.6	12.4	46.1	3	6.9	6
16 - 20	286	56.6	27.2	24.7	6.7	28.5	4.6	1.3	3.9
20 +	187	53.7	24	18.3	6.8	23.2	3.6	5.9	2.9
Still in education	96	49.8	28	32.2	10.9	28.6	0	1.3	0
 <b>URBANISATION</b>									
Metropolitan	95	41.9	35.4	13.1	11.6	42.2	1.6	5.8	2.2
Urban	246	59.5	19.7	19.6	8.9	23.7	6.3	5.4	0
Rural	271	53.7	27.8	28.8	5.8	28.1	1.6	1	5
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>									
Self-employed	69	50.1	39.4	4.5	7.3	32	2.2	5.2	3.1
Employee	281	57.2	25.1	23.9	8.1	27.6	6.4	3	1.6
Manual worker	32	62.4	27.5	9.2	4.7	21.9	0	0	15.3
Not working	240	49.9	21.7	27.4	8	29.3	0.9	3.9	3.4

Table 4. Preferred communication channels for receiving more information about the Lisbon Treaty

**QUESTION: Q2B\_1-9. From which of the following means of communication, would you have liked to get more information?**

*Base: those who did not vote because of a lack of information or understanding*

*% of “Mentioned” shown*







	Total N	The Internet	Television	Radio	Newspapers	Debates, public meetings	None	DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	625	16.3	60.7	24.7	33.3	20.9	1.9	0.7
 <b>SEX</b>								
Male	301	18.8	59.6	26.1	30.4	22.1	2.5	1.4
Female	324	13.9	61.8	23.3	36.1	19.8	1.4	0
 <b>AGE</b>								
18 - 24	175	25.5	64.8	28.5	29	17.5	2	0
25 - 39	200	15.2	57.4	22.3	39	17.5	2	2.1
40 - 54	151	13.7	55.5	25.4	28.3	28.9	1.3	0
55 +	92	4.9	68.8	23	38.6	21.8	1.6	0
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>								
Until 15 years of age	50	0	70	23	50.6	13.7	6.9	0
16 - 20	286	17.3	62.3	27.4	32.7	23.5	0	0.7
20 +	187	15.2	54	22.1	34	19.2	4	1.1
Still in education	96	24.9	65.2	21.9	24.9	21.8	0	0
 <b>URBANISATION</b>								
Metropolitan	95	20.5	61.5	27.7	24.5	27.5	5.8	0
Urban	246	12.8	62.7	26.3	30	16.2	1.6	0
Rural	271	17.9	60.2	23.2	39.6	22.4	0.6	0.8
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>								
Self-employed	69	22.9	56.1	22.6	31.2	25.6	5.1	0
Employee	281	11.3	61.6	26.6	37.8	19.6	1.4	0.7
Manual worker	32	21.9	51.6	19.6	19.5	24.1	0	6.7
Not working	240	19.1	62.7	24.1	31.1	20.5	1.5	0

Table 5. Which campaign was the most convincing?

QUESTION: Q5. In your opinion which campaign was the more convincing, the YES or the NO campaign?








	Total N	% The “yes” campaign	% The “no” campaign	% Both of them, about equally	% None of them	% Did not follow the campaign	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	2000	15	67.2	3.5	7.2	3.8	3.3
 <b>SEX</b>							
Male	986	13.9	67	3.2	8.6	4.1	3.2
Female	1014	16.1	67.3	3.8	5.8	3.5	3.4
 <b>AGE</b>							
18 - 24	387	18.4	67.7	2.9	2	5.8	3.2
25 - 39	528	15.3	70.2	1.6	6.6	2.3	4.1
40 - 54	572	13.5	67.5	3.1	10	3.5	2.3
55 +	475	14.4	63.4	6.5	7.8	4.3	3.4
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>							
Until 15 years of age	211	11.1	67	6.2	4.9	6.2	4.7
16 - 20	961	15.5	66.8	3.4	6.6	3.9	3.9
20 +	588	15.5	66.4	2.5	10.4	3.5	1.6
Still in education	210	16.3	71.2	3.5	3.5	2.5	3
 <b>URBANISATION</b>							
Metropolitan	367	15.1	71.9	3.5	6.5	2.5	0.5
Urban	751	14.7	67.2	4.1	7.5	3.5	2.9
Rural	845	15.5	65.1	2.8	7.3	4.6	4.6
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>							
Self-employed	267	17	66.1	3.8	8.8	3.4	0.9
Employee	852	13.5	68.8	3	7.8	3.4	3.4
Manual worker	75	20.2	72	0	3.4	3.5	0.9
Not working	789	15.8	65.1	4.2	6.3	4.5	4
 <b>VOTED</b>							
Yes	468	29	57.4	3.1	7.6	1.7	1.3
No	506	3.7	81.1	3.6	8.3	2	1.4

Table 6. How to vote: when did voters make up their minds?

QUESTION: Q3. When did you make up your mind on how would you vote in the referendum?

Base: those who participated in the referendum on Thursday








	Total N	% At the time the referendum was announced	% At the beginning of the campaign	% Only in the last weeks	% Only on the day of the referendum	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	1059	10.3	18.7	55.4	15.2	0.4
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	533	12.7	21	51.8	14	0.4
Female	527	7.9	16.3	59	16.5	0.4
 <b>AGE</b>						
18 - 24	141	1.9	12.6	71.7	13.1	0.7
25 - 39	229	8.2	15.3	58.8	17.4	0.3
40 - 54	336	7.8	17.6	57.1	17.1	0.4
55 +	327	17.7	24	44.6	13.4	0.3
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	130	16.1	18.3	44.2	21	0.5
16 - 20	522	10.2	16.8	56.4	16.4	0.1
20 +	304	10	23.1	53.7	12.4	0.8
Still in education	88	4	12.1	73.3	10	0.6
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	203	10.1	21.7	56	11.8	0.4
Urban	395	11.3	18.1	55.2	15.1	0.3
Rural	445	9.8	17.7	54.7	17.4	0.4
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	163	13.5	23.3	49.2	13.5	0.4
Employee	419	7.4	16.9	57.8	17.3	0.6
Manual worker	30	10.1	23	58.5	7	1.4
Not working	438	11.8	18.3	55.2	14.6	0.1
 <b>VOTED</b>						
Yes	468	10	22.4	51.9	15.3	0.3
No	506	11.3	17.1	56.6	14.9	0.2

Table 7. How to vote: did people change their mind during the campaign?

QUESTION: Q3\_B. Did you change your mind about how to vote in the course of the campaign?

Base: those who participated in the referendum on Thursday








	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	1059	20.7	68.4	10.9
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	533	18.2	70.4	11.4
Female	527	23.3	66.3	10.4
 <b>AGE</b>				
18 – 24	141	19.2	73.1	7.7
25 - 39	229	23.3	66.8	10
40 – 54	336	22.7	67.3	10
55 +	327	18.8	67.6	13.6
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	130	20.4	68.6	10.9
16 – 20	522	20.5	67.8	11.7
20 +	304	21.7	67.2	11.1
Still in education	88	19.8	75.2	5
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	203	23.1	66.4	10.5
Urban	395	20	70.6	9.3
Rural	445	20.5	67.4	12.1
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	163	22	69.1	9
Employee	419	24.1	64.7	11.2
Manual worker	30	10.4	75.5	14.1
Not working	438	18	71.1	11
 <b>VOTED</b>				
Yes	468	25.1	64.2	10.7
No	506	16.5	72	11.6

Table 8. Referendum outcome: “yes” and “no” votes

QUESTION: Q7. How did you vote in the referendum? Did you vote Yes or No to the Treaty?

Base: those who participated in the referendum on Thursday







	Total N	% Yes	% No	% Voted blank	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	1059	44.2	47.8	0.4	7.6
 <b>SEX</b>					
Male	533	48	44.9	0.5	6.7
Female	527	40.4	50.7	0.4	8.4
 <b>AGE</b>					
18 - 24	141	33.5	61.2	1.1	4.2
25 - 39	229	38.6	54.6	0.4	6.4
40 - 54	336	43.3	46.6	0.2	9.9
55 +	327	54.5	38.8	0.4	6.2
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>					
Until 15 years of age	130	39.3	52.5	0.6	7.6
16 - 20	522	42.9	48.3	0.6	8.2
20 +	304	52.4	39.8	0.2	7.5
Still in education	88	30.5	67.2	0	2.3
 <b>URBANISATION</b>					
Metropolitan	203	47.2	46.3	0.4	6
Urban	395	44.2	49.1	0.3	6.4
Rural	445	42.9	47.5	0.6	8.9
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>					
Self-employed	163	56.6	38.3	0	5.2
Employee	419	45	46.3	0.6	8.1
Manual worker	30	23.9	67.1	0	9
Not working	438	40.3	51.5	0.5	7.6

Table 9. Reasons for voting “yes” on the Lisbon Treaty – *part 1*

QUESTION: Q8\_01-07. Please tell me what are the reasons why you voted YES to the treaty?

Base: those who participated and voted Yes in the referendum on Thursday

% of “Mentioned” shown







	Total N	It was in the best interest of Ireland	Ireland gets a lot of benefit from the European Union	It makes the European Union more democratic	It gives the EU a more effective way of taking decisions	It ensures that the rights of the Union's Citizens are better protected	It protects the interests of smaller states	It protects the European model of society
 <b>TOTAL</b>	468	56.9	33.8	4.2	8.4	2.4	2.5	2.7
 <b>SEX</b>								
Male	256	57.7	31.8	4.3	9.9	1.7	1.6	2.9
Female	213	56	36.2	4	6.5	3.1	3.5	2.4
 <b>AGE</b>								
18 - 24	47	56.9	20.5	3.1	15.3	3.5	0	0
25 - 39	88	56.5	39.2	2.1	7.7	1.4	1.9	4.1
40 - 54	145	55.8	35.5	5.7	8.5	3	3.8	2.8
55 +	178	59.4	32.7	3.9	7.2	2.2	2.5	2.8
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>								
Until 15 years of age	51	64.3	26.1	1	0	1.1	1	0
16 - 20	224	53.7	33.3	4.2	7.5	1.1	1.8	1.9
20 +	159	58.6	39.3	5.7	11.2	4	4	4.8
Still in education	27	66	23	2.1	15.3	6.1	2.2	2.1
 <b>URBANISATION</b>								
Metropolitan	96	55	39.3	3.3	7.9	2.3	3.3	2.3
Urban	174	56.8	31.6	4.8	8.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
Rural	191	57.9	33.5	4.1	9.2	1.6	2.1	1.8
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>								
Self-employed	92	53.7	34.6	8.4	6.4	2.3	3.2	4.4
Employee	188	56.8	36.9	2.5	10.4	2.6	3.7	1.6
Manual worker	7	54.7	58.9	12.1	12.4	6.3	0	6.3
Not working	177	59.1	29.3	3.5	7.3	2	1	2.9



Table 10. Reasons for voting “yes” on the Lisbon Treaty – *part 2*

QUESTION: Q8\_08-99. Please tell me what are the reasons why you voted YES to the treaty?

Base: those who participated and voted Yes in the referendum on Thursday

% of “Mentioned” shown







	Total N	It makes the EU more effective on the global stage	It makes the EU more competitive as compared to US, China, Brazil, etc.	It makes the EU fit to fight better against cross-border crime, illegal immigration, etc.	It keeps Ireland fully engaged in Europe	It will help the Irish economy	Other	DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	468	6.9	2	1.8	16.3	14.9	19	4.1
 <b>SEX</b>								
Male	256	7.5	2.3	0.8	17.9	14.9	19.9	3.6
Female	213	6.3	1.7	2.9	14.5	14.8	17.9	4.6
 <b>AGE</b>								
18 - 24	47	16.3	0	0	7.2	15.5	17.5	13.8
25 - 39	88	10.5	1.6	1.6	19.4	17.6	14	0.5
40 - 54	145	5.2	3	2.5	18	14.4	17	4.1
55 +	178	4.6	2	1.8	15.3	13.9	23.2	2.8
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>								
Until 15 years of age	51	6.2	0	0	15.7	12.2	13.4	4.9
16 - 20	224	5.5	2.1	1.8	16.3	14.7	22.5	5.4
20 +	159	7.8	2.4	2	16.8	15.1	16.6	1
Still in education	27	17	2.1	3.6	15.3	22.5	8.6	5.8
 <b>URBANISATION</b>								
Metropolitan	96	10.7	2.3	1.3	16.8	12.4	18.7	2.6
Urban	174	7	2.8	1.5	18.2	14.2	17.4	4.4
Rural	191	5.3	1.3	2.3	14.7	17	21	3.8
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>								
Self-employed	92	5.4	4.3	2.1	20.3	14.9	24.3	1.9
Employee	188	7.5	1.9	1.3	14.7	15.4	20.7	1.7
Manual worker	7	12.4	0	6.3	45.6	18	0	0
Not working	177	7.1	1.1	1.9	14.8	14.4	15.2	7.4

Table 11. Reasons for voting “no” to the Treaty – *part 1*

QUESTION: Q9\_01-09. Please tell me what are the reasons why you voted NO to the treaty?

Base: those who participated and voted NO in the referendum on Thursday

% of “Mentioned” shown







	Total N	Because I do not know enough about the treaty and would not want to vote for something I am not familiar with	To safeguard Irish neutrality in security and defence matters	We will lose our right to have an Irish Commissioner in every Commission	To protect Irish identity	To protect the influence of small states	To avoid influx of immigrants	I do not trust our politicians	To protect our tax system	To protest against the government's policies
 <b>TOTAL</b>	506	34.7	10.3	9.4	19.5	4.2	2	10.3	8.7	6.7
 <b>SEX</b>										
Male	239	31	7.7	10.1	21.1	3.8	2.1	13	8.8	8.1
Female	267	38.1	12.6	8.8	18.2	4.6	1.9	7.8	8.7	5.4
 <b>AGE</b>										
18 – 24	86	28.5	13.7	3.1	19	1.8	3	8	8	9
25 - 39	125	30.4	8.6	10	18.7	4.3	2.8	5.8	14.3	5.5
40 – 54	157	40.6	13	8.8	19.2	4.9	0.7	13.8	7.9	6.5
55 +	127	35.8	6.6	13.2	20.6	4.5	2.4	11.6	4.5	6.4
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>										
Until 15 years of age	68	40.1	4.6	10.1	15.2	3.7	4	12.7	7.3	2.6
16 – 20	252	38.1	9.8	8.6	18.7	3.1	2.1	10.7	7.1	6.9
20 +	121	34.1	11.3	11.4	23.3	5	1.6	9.9	10.7	7.3
Still in education	59	15.5	15.3	7.9	20	7.8	0	6.7	12.1	8.3
 <b>URBANISATION</b>										
Metropolitan	94	39.1	12.1	11.6	14.9	2.6	1.9	11.6	6.1	3.2
Urban	194	36.7	9.9	10.2	19.7	4.1	2	10.7	9	6.9
Rural	211	30.7	9.5	7.7	21.2	5	2.1	9.5	9.7	8.1
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>										
Self-employed	63	29.6	11.4	11	19.8	3.4	1.8	9.8	12.1	8
Employee	194	38.6	10.1	8.6	21.1	2.8	1.4	9.4	8.3	6.5
Manual worker	20	53.6	2.2	0	6.2	0	0	13.1	11.2	7.7
Not working	226	30.8	10.4	10.4	18.9	6	2.8	10.9	7.6	6.3

Table 12. Reasons for voting “no” to the Treaty – *part 2*

QUESTION: Q9\_10-99. Please tell me what are the reasons why you voted NO to the treaty?

Base: those who participated and voted NO in the referendum on Thursday

% of “Mentioned” shown







	Total N	To avoid that the EU speaks with one voice on global issues	Because big Member States decide anyhow on EU matters	The EU does not need any fixing, it works fine	I am against the idea of a unified Europe	It would allow to introduce European legislation in Ireland like gay marriage, abortion, euthanasia	Other	I was forced to vote / I had no choice	Because of declining jobs	DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	506	6.5	6.1	1.6	8.2	3.8	23	0.3	0.4	4
 <b>SEX</b>										
Male	239	8.5	8.2	1.1	9.6	2.8	21	0.2	0.4	4.4
Female	267	4.7	4.2	2	6.9	4.7	24.9	0.4	0.4	3.6
 <b>AGE</b>										
18 - 24	86	5.8	10.7	1.2	13.8	5.3	19.8	0	0	12.1
25 - 39	125	8.9	1.8	2	9.5	5.4	24.4	0	0	1.5
40 - 54	157	6.5	5.9	1.9	4.7	1.3	23.3	0.8	0.5	2.6
55 +	127	4.4	6.4	0.4	7.8	4.2	24.5	0	1	2.4
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>										
Until 15 years of age	68	3.3	5.7	3	2.1	3.7	17.1	0	1.3	3.4
16 - 20	252	5.3	4.6	1.4	6.2	4.2	22.1	0.5	0.5	3.9
20 +	121	10.6	6.2	1.6	12.6	1.5	25.1	0	0	0
Still in education	59	7.4	12.4	0	14.8	5	31.2	0	0	12.1
 <b>URBANISATION</b>										
Metropolitan	94	5.8	6.4	0.9	12	3.1	21.8	0.6	0	2.6
Urban	194	7	6.1	2	5.9	3.7	21	0	0	5.3
Rural	211	6.5	6.1	1.5	8.7	3.9	25.4	0.3	1	3.5
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>										
Self-employed	63	8.7	9.4	2.6	11.1	0.7	21.1	0	0.6	1.7
Employee	194	6.7	2.8	2.4	7.7	3.5	26.4	0	0	1.2
Manual worker	20	7.2	5.1	0	0	2.5	11	2.6	0	8
Not working	226	5.7	8.1	0.7	8.5	4.8	22.1	0.3	0.7	6.7

Table 13. Do respondents want more referendums on important issues?

QUESTION: Q12. Would you like to have more referendums on issues important for the Irish people?








	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	2000	65.9	20.4	13.7
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	986	62.2	25.4	12.3
Female	1014	69.4	15.5	15.1
 <b>AGE</b>				
18 – 24	387	72.7	16.4	11
25 - 39	528	70.3	15.9	13.9
40 – 54	572	64.1	22.9	12.9
55 +	475	58.3	25.6	16.1
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	211	62.8	23.4	13.8
16 – 20	961	65.6	20.7	13.8
20 +	588	63.3	23.5	13.3
Still in education	210	77.1	9.9	13
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	367	64.9	23.7	11.4
Urban	751	67.5	18.5	14
Rural	845	65.4	21.1	13.5
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	267	58.9	30.8	10.3
Employee	852	67.6	19.3	13
Manual worker	75	73.9	16.5	9.6
Not working	789	65.8	18.4	15.7
 <b>VOTED</b>				
Yes	468	54.1	32.6	13.4
No	506	72.9	14.1	13

Table 14. Is the Lisbon Treaty good or bad for Ireland?

QUESTION: Q4. In your opinion is this Treaty good or bad for Ireland?








	Total N	% Good	% Bad	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	2000	34.4	38.2	27.4
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	986	39.5	37.5	23
Female	1014	29.4	38.8	31.8
 <b>AGE</b>				
18 - 24	387	28.5	48	23.6
25 - 39	528	33	38.1	28.9
40 - 54	572	34.5	36.7	28.8
55 +	475	41.3	32.6	26.2
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	211	31.3	39.4	29.3
16 - 20	961	31.9	38.4	29.7
20 +	588	40.7	34.2	25.1
Still in education	210	32.9	46.7	20.4
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	367	38.1	39.2	22.7
Urban	751	37.9	34.6	27.5
Rural	845	30.2	41	28.8
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	267	40.4	36.1	23.5
Employee	852	35.2	35.8	29
Manual worker	75	21	44.3	34.6
Not working	789	32.9	40.7	26.4
 <b>VOTED</b>				
Yes	468	75.1	10.6	14.3
No	506	10.9	69.5	19.6

Table 15. Was the referendum important for Ireland's future position in the EU?

**QUESTION: Q6. Regardless of whether you participated or not in the referendum, do you agree with the statement that the referendum was important for the future position of Ireland in the EU?**








	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	2000	68.6	23.9	7.5
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	986	73.1	21.6	5.3
Female	1014	64.3	26.2	9.5
 <b>AGE</b>				
18 - 24	387	67	27	5.9
25 - 39	528	69	25	6
40 - 54	572	69.2	24.9	5.9
55 +	475	69.9	18.6	11.5
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	211	57.4	31.9	10.7
16 - 20	961	65	26.3	8.7
20 +	588	79.2	16.7	4.2
Still in education	210	70.7	23.7	5.6
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	367	77.8	18.2	3.9
Urban	751	68.5	24.4	7.1
Rural	845	65	26.3	8.6
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	267	74.8	20.3	5
Employee	852	70.2	23.6	6.2
Manual worker	75	52.7	39	8.3
Not working	789	66.6	23.9	9.5
 <b>VOTED</b>				
Yes	468	91.2	5	3.8
No	506	51.1	42.1	6.9

Table 16. Support for Irish membership of the EU

QUESTION: Q6\_B. Do you generally support or oppose Ireland's membership of the European Union?








	Total N	% Support	% Oppose	% Can't decide	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	1765	87.3	7.6	3.4	1.7
 <b>SEX</b>					
Male	882	89.8	7.1	1.7	1.4
Female	883	84.8	8.2	5.1	1.9
 <b>AGE</b>					
18 - 24	349	85.4	8.9	3.5	2.3
25 - 39	461	88.7	6.5	3.3	1.5
40 - 54	508	89.7	6	2.9	1.5
55 +	415	85.1	10.1	3.9	0.9
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>					
Until 15 years of age	187	74.3	14.9	6.2	4.5
16 - 20	842	86.1	8.2	4.2	1.6
20 +	523	94.9	3.7	1	0.4
Still in education	187	87	8.4	2.7	1.9
 <b>URBANISATION</b>					
Metropolitan	330	88.7	6.7	4.5	0
Urban	663	89.1	6.4	2.8	1.8
Rural	744	85.8	9.2	3.3	1.8
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>					
Self-employed	244	90.3	4.5	3.9	1.3
Employee	752	90.9	6.2	2.2	0.7
Manual worker	68	86.9	7.1	6	0
Not working	687	82.6	10.4	4.2	2.8
 <b>VOTED</b>					
Yes	419	98.3	1.2	0.5	0
No	449	80.1	14.4	4.1	1.5

Table 17. Were respondents familiar with the content of the Irish Constitution?

QUESTION: Q11. Are you informed about the content of the Irish Constitution?








	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	2000	46	40.9	13.1
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	986	50.5	37.5	12
Female	1014	41.6	44.2	14.2
 <b>AGE</b>				
18 – 24	387	39.8	48.8	11.5
25 - 39	528	41.4	45.6	13
40 – 54	572	49.4	38.8	11.8
55 +	475	52.7	32.3	15.1
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	211	36.5	48	15.5
16 – 20	961	42.6	43.8	13.6
20 +	588	55.6	33	11.4
Still in education	210	46.4	42.6	11
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	367	59.8	28.7	11.6
Urban	751	43.3	44.3	12.4
Rural	845	42.9	43.8	13.3
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	267	56.1	32.7	11.2
Employee	852	46.1	41.6	12.3
Manual worker	75	35.6	54.8	9.6
Not working	789	43.8	41.6	14.6
 <b>VOTED</b>				
Yes	468	57.5	30.6	11.9
No	506	51.6	35.8	12.6



Table 18. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote will ensure that the present Treaty is maintained

QUESTION: Q10\_A. Please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following statements - The NO vote will ensure that the present treaty is maintained








	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	1765	52	35.7	12.3
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	882	48.3	40.8	11
Female	883	55.8	30.6	13.6
 <b>AGE</b>				
18 – 24	349	51.7	37.6	10.7
25 - 39	461	51.8	35.8	12.4
40 – 54	508	51.3	37.3	11.4
55 +	415	53.5	32.7	13.9
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	187	62.9	22.3	14.9
16 – 20	842	53.6	34.4	12
20 +	523	46.4	41.9	11.7
Still in education	187	51.2	37.7	11.1
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	330	47.6	40.8	11.6
Urban	663	52.9	33.8	13.3
Rural	744	52.8	35.8	11.4
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	244	50.1	43.8	6.1
Employee	752	51.2	36.8	11.9
Manual worker	68	57.7	38	4.3
Not working	687	52.8	31.5	15.6
 <b>VOTED</b>				
Yes	419	39	48.8	12.1
No	449	58.6	30.9	10.5

Table 19. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote will allow the Irish government to renegotiate exceptions for Ireland

QUESTION: Q10\_B. Please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following statements - The NO vote will allow the Irish government to renegotiate exceptions for Ireland








	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	2000	59.9	30.2	9.9
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	986	59.5	32.7	7.8
Female	1014	60.3	27.9	11.8
 <b>AGE</b>				
18 – 24	387	69.7	23	7.3
25 - 39	528	59.7	32.1	8.2
40 – 54	572	56.6	32.2	11.2
55 +	475	56.2	32.1	11.7
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	211	68	20.4	11.6
16 – 20	961	61.3	28.4	10.4
20 +	588	52.6	39.3	8
Still in education	210	68.1	22.5	9.4
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	367	58.7	34.9	6.3
Urban	751	59.8	29.6	10.6
Rural	845	61.1	29.1	9.8
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	267	55.1	36.1	8.7
Employee	852	58.7	32.2	9.1
Manual worker	75	64.1	27.8	8.1
Not working	789	62.8	26.3	10.9
 <b>VOTED</b>				
Yes	468	38.4	53.3	8.3
No	506	76.1	16	7.9

Table 20. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote should oblige the government to step down

QUESTION: Q10\_C. Please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following statements - The NO vote should oblige the government to step down








	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	2000	19.5	73.5	6.9
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	986	22.4	72.3	5.3
Female	1014	16.7	74.7	8.6
 <b>AGE</b>				
18 – 24	387	21.3	73.2	5.6
25 - 39	528	18.6	71.8	9.6
40 – 54	572	20.7	73.8	5.4
55 +	475	18	75.5	6.5
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	211	23.9	65.2	10.9
16 – 20	961	21	72.5	6.5
20 +	588	15.6	79	5.4
Still in education	210	17.7	74.2	8.1
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	367	15.7	82	2.3
Urban	751	19.5	73.4	7.1
Rural	845	20.6	71.7	7.7
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	267	18.1	74.9	7
Employee	852	16.4	77.3	6.3
Manual worker	75	32.3	65.2	2.5
Not working	789	22	70.2	7.8
 <b>VOTED</b>				
Yes	468	8.7	87	4.3
No	506	25.7	68.6	5.7

Table 21. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote will weaken Ireland's position in the European Union

QUESTION: Q10\_D. Please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following statements - The NO vote will weaken Ireland's position in the European Union








	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	2000	42.2	49.6	8.2
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	986	44.1	49.3	6.7
Female	1014	40.4	49.9	9.6
 <b>AGE</b>				
18 – 24	387	41.8	49.7	8.5
25 - 39	528	39.5	52.9	7.6
40 – 54	572	45.1	47.3	7.6
55 +	475	43.7	48	8.3
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	211	40.6	48.1	11.4
16 – 20	961	40.9	51.1	8.1
20 +	588	47.6	46.2	6.2
Still in education	210	36.1	54.4	9.4
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	367	45	47	8
Urban	751	40.3	52.3	7.4
Rural	845	43.1	48.4	8.4
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	267	50.9	41.4	7.7
Employee	852	41.1	53	5.9
Manual worker	75	47.1	51.5	1.5
Not working	789	40.6	48.1	11.2
 <b>VOTED</b>				
Yes	468	63.9	30.3	5.8
No	506	24.3	67.6	8.2

Table 22. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote allows Ireland to keep its neutrality

QUESTION: Q10\_E. Please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following statements - The NO vote allows IRELAND to keep its neutrality








	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	2000	68.5	23	8.5
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	986	67.6	24.7	7.6
Female	1014	69.3	21.4	9.3
 <b>AGE</b>				
18 – 24	387	77.9	16.2	5.8
25 - 39	528	68.1	23.6	8.3
40 – 54	572	66.2	23.2	10.7
55 +	475	65.2	27.8	7
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	211	73.4	17.7	8.9
16 – 20	961	71.7	20.4	7.8
20 +	588	58.3	32.6	9.2
Still in education	210	78.2	13.9	7.9
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	367	69.7	25.2	5
Urban	751	67.2	23.5	9.3
Rural	845	69.2	22.1	8.7
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	267	64.8	26.7	8.6
Employee	852	65.7	25.7	8.7
Manual worker	75	85.8	13.2	0.9
Not working	789	71.5	19.9	8.6
 <b>VOTED</b>				
Yes	468	51.2	40.5	8.3
No	506	83	11.1	6

Table 23. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote will block EU institutions

QUESTION: Q10\_F. Please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following statements - The NO vote will block EU institutions








	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	2000	37.3	45.4	17.3
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	986	41.7	45.1	13.2
Female	1014	33	45.7	21.3
 <b>AGE</b>				
18 – 24	387	35.6	48.8	15.5
25 - 39	528	41.5	44	14.5
40 – 54	572	34.4	48.5	17
55 +	475	38.1	40.3	21.5
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	211	35.5	39	25.5
16 – 20	961	34.7	47.9	17.4
20 +	588	41.2	44.8	14
Still in education	210	40	42.9	17.1
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	367	44.6	44.4	11
Urban	751	36.1	47.6	16.4
Rural	845	35.5	44.5	20
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	267	37.8	48.8	13.4
Employee	852	36.9	48.3	14.8
Manual worker	75	39.6	44.4	16
Not working	789	37.7	41.2	21.2
 <b>VOTED</b>				
Yes	468	42.2	44.1	13.7
No	506	33.2	48.2	18.6

Table 24. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote will allow Ireland to keep its tax system

QUESTION: Q10\_G. Please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following statements - The NO vote will allow Ireland to keep its tax system








	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	2000	63.4	24.6	12
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	986	65.7	24.4	10
Female	1014	61.2	24.9	13.9
 <b>AGE</b>				
18 – 24	387	66.6	20.2	13.2
25 - 39	528	62.1	26.7	11.2
40 – 54	572	62.2	26.4	11.5
55 +	475	64.3	24.2	11.5
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	211	72.1	15.6	12.3
16 – 20	961	65	22.7	12.3
20 +	588	58.7	30.5	10.8
Still in education	210	62.5	25.2	12.3
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	367	57	33.6	9.4
Urban	751	61.4	25.7	12.9
Rural	845	67.6	20.2	12.2
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	267	61.7	26.7	11.6
Employee	852	61.5	26.9	11.6
Manual worker	75	74	13.2	12.8
Not working	789	65.3	22.5	12.2
 <b>VOTED</b>				
Yes	468	50.1	39	10.9
No	506	79.1	12.7	8.1

Table 25. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote guarantees that we do not have to change our legislation related to abortion, gay marriages and euthanasia

QUESTION: Q10\_H. Please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following statements - The NO vote guarantees that we do not have to change our legislation related to abortion, gay marriages and euthanasia








	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	2000	47.7	40.2	12.1
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	986	47.5	41.7	10.8
Female	1014	47.8	38.8	13.4
 <b>AGE</b>				
18 – 24	387	53.7	36	10.3
25 - 39	528	43.7	43.1	13.2
40 – 54	572	47.5	39.8	12.7
55 +	475	48	41.5	10.5
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	211	49.5	39	11.5
16 – 20	961	51.3	37.2	11.5
20 +	588	40	47.6	12.5
Still in education	210	51.9	35	13.1
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	367	44.8	47.4	7.8
Urban	751	47.8	37	15.2
Rural	845	49.3	39.7	11
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	267	42.8	45.3	11.9
Employee	852	43.9	43.5	12.6
Manual worker	75	54.3	40.9	4.9
Not working	789	52.8	35	12.1
 <b>VOTED</b>				
Yes	468	35.5	53.4	11.1
No	506	60.3	31.1	8.6



Table 26. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote will block a more federal Europe

QUESTION: Q10\_I. Please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following statements - The NO vote will block a more federal Europe








	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	2000	49.5	34.6	15.9
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	986	54.3	34.8	11
Female	1014	44.8	34.4	20.7
 <b>AGE</b>				
18 – 24	387	52.6	32.9	14.5
25 - 39	528	50.2	35.2	14.7
40 – 54	572	46.5	36.8	16.7
55 +	475	50.6	33.2	16.2
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	211	47.4	33.5	19.1
16 – 20	961	46.8	35.5	17.7
20 +	588	52.4	35.4	12.2
Still in education	210	56.1	31.7	12.2
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	367	53	37	10
Urban	751	48.6	34.1	17.3
Rural	845	48.6	35.1	16.3
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	267	49.7	37.7	12.6
Employee	852	49.1	35.7	15.2
Manual worker	75	62.2	24.1	13.8
Not working	789	48.8	33.8	17.4
 <b>VOTED</b>				
Yes	468	47.6	40.3	12.1
No	506	52.3	33	14.7

Table 27. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote means Ireland is on its way out of the European Union

QUESTION: Q10\_J. Please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following statements - The NO vote means Ireland is on its way out of the European Union








	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	2000	12.8	69.4	17.7
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	986	11.1	74.2	14.8
Female	1014	14.5	64.9	20.6
 <b>AGE</b>				
18 – 24	387	15.9	68.8	15.3
25 - 39	528	13.4	68.1	18.5
40 – 54	572	12.1	70.8	17.1
55 +	475	10.6	70.2	19.2
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	211	16.7	61.4	21.9
16 – 20	961	14.2	68.6	17.2
20 +	588	9.9	73.5	16.6
Still in education	210	11.7	72	16.3
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	367	13.5	72.4	14.1
Urban	751	11.6	70.2	18.2
Rural	845	13.3	68.5	18.1
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	267	12.8	75.5	11.7
Employee	852	9.7	72.6	17.7
Manual worker	75	12.6	73.2	14.3
Not working	789	16.5	63.6	19.9
 <b>VOTED</b>				
Yes	468	9.9	75.6	14.5
No	506	13	72.7	14.4

Table 28. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote strengthens Ireland's position in the European Union

QUESTION: Q10\_K. Please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following statements - The NO vote strengthens Ireland's position in the European Union








	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	2000	30.3	48.7	21.1
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	986	29.7	51.7	18.6
Female	1014	30.8	45.7	23.6
 <b>AGE</b>				
18 – 24	387	34.3	47.6	18.1
25 - 39	528	29.5	50.5	20
40 – 54	572	29.6	48.6	21.8
55 +	475	28.4	48.6	23
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	211	30.3	43.8	25.9
16 – 20	961	30.5	48.5	21
20 +	588	25.8	54.9	19.2
Still in education	210	41.1	38.7	20.3
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	367	32.5	49.6	17.9
Urban	751	30.3	47	22.7
Rural	845	29.2	50.4	20.3
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	267	26.9	56.9	16.1
Employee	852	28	51.7	20.3
Manual worker	75	31.7	51.4	16.9
Not working	789	33.7	42.2	24.2
 <b>VOTED</b>				
Yes	468	18	67.1	14.9
No	506	38.7	37.3	24

Table 29. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote will make it easier for the European Union to negotiate on climate change

QUESTION: Q10\_L. Please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following statements - The NO vote will make it easier for the European Union to negotiate on climate change








	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	2000	32.3	41.2	26.5
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	986	29.6	47.4	23
Female	1014	34.8	35.2	29.9
 <b>AGE</b>				
18 – 24	387	39.7	39.2	21
25 - 39	528	30.8	44.3	24.9
40 – 54	572	29.4	41.9	28.7
55 +	475	31.5	39.9	28.5
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	211	41.1	28.1	30.9
16 – 20	961	35.6	40.7	23.8
20 +	588	21.4	51.2	27.3
Still in education	210	39.2	31.8	29.1
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	367	35.3	43.5	21.3
Urban	751	33.6	41.8	24.6
Rural	845	29.5	41.1	29.4
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	267	31	46.1	22.9
Employee	852	28.4	46.9	24.7
Manual worker	75	39.9	40.8	19.4
Not working	789	36.2	33.9	29.9
 <b>VOTED</b>				
Yes	468	22.5	55.5	21.9
No	506	35.6	34.8	29.6

Table 30. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum - The NO vote will harm Ireland's economy

QUESTION: Q10\_M. Please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following statements - The NO vote will harm Ireland's economy








	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	2000	31.1	48.8	20.1
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	986	33.7	48.9	17.4
Female	1014	28.5	48.7	22.8
 <b>AGE</b>				
18 – 24	387	28.8	51.6	19.7
25 - 39	528	31.4	48.8	19.9
40 – 54	572	31	48.9	20
55 +	475	33.3	47.1	19.7
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	211	30.3	50.3	19.4
16 – 20	961	31	48.5	20.5
20 +	588	33.2	48.5	18.3
Still in education	210	26.9	52.1	21
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	367	38.3	46	15.7
Urban	751	29	50.5	20.5
Rural	845	30.1	49.2	20.8
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	267	38.3	43.5	18.2
Employee	852	29.7	50.8	19.5
Manual worker	75	33.1	56	10.8
Not working	789	29.8	48	22.1
 <b>VOTED</b>				
Yes	468	49.1	32.8	18.1
No	506	16.9	64.8	18.3

Table 31. Perceived consequences of the victory of the “no” vote in the referendum -  
The NO vote is a warning against agriculture loosing out in trade negotiations

QUESTION: Q10\_N. Please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following statements - The NO vote is a warning against agriculture loosing out in trade negotiations








	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	2000	37.4	38.5	24.1
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	986	37.7	41.2	21.1
Female	1014	37.2	35.8	27
 <b>AGE</b>				
18 – 24	387	35.2	43.3	21.5
25 - 39	528	37.9	39.1	23
40 – 54	572	39	35.5	25.6
55 +	475	37.8	37.6	24.5
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	211	38.1	37.8	24.2
16 – 20	961	39.8	36.5	23.7
20 +	588	36.2	40.3	23.6
Still in education	210	32	42.8	25.2
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	367	42.9	35.2	21.9
Urban	751	34.6	41.2	24.2
Rural	845	38.1	37.5	24.4
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	267	42.1	37.1	20.8
Employee	852	38.3	38.6	23
Manual worker	75	41.9	40.4	17.7
Not working	789	35	38.2	26.8
 <b>VOTED</b>				
Yes	468	35.7	44.4	19.9
No	506	41	38.2	20.8

Table 32. Did respondents vote in Ireland's most recent parliamentary election?

QUESTION: Q13. Did you vote in the last parliamentary election?















	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	2000	72.7	26.4	0.9
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	986	72.1	26.8	1.1
Female	1014	73.3	26	0.7
 <b>AGE</b>				
18 – 24	387	35.6	63.7	0.7
25 - 39	528	72.2	26.5	1.3
40 – 54	572	83.9	15.3	0.8
55 +	475	89.3	10.3	0.4
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	211	83.5	15.6	0.8
16 – 20	961	74.5	24.5	0.9
20 +	588	78.7	20.6	0.6
Still in education	210	36.4	62.5	1.1
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	367	70	29.3	0.7
Urban	751	75.1	23.4	1.5
Rural	845	72	27.7	0.4
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	267	86.2	13.6	0.2
Employee	852	73.9	25.3	0.8
Manual worker	75	57.1	37.9	5
Not working	789	68.5	30.7	0.7
 <b>VOTED</b>				
Yes	468	91.7	8	0.3
No	506	85.8	12.1	2.1

Table 33. Parties voted for in Ireland's last parliamentary election

QUESTION: Q14. Which party did you vote for?

Base: those who voted in the last parliamentary election

	Total N	% Fianna Fáil	% Fine Gael	% Labour Party	% Green Party	% Sinn Féin	% Progressive Democrats	% DK/NA
 <b>TOTAL</b>	1454	40.8	20.1	8.6	6.5	5.8	1.2	17
 <b>SEX</b>								
Male	711	40.1	22.4	7.8	8.4	5.9	1.2	14.2
Female	743	41.5	17.8	9.3	4.7	5.7	1.2	19.7
 <b>AGE</b>								
18 - 24	138	49.9	25.2	1.5	6.2	6.8	1.8	8.7
25 - 39	381	39	17.6	9.4	10.2	8.3	1.3	14.2
40 - 54	480	39.4	17	10.8	7.1	6	0.6	19
55 +	424	42.5	24.9	7.9	3.1	3.5	1.5	16.6
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>								
Until 15 years of age	176	46.8	16.7	7.9	0	10.3	0.4	17.9
16 - 20	717	43	20.4	8.8	4.4	5.3	1.1	17.1
20 +	463	32.4	22.3	10.1	12.7	4.6	1.4	16.5
Still in education	76	53.3	11.8	0.6	6.5	10.2	2.7	14.9
 <b>URBANISATION</b>								
Metropolitan	257	37.4	21.8	10.2	8.3	3.9	1.9	16.5
Urban	564	40.4	19.1	9.2	6.7	6.4	1.3	16.9
Rural	608	41.7	20.8	7.5	5.8	6.4	0.8	17
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>								
Self-employed	230	46.5	18.8	7.5	6.1	4.1	1.2	15.7
Employee	630	39.6	20.5	11.3	7.3	5.2	0.7	15.4
Manual worker	43	40.8	24.4	2.1	5	15.7	0	11.9
Not working	541	39.6	19.9	6.5	6	6.6	1.9	19.5
 <b>VOTED</b>								
Yes	430	52.9	22	7.9	5.2	0.7	2.1	9.3
No	434	35.2	21	9.4	6.8	12.5	0.9	14.2



## II. Survey Details

This Flash Eurobarometer 245 “*Post-referendum survey in Ireland*” was conducted on behalf of the European Commission Representation in Ireland by Gallup Hungary.

Telephone interviews were conducted in each region of Ireland between the 13 and 15 June 2008 by Gallup UK.

### Representativeness of the results

Each regional sample is representative of the population aged 18 years and over.

### Sizes of the sample

The sample size was planned to be 2000 respondents in Ireland; 2000 interviews were conducted in total.

A weighting factor was applied to the national results in order to compute a marginal total for the country in proportion to its population.

### Questionnaires

The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced at the end of this section, in English (see hereafter).

### Table of results

#### VOLUME C: RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHICS

The VOLUME B presents the results broken down by the following socio-demographic variables:

- Sex (male, female)
- Age (18-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55 +)
- Education (15&-, 16-20, 21&+, still in full time education)
- Subjective urbanisation (metropolitan zone; other town/urban centre; rural zone)
- Occupation (self-employed, employee, manual worker, without a professional activity)
- Voted in the referendum (yes, no)

### Statistical significance of the results

The results in a survey are valid only between the limits of a statistical margin caused by the sampling process.

#### STATISTICAL MARGINS DUE TO THE SAMPLING PROCESS (AT THE 95 % LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE)

Various sample sizes are in rows;

Various observed results are in columns:

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
N=1000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3

### III. Questionnaire

#### **POST- REFERENDUM QUESTIONNAIRE IN IRELAND**

Q1. Did you vote in the Referendum on Thursday?

- Yes..... 1
- No..... 2
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

***IF NOT PARTICIPATED IN THE REFERENDUM (Q1=2 OR 9):***

Q2. If you did not vote on the Referendum on Thursday, it is because...?

[READ OUT-ROTATE –ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

- Yes..... 1
  - No..... 2
  - [DK/NA] ..... 9
- 
- A. You are not interested in politics..... 1 2 9
  - B. You are not interested in European affairs ..... 1 2 9
  - C. You were not informed about the issues at stake ..... 1 2 9
  - D. You were not informed about the content of the Lisbon Treaty ..... 1 2 9
  - E. You have been too busy ..... 1 2 9
  - F. You believed that voting in this referendum would not change anything ..... 1 2 9
  - G. The political campaigns around the referendum turned you off ..... 1 2 9
  - H. You felt you did not fully understand the issues raised by the referendum ..... 1 2 9
  - I. You had more important things to do ..... 1 2 9

***IF Q2 C OR Q2 D OR Q2 H = 1***

Q2\_A. You said that you did not vote because of a lack of information or understanding.  
From which of the following sources, would you have liked to get more information?

(ROTATE - MAX 2 ANSWERS)

- Irish government..... 1
- European Commission information office ..... 2
- Family, friends, colleagues..... 3
- Trade-unions..... 4
- Political parties ..... 5
- NGOs..... 6
- [None]..... 7
- [DK/NA]..... 9

Q2\_B. From which of the following means of communication, would you have liked to get more information?

(ROTATE - MAX 2 ANSWERS)

- Internet..... 1
- Television .....2
- Radio .....3
- Newspapers .....4
- Debates, public meetings.....5
- [None].....6
- [DK].....9

**IF PARTICIPATED IN THE REFERENDUM (Q1=1)**

Q3. When did you make up your mind on how would you vote in the Referendum?

- At the time the Referendum was announced ..... 1
- At the beginning of the campaign .....2
- Only in the last weeks .....3
- Only on the day of the Referendum .....4
- [DK/NA] .....9

**IF PARTICIPATED IN THE REFERENDUM (Q1=1)**

Q3\_B. Did you change your mind about how to vote in the course of the campaign?

- Yes..... 1
- No .....2
- [DK/NA].....3

**ASK ALL**

Q4. In your opinion is this Treaty good or bad for Ireland?

- Good..... 1
- Bad.....2
- [DK/NA] .....9

Q5. In your opinion which campaign was the more convincing, the YES or the NO campaign?

- The “YES” campaign ..... 1
- The “No” campaign.....2
- Both of them, about equally .....3
- None of them .....4
- Did not follow the campaign .....5
- [DK/NA] .....9

Q6. Regardless of whether you participated or not in the Referendum, do you agree with the statement that the Referendum was important for the future position of Ireland in the EU?

- Yes..... 1
- No .....2
- [DK/NA] .....9

Q6\_B. Do you generally support or oppose Ireland's membership of the European Union?

- Support ..... 1
- Oppose..... 2
- [Can't decide]..... 3
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

***IF PARTICIPATED IN THE REFERENDUM (Q1=1)***

Q7. How did you vote in the Referendum? Did you vote Yes or No to the Treaty?

- Yes..... 1
- No ..... 2
- [Voted blank]..... 3
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

***IF Q7=1, VOTED YES***

Q8. Please tell me what are the reasons why you voted YES to the Treaty?

[CODE ALL SPONTANEOUS ANSWERS]

- I believe it was in the best interest of Ireland ..... 1
- Ireland gets a lot of benefit from the European Union ..... 2
- It makes the European Union more democratic ..... 3
- It gives the EU a more effective way of taking decisions ..... 4
- It ensures that the rights of the Union's Citizens are better protected ..... 5
- It protects the interests of smaller states..... 6
- It protects the European model of society ..... 7
- It makes the EU more effective on the global stage ..... 8
- It makes the EU more competitive as compared to US, China, Brazil, etc. .... 9
- It makes the EU fit to fight better against cross-border crime, illegal immigration, etc. .... 10
- It keeps Ireland fully engaged in Europe..... 12
- It will help the Irish economy..... 13
- Other..... 14
- DK/NA ..... 99

**IF Q7=2, VOTED NO**

Q9. Please tell me what are the reasons why you voted NO to the Treaty?

**[CODE ALL SPONTANEOUS ANSWERS]**

- Because I do not know enough about the treaty ..... 1
- and would not want to vote for something I am not familiar with ..... 2
- To safeguard Irish neutrality in security and defence matters ..... 3
- We will lose our right to have an Irish Commissioner in every Commission ..... 4
- To protect Irish identity ..... 5
- To protect the influence of small states ..... 6
- To avoid influx of immigrants ..... 7
- I do not trust our politicians ..... 8
- To protect our tax system ..... 9
- To protest against the government's policies ..... 10
- To avoid that the EU speaks with one voice on global issues .... 11
- Because big Member States decide anyhow on EU matters ..... 12
- The EU does not need any fixing, it works fine ..... 13
- I am against the idea of a unified Europe ..... 14
- It would allow to introduce European legislation in Ireland like gay marriage, abortion, euthanasia ..... 15
- Other ..... 16
- I was forced to vote / I had no choice ..... 17
- Because of declining jobs ..... 18
- [DK/NA] ..... 99

**ASK ALL**

Q10. Please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following statements

- Tend to agree ..... 1
- Tend to disagree ..... 2
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

**(ROTATE)**

- A. The NO vote will ensure that the present Treaty is maintained ..... 1 2 9
- B. The NO vote will allow the Irish government to renegotiate exceptions for Ireland ..... 1 2 9
- C. The NO vote should oblige the government to step down ..... 1 2 9
- D. The NO vote will weaken Ireland's position in the European Union ..... 1 2 9
- E. The NO vote allows Ireland to keep its neutrality ..... 1 2 9
- F. The NO vote will block EU institutions ..... 1 2 9
- G. The NO vote will allow Ireland to keep its tax system ..... 1 2 9
- H. The NO vote guarantees that we do not have to change our legislation related to abortion, gay marriages and euthanasia ..... 1 2 9
- I. The NO vote will block a more federal Europe ..... 1 2 9
- J. The NO vote means Ireland is on its way out of the European Union ..... 1 2 9
- K. The NO vote strengthens Ireland's position in the European Union ..... 1 2 9
- L. The NO vote will make it easier for the European Union to negotiate on climate change ..... 1 2 9
- M. The NO vote will harm Ireland's economy ..... 1 2 9
- N. The NO vote is a warning against agriculture loosing out in trade negotiations ..... 1 2 9

Q11. Are you informed about the content of the Irish Constitution?

- Yes..... 1
- No..... 2
- [DK/NA]..... 9

Q12. Would you like to have more referenda on issues important for the Irish people?

- Yes..... 1
- No..... 2
- [DK/NA]..... 9

Q13. Did you vote in the last parliamentary election?

- Yes..... 1
- No..... 2
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

***IF ANSWER IS YES IN Q13***

Q14. Which party did you vote for?

- Fianna Fáil..... 1
- Fine Gael ..... 2
- Labour Party ..... 3
- Green Party..... 4
- Sinn Féin..... 5
- Progressive Democrats ..... 6

**D1. Gender**

**(DO NOT ASK - MARK APPROPRIATE)**

- Male..... 1
- Female..... 2

**D2. How old are you?**

- [ ][ ] years old
- [99] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

**D3. How old were you when you stopped full-time education?**

(Write in THE AGE WHEN EDUCATION WAS TERMINATED)

- [ ][ ] years old
- [99] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]
- [01] [NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
- [00] [STILL IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]

**D4. As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that you are without a professional activity? Does it mean that you are a(n)...**

[IF A RESPONSE TO THE MAIN CATEGORY IS GIVEN, READ OUT THE RESPECTIVE SUB-CATEGORIES - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Self-employed

→ i.e. :	- farmer, forester, fisherman.....	11
	- owner of a shop, craftsman .....	12
	- professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...).....	13
	- manager of a company .....	14
	- other .....	15

- Employee

→ i.e. :	- professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect) .....	21
	- general management, director or top management ...	22
	- middle management, .....	23
	- Civil servant .....	24
	- office clerk .....	25
	- other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...) .....	26
	- other .....	27

- Manual worker

→ i.e. :	- supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc...).....	31
	- Manual worker .....	32
	- unskilled manual worker .....	33
	- other .....	34

- Without a professional activity

→ i.e. :	- looking after the home .....	41
	- student (full time).....	42
	- retired .....	43
	- seeking a job .....	44
	- other .....	45

- (Refusal)	.....	99
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**D5. Irish Nuts regions**

IE011	Border
IE012	Midland
IE013	West
IE021	Dublin
IE022	Mid-East
IE023	Mid-West
IE024	South-East
IE025	South-West

**D6. Would you say you live in a ... ?**

- metropolitan zone.....	1
- other town/urban centre .....	2
- rural zone .....	9