House of Lords Research Topline 21.2.17

Ipsos MORI interviewed 1,071 online British adults aged 18-75 between 17-20 February 2017. Interviews were carried out on Ipsos MORI's i-Omnibus.

Data are weighted to the profile to the profile of the national population.

Results are based on all respondents (1,071) unless otherwise stated.

Results based on fewer than 100 respondents should be treated with caution, as margins of error will be high.

An asterisk (*) represents a value of less than half of one percent, but higher than zero.

Where results do not sum to 100%, this is due to multiple responses, or computer rounding.

As you may know, in June last year there was a referendum on the United Kingdom's membership of the European Union.

How did you vote on the question "Should the United Kingdom remain a member of the European Union or leave the European Union"?

Remain a member of the European Union	42%
Leave the European Union	45%
Did not vote	9%
Too young	2%
Don't know	2%

Base: All Adults aged 18-75 in Great Britain who voted in the EU Referendum (935)

Q2. If a second referendum was to be held on the United Kingdom's membership of the European Union, would you vote the same way or would you change your vote?

	Total	Remain	Leave
Would definitely vote the same way	78%	82%	73%
Would probably vote the same way	13%	10%	16%
Would probably change my vote	3%	3%	3%
Would definitely change my vote	1%	1%	1%
Would not vote at all	2%	1%	3%
Vote the same way	91%	92%	90%
Change my vote	4%	4%	4%
Don't know	3%	3%	4%

Q3. As you probably know, Parliament has two chambers, the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

Currently the House of Lords is mostly made up of people appointed by the political parties or by the House of Lords Appointments Commission, which nominates independent Lords.

Ideally, in your opinion how should the House of Lords be made up?

The House of Lords should be an entirely elected chamber	25%
The House of Lords should be a partly appointed and	18%
partly elected chamber	
The House of Lords should be a fully appointed chamber	7%
The House of Lords should be abolished	21%
Other	1%
Don't know	28%

Q4. How much, if at all, do you trust... to do what is best for the United Kingdom.?

	A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	Not at all	Don't know
Peers within the House of Lords	4%	23%	39%	23%	11%
Members of Parliament within	4%	29%	42%	17%	9%
the House of Commons					

Q5a. In general, whose interests do you think MP's put first?

Their own	49%
Their party's	28%
Their constituents'	9%
The country's	6%
Other	1%
Don't know	8%

Q5b In general, whose interests do you think members of the House of Lords put first?

Their own	55%
Their party's	16%
The country's	15%
Other	1%
Don't know	14%

Q6.

As you may know Britain has voted to leave the European Union. Leaving the European Union does not necessarily mean that Britain will leave the European single market.

Overall, if Britain left the European single market as part of leaving the EU, can you tell me to what extent you think it would be better or worse for Britain's economy over the next five years than if we remained in the single market?

A lot better	13%
A little better	16%
Make no difference	18%
A little worse	17%
A lot worse	22%
Better	29%
Worse	39%
Don't know	13%

Q7. Now that Britain has decided to leave the European Union which of the following statements comes closest to your view?

All EU citizens should continue to have the right to free	40%
movement to live and work in Britain in return for British	
access to the EU single market	
EU citizens should not have the right to free movement to	41%
live and work in Britain even if that means losing Britain's	
access to the EU single market	
Don't know	18%

Q8. The result of the Referendum saw Britain vote to leave the European Union, but did not specify the terms under which we would leave, for instance whether Britain should remain within the European single market. Britain's future relationship with the EU will now be negotiated by the British government and the other EU member states.

As you may know, formal negotiations cannot begin until Britain gives official notice that it intends to leave. This is called "triggering Article 50". The House of Commons has recently voted to give the government power to trigger Article 50, but the House of Lords has still to vote on the bill. The Lords can vote for or against the bill, or it can propose amendments that would put conditions on what the government can do. One possibility would be that the government could be instructed to negotiate a deal that kept Britain's access to the single market.

Thinking about this which of the following options is closest to your view:

The House of Lords should vote to allow the Government to trigger Article 50, leaving the Government to negotiate the terms of Britain's future relationship with the EU	30%
The House of Lords should vote to allow the Government to trigger Article 50, but only on condition that the Government negotiates to keep Britain in the single market	12%
The House of Lords should vote against allowing the Government to trigger Article 50 (which would not necessarily prevent the Government from doing so eventually, but which would delay it)	12%
There should be no vote in the House of Lords at all	24%
Other	1%
Don't know	21%

Q9. The Government has recently said that Parliament will be allowed to vote on the final position that is reached after the negotiations. This is expected to be in around two years' time. Parliament will vote to either accept the deal the Government has achieved, or to reject it.

Thinking about this, which of the following options is closest to your view?

Parliament should only vote after the negotiations are completed, to accept or reject the terms that the	30%
Government has negotiated	
Parliament should vote before negotiations begin, to tell	24%
the Government what terms to negotiate	
There should be no vote in Parliament at all	25%
Don't know	21%

Q10. And if the government were to negotiate terms that included Britain leaving the single market, what do you think Parliament should do?

Parliament should vote in favour of the terms that the Government negotiates. (This would mean that Britain would leave the single market)	19%
Parliament should vote against the terms that the	9%
Government negotiates. (This might mean it would be too	
late for Britain to reach any deal at all with the other	
members before leaving the EU)	
It depends what other terms the government has	34%
negotiated	
There should be no vote in Parliament at all	17%
Don't know	21%