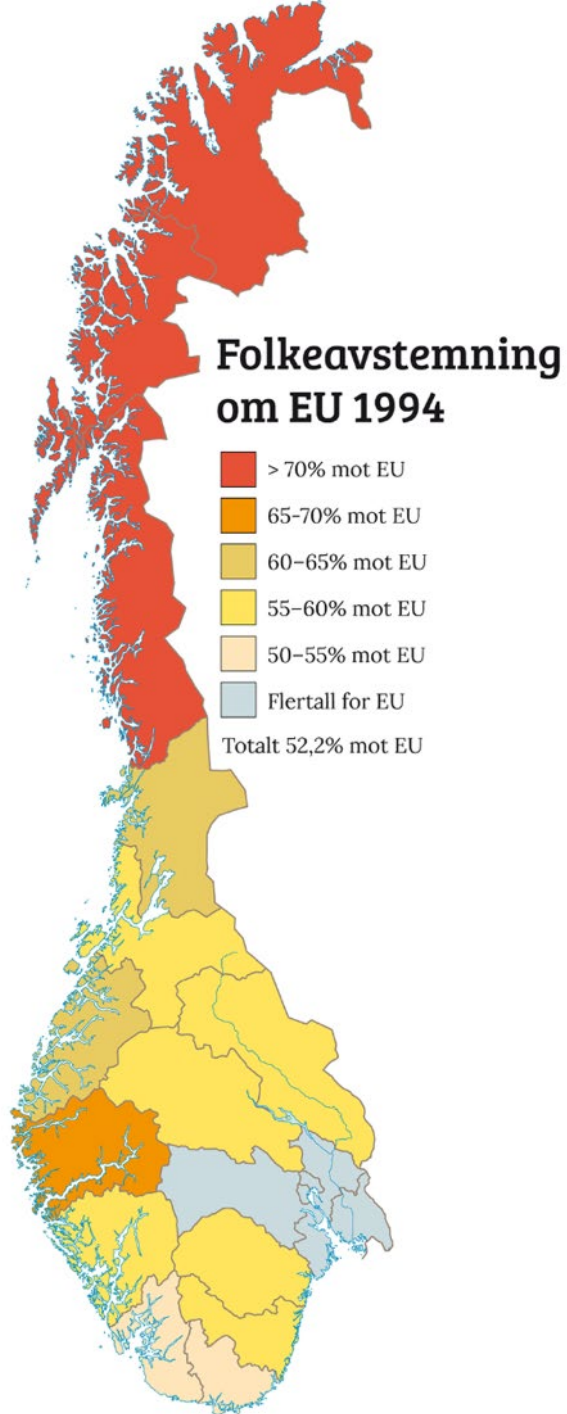
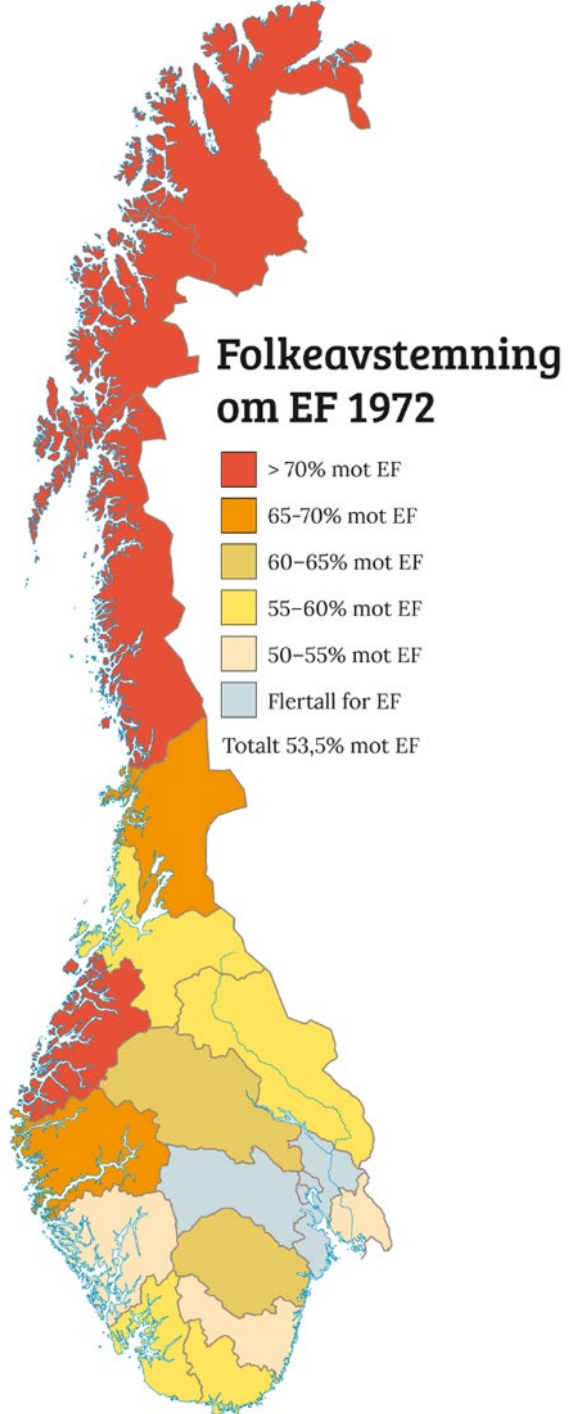


Brexit som samfunnskonflikt

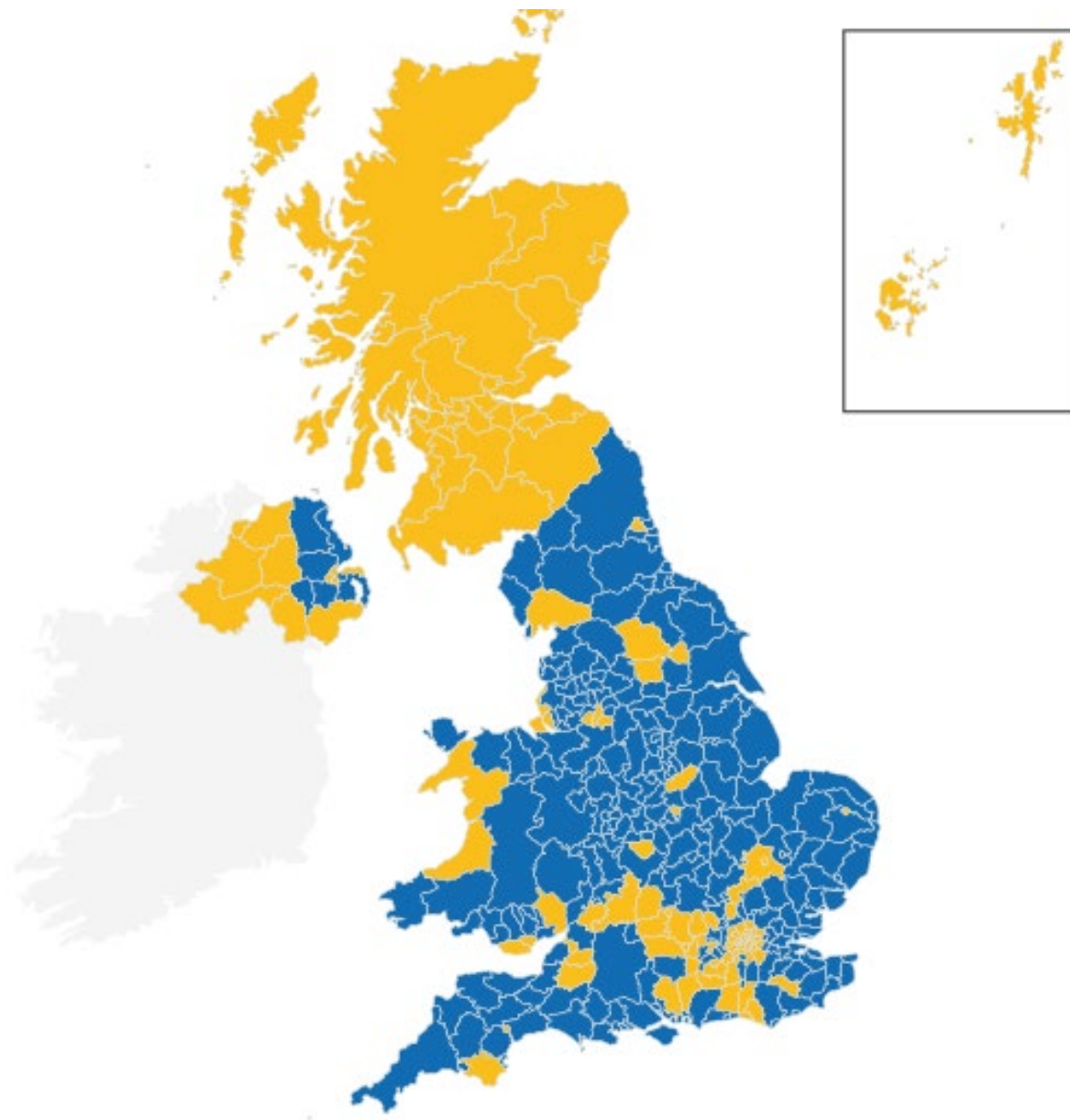
Øivind Bratberg

Institutt for statsvitenskap, UiO



Sentrum-periferi i Norge i 94

- Geografi og befolkningstetthet viktig.
- ...og utdanning og inntekt.
- Men klasse- og yrkestilhørighet mindre entydig (og primærnæringer i en særstilling).

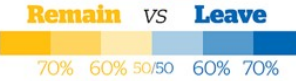


Key: ■ Majority leave ■ Majority remain

EU Referendum

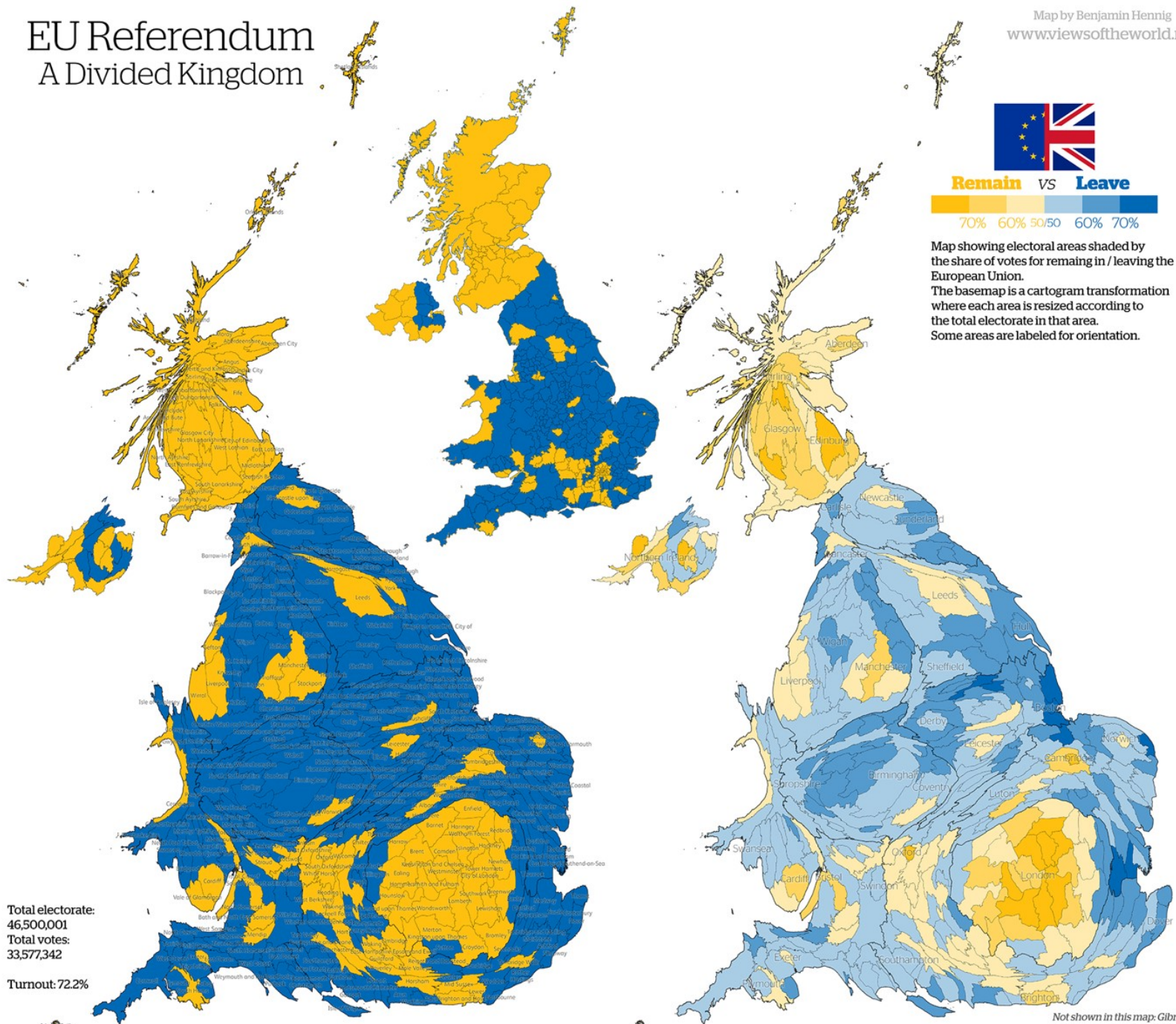
A Divided Kingdom

Map by Benjamin Hennig
www.viewsoftheworld.net



Map showing electoral areas shaded by the share of votes for remaining in / leaving the European Union.

The basemap is a cartogram transformation where each area is resized according to the total electorate in that area. Some areas are labeled for orientation.



Total electorate:
46,500,001
Total votes:
33,577,342
Turnout: 72.2%

Data Source: UK Electoral Commission (2016)

Not shown in this map: Gibraltar
Remain: 95.9%, Leave: 4.1%
Turnout: 83.6%

Den typiske *Remain*-velgeren

- Bosatt i storby (eller i Skottland).
- Flerkulturelle omgivelser.
- Høy utdanning, lav alder.
- Partivalg 2015: Labour, Liberaldemokratene, De Grønne eller det skotske nasjonalistpartiet SNP.

Den typiske *Leave-velgeren*

- Bosatt på landsbygda eller i mindre by.
- Etnisitet: Hvit britisk.
- Grunnskoleutdanning, alder 50+.
- Parti-sympati 2015: Konservativ eller UK Independence Party.

Remain-velgere



British Election Study (2016) «What mattered most to you when deciding how to vote in the EU referendum?» Se <https://www.britishelectionstudy.com/bes-findings/what-mattered-most-to-you-when-deciding-how-to-vote-in-the-eu-referendum/#.XNqN2PZuKNA> (12. mai 2019)

Verdisyn eller samfunnsmodell?

- Hva er grunnlaget for allmenngjøringen av britisk EU-skepsis?
- Hva er relasjonen til arbeidsmarked og velferdsstat?
- Et spørsmål om basis og overbygning?

Innenfor og utenfor den nye vekstmodellen

