

EU Migration

Why would they come to the UK?

- **UK produces over 24% of the EU's total jobs:**
Eurostat figures show that in the period 2005 – 2015 the EU as a total created 10.2 million jobs, of which the UK accounted for over 24% while only accounting for less than 13% of the EU population.¹
- **EU unemployment is nearly 50% higher than the UK's:**
Over 2005-2015 EU unemployment was 9.1% while in the UK it was 6.5%. Youth unemployment has at times during 2005-2015 exceeded 38% in Poland, 53% in Spain, 24% in Romania, 40% in Portugal and 60% in Greece.
- **The majority of New UK jobs go to EU migrants:**
The OECD's recent analysis of Brexit concluded that:
*"Out of around 2.5 million jobs that were added to the UK in 2005-15, 2.2 million were supplied by immigrants, with nearly 60% originating from the EU"*²

David Cameron supports EU Enlargement:

- **Serbia and the Balkans** *"On Serbia, Britain has always been a strong supporter of European Union enlargement, from eastern Europe to the countries of the western Balkans."*³
- **Turkey:** *"We continue to support Turkey's membership of the European Union; we hope we can make good progress with that over the months and years to come".*⁴
- **Ukraine, Russia and beyond:** *"Britain has always supported the widening of the EU. Our vision of the EU is that it should be a large trading and co-operating organisation that effectively stretches, as it were, from the Atlantic to the Urals. We have a wide vision of Europe and we have always encouraged countries that want to join."*⁵
- **Croatian joined the EU in 2013 without a UK referendum**

UK immigration and future EU accession states

HM Treasury's recent analysis of the economic consequences of Brexit, using ONS projections, assumed that there will be 3.5m migrants to the UK by 2030 based on an analysis of historic trends (185k per year) but is far below the current rate.⁶ This does not include any additional migration brought about by extending the EU's free movement rights to candidate states.

The ONS projection HM Treasury relies on was compiled in 2015 to correct an underestimation in the previous 2012 projection, which had assumed migration from the then A8 accession states

¹ Eurostat, 20-65 year olds active population

² OECD:

³ Hansard, 5 March 2012: <http://www.theyworkforyou.com/debates/?id=2012-03-05b.567.0&s=eu+enlargement+speaker%3A10777#g567.1>

⁴ Gov.UK, 30 July 2012: <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/david-cameron-welcomes-turkish-prime-minister-recep-tayyip-erdogan>

⁵ Guardian, 1 July 2013; <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/jul/01/eu-extend-soviet-union-david-cameron>

⁶ HMT; <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hm-treasury-analysis-the-long-term-economic-impact-of-eu-membership-and-the-alternatives> and <http://cdn.budgetresponsibility.org.uk/Executive-summary-1.pdf>

would have reduced to 8,000 by 2015-16.⁷ Neither of these projections take account of any future accessions to the EU or indeed attempt to predict the economic future of the Eurozone.

EU Accession states

Candidate states ⁸	Population 2015 ⁹	GDP per head 2015 as a % of EU average at PPP (UK is 109%) ¹⁰	Unemployment rates ¹¹
Turkey	77,695,904	53%	9.2%
Albania	2,893,005	30%	16.1%
Macedonia	2,069,172	37%	27.9%
Montenegro	622,099	41%	19.1%
Serbia	7,114,393	37%	22.2%
Romania		55%	7%
Poland		68%	9.02%

Population growth:

	Population Growth rate 2005-2015
European Union (28 countries)	2.80%
Poland	-0.44%
Romania	-7.07%
United Kingdom	7.80%
Turkey	14.24%

Rates of EU / Non EU immigration to the UK (ONS):

⁷ "In the short term assumptions, an additional correction has been incorporated in the projections, declining from +40,000 in 2011-12 to +8,000 in 2015-16, in order to allow for an increase in migration exchange with ten new European Union member states, which joined the EU in 2004 and 2007"

and <http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/compendium/nationalpopulationprojections/2015-10-29/migrationassumptions>

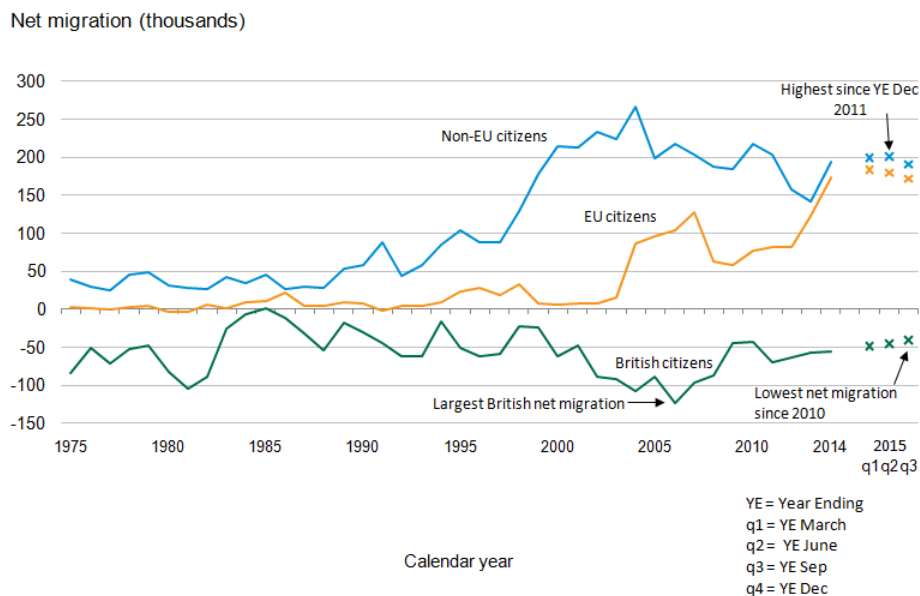
⁸ European Commission;

http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/international/non_eu/candidate/index_en.htm

⁹ Eurostat; http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Population_and_population_change_statistics

¹⁰ Eurostat

¹¹ World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS>



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ONS/HMT current immigration assumption without further enlargement:

This assumption is based on an ONS population projection based mostly on historic trends.

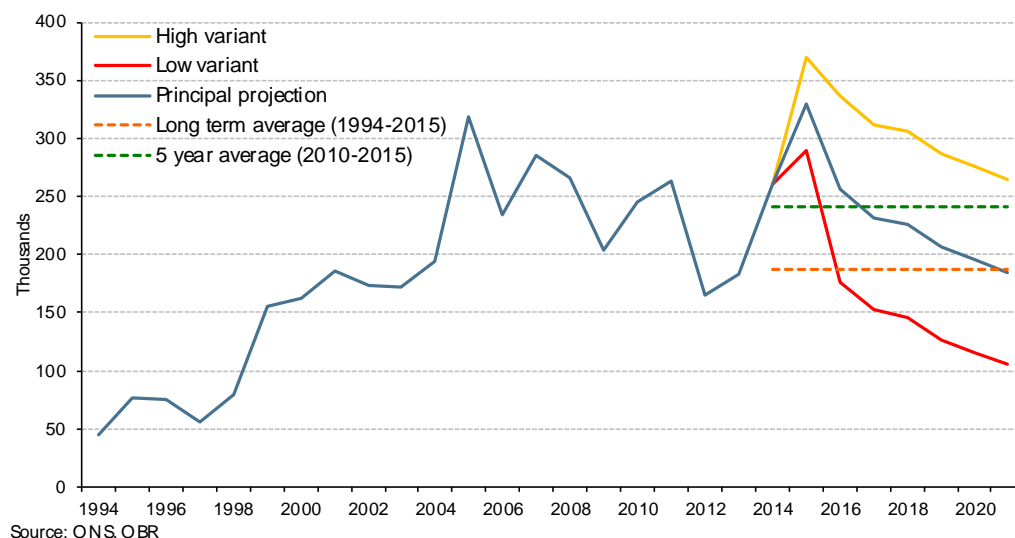


Chart 5.6, *Economic and Fiscal Outlook Charts and Tables*, OBR (March 2016), *National Population Projections*, (2014 base), ONS (October 2015).¹³

Effect of EU immigration on the economy:

¹² ONS, Migration Statistics Quarterly Report: February 2016;
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/migrationstatisticsquarterlyreport/february2016#net-migration-to-the-uk>

¹³ OBR; http://budgetresponsibility.org.uk/docs/dlm_uploads/Charts_and_tables_March_2016-1.xls

Figure 16. Immigration is an important driver of employment and GDP growth in the United Kingdom