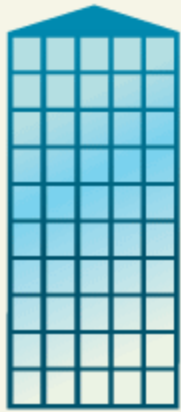


The growth of EU labour

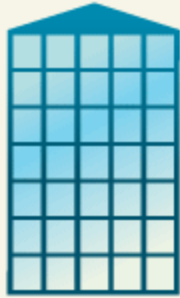
Assessing the impact on the UK labour market



Organisations that employ EU migrant workers



Employ EU migrant workers



Don't employ EU migrant workers

Organisations that employ EU migrant workers are more likely to report that their business has been growing over the last two years (51%), than organisations that don't employ migrant workers (39%).

Top three reasons for employing EU migrant workers



We have difficulty attracting UK-born candidates to fill unskilled or semi-skilled jobs



Commitment to or fit with the organisation's values/behaviours



Better work ethic/motivation

Pay expectations



Only 12% said they recruited migrant workers because they have lower expectations about pay and employment conditions.

Share of migrants in low-skilled employment



More than one in five jobs are now held by non-UK-born workers (ONS, 2014).

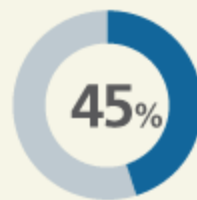
Workers filling low- to middle-skilled roles



EU8 workers



EU14 workers



UK-born workers

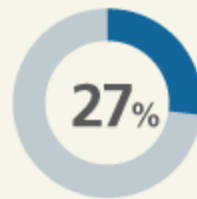
Workers filling highly-skilled roles



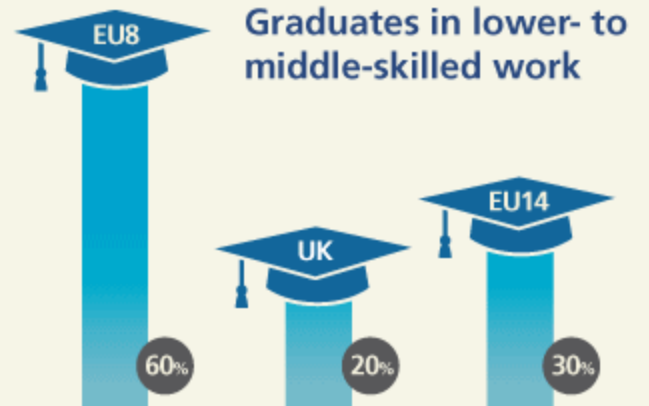
EU8 workers



EU14 workers

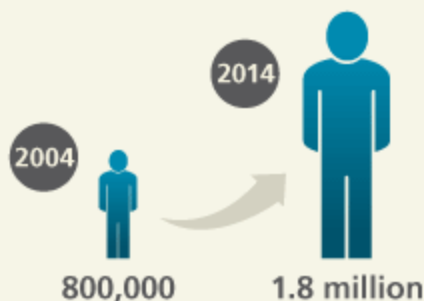


UK-born workers



Almost 60% of EU8 migrant workers in lower- to middle-skilled work are graduates, compared with around 20% of UK-born workers and 30% of EU14 workers.

Size of EU workforce in the UK



The number of EU migrants in employment has more than doubled during the past decade.



Age of EU8 migrants

Eighty per cent of all EU8 migrants are aged 25 and above.

EU8 refers to the 2004 accession countries – that joined the EU in 2004 (Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Slovakia, Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia), but not including Romania and Bulgaria, which joined in 2007 (EU2). EU14 refers to countries that joined the EU prior to 2004.