

EU MIGRATION & BREXIT



UK votes to **LEAVE** the EU

Leave

51.9%

17,410,742 VOTES



0 results left to declare

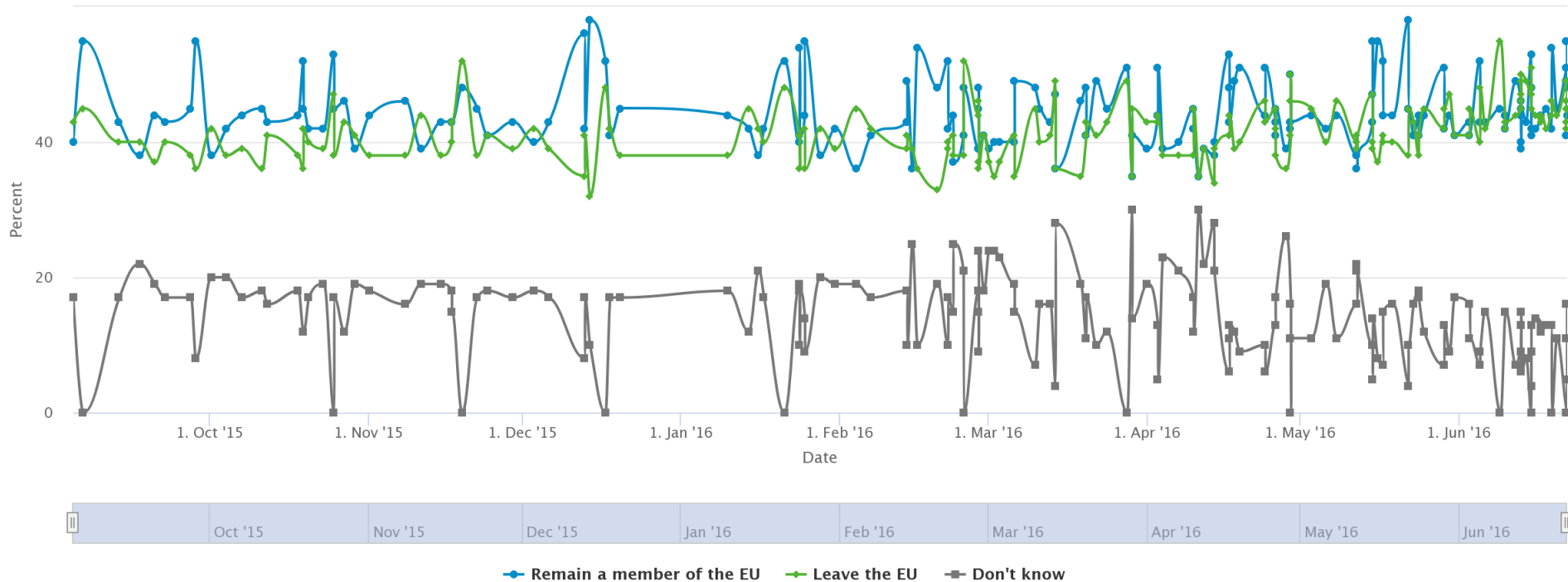
Remain

48.1%

16,141,241 VOTES



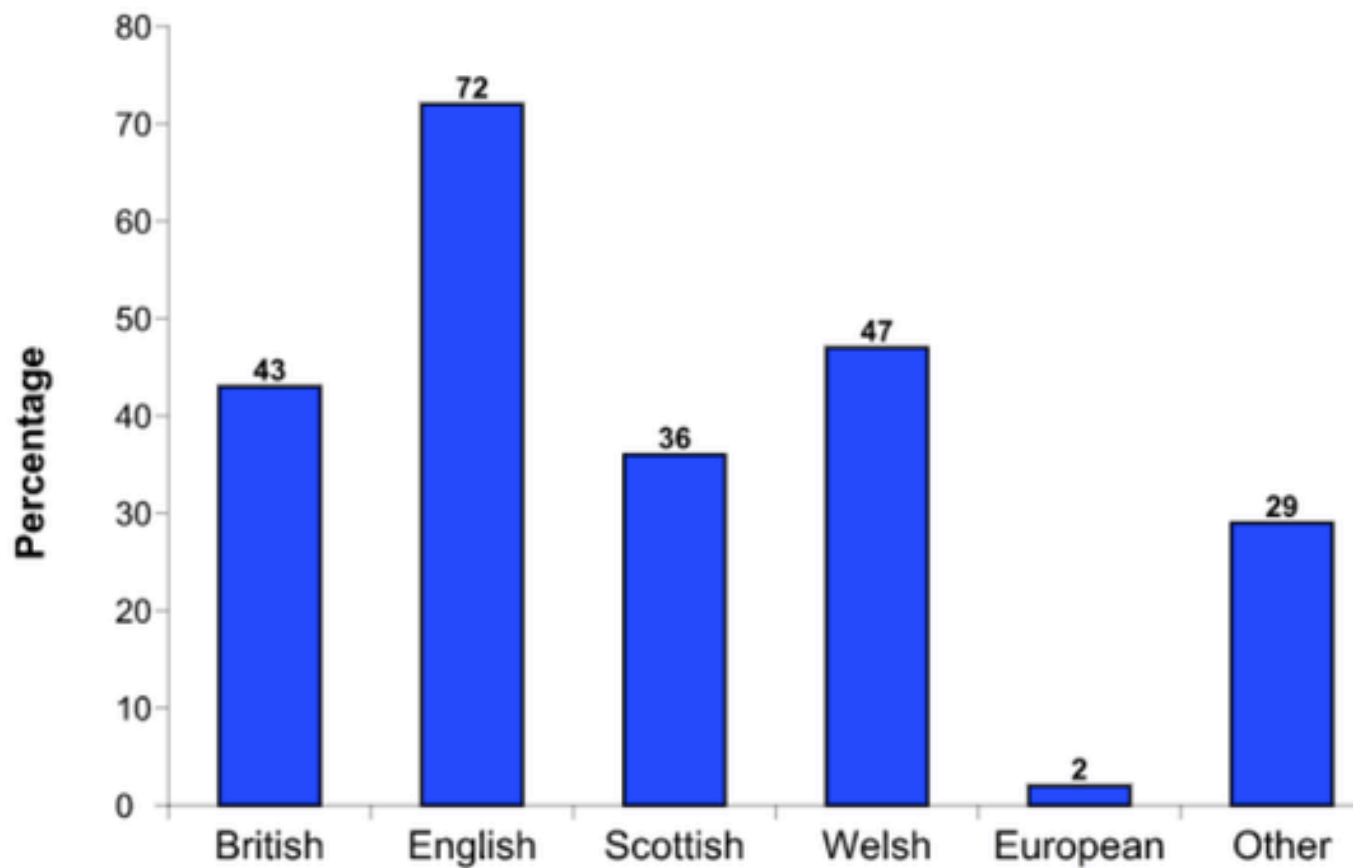
Should the United Kingdom remain a member of the European Union or leave the European Union?



Source data at www.WhatUKThinks.org/EU run by NatCen Social Research

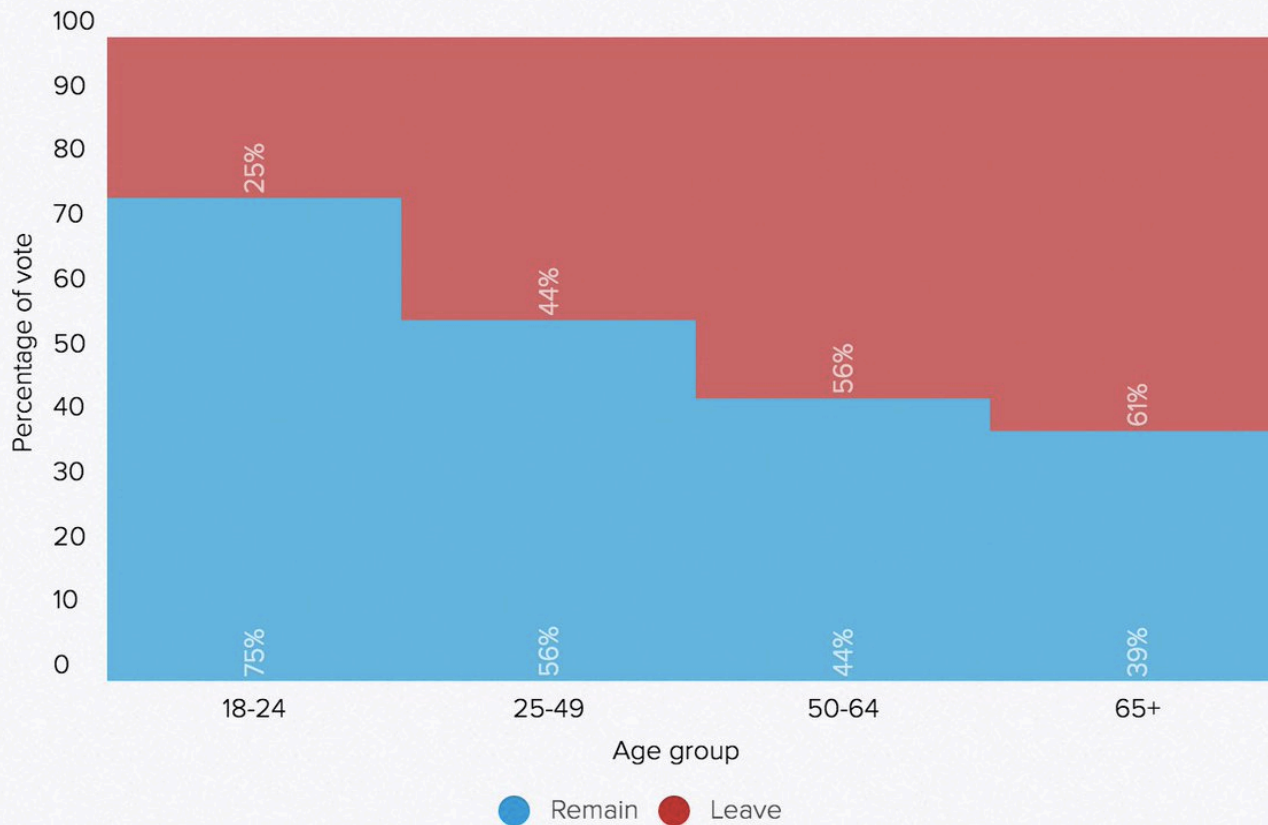


Percentage Intending to Vote Leave by National Identity

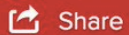




EU REFERENDUM VOTE BY AGE GROUPS

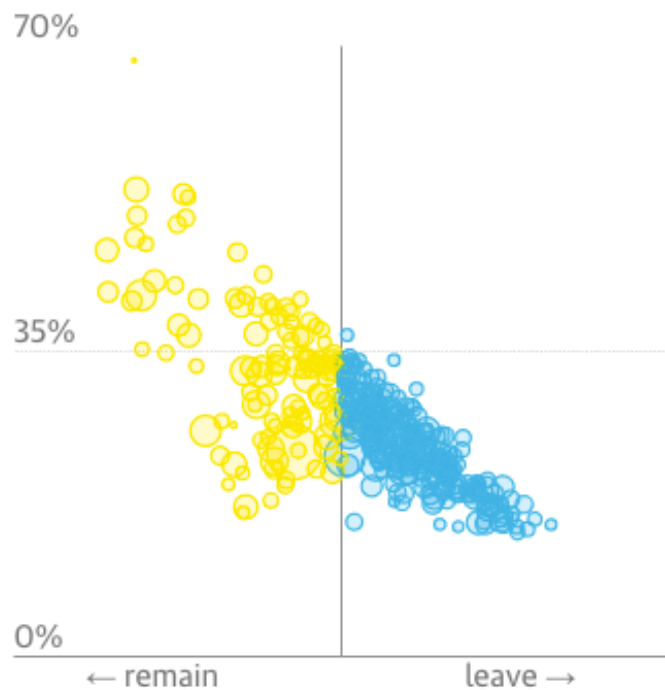


SOURCE: YouGove exit poll

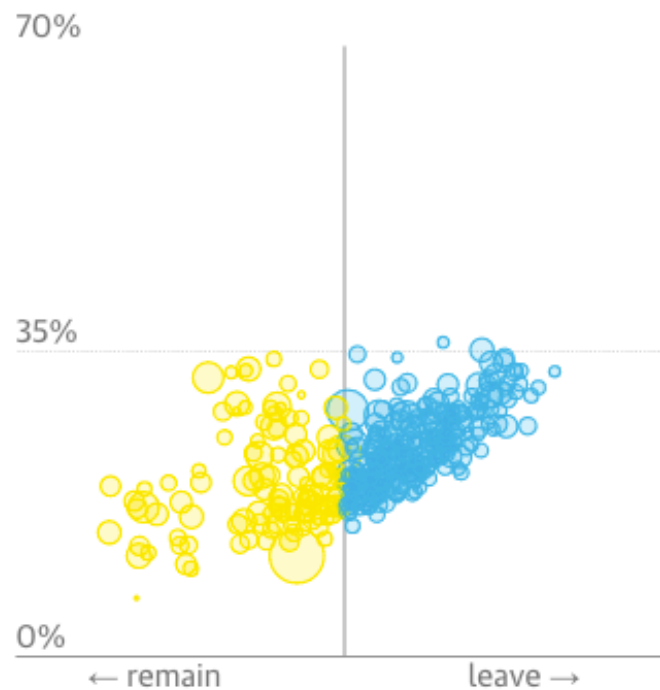


Share

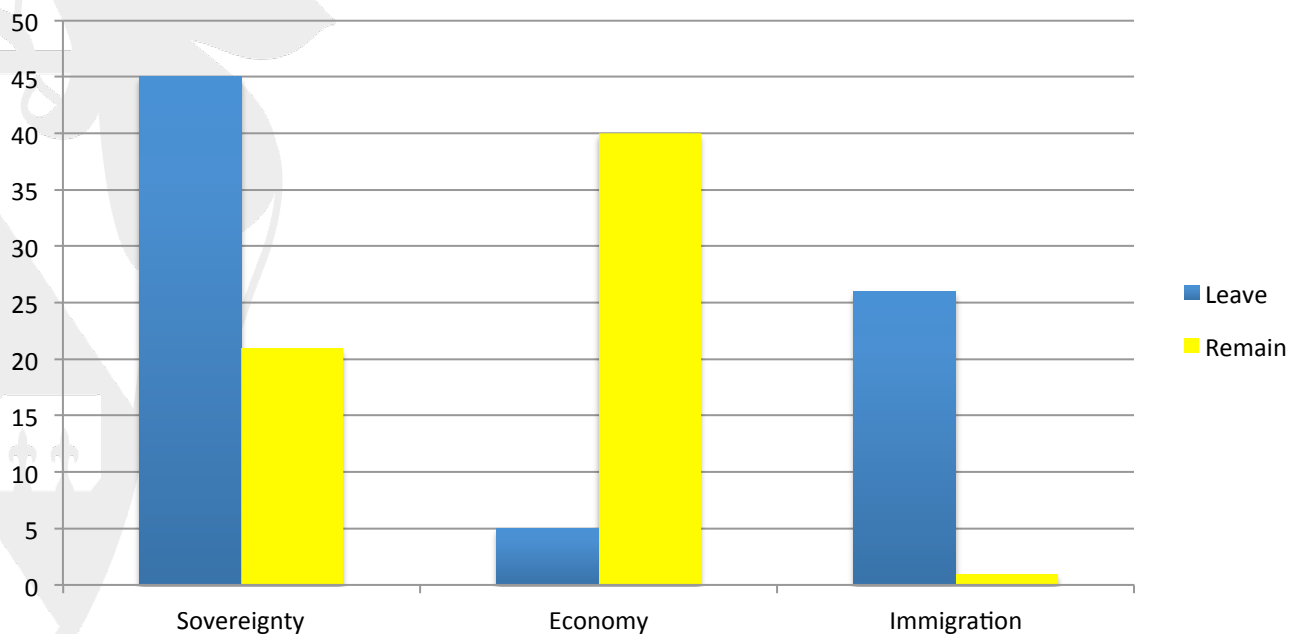
% residents with higher education



% residents with no formal qualifications



Most important issue in deciding how to vote





UNIVERSITY
of York

**BREAKING
POINT**

the EU has failed us all

We must break free of the EU and take back control of our borders.

Leave the European Union 
ON 23RD JUNE

votetoleavetheeu.co.uk

Let's give our *NHS* the
£350 million
the EU takes every week



Vote Leave, take control



TURKEY

(population 76 million)

IS JOINING THE EU

e.uk



Vote Leave, take back control



UNIVERSITY
of York



Roy Lichtenstein, "Grrrrrrrrrrrr!!" (1965)



BRITAIN **STRONGER** EUROPE

ALTERNATIVES TO EU MEMBERSHIP ARE ALL WORSE

HM Treasury have analysed the three main alternatives and all show the UK would be worse off as a result. The Treasury's analysis shows that the **UK would be permanently poorer** if it left the EU and adopted any of these models. Productivity and GDP per person would be lower in all these alternative scenarios, as the costs would substantially outweigh any potential benefit of leaving the EU. This is backed by credibly independent analysis from the LSE's Centre for Economic Performance, the OECD, Oxford Economics, the IMF, and PricewaterhouseCoopers.

The HMT analysis finds that UK economy would after 15 years be per household worse off by:

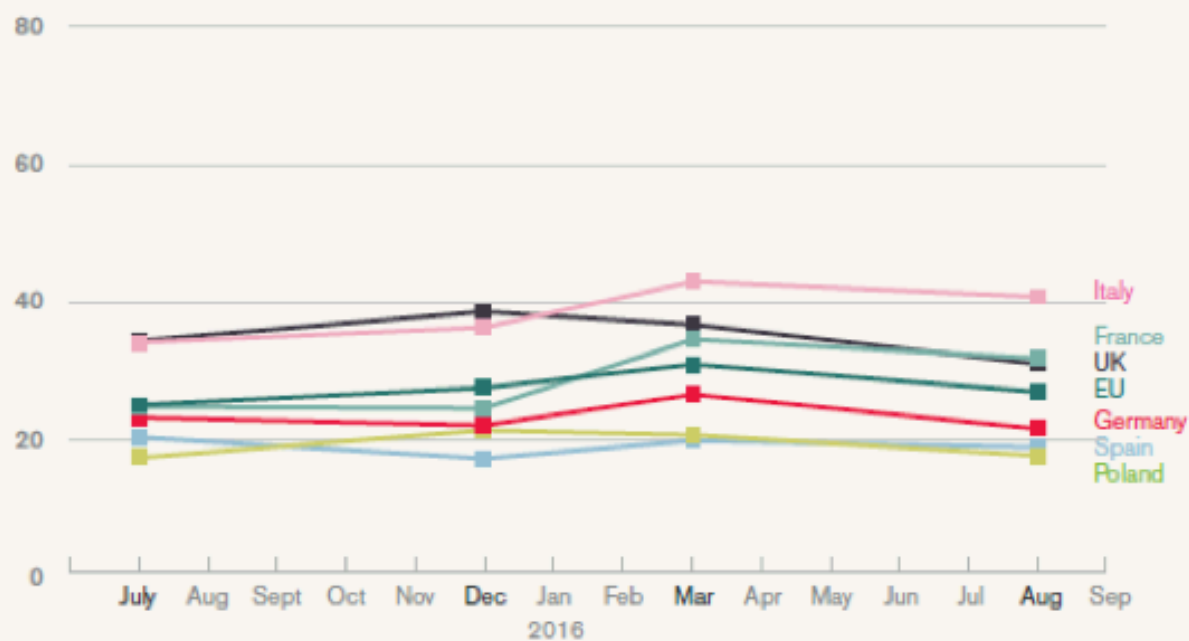
- £2,600 in the case of EEA membership
- **£4,300 in the case of a negotiated bilateral agreement**
- £5,200 in the case of WTO membership

The negative impact on GDP would also result in substantially weaker tax receipts, significantly outweighing any potential gain from reduced financial contributions to the EU. After 15 years, even with savings from reduced contributions to the EU, receipts would be £20 billion a year lower in the central estimate of the EEA, **£36 billion a year lower for the negotiated bilateral agreement** and £45 billion a year lower for the WTO alternative.



FIG 1B Trending Data for EU Membership, Vote to Leave

Imagine there is a referendum and you could decide whether your country stays as a member of the European Union. How would you vote?



For or against: The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (Eurobarometer 85.2 May 2016)

