

Article

UK and non-UK people in the labour market: August 2018

Estimates of labour market activity by nationality and country of birth.



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1 . Main points for April to June 2018

- There were 28.76 million UK nationals working in the UK, 332,000 more than for a year earlier.
- There were 2.28 million EU nationals working in the UK, 86,000 fewer than for a year earlier (the largest annual fall since comparable records began in 1997).
- There were 1.27 million non-EU nationals working in the UK, 74,000 more than for a year earlier.

2 . Things you need to know about this release

This article presents an analysis of the number of UK and non-UK people, by both nationality and country of birth, who were [employed](#), [unemployed](#) and [economically inactive](#) and resident in the UK. The estimates are sourced from the Labour Force Survey, the largest household survey in the UK and are available back to 1997. This article is published four times a year in February, May, August and November.

Improvements planned for the next release

For the next edition of this article, to be published on 13 November 2018, we currently plan to improve the geographical breakdown of the non-UK employment estimates published at [Dataset EMP06](#) to provide a fuller picture of non-UK employment and to ensure consistency with the geographical breakdown used in the [Migration Statistics Quarterly Report](#). We will not be discontinuing any of the currently published non-UK employment series. A dummy version of the re-designed Dataset EMP06 (in excel spreadsheet format) is available on request from Households and Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics (Tel: +44 (0)1633 455400 Email: labour.market@ons.gov.uk).

What these statistics should be used for

Use these statistics to understand the number of UK and non-UK people, by both nationality and country of birth, who were employed, unemployed and economically inactive in the UK. As well as showing the number of people these statistics also show employment, unemployment and economic inactivity rates for UK and non-UK people by nationality and country of birth.

What these statistics should not be used for, and why

These statistics do not measure stocks or flows of recent migrants to the UK, because they include people resident in the UK for many years (many of whom will now be UK nationals) as well as more recent arrivals. This, along with a range of other factors, means that [net changes in the number of non-UK workers in the UK cannot be directly compared with long-term net migration](#) for non-UK nationals.

Statistics on international migration to the UK, including a summary of migration for work, are published separately in the [Migration Statistics Quarterly Report](#).

The employment estimates do not relate to “new jobs” and cannot be used to estimate the proportion of new jobs that have been filled by UK and non-UK workers. This is because changes in the employment series show net changes in the number of people in work (the number of people entering employment minus the number of people leaving employment). The number of people entering or leaving employment is much larger than the net changes. Also, the estimates of the number of people in work differ from the number of jobs because some people have more than one job.

The estimates cannot be summed to obtain household population estimates for those aged 16 years and over. Although estimates for the number of people in employment and the number of unemployed people are for those aged 16 years and over, estimates for the number of economically inactive people are for those aged from 16 to 64 years. Population estimates by nationality and country of birth (from the Annual Population Survey) are published separately in the [Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality release](#).

About labour market statuses

Everybody aged 16 years or over is either [employed](#), [unemployed](#) or [economically inactive](#). The employment estimates include all people in paid work including those working part-time. People not working are classed as unemployed if they have been looking for work within the last four weeks and are able to start work within the next two weeks. A common misconception is that the unemployment statistics are a count of people on benefits; this is not the case as they include unemployed people not claiming benefits.

Jobless people who have not been looking for work within the last four weeks or who are unable to start work within the next two weeks are classed as economically inactive. Examples of economically inactive people include people not looking for work because they are students, looking after the family or home, because of illness or disability or because they have retired. Foreign students studying in the UK, who are not working or seeking work, are therefore included in the economic inactivity estimates for non-UK people, although the Labour Force Survey would not include those living in halls of residence.

Making comparisons with earlier data

These estimates are not seasonally adjusted. The estimates for April to June 2018 should be compared with those for a year earlier (April to June 2017) rather than with those for the previous quarter (January to March 2018). This is because seasonality may influence quarterly movements for the different nationality and country of birth series. This means that the UK total figures published in this article differ from those published in the [Labour Market statistical bulletin](#) because the former are not seasonally adjusted and the latter are seasonally adjusted.

Nationality and country of birth

Neither the nationality series nor the country of birth series measure stocks or flows of recent migrants to the UK, because both series include people resident in the UK for many years as well as more recent arrivals.

Nationality refers to the nationality stated by the Labour Force Survey respondent when they were interviewed. Nationality can change over time; for example, some people come to the UK as non-UK nationals and later obtain British citizenship. Some non-UK nationals, such as children of overseas nationals, were born in the UK.

In contrast, country of birth refers to the country that a person was born in and cannot change. However, not all non-UK born people are foreign nationals. The numbers of non-UK born people include British citizens who were born abroad, such as children of military personnel or other British workers stationed abroad.

Many non-UK born people have UK nationality. As reported in the [Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality release](#), published on 24 May 2018, there were 3.6 million people resident in the UK who were born abroad and held British nationality in 2017. Non-UK born people with British nationality have the same entitlements, such as access to the labour market and to the benefits system, as UK born British citizens.

Each series can be used for different purposes. The non-UK born measure indicates that a person came to reside in the UK having been born abroad and may be useful when analysing long-term movements of people. However, immigration rules apply on the basis of nationality, not country of birth, so any indication of the impact of changes in immigration policy would tend to use measures of foreign nationality not the numbers of people born abroad. Similarly, nationality is the preferable measure to use when seeking to understand the interactions of migrants with, for example, the labour market, the benefits system, housing, education and health.

The estimates for EU nationals and for people born in the EU, since the start of the time series in 1997, are based on the current membership of the EU; for example, Poland is included in the EU series back to 1997 although Poland did not join the EU until 2004. Since the start of the time series in 1997, the following countries have joined the EU:

- Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia joined on 1 May 2004
- Bulgaria and Romania joined on 1 January 2007; transitional arrangements restricting employment from those countries were in place until 1 January 2014
- Croatia joined on 1 July 2013

3 . Where to find the data

Estimates for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for UK and non-UK people are available at [Dataset A12](#). A more detailed geographical breakdown for employment for UK and non-UK workers is available at [Dataset EMP06](#). The data are also available at Tables A and B of the PDF version of this article.

4 . Accuracy of the statistics

These estimates come from the Labour Force Survey, which is the largest survey of households in the UK. The sample consists of around 40,000 responding UK households and around 90,000 individuals every quarter. The sample does not include student halls of residence and most other communal establishments, so people living in such establishments are not included in the estimates. This issue particularly impacts recently arrived and short-term migrants who are likely to be undercounted in the estimates.

Surveys gather information from a sample rather than from the whole population. The sample is designed to allow for this, and to be as accurate as possible given practical limitations such as time and cost constraints, but results from sample surveys are always estimates, not precise figures. This means that they are subject to some uncertainty. This can have an effect on how changes in the estimates should be interpreted, especially for short-term comparisons. Further information is available in the [Quality and methodology section of the UK Labour Market statistical bulletin](#).

There is a trade-off between sample size and sampling variability. As the number of people available in the sample gets smaller, the variability of the estimates that we can make from that sample size gets larger. What this means in practice is that estimates for small groups (for example, South Africans working in the UK) which are based on quite small subsets of the Labour Force Survey sample are less reliable, and tend to be more volatile, than estimates for larger aggregated groups (for example, the total number of non-UK people working in the UK).

Sampling variability information for estimates of UK and non-UK people in employment for April to June 2018 are available at Table 1.

Table 1: Sampling variability (95% confidence intervals) of UK and non-UK employment estimates from the Labour Force Survey, April to June 2018

	Age group	Estimate	Sampling variability of estimate	Sampling variability of change on year
All people in employment (000s)	16+	32,319	± 176	± 236
All people employment rate	16 to 64	75.4%	± 0.4	± 0.5
UK nationals in employment (000s)	16+	28,759	± 206	± 275
UK nationals employment rate	16 to 64	75.5%	± 0.4	± 0.6
Non UK nationals in employment (000s)	16+	3,553	± 130	± 174
Non UK nationals employment rate	16 to 64	74.5%	± 1.4	± 1.9
UK born people in employment (000s)	16+	26,693	± 210	± 281
UK born employment rate	16 to 64	75.7%	± 0.4	± 0.6
Non UK born people in employment (000s)	16+	5,623	± 147	± 197
Non UK born employment rate	16 to 64	74.0%	± 1.1	± 1.4

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Sampling variability information for estimates of unemployed UK and non-UK people for April to June 2018 are available at Table 2.

Table 2: Sampling variability (95% confidence intervals) of UK and non-UK unemployment estimates from the Labour Force Survey, April to June 2018

	Age group	Estimate	Sampling variability of estimate	Sampling variability of change on year
All unemployed people (000s)	16+	1,334	± 69	± 97
All people unemployment rate	16+	4.0%	± 0.2	± 0.3
UK nationals unemployed (000s)	16+	1,171	± 63	± 90
UK nationals unemployment rate	16+	3.9%	± 0.2	± 0.3
Non UK nationals unemployed (000s)	16+	162	± 28	± 40
Non UK nationals unemployment rate	16+	4.4%	± 0.7	± 1.0
UK born unemployed people (000s)	16+	1,067	± 60	± 86
UK born unemployment rate	16+	3.8%	± 0.2	± 0.3
Non UK born unemployed people (000s)	16+	266	± 35	± 48
Non UK born unemployment rate	16+	4.5%	± 0.6	± 0.8

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Sampling variability information for estimates of economically inactive UK and non-UK people for April to June 2018 are available at Table 3.

Table 3: Sampling variability (95% confidence intervals) of UK and non-UK economic inactivity estimates from the Labour Force Survey, April to June 2018

	Age group	Estimate	Sampling variability of estimate	Sampling variability of change on year
All economically inactive people (000s)	16 to 64	8,827	± 154	± 207
All people economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	21.4%	± 0.4	± 0.5
UK nationals economically inactive (000s)	16 to 64	7,771	± 145	± 196
UK nationals economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	21.3%	± 0.4	± 0.5
Non UK nationals economically inactive (000s)	16 to 64	1,039	± 75	± 101
Non UK nationals economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	22.1%	± 1.3	± 1.8
UK born economically inactive people (000s)	16 to 64	7,140	± 139	± 188
UK born economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	21.1%	± 0.4	± 0.5
Non UK born economically inactive people (000s)	16 to 64	1,668	± 89	± 119
Non UK born economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	22.4%	± 1.0	± 1.3

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

The sampling variability information shown at Tables 1, 2 and 3 are also available at [Dataset A11](#).

5 . Commentary for UK and non-UK nationals

Looking at the employment estimates by nationality, between April to June 2017 and April to June 2018 the number of:

- UK nationals working in the UK increased by 332,000 to 28.76 million
- non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK decreased by 86,000 to 2.28 million
- non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK increased by 74,000 to 1.27 million

The annual fall of 86,000 in the number of non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK was the second consecutive annual fall in this series and the largest annual fall since comparable records began in 1997.

The number of people working in the UK from the eight East European countries that joined the EU in 2004 fell by 117,000 between April to June 2017 and April to June 2018 to reach 880,000. This is the largest annual fall in this series since comparable records began in 1997. In contrast, the number of Romanian and Bulgarian nationals working in the UK has continued to increase reaching a record high of 391,000 in April to June 2018. Romania and Bulgaria joined the EU in 2007.

Looking at longer-term movements in non-UK nationals working in the UK from January to March 1997 (when comparable records began) to April to June 2018:

- the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK increased from 928,000 to 3.55 million
- the proportion of all people working in the UK accounted for by non-UK nationals increased from 3.5% to 11.0%
- this long-term increase in non-UK nationals working in the UK since 1997 reflects the admission of several new member states to the EU, particularly the accession of eight East European countries (including Poland) in 2004

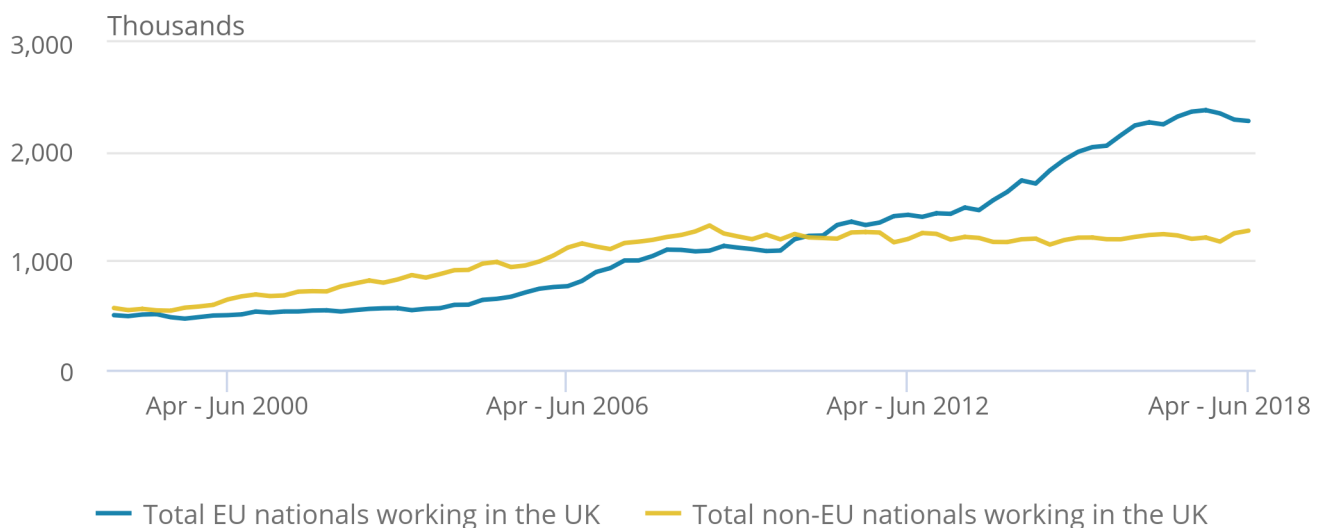
Figure 1 shows the number of non-UK nationals from EU and non-EU countries working in the UK for the last 20 years.

Figure 1: Non-UK nationals (aged 16 years and over) working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted

April to June 1998 to April to June 2018

Figure 1: Non-UK nationals (aged 16 years and over) working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted

April to June 1998 to April to June 2018



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. The EU series are based on the current membership of the EU; for example, Poland is included in the EU series throughout the entire time series, although Poland did not join the EU until 2004.
2. Since 1997, an additional 13 countries have joined the EU; see Section 2 of this article for details.

As shown in Figure 1, since January to March 2009, the number of non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK has been broadly flat. In contrast, the number of non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK continued to increase until 2017, but the latest figures show two consecutive annual falls in the number of EU nationals working in the UK.

The proportion of people in the relevant population group aged from 16 to 64 years in paid work is known as the employment rate. As shown in Figure 2, the employment rate for non-UK nationals from the EU has been higher than that for UK nationals since the mid-2000s, reflecting higher employment rates (and correspondingly low economic inactivity rates) for migrants from East European countries within the EU.

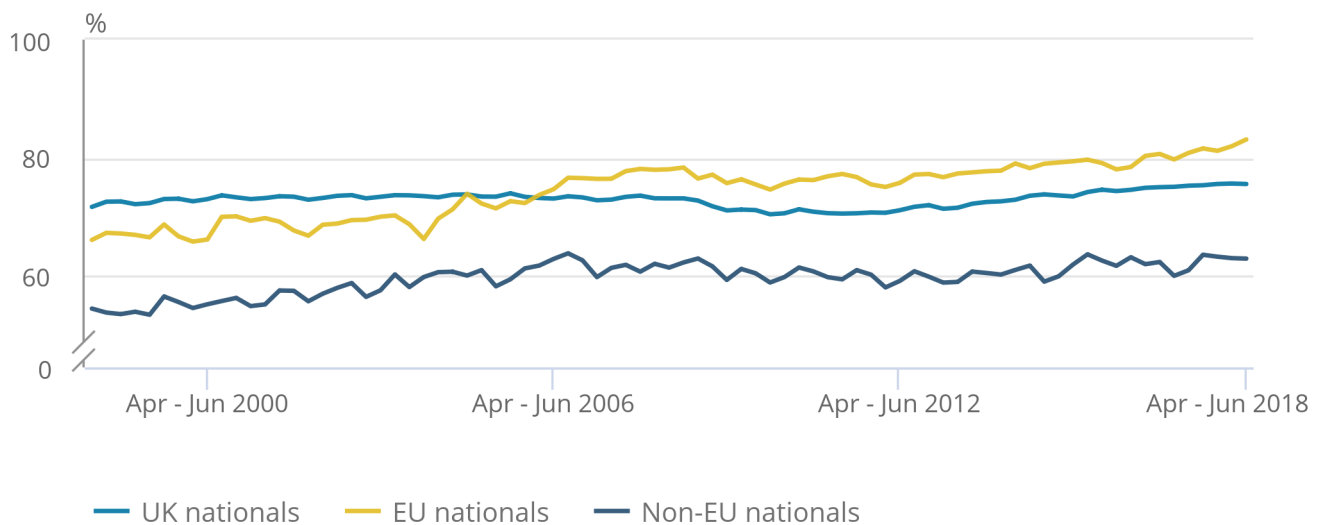
The employment rates for non-UK nationals from outside the EU have been consistently lower than that for UK nationals and for EU nationals partly due to lower participation in the labour market from some population groups, for example, Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals.

Figure 2: Employment rates (aged 16 to 64 years) for UK and non-UK nationals working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted

April to June 1998 to April to June 2018

Figure 2: Employment rates (aged 16 to 64 years) for UK and non-UK nationals working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted

April to June 1998 to April to June 2018



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. The EU series are based on the current membership of the EU; for example, Poland is included in the EU series throughout the entire time series, although Poland did not join the EU until 2004.
2. Since 1997, an additional 13 countries have joined the EU; see Section 2 of this article for details.

Looking at the unemployment estimates by nationality, for April to June 2018:

- there were 1.17 million unemployed UK nationals, 87,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 162,000 unemployed non-UK nationals, 37,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Unemployment rates are the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) aged 16 years and over for the relevant population group who are unemployed. Looking at unemployment rates by nationality, for April to June 2018:

- the unemployment rate for UK nationals was 3.9%, down from 4.2% for a year earlier
- the unemployment rate for non-UK nationals was 4.4%, down from 5.3% for a year earlier

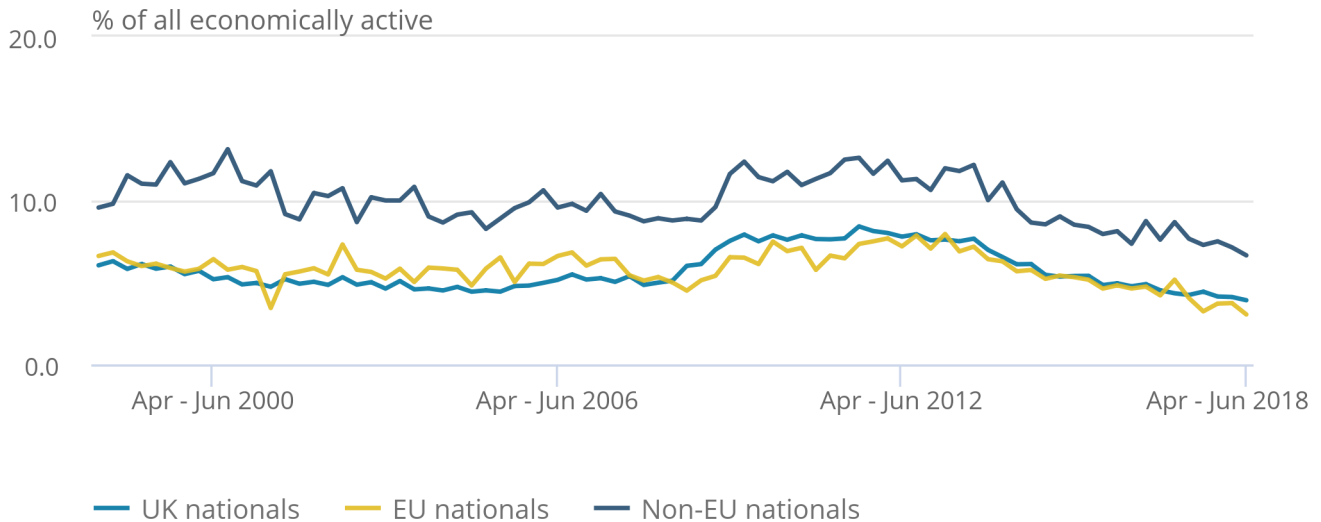
As shown in Figure 3, the unemployment rate for non-UK nationals from the EU has been broadly similar to that for UK nationals but the unemployment rate for non-UK nationals from outside the EU has been consistently higher. The unemployment rates for non-UK nationals are more volatile than the rate for UK nationals due to smaller sample sizes. This is due to sampling variability issues as explained in Section 4 of this article.

Figure 3: Unemployment rates for UK and non-UK nationals (aged 16 years and over), not seasonally adjusted

April to June 1998 to April to June 2018

Figure 3: Unemployment rates for UK and non-UK nationals (aged 16 years and over), not seasonally adjusted

April to June 1998 to April to June 2018



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. The EU series are based on the current membership of the EU; for example, Poland is included in the EU series throughout the entire time series, although Poland did not join the EU until 2004.
2. Since 1997, an additional 13 countries have joined the EU; see Section 2 of this article for details.

Looking at the estimates for economic inactivity (for people aged from 16 to 64 years) by nationality, for April to June 2018:

- there were 7.77 million economically inactive UK nationals (of which 2.08 million were students), 37,000 more than for a year earlier
- there were 1.04 million economically inactive non-UK nationals (of which 373,000 were students), 80,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Looking at economic inactivity rates (for people aged from 16 to 64 years) by nationality, for April to June 2018:

- the economic inactivity rate for UK nationals was 21.3%, unchanged compared with a year earlier
- the economic inactivity rate for non-UK nationals was 22.1%, down from 23.1% for a year earlier

As shown in Figure 4, the economic inactivity rate for non-UK nationals from the EU has been lower than that for UK nationals since the mid-2000s. This reflects low economic inactivity rates (and correspondingly high employment rates) among migrants from East European countries within the EU.

The economic inactivity rates for non-UK nationals from outside the EU have been consistently higher than those for UK nationals and EU nationals partly due to lower participation in the labour market from some population groups, for example, Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals.

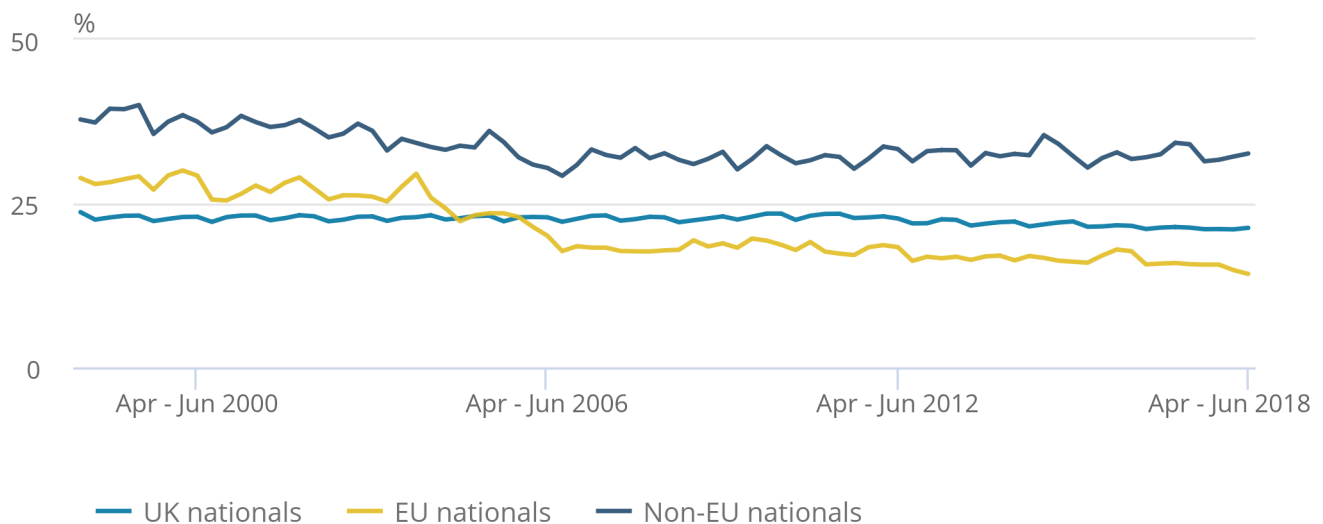
As shown in Figure 4, the economic inactivity rates for non-UK nationals are more volatile than the rate for UK nationals due to smaller sample sizes, although they are less volatile than the unemployment rates shown in Figure 3. This is due to sampling variability issues as explained in Section 4 of this article.

Figure 4: Economic inactivity rates (aged 16 to 64 years) for UK and non-UK nationals, not seasonally adjusted

April to June 1998 to April to June 2018

Figure 4: Economic inactivity rates (aged 16 to 64 years) for UK and non-UK nationals, not seasonally adjusted

April to June 1998 to April to June 2018



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. The EU series are based on the current membership of the EU; for example, Poland is included in the EU series throughout the entire time series, although Poland did not join the EU until 2004.
2. Since 1997, an additional 13 countries have joined the EU; see Section 2 of this article for details.

6 . Commentary for UK born and non-UK born people

Looking at the employment estimates by country of birth between April to June 2017 and April to June 2018, the number of:

- UK born people working in the UK increased by 380,000 to 26.69 million
- people born in the EU working in the UK fell by 18,000 to 2.35 million
- people born outside the EU working in the UK fell by 40,000 to 3.27 million

For April to June 2018, there were 5.62 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower at 3.55 million. This is because the estimates for people born abroad working in the UK include many UK nationals, as explained in Section 2 of this article.

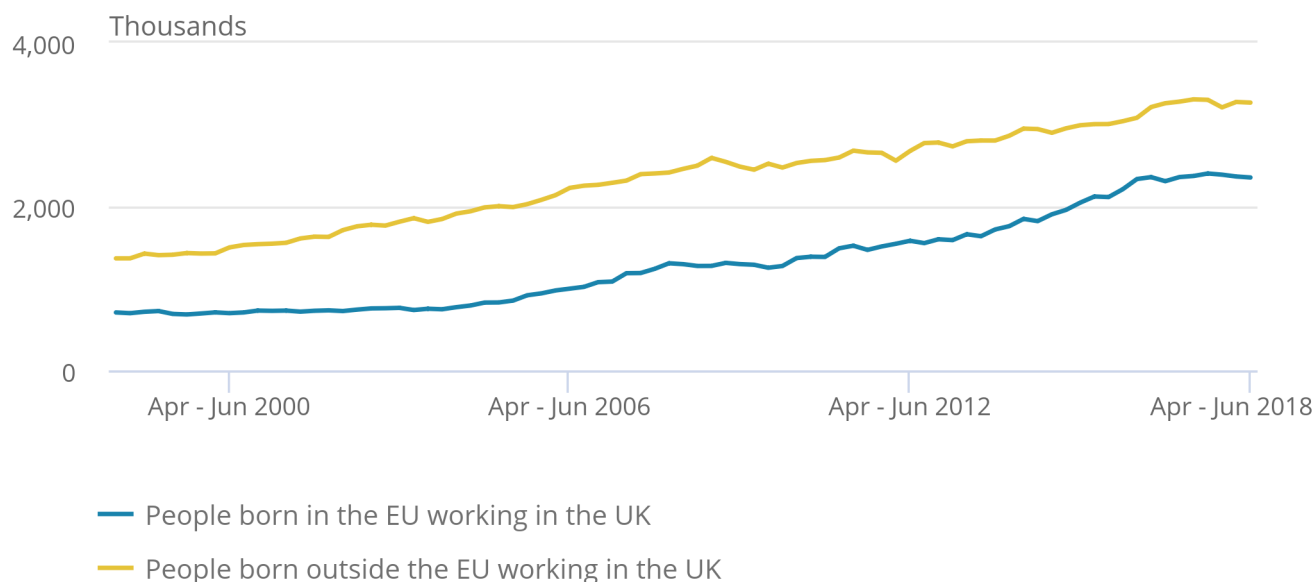
As shown in Figure 5, the number of people born in EU countries and the number of people born outside the EU working in the UK have both been generally increasing since records began in 1997, although the latest figures show falls in both series between April to June 2017 and April to June 2018. This contrasts with the figures for non-UK nationals, shown in Figure 1, as the number of non-EU nationals working in the UK has been broadly flat since 2009. This indicates that the continuing increase in non-EU born people working in the UK is largely due to more non-EU born workers with British nationality.

Figure 5: Non-UK born people (aged 16 years and over) working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted

April to June 1998 to April to June 2018

Figure 5: Non-UK born people (aged 16 years and over) working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted

April to June 1998 to April to June 2018



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. The EU series are based on the current membership of the EU; for example, Poland is included in the EU series throughout the entire time series, although Poland did not join the EU until 2004.
2. Since 1997, an additional 13 countries have joined the EU; see Section 2 of this article for details.

Employment rates by country of birth, shown in Figure 6, show a similar picture to employment rates by nationality (shown in Figure 2). The employment rate for people born in EU countries has been higher than that for UK born people since the mid-2000s, reflecting higher employment rates (and correspondingly lower economic inactivity rates) for migrants from East European countries within the EU.

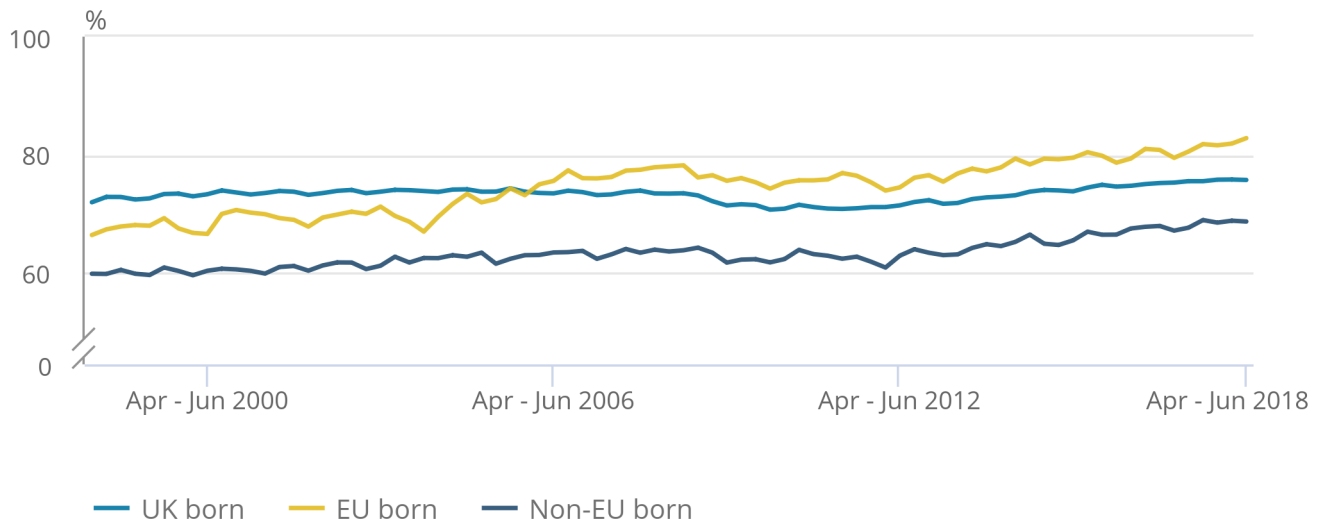
The employment rates for people born outside the EU have been consistently lower than that for UK born people and for EU born people partly due to lower participation in the labour market from some population groups, for example, people born in Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Figure 6: Employment rates (aged 16 to 64 years) for UK and non-UK born people working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted

April to June 1998 to April to June 2018

Figure 6: Employment rates (aged 16 to 64 years) for UK and non-UK born people working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted

April to June 1998 to April to June 2018



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. The EU series are based on the current membership of the EU; for example, Poland is included in the EU series throughout the entire time series, although Poland did not join the EU until 2004.
2. Since 1997, an additional 13 countries have joined the EU; see Section 2 of this article for details.

Looking at the unemployment estimates by country of birth, for April to June 2018:

- there were 1.07 million unemployed UK born people, 73,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 266,000 unemployed non-UK born people, 50,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Unemployment rates by country of birth, shown in Figure 7, show a similar picture to unemployment rates by nationality (shown in Figure 3). The unemployment rate for EU born people has been broadly similar to that for UK born people since records began in 1997, but the unemployment rate for people born outside the EU has been consistently higher.

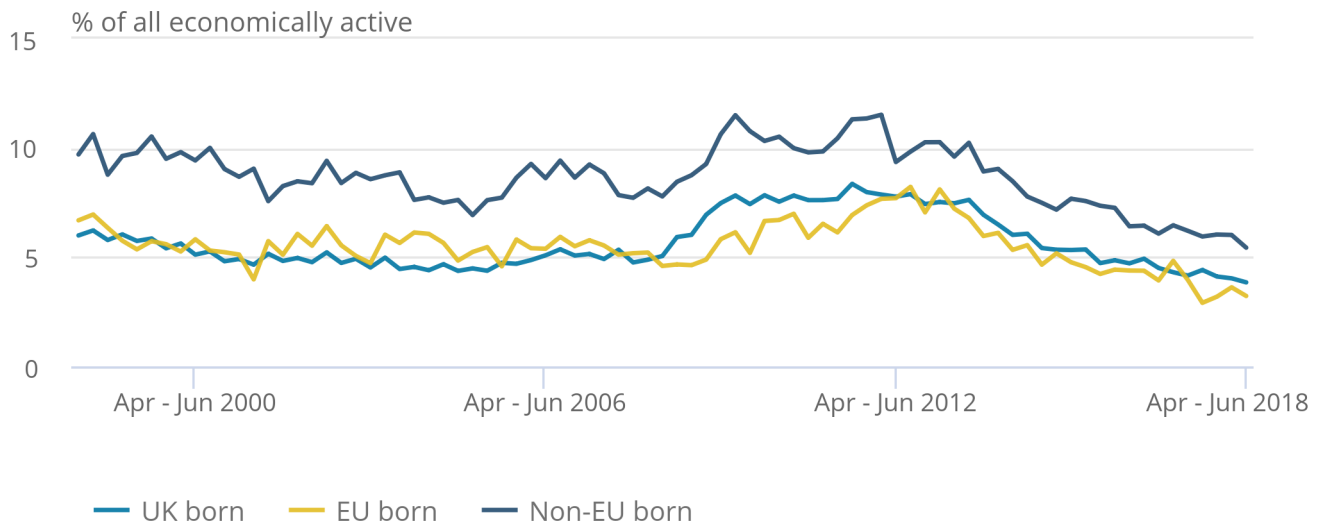
As shown in Figure 7, the non-UK born unemployment rates are more volatile than the rate for UK born people due to smaller sample sizes. This is due to sampling variability issues as explained in Section 4 of this article.

Figure 7: Unemployment rates for UK and non-UK born people (aged 16 years and over), not seasonally adjusted

April to June 1998 to April to June 2018

Figure 7: Unemployment rates for UK and non-UK born people (aged 16 years and over), not seasonally adjusted

April to June 1998 to April to June 2018



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

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2. Since 1997, an additional 13 countries have joined the EU; see Section 2 of this article for details.

Looking at the economic inactivity estimates (for people aged from 16 to 64 years) by country of birth for April to June 2018:

- there were 7.14 million economically inactive UK born people (of which 1.93 million were students), 80,000 more than for a year earlier
- there were 1.67 million economically inactive non-UK born people (of which 525,000 were students), 121,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Economic inactivity rates (for people aged from 16 to 64 years) by country of birth, shown in Figure 8, show a similar picture to economic inactivity rates by nationality (shown in Figure 4). The economic inactivity rate for people born in EU countries has been lower than that for UK born people since the mid-2000s. This reflects low economic inactivity rates (and correspondingly high employment rates) among migrants from East European countries within the EU.

The economic inactivity rates for people born outside the EU have been consistently higher than those for UK born people and for EU born people, partly due to lower participation in the labour market from some population groups, for example, people born in Pakistan and Bangladesh.

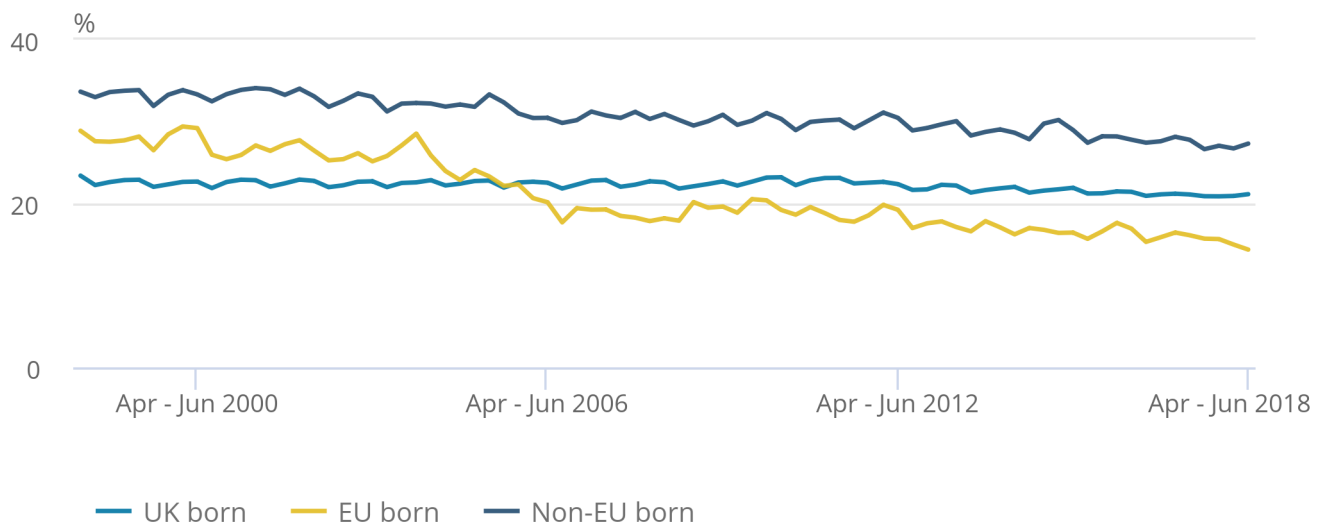
As shown in Figure 8, the non-UK born economic inactivity rates are more volatile than the rate for UK born people due to smaller sample sizes, although they are less volatile than the unemployment rates shown in Figure 7. This is due to sampling variability issues as explained in Section 4 of this article.

Figure 8: Economic inactivity rates (aged 16 to 64 years) for UK born and non-UK born people, not seasonally adjusted

April to June 1998 to April to June 2018

Figure 8: Economic inactivity rates (aged 16 to 64 years) for UK born and non-UK born people, not seasonally adjusted

April to June 1998 to April to June 2018



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. The EU series are based on the current membership of the EU; for example, Poland is included in the EU series throughout the entire time series, although Poland did not join the EU until 2004.
2. Since 1997, an additional 13 countries have joined the EU; see Section 2 of this article for details.

7 . Quality and methodology

The [Labour Force Survey Quality and Methodology Information report](#) and [Performance and quality monitoring reports](#) for the Labour Force Survey contain important information on:

- the strengths and limitations of the data and how it compares with related data
- uses and users of the data
- how the output was created
- the quality of the output including the accuracy of the data

8 . Links to related statistics

The [UK Labour Market Statistical Bulletin](#) is published every month.

The [Migration Statistics Quarterly Report](#) is published four times a year.

The [Population of the UK by Country of Birth and Nationality](#) release is usually published annually.

An article on [International immigration and the labour market](#) was published on 12 April 2017.

UK and non-UK people in the labour market

A Employment levels and rates by country of birth and nationality

United Kingdom (thousands of people aged 16 and over) not seasonally adjusted

	European Union (EU)							Countries not in the European Union (non-EU)							
	Total ¹	UK	Non UK	Of which:				Total non-EU	Africa excluding South Africa	South Africa	Australia and New Zealand	India	Pakistan and Bangladesh	USA	Rest of the world
				Total EU (EU27) ²	EU14 ³	EUA8 ⁴	Romania and Bulgaria								
Levels (thousands of people aged 16 and over)															
By country of birth	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	EQ4S	JJR9	JJS3	JJS5	JJS7	JJS9	JJR7	EQ4T
Apr - Jun 2016	31,649	26,225	5,418	2,335	995	1,030	275	3,083	679	139	136	442	342	98	1,248
Apr - Jun 2017	31,996	26,312	5,681	2,373	972	1,007	362	3,308	772	213	138	441	381	81	1,282
Jul - Sep 2017	32,141	26,434	5,705	2,403	970	1,044	361	3,302	736	186	151	481	374	87	1,288
Oct - Dec 2017	32,231	26,629	5,599	2,389	999	995	360	3,210	699	171	146	469	353	99	1,273
Jan - Mar 2018	32,277	26,631	5,643	2,366	1,029	956	347	3,276	707	179	149	477	353	112	1,298
Apr - Jun 2018	32,319	26,693	5,623	2,354	1,015	905	395	3,268	711	168	156	507	342	100	1,285
Change on year	323	380	-58	-18	43	-101	33	-40	-61	-45	18	66	-39	18	3
Change %	1.0	1.4	-1.0	-0.8	4.4	-10.1	9.1	-1.2	-8.0	-21.0	13.0	15.0	-10.2	22.5	0.2
By nationality	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	EQ4W	JJS2	JJS4	JJS6	JJS8	JJT2	JJR8	EQ4X
Apr - Jun 2016	31,649	28,191	3,456	2,239	947	1,008	265	1,217	213	49	94	185	108	85	484
Apr - Jun 2017	31,996	28,427	3,564	2,365	1,020	997	337	1,199	240	77	82	163	95	75	469
Jul - Sep 2017	32,141	28,547	3,589	2,378	987	1,035	347	1,211	223	64	88	180	103	70	484
Oct - Dec 2017	32,231	28,703	3,523	2,349	1,014	961	364	1,174	203	63	90	179	87	91	461
Jan - Mar 2018	32,277	28,730	3,542	2,292	1,008	917	355	1,250	214	60	98	188	99	98	493
Apr - Jun 2018	32,319	28,759	3,553	2,279	997	880	391	1,274	207	55	104	213	101	92	502
Change on year	323	332	-11	-86	-23	-117	54	74	-33	-21	22	50	6	17	33
Change %	1.0	1.2	-0.3	-3.6	-2.3	-11.7	16.1	6.2	-13.7	-27.7	27.5	30.8	5.9	23.3	7.0
Rates (% aged 16 to 64)															
By country of birth	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	EQ52	LFN3	LFN4	LFN5	LFN6	LFN7	LFN2	EQ53
Apr - Jun 2016	74.3	74.8	72.2	79.4	76.9	81.6	80.9	67.5	69.2	81.5	89.4	72.4	55.4	75.8	65.6
Apr - Jun 2017	75.0	75.5	72.6	80.6	77.5	82.6	84.6	67.7	69.5	86.0	84.6	72.7	54.1	73.3	66.0
Jul - Sep 2017	75.2	75.5	73.9	81.8	78.2	84.1	86.1	69.0	69.1	83.2	85.1	73.9	55.5	74.7	68.6
Oct - Dec 2017	75.4	75.8	73.6	81.6	77.7	85.4	83.6	68.5	68.7	82.1	86.4	73.6	56.2	77.3	67.3
Jan - Mar 2018	75.4	75.8	73.8	81.9	79.1	85.3	82.0	68.8	69.6	81.5	81.7	77.4	56.3	77.7	66.7
Apr - Jun 2018	75.4	75.7	74.0	82.8	79.7	86.8	83.4	68.7	69.9	83.3	85.2	80.4	54.3	73.4	65.8
Change on year	0.4	0.2	1.4	2.3	2.1	4.2	-1.3	1.0	0.4	-2.7	0.6	7.6	0.2	0.1	-0.2
By nationality	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	EQ56	LFO5	LFO6	LFO7	LFO8	LFO9	LFO4	EQ57
Apr - Jun 2016	74.3	74.6	72.3	78.4	75.0	81.5	79.3	63.1	63.1	84.0	89.2	68.3	53.3	75.1	57.5
Apr - Jun 2017	75.0	75.3	72.8	80.8	78.0	83.1	84.3	60.9	62.4	86.4	87.2	65.3	48.6	70.8	55.2
Jul - Sep 2017	75.2	75.3	74.5	81.6	78.2	84.3	85.9	63.6	62.5	81.1	86.9	67.5	53.7	70.7	59.7
Oct - Dec 2017	75.4	75.6	74.2	81.2	77.4	85.3	84.1	63.2	60.9	84.8	85.0	67.4	52.6	79.5	57.9
Jan - Mar 2018	75.4	75.6	74.1	81.9	79.6	85.0	82.8	63.0	63.1	87.4	82.0	72.9	53.1	74.7	56.1
Apr - Jun 2018	75.4	75.5	74.5	83.1	80.5	87.1	83.2	62.9	63.7	90.1	86.2	79.3	48.8	72.4	54.8
Change on year	0.4	0.3	1.7	2.3	2.4	4.0	-1.1	2.0	1.2	3.7	-1.0	14.0	0.2	1.6	-0.4

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

1. The total series includes people who do not state their country of birth or nationality. The total levels series MGTM does not therefore equal the sum of the "UK" and "Non-UK" series.
2. This series consists of all 27 EU member states excluding the UK. It does not equal the sum of the EU14, EUA8, and "Romania & Bulgaria" series as it also includes Cyprus, Malta and Croatia.
3. Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.
4. Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovak Republic and Slovenia.

The estimates shown in this table relate to the number of people in employment and should not be used as a proxy for flows of foreign migrants into the UK.

UK and non-UK people in the labour market

B Unemployment and Economic Inactivity levels and rates by country of birth and nationality

United Kingdom (thousands of people) not seasonally adjusted

	Unemployment (all aged 16 and over)					Economically inactive (all aged from 16 to 64)									
	Total ¹	UK	Non-UK	EU27 ²	Non-EU	Total ¹	UK		Non-UK		EU27 ²		Non-EU		
						All economically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All economically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All economically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All economically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All economically inactive	Of which: Students ³
Levels (thousands of people)															
By country of birth	MGTP	DSWD	DT35	DT3F	DTKB	LF9L	LF9W	DTLK	DYUP	DYUR	DYVR	DYVZ	DYWL	DYWR	DZ37
Apr - Jun 2016	1,616	1,298	318	107	211	8,961	2,418	7,204	1,897	1,729	518	491	161	1,237	356
Apr - Jun 2017	1,457	1,140	317	98	219	8,861	2,429	7,060	1,878	1,789	551	470	167	1,320	383
Jul - Sep 2017	1,501	1,220	281	72	209	8,728	2,150	7,019	1,685	1,692	465	456	152	1,237	313
Oct - Dec 2017	1,427	1,142	285	79	206	8,738	2,317	7,036	1,803	1,691	513	452	175	1,239	338
Jan - Mar 2018	1,417	1,118	298	89	210	8,728	2,448	7,050	1,916	1,667	533	428	162	1,239	370
Apr - Jun 2018	1,334	1,067	266	78	188	8,827	2,456	7,140	1,928	1,668	525	402	146	1,267	380
Change on year	-124	-73	-50	-19	-31	-35	28	80	50	-121	-25	-68	-21	-53	-4
Change %	-8.5	-6.4	-15.9	-19.9	-14.2	-0.4	1.1	1.1	2.6	-6.8	-4.6	-14.5	-12.8	-4.0	-1.0
By nationality	MGTP	DSWE	DT39	DTG9	DTKC	LF9L	LF9W	DYTC	DYUQ	DYUS	DYVU	DYWA	DYWM	DYWS	DZGD
Apr - Jun 2016	1,616	1,411	205	109	97	8,961	2,418	7,829	2,030	1,106	384	501	171	606	214
Apr - Jun 2017	1,457	1,258	199	100	100	8,861	2,429	7,734	2,025	1,118	403	457	169	661	235
Jul - Sep 2017	1,501	1,325	175	79	95	8,728	2,150	7,669	1,812	1,042	337	452	155	590	182
Oct - Dec 2017	1,427	1,240	186	90	95	8,738	2,317	7,696	1,942	1,029	373	449	183	580	190
Jan - Mar 2018	1,417	1,232	185	89	96	8,728	2,448	7,679	2,052	1,039	395	411	167	628	228
Apr - Jun 2018	1,334	1,171	162	72	91	8,827	2,456	7,771	2,081	1,039	373	386	141	653	232
Change on year	-124	-87	-37	-28	-9	-35	28	37	56	-80	-31	-71	-28	-8	-3
Change %	-8.5	-6.9	-18.5	-28.2	-8.9	-0.4	1.1	0.5	2.8	-7.1	-7.6	-15.6	-16.3	-1.3	-1.3
Rates (%)															
By country of birth	MGUK	DT2W	DT3B	DTJG	DTKD	CRZK		DYTD		DYUT		DYWD		DYWT	
Apr - Jun 2016	4.9	4.7	5.5	4.4	6.4	21.9		21.4		23.5		16.9		27.8	
Apr - Jun 2017	4.4	4.2	5.3	4.0	6.2	21.5		21.1		23.3		16.1		27.8	
Jul - Sep 2017	4.5	4.4	4.7	2.9	5.9	21.2		20.9		22.4		15.7		26.6	
Oct - Dec 2017	4.2	4.1	4.8	3.2	6.0	21.2		20.9		22.6		15.7		27.0	
Jan - Mar 2018	4.2	4.0	5.0	3.6	6.0	21.2		20.9		22.3		15.0		26.7	
Apr - Jun 2018	4.0	3.8	4.5	3.2	5.4	21.4		21.1		22.4		14.4		27.3	
Change on year	-0.4	-0.3	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8	-0.1		0.0		-0.9		-1.7		-0.5	
By nationality	MGUK	DT2Z	DT3D	DTKA	DTLH	CRZK		DYUO		DYUU		DYWE		DZ36	
Apr - Jun 2016	4.9	4.8	5.6	4.6	7.4	21.9		21.6		23.4		17.7		31.8	
Apr - Jun 2017	4.4	4.2	5.3	4.0	7.7	21.5		21.3		23.1		15.7		34.0	
Jul - Sep 2017	4.5	4.4	4.6	3.2	7.3	21.2		21.1		21.9		15.7		31.4	
Oct - Dec 2017	4.2	4.1	5.0	3.7	7.5	21.2		21.1		21.9		15.7		31.7	
Jan - Mar 2018	4.2	4.1	5.0	3.7	7.1	21.2		21.1		22.0		14.8		32.2	
Apr - Jun 2018	4.0	3.9	4.4	3.0	6.7	21.4		21.3		22.1		14.3		32.6	
Change on year	-0.4	-0.3	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	-0.1		0.0		-1.0		-1.5		-1.4	

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gsi.gov.uk

1. The total series includes people who do not state their country of birth or nationality.

2. This series consists of all 27 EU member states excluding the UK.

3. This series consists of those people whose main reason for being economically inactive was because they were students. It does not include all students as some students will be included in the employment and unemployment estimates.