

Article

UK and non-UK people in the labour market: February 2019

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



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1 . Main points for October to December 2018

- There were an estimated 29.10 million UK nationals working in the UK, 372,000 more than for a year earlier.
- There were an estimated 2.27 million EU nationals working in the UK, 61,000 fewer than for a year earlier.
- There were an estimated 1.29 million non-EU nationals working in the UK, 130,000 more than for a year earlier.

2 . Things you need to know about this release

Revisions to the estimates

There have been revisions to the estimates from July to September 2011 resulting from taking on board the latest population estimates.

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 October to December 2018 should be compared with those for a year earlier (October to December 2017) rather than with those for the previous quarter (July to September 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

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.

As reported in the [Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality release](#), published on 29 November 2018, there were 3.7 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 the National Health Service.

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

Migration statistics workplan

Today we have published our [workplan](#) to explain the reasons for differences seen in migration data derived from the Labour Force Survey, Annual Population Survey and the International Passenger Survey. This is set in the wider context of our migration statistics transformation work. We will publish an update on our progress in spring, and a further report in the summer.

3 . Where to find the data

Estimates for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for UK and non-UK people are available in [Dataset A12](#). A more detailed geographical breakdown for employment for UK and non-UK workers is available in [Dataset EMP06](#). The data are also available in 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) that 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 October to December 2018 is available in Table 1.

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

	Age group	Estimate	Sampling variability of estimate	Sampling variability of change on year
All people in employment (000s)	16+	32,671	± 176	± 235
All people employment rate	16 to 64	76.0%	± 0.4	± 0.5
UK nationals in employment (000s)	16+	29,098	± 208	± 275
UK nationals employment rate	16 to 64	76.0%	± 0.4	± 0.6
Non UK nationals in employment (000s)	16+	3,569	± 135	± 178
Non UK nationals employment rate	16 to 64	75.8%	± 1.3	± 1.8
UK born people in employment (000s)	16+	27,011	± 214	± 283
UK born employment rate	16 to 64	76.3%	± 0.4	± 0.6
Non UK born people in employment (000s)	16+	5,651	± 153	± 202
Non UK born employment rate	16 to 64	74.7%	± 1.0	± 1.4

Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Sampling variability information for estimates of unemployed UK and non-UK people for October to December 2018 is available in Table 2.

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

	Age group	Estimate	Sampling variability of estimate	Sampling variability of change on year
All unemployed people (000s)	16+	1,328	± 70	± 97
All people unemployment rate	16+	3.9%	± 0.2	± 0.3
UK nationals unemployed (000s)	16+	1,154	± 64	± 90
UK nationals unemployment rate	16+	3.8%	± 0.2	± 0.3
Non UK nationals unemployed (000s)	16+	173	± 31	± 40
Non UK nationals unemployment rate	16+	4.6%	± 0.8	± 1.0
UK born unemployed people (000s)	16+	1,068	± 61	± 87
UK born unemployment rate	16+	3.8%	± 0.2	± 0.3
Non UK born unemployed people (000s)	16+	260	± 36	± 48
Non UK born unemployment rate	16+	4.4%	± 0.6	± 0.8

Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Sampling variability information for estimates of economically inactive UK and non-UK people for October to December 2018 is available in Table 3.

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

	Age group	Estimate	Sampling variability of estimate	Sampling variability of change on year
All economically inactive people (000s)	16 to 64	8,598	± 154	± 206
All people economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	20.8%	± 0.4	± 0.5
UK nationals economically inactive (000s)	16 to 64	7,630	± 149	± 198
UK nationals economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	20.8%	± 0.4	± 0.5
Non UK nationals economically inactive (000s)	16 to 64	954	± 71	± 94
Non UK nationals economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	20.5%	± 1.3	± 1.7
UK born economically inactive people (000s)	16 to 64	6,957	± 140	± 188
UK born economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	20.6%	± 0.4	± 0.5
Non UK born economically inactive people (000s)	16 to 64	1,623	± 87	± 115
Non UK born economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	21.9%	± 1.0	± 1.3

Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

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

5 . Commentary for UK and non-UK nationals

Looking at employment by nationality, between October to December 2017 and October to December 2018, the estimated number of:

- UK nationals working in the UK increased by 372,000 to 29.10 million
- non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK decreased by 61,000 to 2.27 million
- non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK increased by 130,000 to 1.29 million

For October to December 2018, there were an estimated 869,000 people working in the UK from the eight East European countries that joined the EU in 2004. This was:

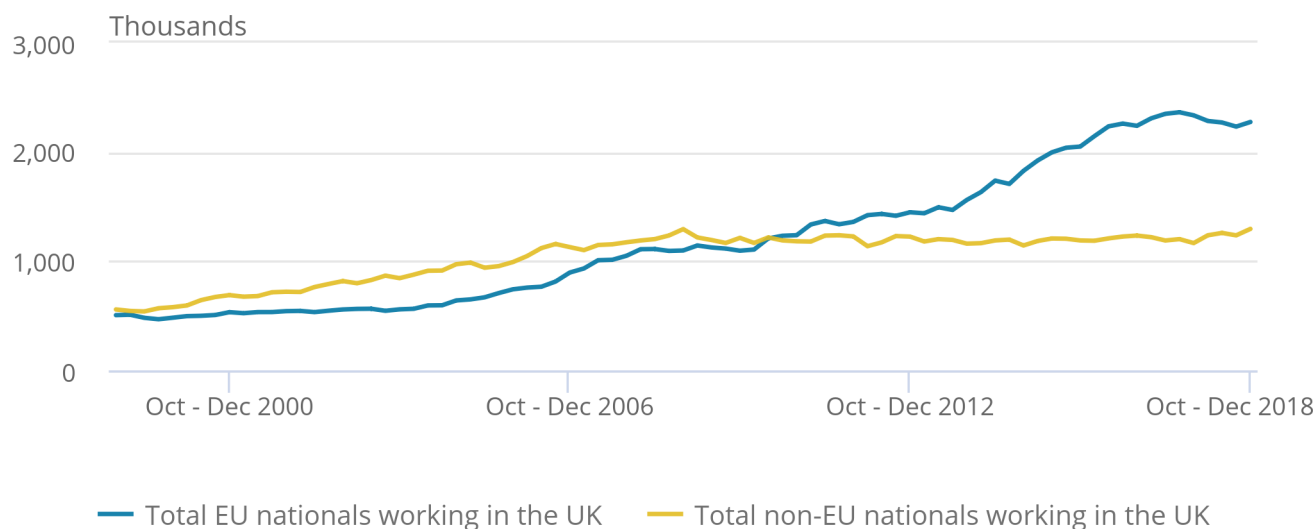
- 89,000 fewer than for October to December 2017
- 184,000 fewer than the record high of 1.05 million for July to September 2016

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

October to December 1998 to October to December 2018

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

October to December 1998 to October to December 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

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.

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 (reflecting the admission of Poland and other East European countries to the EU in 2004) but the latest figures show four 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.

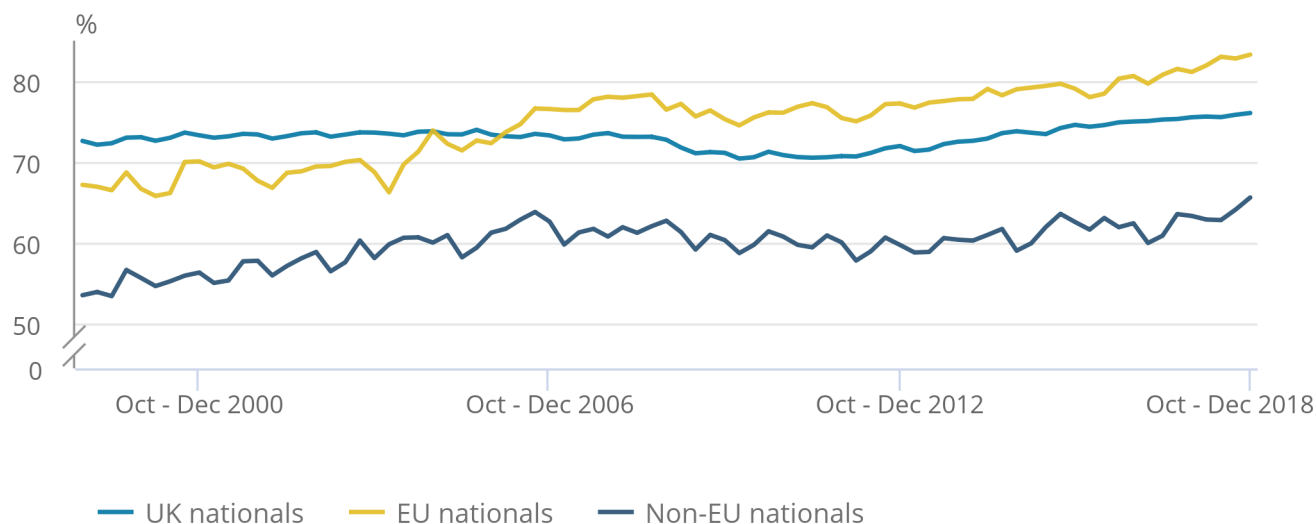
The estimated employment rates for non-UK nationals from outside the EU have been consistently lower than that for UK nationals and for EU nationals, partly due to lower participation in the labour market from some population groups, for example, Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals.

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

October to December 1998 to October to December 2018

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

October to December 1998 to October to December 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Notes:

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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 unemployment estimates by nationality, for October to December 2018:

- there were 1.15 million unemployed UK nationals, 86,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 173,000 unemployed non-UK nationals, 11,000 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 the estimated unemployment rates by nationality, for October to December 2018:

- the unemployment rate for UK nationals was 3.8%, down from 4.1% for a year earlier
- the unemployment rate for non-UK nationals was 4.6%, down from 5.0% for a year earlier

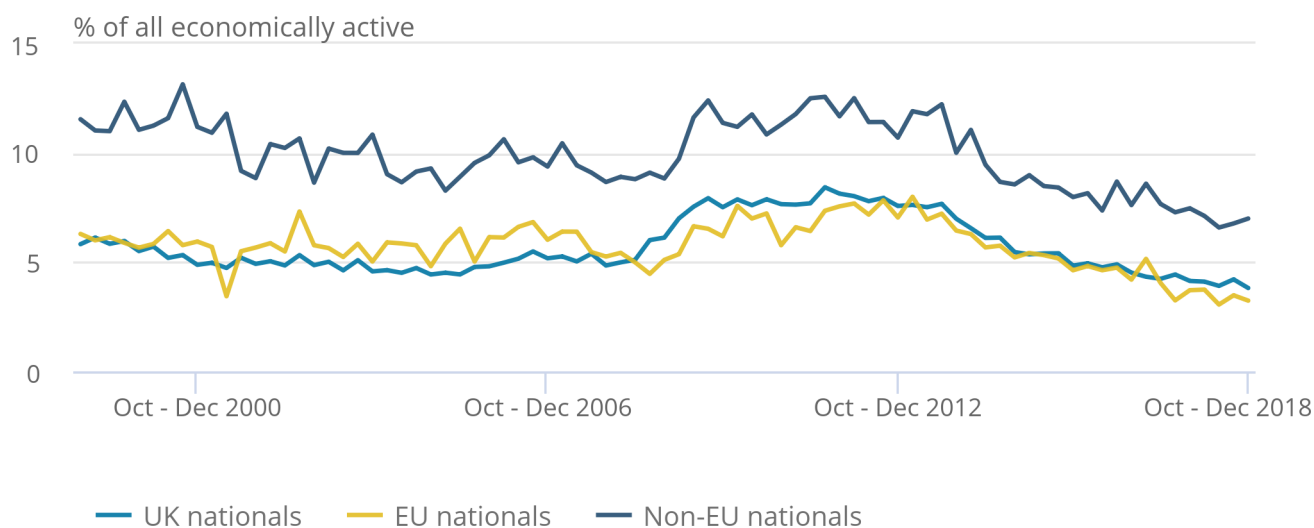
As shown in Figure 3, the unemployment rate for non-UK nationals from the EU has been broadly similar to that for UK nationals but the unemployment rate for non-UK nationals from outside the EU has been consistently higher. The unemployment rates for non-UK nationals are more volatile than the rate for 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

October to December 1998 to October to December 2018

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

October to December 1998 to October to December 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

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 October to December 2018:

- there were 7.63 million economically inactive UK nationals (of which 1.89 million were students), 87,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 954,000 economically inactive non-UK nationals (of which 335,000 were students), 68,000 fewer than for a year earlier

Looking at the estimated economic inactivity rates (for people aged from 16 to 64 years) by nationality, for October to December 2018:

- the economic inactivity rate for UK nationals was 20.8%, down from 21.1% for a year earlier
- the economic inactivity rate for non-UK nationals was 20.5%, down from 21.9% 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.

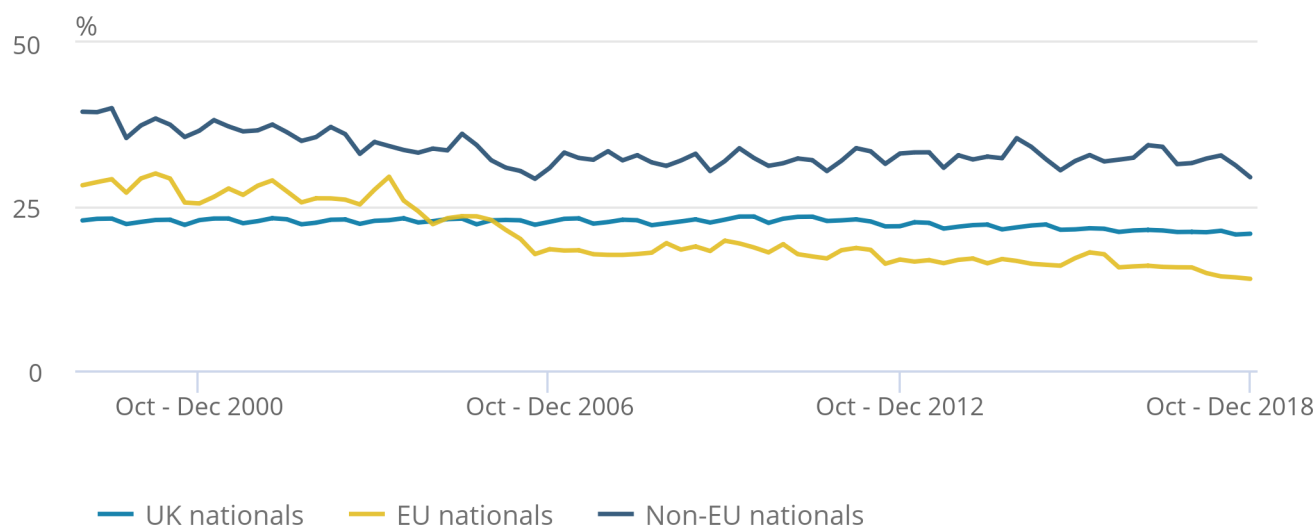
As shown in Figure 4, the economic inactivity rates for non-UK nationals are more volatile than the rates for UK nationals due to smaller sample sizes, although they are less volatile than the unemployment rates shown in Figure 3. This is due to sampling variability issues as explained in Section 4 of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

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

October to December 1998 to October to December 2018

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

October to December 1998 to October to December 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

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 October to December 2017 and October to December 2018, the number of:

- UK born people working in the UK increased by 352,000 to 27.01 million
- people born in the EU working in the UK fell by 76,000 to 2.30 million
- people born outside the EU working in the UK increased by 159,000 to 3.35 million

For October to December 2018, there were 5.65 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower at 3.57 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.

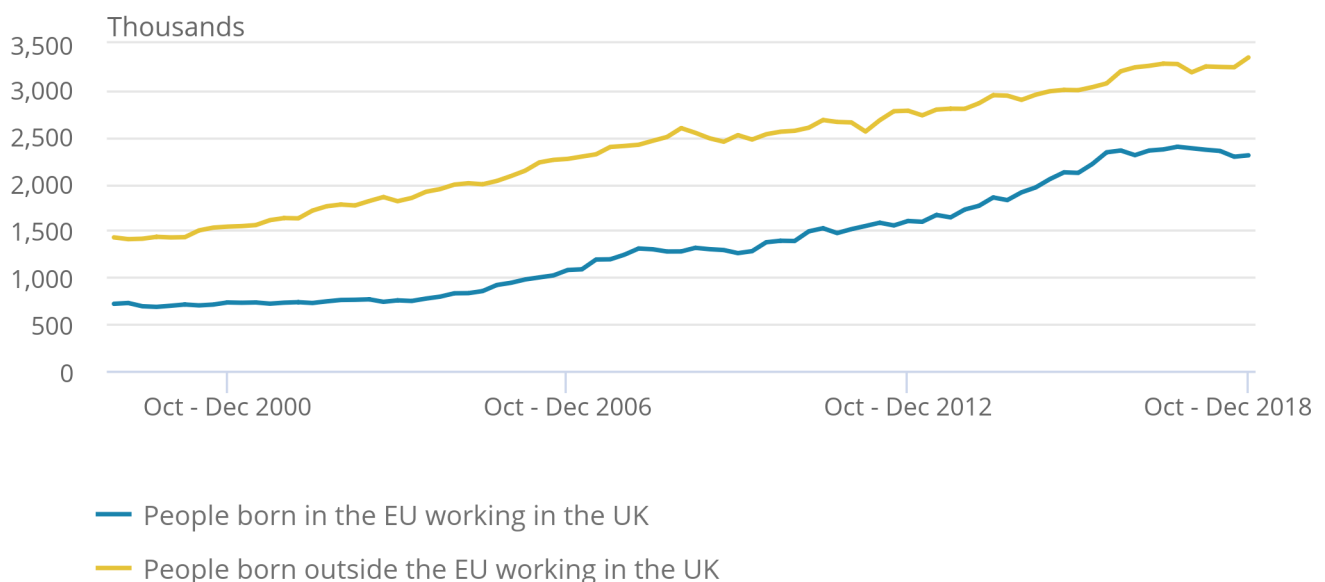
As shown in Figure 5, the numbers of people working in the UK who were born in EU countries and born outside the EU have generally increased since records began in 1997. However, the latest figures show an estimated fall of 76,000 in the number of people born in EU countries working in the UK between October to December 2017 and October to December 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 increase in non-EU born people working in the UK since 1997 has been due largely 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

October to December 1998 to October to December 2018

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

October to December 1998 to October to December 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

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.

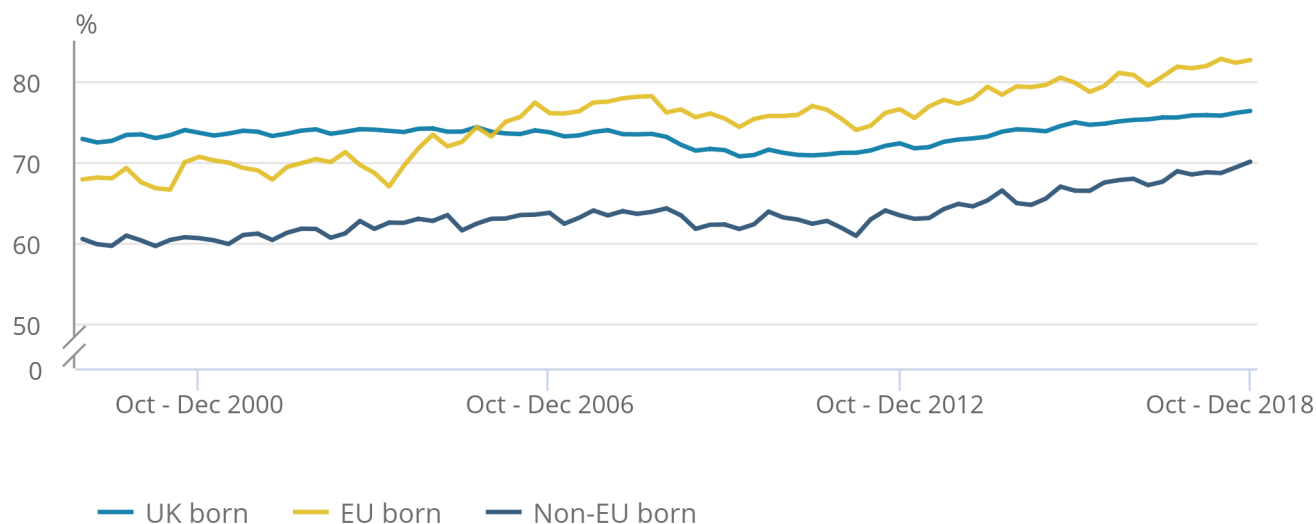
Employment rates by country of birth, shown in Figure 6, show a similar picture to employment rates by nationality (shown in Figure 2).

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

October to December 1998 to October to December 2018

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

October to December 1998 to October to December 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

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 October to December 2018:

- there were 1.07 million unemployed UK born people, 74,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 260,000 unemployed non-UK born people, 23,000 fewer than for a year earlier

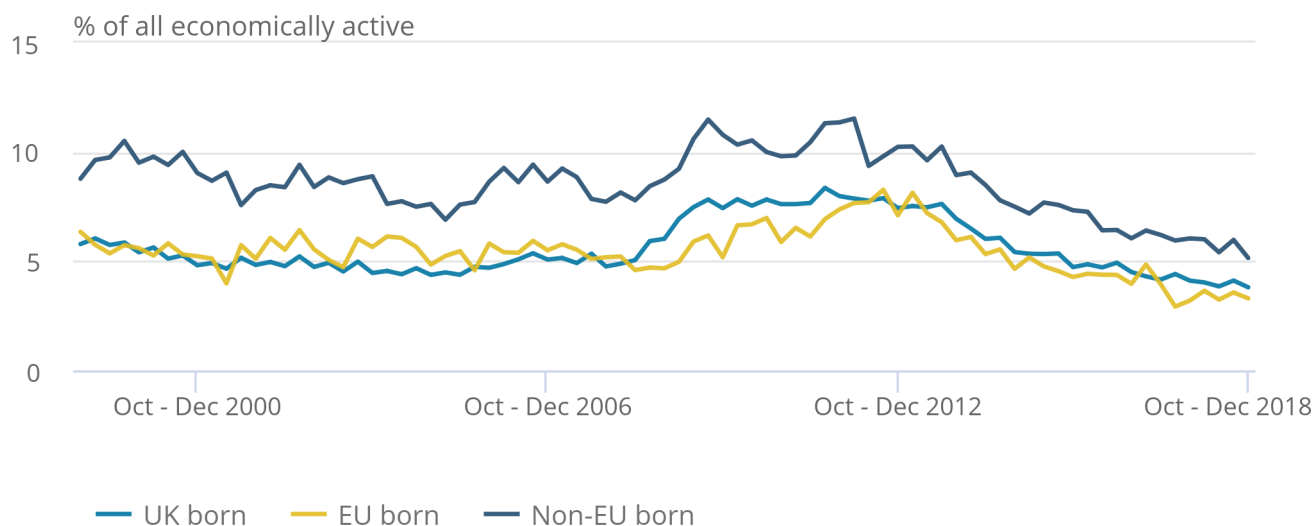
Unemployment rates by country of birth, shown in Figure 7, show a similar picture to unemployment rates by nationality (shown in Figure 3).

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

October to December 1998 to October to December 2018

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

October to December 1998 to October to December 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

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 estimated economic inactivity estimates (for people aged from 16 to 64 years) by country of birth for October to December 2018:

- there were 6.96 million economically inactive UK born people (of which 1.76 million were students), 98,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 1.62 million economically inactive non-UK born people (of which 470,000 were students), 61,000 fewer than for a year earlier

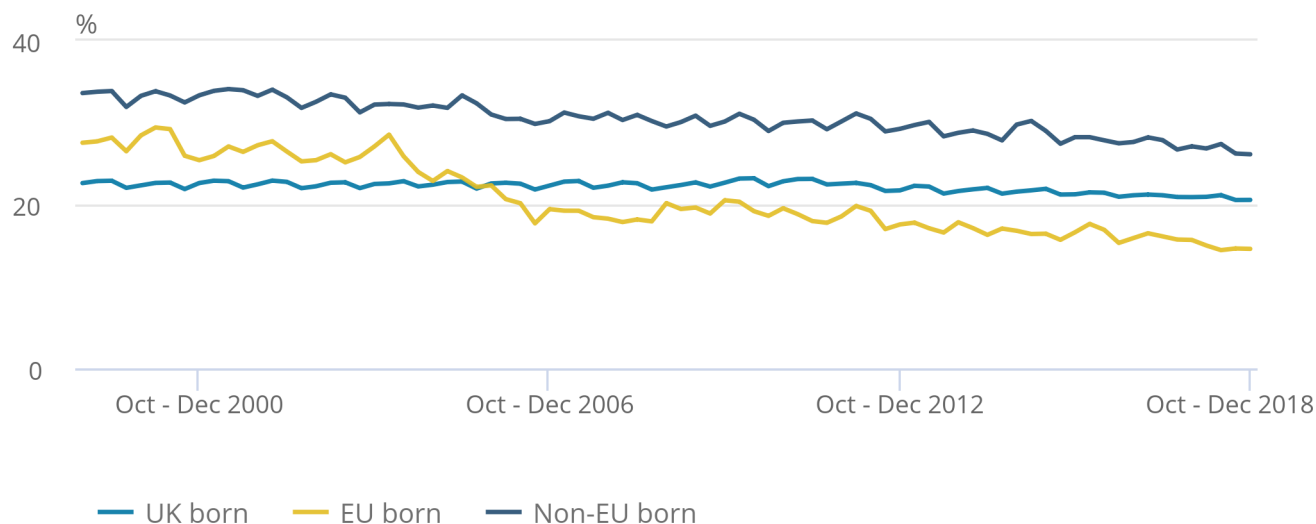
Economic inactivity rates (for people aged from 16 to 64 years) by country of birth, shown in Figure 8, show a similar picture to economic inactivity rates by nationality (shown in Figure 4).

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

October to December 1998 to October to December 2018

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

October to December 1998 to October to December 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

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.

NON-UK WORKERS

A Employment levels and rates by country of birth and nationality

United Kingdom (thousands of people aged 16 and over) not seasonally adjusted																				
Country of birth	Europe										Africa		Asia			America and Oceania				
	European Union (EU)										Other Europe (not in EU)	Total Africa	Of which: South Africa	Total Asia	Of which: India	Of which: Pakistan and Bangladesh	Total America and Oceania	Of which: USA	Of which: Australia and New Zealand	Total Non-EU ⁷
	Total ¹	UK	Non UK	Total Europe	Total EU (EU27) ²	EU14 ³	EU8 ⁴	EU2 ⁵	Other EU ⁶											
Levels (aged 16 and over)																				
Country of birth	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	FSC2	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	FSC3	FSC4	FSC5	JJS3	FSC6	JJS7	JJS9	FSC7	JJR7	JJS5	EQ4S	
Oct - Dec 2016	31,920	26,367	5,548	2,527	2,304	932	1,031	303	38	222	892	163	1,529	464	356	601	94	142	3,244	
Oct - Dec 2017	32,230	26,659	5,568	2,617	2,378	995	992	357	34	239	869	171	1,492	465	352	591	99	145	3,190	
Jan - Mar 2018	32,277	26,659	5,615	2,571	2,362	1,029	954	345	34	208	883	178	1,523	474	352	639	112	148	3,253	
Apr - Jun 2018	32,321	26,720	5,597	2,575	2,350	1,014	906	391	38	225	877	168	1,508	503	341	638	100	156	3,248	
Jul - Sep 2018	32,503	26,963	5,532	2,517	2,288	978	901	370	39	229	878	159	1,479	473	337	658	96	152	3,244	
Oct - Dec 2018	32,671	27,011	5,651	2,550	2,303	989	886	384	43	248	893	174	1,568	476	344	640	107	130	3,349	
Change on year	441	352	83	-67	-76	-6	-106	26	9	9	24	3	76	11	-8	50	9	-15	159	
Change %	1.4	1.3	1.5	-2.5	-3.2	-0.6	-10.6	7.4	27.1	3.8	2.8	1.6	5.1	2.4	-2.4	8.4	8.6	-10.2	5.0	
Nationality	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	FSC8	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	FSC9	FSCE	FSD2	JJS4	FSD3	JJS8	JJT2	FSD4	JJR8	JJS6	EQ4W	
Oct - Dec 2016	31,920	28,444	3,473	2,328	2,239	930	1,012	283	14	89	293	51	545	172	108	307	85	91	1,234	
Oct - Dec 2017	32,230	28,726	3,500	2,430	2,335	1,007	959	361	9	95	266	63	508	177	86	296	91	89	1,165	
Jan - Mar 2018	32,277	28,753	3,520	2,364	2,283	1,003	916	353	11	80	273	59	553	187	98	330	97	97	1,237	
Apr - Jun 2018	32,321	28,787	3,527	2,373	2,269	990	881	387	11	103	262	55	569	211	101	324	92	103	1,258	
Jul - Sep 2018	32,503	29,028	3,467	2,341	2,231	980	880	360	11	109	249	50	545	187	91	332	100	86	1,236	
Oct - Dec 2018	32,671	29,098	3,569	2,400	2,274	1,011	869	370	24	126	277	64	593	194	107	299	96	71	1,295	
Change on year	441	372	69	-30	-61	4	-89	9	15	31	12	1	85	17	20	3	5	-18	130	
Change %	1.4	1.3	2.0	-1.2	-2.6	0.4	-9.3	2.4	168.7	32.4	4.3	1.6	16.7	9.9	23.5	0.9	5.1	-20.5	11.2	
Rates (% aged 16 to 64)																				
Country of birth	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	FSD5	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	FSD6	FSD7	FSD8	LFN4	FSD9	LFN6	LFN7	FSE2	LFN2	LFN5	EQ52	
Oct - Dec 2016	74.7	75.2	72.8	78.9	80.8	77.0	83.5	85.1	72.3	63.4	74.1	82.6	62.1	73.5	54.7	79.5	72.3	89.2	67.9	
Oct - Dec 2017	75.3	75.8	73.5	80.5	81.6	77.6	85.4	83.6	72.9	70.9	70.9	82.1	63.7	73.5	56.2	78.6	77.3	86.3	68.5	
Jan - Mar 2018	75.4	75.8	73.8	80.6	81.9	79.0	85.4	82.1	73.8	68.1	71.6	81.3	64.4	77.3	56.3	77.5	77.3	81.7	68.7	
Apr - Jun 2018	75.4	75.7	74.0	81.2	82.8	79.5	86.8	83.3	72.5	68.3	72.1	83.0	64.2	80.3	54.4	76.6	73.4	85.4	68.7	
Jul - Sep 2018	75.7	76.1	74.2	81.5	82.3	79.7	85.6	82.4	72.2	74.6	72.9	83.5	64.4	77.0	55.5	75.7	74.2	81.5	69.3	
Oct - Dec 2018	76.0	76.3	74.7	81.6	82.6	79.8	86.1	83.5	71.8	73.0	73.3	84.7	65.5	75.5	55.9	77.6	79.1	85.7	70.1	
Change on year	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.1	0.7	-0.2	-1.1	2.1	2.3	2.7	1.8	1.9	-0.3	-1.0	1.8	-0.7	1.6	
Nationality	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	FSE3	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	FSE4	FSE5	FSE6	LFO6	FSE7	LFO8	LFO9	FSE8	LFO4	LFO7	EQ56	
Oct - Dec 2016	74.7	75.0	73.1	79.7	80.6	76.6	83.7	84.0	76.2	61.9	69.1	87.2	54.1	62.9	54.0	76.5	74.5	89.7	62.4	
Oct - Dec 2017	75.3	75.5	74.2	80.3	81.1	77.3	85.3	84.1	38.0	64.7	65.3	84.8	56.1	67.3	52.7	78.2	79.5	84.5	63.3	
Jan - Mar 2018	75.4	75.6	74.1	80.8	81.9	79.5	85.1	82.8	50.7	57.2	66.9	86.9	56.2	72.9	53.1	76.3	74.5	81.7	62.9	
Apr - Jun 2018	75.4	75.5	74.5	81.5	83.0	80.3	87.0	83.1	46.7	58.3	67.6	89.5	56.4	79.3	49.0	75.5	72.2	86.0	62.8	
Jul - Sep 2018	75.7	75.8	75.0	82.1	82.8	80.6	86.5	82.6	39.6	69.8	68.4	87.1	56.0	72.2	46.7	77.1	76.9	80.5	64.1	
Oct - Dec 2018	76.0	76.0	75.8	82.6	83.3	81.0	86.0	84.5	68.9	72.3	70.5	86.6	58.3	69.7	48.4	77.0	73.7	86.1	65.6	
Change on year	0.7	0.5	1.6	2.3	2.1	3.7	0.7	0.4	30.9	7.5	5.2	1.9	2.1	2.4	-4.3	-1.3	-5.8	1.6	2.3	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.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. This series equals the sum of EU14, EU8, EU2 and Other EU.

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.

5. Romania and Bulgaria.

6. Cyprus, Malta and Croatia

7. Total Non-EU equals the sum of Other Europe, Total Africa, Total Asia and Total America and Oceania

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.

NON-UK WORKERS

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 econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All econom- ically 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
Oct - Dec 2016	1,546	1,242	304	95	209	8,854	2,282	7,096	1,791	1,736	491	449	135	1,286	356
Oct - Dec 2017	1,425	1,142	283	78	205	8,751	2,318	7,055	1,807	1,685	511	450	174	1,234	337
Jan - Mar 2018	1,415	1,118	297	89	208	8,739	2,452	7,065	1,919	1,665	533	428	162	1,238	371
Apr - Jun 2018	1,332	1,068	264	79	186	8,834	2,454	7,150	1,926	1,666	525	403	147	1,263	378
Jul - Sep 2018	1,446	1,156	291	85	206	8,589	2,145	6,973	1,711	1,600	431	400	136	1,200	296
Oct - Dec 2018	1,328	1,068	260	78	182	8,598	2,228	6,957	1,757	1,623	470	399	161	1,224	309
Change on year	-98	-74	-23	0	-23	-153	-90	-98	-50	-61	-41	-51	-13	-10	-28
Change %	-6.9	-6.5	-8.2	0.0	-11.4	-1.7	-3.9	-1.4	-2.8	-3.6	-8.0	-11.3	-7.4	-0.8	-8.3
By nationality	MGTP	DSWE	DT39	DTG9	DTKC	LF9L	LF9W	DYTC	DYUQ	DYUS	DYVU	DYWA	DYWM	DYWS	DZGD
Oct - Dec 2016	1,546	1,346	200	98	102	8,854	2,282	7,761	1,919	1,070	363	437	149	632	214
Oct - Dec 2017	1,425	1,240	184	90	94	8,751	2,318	7,716	1,946	1,021	371	447	182	574	189
Jan - Mar 2018	1,415	1,231	183	89	95	8,739	2,452	7,695	2,057	1,035	395	410	167	625	228
Apr - Jun 2018	1,332	1,172	160	72	89	8,834	2,454	7,782	2,080	1,036	372	387	143	649	229
Jul - Sep 2018	1,446	1,276	170	80	90	8,589	2,145	7,602	1,846	973	297	378	132	596	165
Oct - Dec 2018	1,328	1,154	173	76	97	8,598	2,228	7,630	1,892	954	335	377	165	577	170
Change on year	-98	-86	-11	-14	3	-153	-90	-87	-54	-68	-36	-70	-17	3	-18
Change %	-6.9	-6.9	-5.7	-15.5	3.7	-1.7	-3.9	-1.1	-2.8	-6.6	-9.6	-15.7	-9.5	0.5	-9.7
Rates (%)															
By country of birth	MGUK	DT2W	DT3B	DTJG	DTKD	CRZK		DYTD		DYUT		DYWD		DYWT	
Oct - Dec 2016	4.6	4.5	5.2	4.0	6.0	21.5		21.1		23.2		15.9		27.6	
Oct - Dec 2017	4.2	4.1	4.8	3.2	6.0	21.2		20.9		22.7		15.7		27.1	
Jan - Mar 2018	4.2	4.0	5.0	3.6	6.0	21.2		20.9		22.3		15.0		26.8	
Apr - Jun 2018	4.0	3.8	4.5	3.2	5.4	21.4		21.1		22.5		14.4		27.4	
Jul - Sep 2018	4.3	4.1	5.0	3.6	6.0	20.8		20.6		21.9		14.6		26.2	
Oct - Dec 2018	3.9	3.8	4.4	3.3	5.1	20.8		20.6		21.9		14.6		26.1	
Change on year	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	-0.9	-0.4		-0.3		-0.8		-1.1		-1.0	
By nationality	MGUK	DT2Z	DT3D	DTKA	DTLH	CRZK		DYUO		DYUU		DYWE		DZ36	
Oct - Dec 2016	4.6	4.5	5.4	4.2	7.6	21.5		21.3		22.7		15.9		32.4	
Oct - Dec 2017	4.2	4.1	5.0	3.7	7.5	21.2		21.1		21.9		15.7		31.6	
Jan - Mar 2018	4.2	4.1	5.0	3.7	7.1	21.2		21.1		22.0		14.8		32.3	
Apr - Jun 2018	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.1	6.6	21.4		21.3		22.1		14.3		32.8	
Jul - Sep 2018	4.3	4.2	4.7	3.5	6.8	20.8		20.7		21.3		14.2		31.3	
Oct - Dec 2018	3.9	3.8	4.6	3.2	7.0	20.8		20.8		20.5		14.0		29.5	
Change on year	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4		-0.3		-1.4		-1.7		-2.2	

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

1. The total series includes people who do not state their country of birth or nationality. The total levels series therefore do not equal the sum of the "UK" and "Non-UK" series.
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.