

Article

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

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



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1 . Main points for July to September 2018

- There were 29.00 million UK nationals working in the UK, 448,000 more than for a year earlier.
- There were 2.25 million EU nationals working in the UK, 132,000 fewer than for a year earlier (the largest annual fall since comparable records began in 1997).
- There were 1.24 million non-EU nationals working in the UK, 34,000 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 in this release

To ensure consistency with the geographical breakdowns and definitions used for migration statistics (published in the [Migration Statistics Quarterly Report](#)) we have:

- provided a more detailed geographical breakdown of the non-UK employment estimates published at [Dataset EMP06](#)
- implemented some minor changes to geographical definitions; for example, the estimates for EU nationals now include people from French overseas territories resident in the UK

These changes to geographical definitions have resulted in some fairly minor revisions to some of the employment, unemployment and economically inactive series published at [Dataset EMP06](#) and [Dataset A12](#).

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

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 July to September 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, July to September 2018

	Age group	Estimate	Sampling variability of estimate	Sampling variability of change on year
All people in employment (000s)	16+	32,494	± 174	± 234
All people employment rate	16 to 64	75.7%	± 0.4	± 0.5
UK nationals in employment (000s)	16+	28,996	± 206	± 276
UK nationals employment rate	16 to 64	75.8%	± 0.4	± 0.6
Non UK nationals in employment (000s)	16+	3,490	± 133	± 177
Non UK nationals employment rate	16 to 64	75.0%	± 1.4	± 1.9
UK born people in employment (000s)	16+	26,926	± 212	± 283
UK born employment rate	16 to 64	76.1%	± 0.4	± 0.6
Non UK born people in employment (000s)	16+	5,561	± 150	± 200
Non UK born employment rate	16 to 64	74.2%	± 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 July to September 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, July to September 2018

	Age group	Estimate	Sampling variability of estimate	Sampling variability of change on year
All unemployed people (000s)	16+	1,450	± 73	± 101
All people unemployment rate	16+	4.3%	± 0.2	± 0.3
UK nationals unemployed (000s)	16+	1,277	± 67	± 94
UK nationals unemployment rate	16+	4.2%	± 0.2	± 0.3
Non UK nationals unemployed (000s)	16+	173	± 31	± 41
Non UK nationals unemployment rate	16+	4.7%	± 0.8	± 1.1
UK born unemployed people (000s)	16+	1,156	± 63	± 89
UK born unemployment rate	16+	4.1%	± 0.2	± 0.3
Non UK born unemployed people (000s)	16+	294	± 39	± 51
Non UK born unemployment rate	16+	5.0%	± 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 July to September 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, July to September 2018

	Age group	Estimate	Sampling variability of estimate	Sampling variability of change on year
All economically inactive people (000s)	16 to 64	8,586	± 153	± 204
All people economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	20.8%	± 0.4	± 0.5
UK nationals economically inactive (000s)	16 to 64	7,593	± 146	± 195
UK nationals economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	20.7%	± 0.4	± 0.5
Non UK nationals economically inactive (000s)	16 to 64	978	± 73	± 97
Non UK nationals economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	21.3%	± 1.3	± 1.7
UK born economically inactive people (000s)	16 to 64	6,962	± 139	± 187
UK born economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	20.5%	± 0.4	± 0.5
Non UK born economically inactive people (000s)	16 to 64	1,607	± 87	± 115
Non UK born economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	21.9%	± 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 July to September 2017 and July to September 2018 the number of:

- UK nationals working in the UK increased by 448,000 to 29.00 million
- non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK decreased by 132,000 to 2.25 million
- non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK increased by 34,000 to 1.24 million

The annual fall of 132,000 in the number of non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK was the largest annual fall since comparable records began in 1997.

For July to September 2018, there were 881,000 people working in the UK from the eight East European countries that joined the EU in 2004. This was:

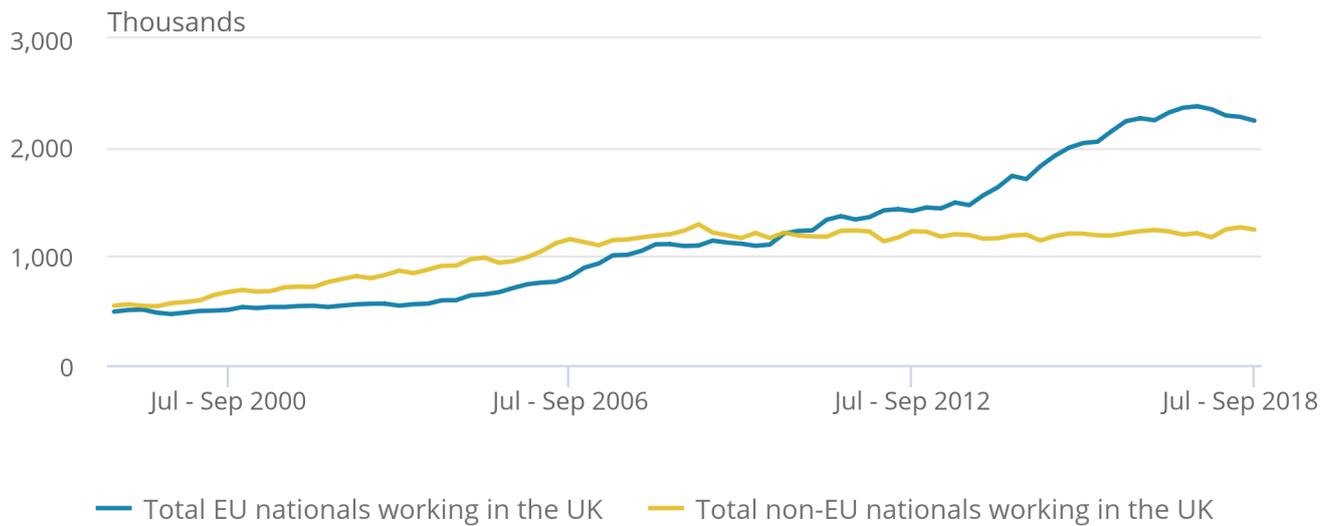
- 154,000 fewer than for July to September 2017 (the largest annual fall since records began in 1997)
- 173,000 fewer than the record high of 1.05 million for July to September 2016

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

July to September 1998 to July to September 2018

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

July to September 1998 to July to September 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.

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 three 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.

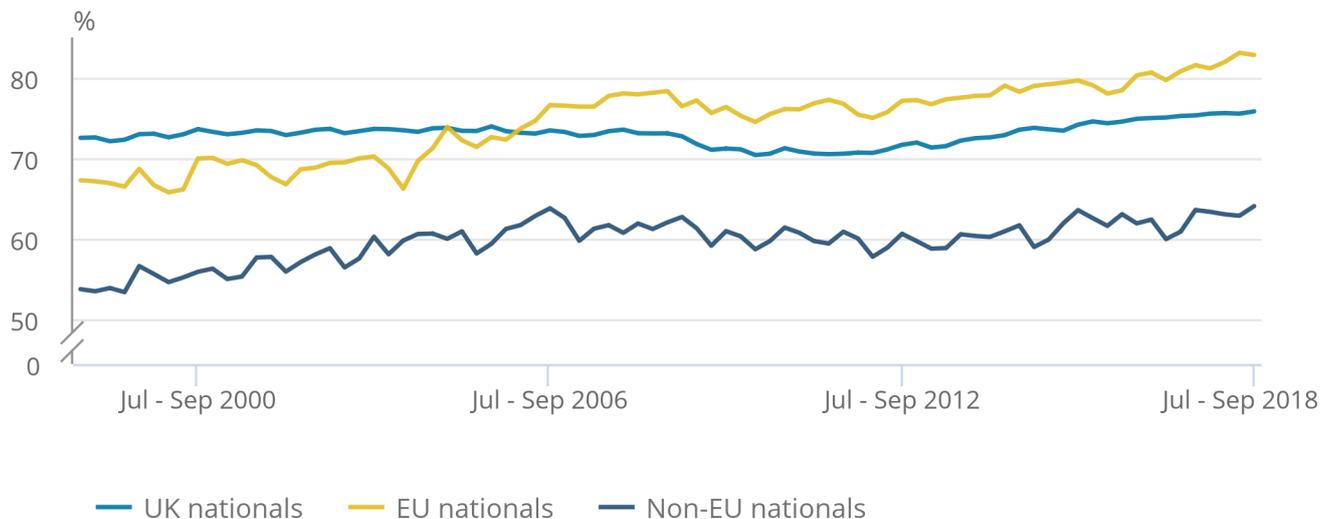
The employment rates for non-UK nationals from outside the EU have been consistently lower than that for UK nationals and for EU nationals partly due to lower participation in the labour market from some population groups, for example, Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals.

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

July to September 1998 to July to September 2018

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

July to September 1998 to July to September 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 July to September 2018:

- there were 1.28 million unemployed UK nationals, 48,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 173,000 unemployed non-UK nationals, little changed compared with 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 July to September 2018:

- the unemployment rate for UK nationals was 4.2%, down from 4.4% for a year earlier
- the unemployment rate for non-UK nationals was 4.7%, up slightly compared with a year earlier (4.6%)

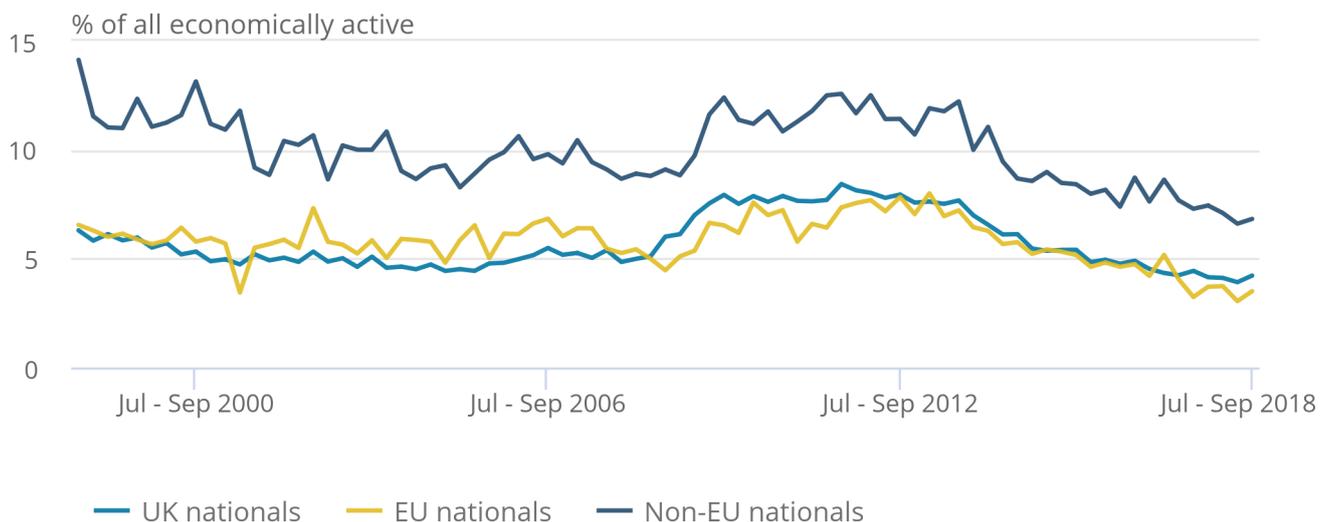
As shown in Figure 3, the unemployment rate for non-UK nationals from the EU has been broadly similar to that for UK nationals but the unemployment rate for non-UK nationals from outside the EU has been consistently higher. The unemployment rates for non-UK nationals are more volatile than the rate for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

July to September 1998 to July to September 2018

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

July to September 1998 to July to September 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 July to September 2018:

- there were 7.59 million economically inactive UK nationals (of which 1.85 million were students), 77,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 978,000 economically inactive non-UK nationals (of which 299,000 were students), 63,000 fewer than for a year earlier

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

- the economic inactivity rate for UK nationals was 20.7%, down from 21.1% for a year earlier
- the economic inactivity rate for non-UK nationals was 21.3%, 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.

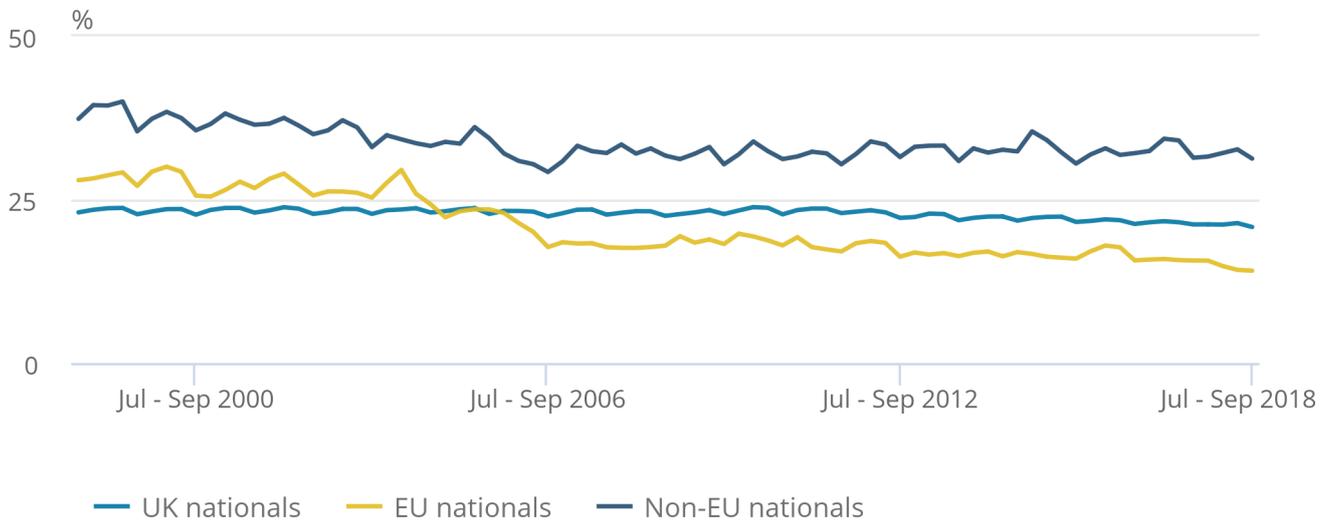
As shown in Figure 4, the economic inactivity rates for non-UK nationals are more volatile than the rate for UK nationals due to smaller sample sizes, although they are less volatile than the unemployment rates shown in Figure 3. This is due to sampling variability issues as explained in Section 4 of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

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

July to September 1998 to July to September 2018

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

July to September 1998 to July to September 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 July to September 2017 and July to September 2018, the number of:

- UK born people working in the UK increased by 492,000 to 26.93 million
- people born in the EU working in the UK fell by 107,000 to 2.30 million
- people born outside the EU working in the UK fell by 37,000 to 3.26 million

For July to September 2018, there were 5.56 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower at 3.49 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.

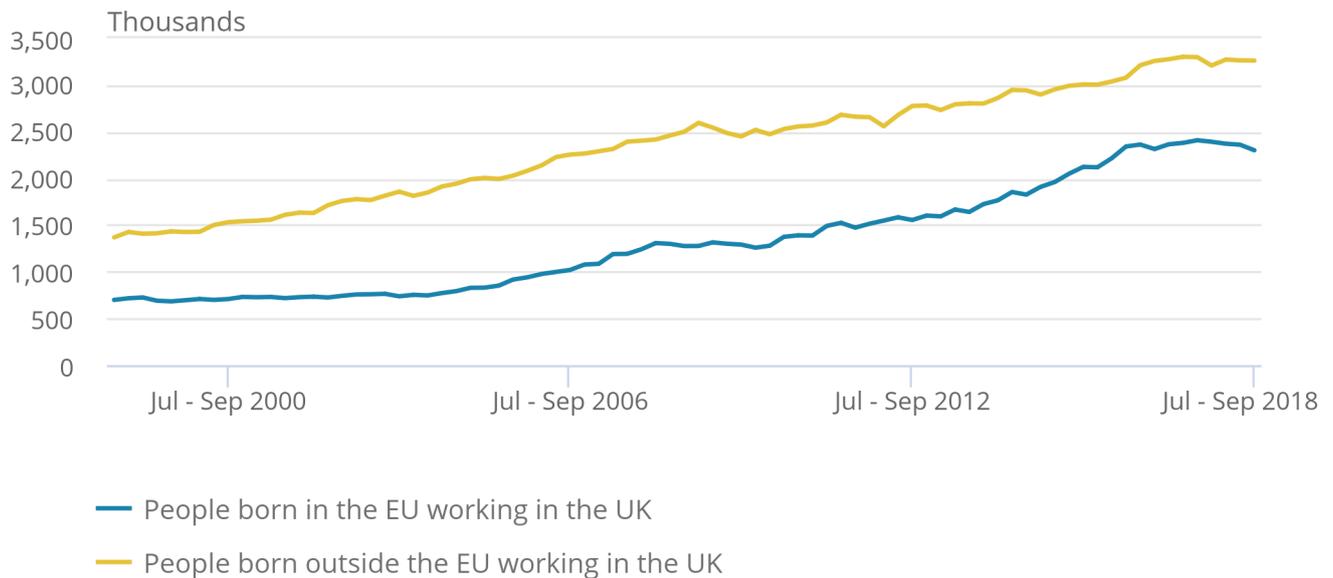
As shown in Figure 5, the numbers of people working in the UK who were born in EU countries and born outside the EU have generally increased since records began in 1997, although the latest figures show falls in both series between July to September 2017 and July to September 2018. This contrasts with 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 largely been 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

July to September 1998 to July to September 2018

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

July to September 1998 to July to September 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.

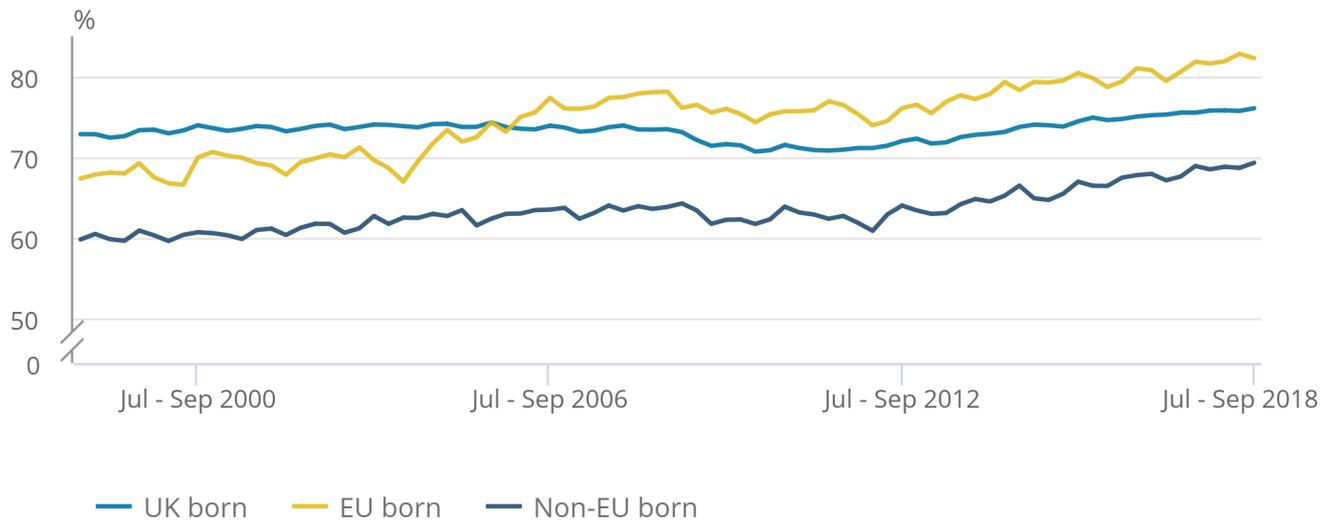
Employment rates by country of birth, shown in Figure 6, show a similar picture to employment rates by nationality (shown in Figure 2).

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

July to September 1998 to July to September 2018

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

July to September 1998 to July to September 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 July to September 2018:

- there were 1.16 million unemployed UK born people, 64,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 294,000 unemployed non-UK born people, 13,000 more than for a year earlier

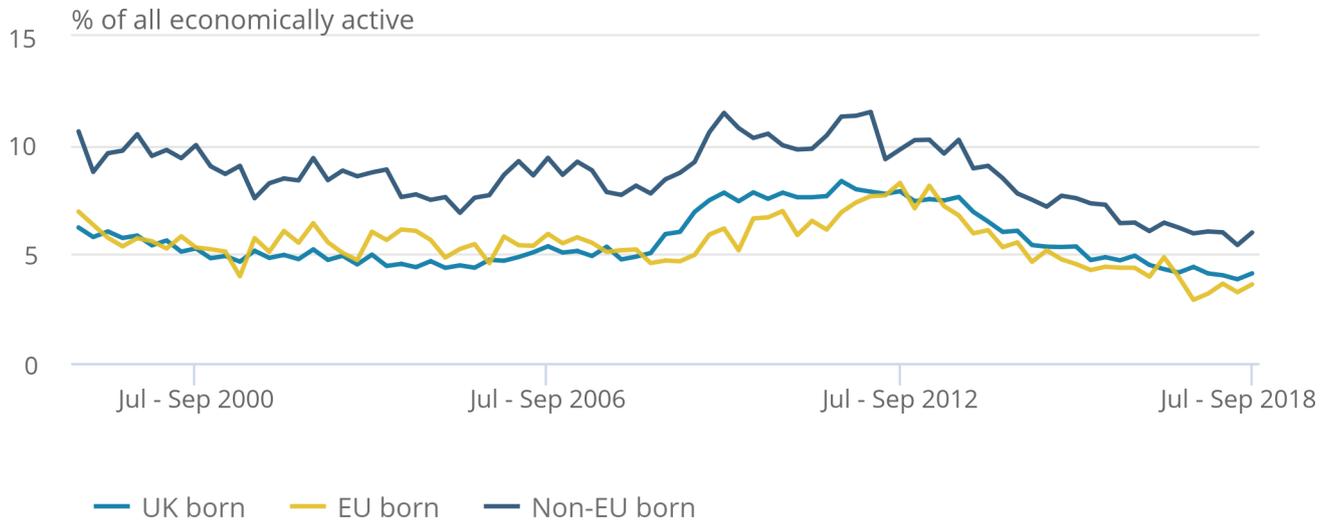
Unemployment rates by country of birth, shown in Figure 7, show a similar picture to unemployment rates by nationality (shown in Figure 3).

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

July to September 1998 to July to September 2018

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

July to September 1998 to July to September 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 economic inactivity estimates (for people aged from 16 to 64 years) by country of birth for July to September 2018:

- there were 6.96 million economically inactive UK born people (of which 1.71 million were students), 57,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 1.61 million economically inactive non-UK born people (of which 435,000 were students), 85,000 fewer than for a year earlier

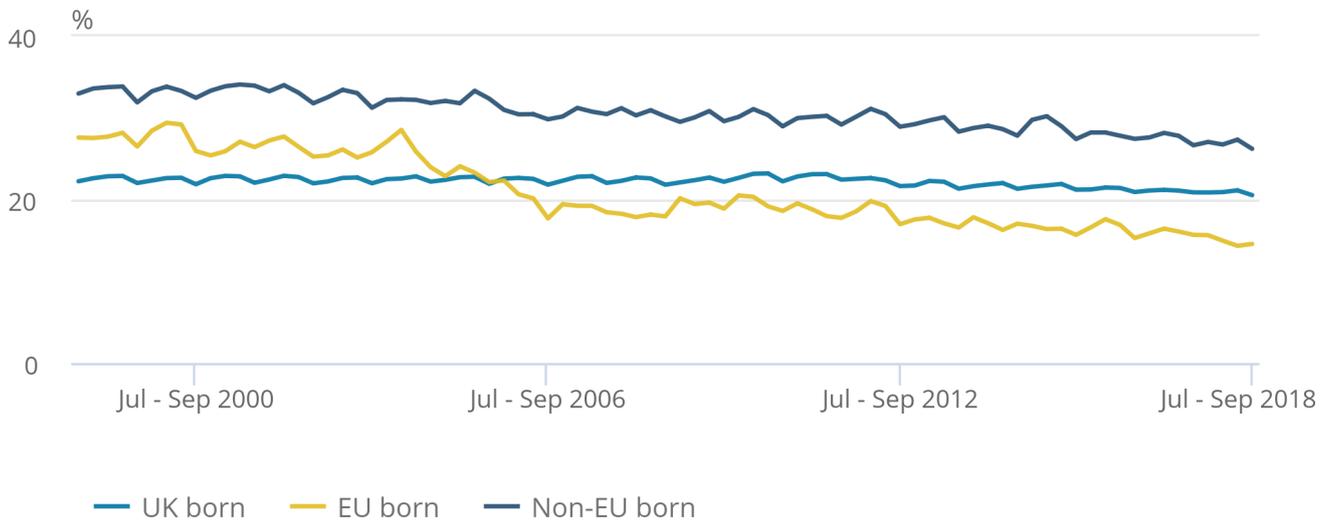
Economic inactivity rates (for people aged from 16 to 64 years) by country of birth, shown in Figure 8, show a similar picture to economic inactivity rates by nationality (shown in Figure 4).

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

July to September 1998 to July to September 2018

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

July to September 1998 to July to September 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.

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) ⁷	Total Africa ⁷	Of which: South Africa	Total Asia ⁷	Of which: India	Of which: Pakistan and Bangladesh	Total America and Oceania ⁷	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	FSC3										
Jul - Sep 2016	31,869	26,288	5,573	2,539	2,362	968	1,079	279	36	177	857	162	1,565	485	336	612	107	134	3,211	
Jul - Sep 2017	32,141	26,434	5,705	2,641	2,407	975	1,044	361	28	234	922	186	1,571	481	374	571	89	151	3,298	
Oct - Dec 2017	32,231	26,629	5,599	2,632	2,391	1,001	995	360	34	240	871	171	1,502	469	353	594	99	146	3,208	
Jan - Mar 2018	32,277	26,631	5,643	2,581	2,370	1,033	956	347	34	210	885	179	1,533	477	353	644	113	149	3,272	
Apr - Jun 2018	32,319	26,693	5,623	2,585	2,360	1,021	905	395	38	226	878	168	1,518	507	342	641	101	157	3,263	
Jul - Sep 2018	32,494	26,926	5,561	2,531	2,300	987	902	373	39	231	880	160	1,488	476	338	661	96	153	3,261	
Change on year	353	492	-144	-110	-107	12	-143	12	11	-2	-42	-27	-82	-5	-36	89	7	2	-37	
Change %	1.1	1.9	-2.5	-4.1	-4.5	1.2	-13.7	3.3	40.9	-1.0	-4.5	-14.3	-5.2	-1.0	-9.7	15.6	8.0	1.4	-1.1	
Nationality	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	FSC8	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	FSC9	FSC4	FSD2	JJS4	FSD3	JJS8	JJT2	FSD4	JJR8	JJS6	EQ4W	
Jul - Sep 2016	31,869	28,368	3,497	2,334	2,267	942	1,054	257	13	66	258	50	587	202	93	318	89	87	1,230	
Jul - Sep 2017	32,141	28,548	3,588	2,475	2,377	986	1,035	347	8	97	286	64	549	180	103	279	71	88	1,211	
Oct - Dec 2017	32,231	28,703	3,523	2,446	2,350	1,015	961	364	9	96	266	63	512	179	87	299	92	90	1,173	
Jan - Mar 2018	32,277	28,733	3,539	2,374	2,293	1,010	917	355	11	81	274	60	558	188	99	333	98	98	1,246	
Apr - Jun 2018	32,319	28,765	3,546	2,384	2,280	998	880	391	11	103	262	55	575	213	101	326	92	104	1,266	
Jul - Sep 2018	32,494	28,996	3,490	2,355	2,245	990	881	363	11	110	250	50	550	188	92	334	101	86	1,245	
Change on year	353	448	-98	-119	-132	4	-154	16	3	13	-36	-14	2	8	-11	55	30	-2	34	
Change %	1.1	1.6	-2.7	-4.8	-5.5	0.4	-14.9	4.6	32.3	13.2	-12.7	-21.4	0.3	4.4	-10.8	19.8	42.2	-2.4	2.8	
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	
Jul - Sep 2016	74.6	75.0	72.9	79.4	81.0	78.5	83.0	82.6	77.9	62.1	72.2	81.0	63.3	75.3	54.4	77.6	77.2	87.9	67.8	
Jul - Sep 2017	75.2	75.5	73.9	80.8	81.8	78.3	84.1	86.1	75.0	71.5	71.5	83.2	64.8	73.9	55.5	77.0	75.1	85.1	68.9	
Oct - Dec 2017	75.4	75.8	73.6	80.5	81.6	77.7	85.4	83.6	73.0	70.9	70.9	82.1	63.8	73.6	56.2	78.7	77.5	86.4	68.5	
Jan - Mar 2018	75.4	75.8	73.8	80.6	81.9	79.1	85.3	82.0	73.9	68.0	71.7	81.5	64.5	77.4	56.3	77.5	77.5	81.7	68.8	
Apr - Jun 2018	75.4	75.7	74.0	81.3	82.8	79.7	86.8	83.4	72.5	68.1	72.1	83.3	64.3	80.4	54.3	76.5	73.2	85.3	68.7	
Jul - Sep 2018	75.7	76.1	74.2	81.5	82.3	79.8	85.6	82.4	72.4	74.7	72.9	83.8	64.4	77.0	55.5	75.5	73.8	81.4	69.3	
Change on year	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.5	1.5	-3.7	-2.6	3.2	1.4	0.6	-0.4	3.0	0.0	-1.5	-1.3	-3.7	0.4	
Nationality	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	FSE3	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	FSE4	FSE5	FSE6	LFO6	FSE7	LFO8	LFO9	FSE8	LFO4	LFO7	EQ56	
Jul - Sep 2016	74.6	74.9	72.7	79.4	80.3	77.3	83.0	80.9	78.0	56.6	65.1	83.1	55.9	70.0	49.3	75.6	75.9	90.0	61.9	
Jul - Sep 2017	75.2	75.3	74.5	80.6	81.6	78.2	84.3	85.9	35.7	62.8	65.8	81.1	58.5	67.5	53.7	74.3	71.0	86.6	63.6	
Oct - Dec 2017	75.4	75.5	74.2	80.4	81.2	77.4	85.3	84.1	37.5	64.7	65.3	84.8	56.2	67.4	52.6	78.3	79.6	84.6	63.4	
Jan - Mar 2018	75.4	75.6	74.2	80.8	82.0	79.6	85.0	82.8	50.3	57.0	67.2	87.4	56.5	72.9	53.1	76.5	74.7	81.7	63.1	
Apr - Jun 2018	75.4	75.5	74.5	81.5	83.1	80.5	87.1	83.2	46.4	57.9	67.9	90.1	56.5	79.3	48.8	75.6	72.4	86.2	62.9	
Jul - Sep 2018	75.7	75.8	75.0	82.1	82.8	80.7	86.5	82.6	38.5	69.7	68.6	87.8	55.9	72.1	46.6	77.1	76.9	80.7	64.1	
Change on year	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.3	2.6	2.3	-3.2	2.7	6.9	2.8	6.7	-2.6	4.6	-7.1	2.8	5.9	-5.8	0.5	

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.

