

Article

UK and non-UK people in the labour market: February 2020

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



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1 . Other pages in this release

Other commentary from the latest labour market data can be found on the following pages:

- [Labour market overview](#)
- [Employment in the UK](#)

2 . Main points for October to December 2019

- There were an estimated 29.33 million UK nationals working in the UK, a record high and 227,000 more than a year earlier.
- There were an estimated 2.31 million EU nationals working in the UK, 36,000 more than a year earlier.
- There were an estimated 1.34 million non-EU nationals working in the UK, 49,000 more than a year earlier.

The data in this article come from the Labour Force Survey, a survey of households. It is not practical to survey every household each quarter, so these statistics are estimates based on a large sample.

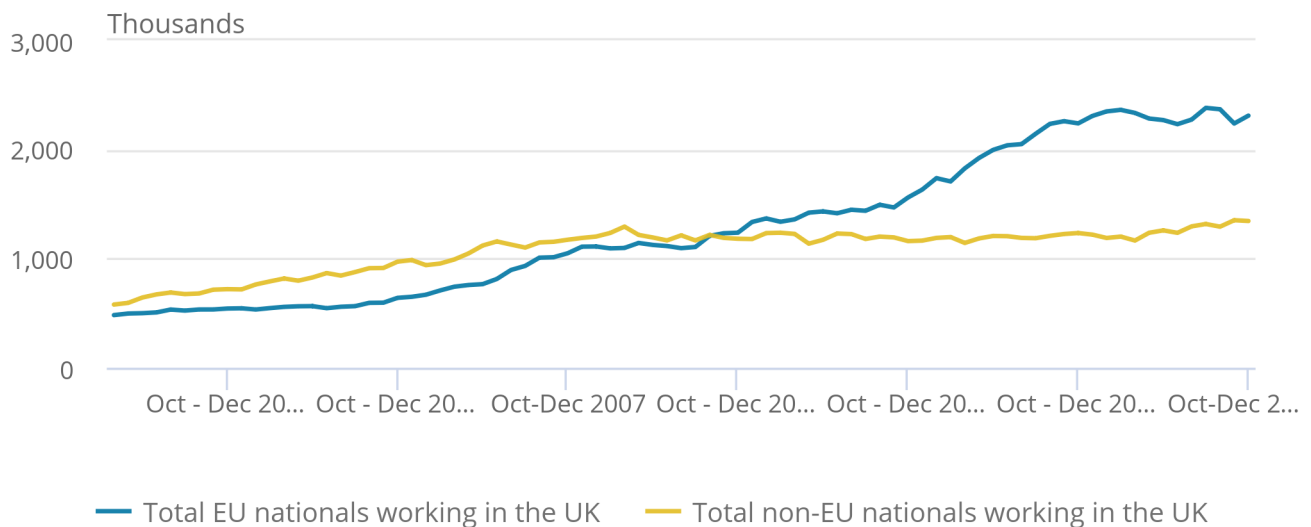
3 . Employment

Figure 1: The number of EU nationals working in the UK has generally increased over the last 20 years but has been broadly flat for the last three years

Non-UK nationals (aged 16 years and over) working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted, October to December 1999 to October to December 2019

Figure 1: The number of EU nationals working in the UK has generally increased over the last 20 years but has been broadly flat for the last three years

Non-UK nationals (aged 16 years and over) working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted, October to December 1999 to October to December 2019



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.

[Employment](#) measures the number of people aged 16 years and over in paid work. The employment rate is the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 years who are in paid work.

Between early 2009 and early 2018, the number of non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK was broadly flat (at around 1.20 million); however, there has been a slight increase since, with the level at 1.34 million in October to December 2019.

In contrast, the number of non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK has generally increased, reflecting the admission of Poland and other East European countries to the EU in 2004. However, the series has been broadly flat since the latter half of 2016, at around 2.30 million.

Looking at employment by nationality between October to December 2018 and October to December 2019, the estimated number of:

- UK nationals working in the UK increased by 227,000 to a record high of 29.33 million
- non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK increased by 36,000 to 2.31 million
- non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK increased by 49,000 to 1.34 million

Looking at how the figures have changed since the EU referendum (which took place on 23 June 2016), between October to December 2016 and October to December 2019:

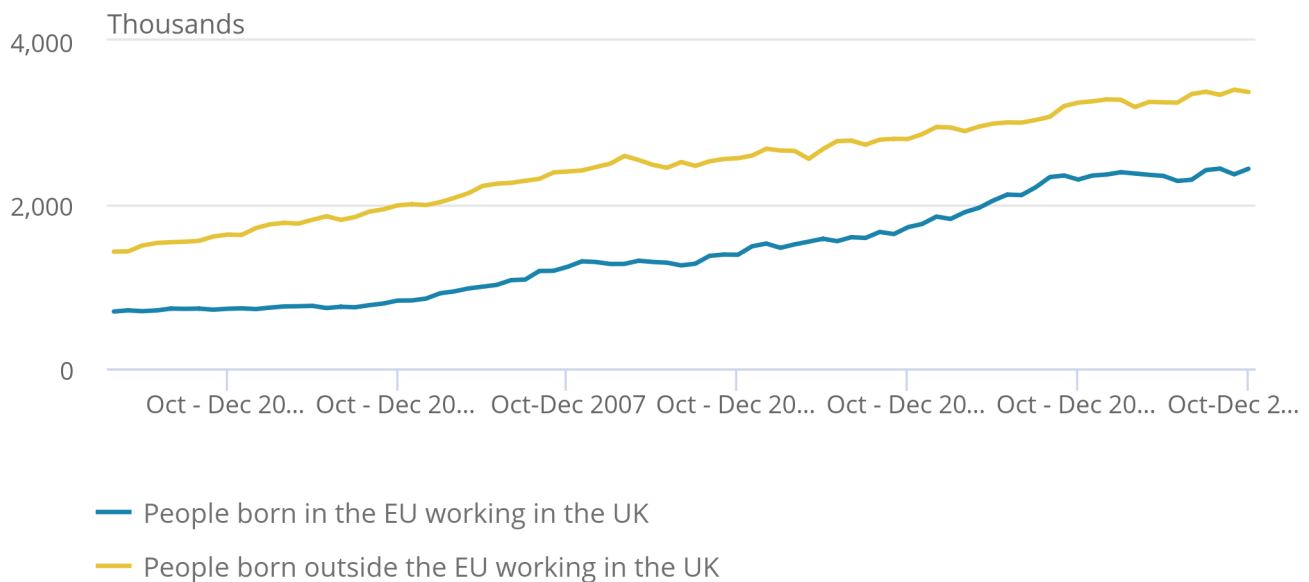
- UK nationals working in the UK increased by 881,000
- non-UK nationals from the EU working in the UK increased by 71,000
- non-UK nationals from outside the EU working in the UK increased by 111,000

Figure 2: The number of non-UK born people working in the UK has generally increased over the last 20 years

Non-UK born people (aged 16 years and over) working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted, October to December 1999 to October to December 2019

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Non-UK born people (aged 16 years and over) working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted, October to December 1999 to October to December 2019



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.

As shown in Figure 2, the number of people working in the UK who were born in both EU countries and outside the EU has generally increased over the last 20 years (although the rate of increase for the former has slowed since 2016). 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 (apart from a slight pickup in the last couple of years). This indicates that the increase in non-EU-born people working in the UK has been largely because there are more non-EU-born workers with British nationality.

For October to December 2019, there were a record 5.81 million people born abroad working in the UK, but the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK was much lower, at 3.65 million. This is because the estimates for people born abroad working in the UK include many UK nationals.

Looking at the employment estimates by country of birth between October to December 2018 and October to December 2019, the estimated number of:

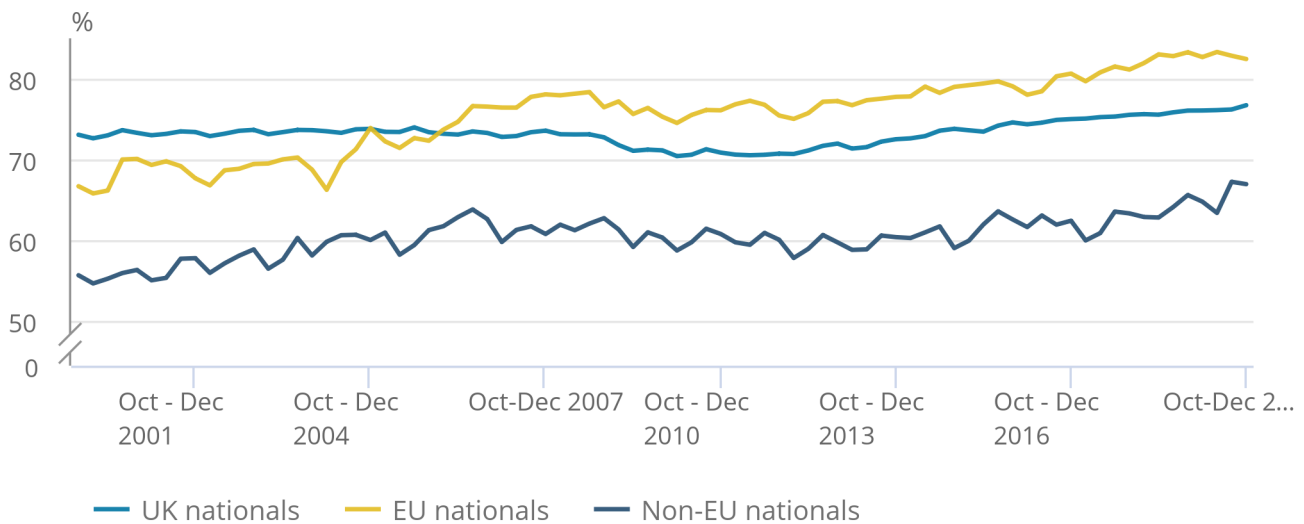
- UK-born people working in the UK increased by 160,000 to a record high of 27.17 million
- people born in the EU working in the UK increased by 133,000 to 2.44 million, the largest annual increase since January to March 2017
- people born outside the EU working in the UK increased by 25,000 to 3.37 million

Figure 3: Since the mid-2000s the employment rate for EU nationals has been higher than that for UK nationals

Employment rates for UK and non-UK nationals (aged 16 to 64 years), not seasonally adjusted, October to December 1999 to October to December 2019

Figure 3: Since the mid-2000s the employment rate for EU nationals has been higher than that for UK nationals

Employment rates for UK and non-UK nationals (aged 16 to 64 years), not seasonally adjusted, October to December 1999 to October to December 2019



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.

As shown in Figure 3, 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 both series have generally been increasing since 2012, but in October to December 2019 there was an annual decrease in the rate for EU nationals (down to 82.4%) for the first time since April to June 2016. In contrast, the employment rate for UK nationals increased on the year to a record high of 76.7%.

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 because of lower participation in the labour market from some population groups; for example, Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals.

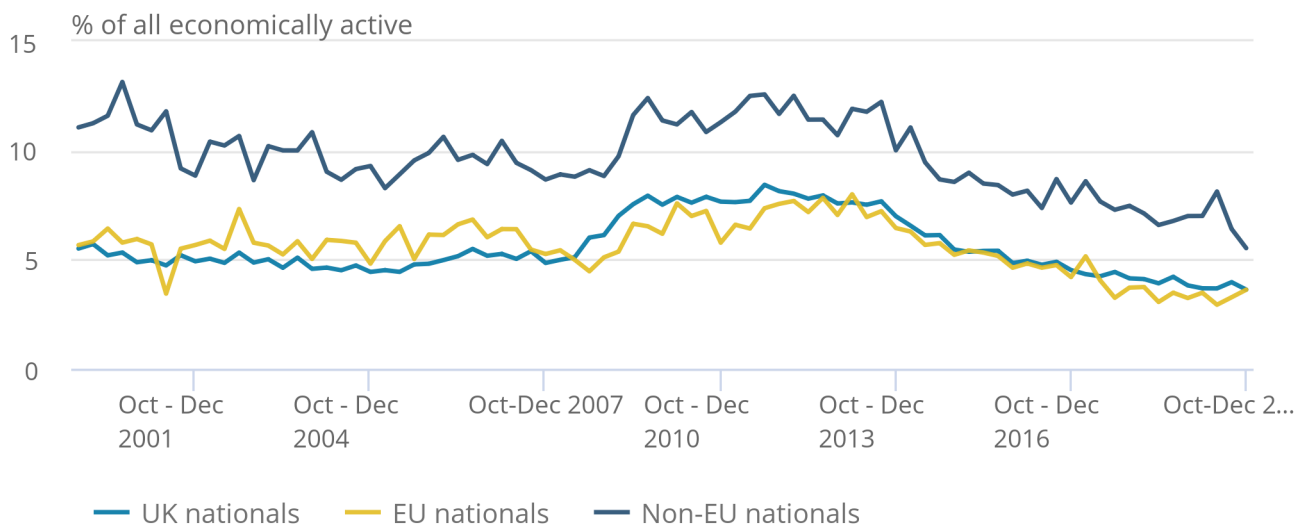
4 . Unemployment

Figure 4: The unemployment rate for non-EU nationals has been consistently higher than that for UK and EU nationals

Unemployment rates for UK and non-UK nationals (aged 16 years and over), not seasonally adjusted, October to December 1999 to October to December 2019

Figure 4: The unemployment rate for non-EU nationals has been consistently higher than that for UK and EU nationals

Unemployment rates for UK and non-UK nationals (aged 16 years and over), not seasonally adjusted, October to December 1999 to October to December 2019



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.

[Unemployment](#) measures people without a job who have been actively seeking work within the last four weeks and are available to start work within the next two weeks. The unemployment rate is the proportion of all employed and unemployed people (not the proportion of the total population) who are unemployed.

As shown in Figure 4, 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 rates for UK nationals because of smaller sample sizes resulting in sampling variability issues, as explained in the Strengths and limitations section of this article.

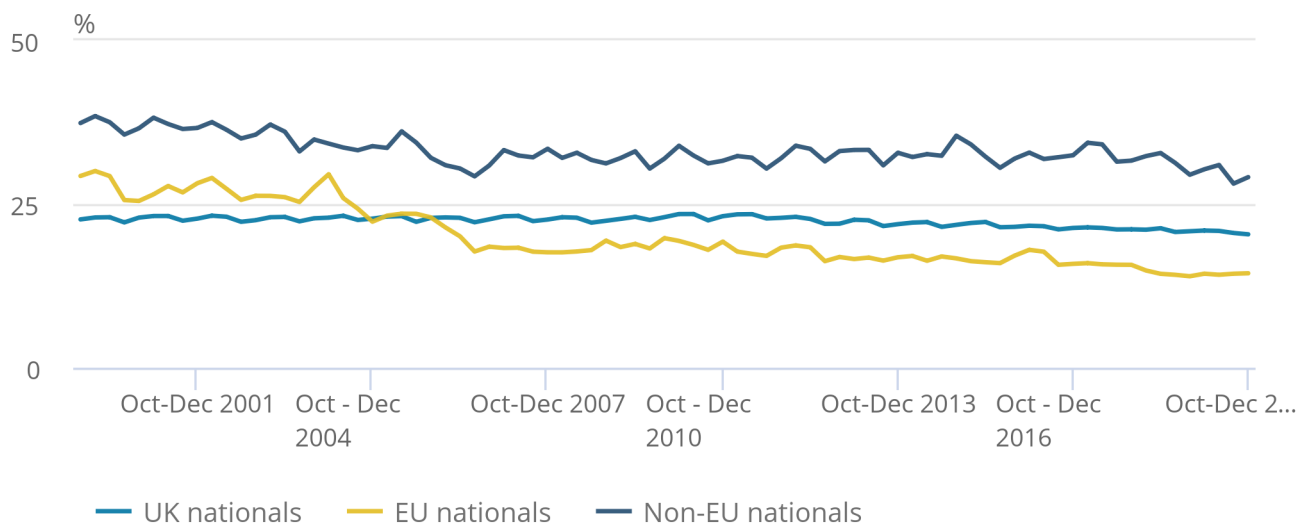
5 . Economic inactivity

Figure 5: Since the mid-2000s the economic inactivity rate for EU nationals has been lower than that for UK nationals

Economic inactivity rates (aged 16 to 64 years) for UK and non-UK nationals, not seasonally adjusted, October to December 1999 to October to December 2019

Figure 5: Since the mid-2000s the economic inactivity rate for EU nationals has been lower than that for UK nationals

Economic inactivity rates (aged 16 to 64 years) for UK and non-UK nationals, not seasonally adjusted, October to December 1999 to October to December 2019



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.

[Economic inactivity](#) measures people without a job but who are not classed as unemployed because they have not been actively seeking work within the last four weeks and/or they are unable to start work within the next two weeks. Our headline measure of economic inactivity is for those aged from 16 to 64 years.

As shown in Figure 5, 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 because of lower participation in the labour market from some population groups; for example, Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals.

Note that the economic inactivity rates for non-UK nationals are more volatile than the rates for UK nationals because of smaller sample sizes, although they are less volatile than the unemployment rates shown in Figure 4. This is a result of sampling variability issues, as explained in the Strengths and limitations section of this article.

6 . Employment data

[Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity by nationality and country of birth](#)

Dataset A12 | Released 18 February 2020

Estimates of labour market activity by nationality and country of birth sourced from the Labour Force Survey.

[Employment by nationality and country of birth](#)

Dataset EMP06 | Released 18 February 2020

Estimates of employment by nationality and country of birth sourced from the Labour Force Survey. This dataset provides a more detailed country breakdown of employment than that available in Dataset A12.

7 . Glossary

Country of birth

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.

Economic inactivity

People not in the labour force (also known as [economically inactive](#)) are not in employment but do not meet the internationally accepted definition of unemployment because they have not been seeking work within the last four weeks and/or they are unable to start work in the next two weeks. The economic inactivity rate is the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 years who are not in the labour force.

Employment

[Employment](#) measures the number of people in paid work, or who had a job that they were temporarily away from (for example, because they were on holiday or off sick). This differs from the number of jobs because some people have more than one job. The employment rate is the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 years who are in paid work.

Nationality

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.

Unemployment

[Unemployment](#) measures people without a job who have been actively seeking work within the last four weeks and are available to start work within the next two weeks. The unemployment rate is not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed. It is the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed.

A more detailed [Glossary](#) is available.

8 . Measuring the data

As the UK leaves the EU, it is important that our statistics continue to be of high quality and are internationally comparable. During the transition period, those UK statistics that align with EU practice and rules will continue to do so in the same way as before 31 January 2020.

After the transition period, we will continue to produce our labour market statistics in line with the UK Statistics Authority's (UKSA's) [Code of Practice for Statistics](#) and in accordance with International Labour Organization (ILO) definitions and agreed international statistical guidance.

This article relies on data collected from the [Labour Force Survey](#), the largest household survey in the UK.

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in the [Labour Force Survey QMI](#).

The [Labour Force Survey performance and quality monitoring reports](#) provide data on response rates and other quality-related issues for the Labour Force Survey.

Comparing nationality with country of birth

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. The nationality and country of birth 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.

9 . Strengths and limitations

The figures in this article come from the Labour Force Survey, which gathers information from a sample of households across the UK rather than from the whole population. The sample is designed to be as accurate as possible given practical limitations such as time and cost constraints. Results from sample surveys are always estimates, not precise figures. This can have an impact on how changes in the estimates should be interpreted, especially for short-term comparisons. In addition, the estimates are not seasonally adjusted so comparisons of change should only be made based on the same period each year.

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. Estimates for small groups (for example, South African nationals 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 for larger aggregated groups (for example, the total number of non-UK nationals in employment).

In general, changes in the numbers (and especially the rates) reported in this article between three-month periods are small and are not usually greater than the level that can be explained by sampling variability. Short-term movements in reported rates should be considered alongside longer-term patterns in the series and corresponding movements in other sources to give a fuller picture.

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. Estimates of migration are published separately in the [Migration Statistics Quarterly Report](#).

The employment estimates in this article 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.

Table 1: Sampling variability (95% confidence intervals) of UK and non-UK employment estimates from the Labour Force Survey, October to December 2019

	Age group	Estimate	Sampling variability of estimate	Sampling variability of change on year
All people in employment (000s)	16 and over	32,983	± 177	± 238
All people employment rate	16 to 64	76.60%	± 0.4	± 0.5
UK nationals in employment (000s)	16 and over	29,325	± 211	± 282
UK nationals employment rate	16 to 64	76.70%	± 0.4	± 0.6
Non-UK nationals in employment (000s)	16 and over	3,654	± 132	± 180
Non-UK nationals employment rate	16 to 64	76.00%	± 1.3	± 1.8
UK born people in employment (000s)	16 and over	27,171	± 217	± 290
UK born employment rate	16 to 64	76.80%	± 0.4	± 0.6
Non-UK born people in employment (000s)	16 and over	5,809	± 152	± 205
Non-UK born employment rate	16 to 64	75.60%	± 1.0	± 1.4

Source: Office for National Statistics - Labour Force Survey

Notes

1. The sampling variability estimates shown at Tables 1 2 and 3 are for 95% confidence intervals and are calculated on data that are not seasonally adjusted. [Back to table](#)
2. This data is part of data table A11: Labour Force Survey sampling variability, which is part of the Labour market overview, UK release. [Back to table](#)

Table 2: Sampling variability (95% confidence intervals) of UK and non-UK unemployment estimates from the Labour Force Survey, October to December 2019

	Age group	Estimate	Sampling variability of estimate	Sampling variability of change on year
All unemployed people (000s)	16 and over	1,268	± 69	± 97
All people unemployment rate	16 and over	3.70%	± 0.2	± 0.3
UK nationals unemployed (000s)	16 and over	1,102	± 64	± 90
UK nationals unemployment rate	16 and over	3.60%	± 0.2	± 0.3
Non-UK nationals unemployed (000s)	16 and over	165	± 26	± 40
Non-UK nationals unemployment rate	16 and over	4.30%	± 0.6	± 1.0
UK born unemployed people (000s)	16 and over	1,030	± 62	± 87
UK born unemployment rate	16 and over	3.70%	± 0.2	± 0.3
Non-UK born unemployed people (000s)	16 and over	237	± 30	± 46
Non-UK born unemployment rate	16 and over	3.90%	± 0.5	± 0.8

Source: Office for National Statistics - Labour Force Survey

Notes

1. This data is part of data table A11: Labour Force Survey sampling variability which is part of the Labour market overview, UK release. [Back to table](#)

Table 3: Sampling variability (95% confidence intervals) of UK and non-UK economic inactivity estimates from the Labour Force Survey, October to December 2019

	Age group	Estimate	Sampling variability of estimate	Sampling variability of change on year
All economically inactive people (000s)	16 to 64	8,450	± 154	± 208
All people economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	20.40%	± 0.4	± 0.5
UK nationals economically inactive (000s)	16 to 64	7,456	± 146	± 199
UK nationals economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	20.40%	± 0.4	± 0.5
Non-UK nationals economically inactive (000s)	16 to 64	976	± 69	± 94
Non-UK nationals economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	20.60%	± 1.2	± 1.7
UK born economically inactive people (000s)	16 to 64	6,844	± 140	± 189
UK born economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	20.20%	± 0.4	± 0.5
Non-UK born economically inactive people (000s)	16 to 64	1,596	± 86	± 117
Non-UK born economic inactivity rate	16 to 64	21.30%	± 1.0	± 1.3

Source: Office for National Statistics - Labour Force Survey

Notes

1. This data is part of data table A11: Labour Force Survey sampling variability, which is part of the Labour market overview, UK release. [Back to table](#)

10 . Related links

[Employment in the UK](#)

Bulletin | Updated on 18 February 2020

Estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for the UK.

[Labour market economic commentary](#)

Article | Updated on 18 February 2020

Additional economic analysis of the latest UK labour market headline statistics and long-term trends.

[Migration Statistics Quarterly Report](#)

Bulletin | Last updated on 28 November 2019

A summary of the latest long-term international migration statistics for the UK.

[Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality](#)

Bulletin | Last updated on 28 November 2019

Latest population estimates for the UK by country of birth and nationality, from the Annual Population Survey.

NON-UK WORKERS

8(1) Employment levels and rates by country of birth and nationality

CONFIDENTIAL-STATISTICS-PERSONAL UNTIL 9.30AM 18 FEB 2020

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

Country of birth	Europe										Africa		Asia			America and Oceania			
	European Union (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	Other Europe (not in EU)									
Levels (aged 16 and over)	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	FSC2	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	FSC3	FSC4	FSC5	JJS3	FSC6	JJS7	JJS9	FSC7	JJR7	JJS5	EQ4S
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
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
Jan - Mar 2019	32,641	26,838	5,796	2,666	2,420	994	947	438	41	246	933	200	1,536	452	366	662	108	139	3,376
Apr - Jun 2019	32,752	26,967	5,777	2,692	2,438	1,019	971	407	41	254	923	198	1,504	475	387	658	105	167	3,339
Jul - Sep 2019	32,802	27,028	5,770	2,630	2,368	1,020	953	356	40	261	962	176	1,532	483	373	646	93	166	3,401
Oct - Dec 2019	32,983	27,171	5,809	2,704	2,436	1,026	970	400	40	269	937	171	1,544	490	373	624	95	169	3,373
<i>Change on year</i>	313	160	158	154	133	37	84	16	-3	21	44	-2	-24	13	30	-16	-13	39	25
<i>Change %</i>	1.0	0.6	2.8	6.1	5.8	3.7	9.4	4.2	-8.1	8.6	4.9	-1.4	-1.5	2.8	8.7	-2.5	-11.7	29.9	0.7
Nationality	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	FSC8	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	FSC9	FSC9	FSD2	JJS4	FSD3	JJS8	JJT2	FSD4	JJR8	JJS6	EQ4W
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
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
Jan - Mar 2019	32,641	28,943	3,698	2,513	2,381	1,018	925	423	16	132	273	71	597	182	115	315	101	75	1,317
Apr - Jun 2019	32,752	29,084	3,661	2,490	2,368	1,019	952	375	22	122	289	63	567	187	121	314	78	95	1,292
Jul - Sep 2019	32,802	29,209	3,589	2,367	2,238	981	903	333	21	129	297	56	599	210	126	326	68	107	1,351
Oct - Dec 2019	32,983	29,325	3,654	2,439	2,310	994	931	367	17	129	298	68	602	199	126	316	75	107	1,344
<i>Change on year</i>	313	227	85	39	36	-16	62	-2	-8	3	20	4	9	5	19	17	-21	36	49
<i>Change %</i>	1.0	0.8	2.4	1.6	1.6	-1.6	7.2	-0.6	-31.4	2.4	7.3	6.7	1.6	2.5	18.0	5.6	-21.8	51.1	3.8
Rates (aged 16 to 64)	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	FSD5	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	FSD6	FSD7	FSD8	LFN4	FSD9	LFN6	LFN7	FSE2	LFN2	LFN5	EQ52
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
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
Jan - Mar 2019	75.9	76.3	74.6	81.8	82.8	80.1	85.1	84.6	79.1	72.7	73.1	88.2	64.6	75.3	57.6	77.8	78.4	84.7	69.7
Apr - Jun 2019	76.0	76.3	74.6	82.2	83.1	80.2	85.2	86.2	78.3	74.4	73.2	87.4	63.4	75.5	59.0	78.6	73.9	87.7	69.3
Jul - Sep 2019	76.2	76.3	75.6	82.5	83.3	80.6	86.1	84.6	76.0	76.1	74.9	84.9	65.4	77.0	57.9	79.2	78.2	88.8	71.0
Oct - Dec 2019	76.6	76.8	75.6	82.0	83.1	80.9	85.7	82.7	78.0	73.5	74.2	82.3	65.7	78.7	56.7	80.2	79.1	87.8	70.9
<i>Change on year</i>	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.2	-0.4	-0.8	6.1	0.5	0.9	-2.5	0.2	3.2	0.7	2.6	0.0	2.1	0.8
Nationality	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	FSE3	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	FSE4	FSE5	FSE6	LFO6	FSE7	LFO8	LFO9	FSE8	LFO4	LFO7	EQ56
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
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
Jan - Mar 2019	75.9	76.1	75.3	82.1	82.7	79.9	85.0	84.9	75.0	72.9	68.8	91.4	57.2	70.6	50.9	76.9	78.3	82.7	64.8
Apr - Jun 2019	76.0	76.1	75.0	82.5	83.3	80.8	85.0	85.9	83.7	69.5	70.7	90.2	54.3	69.3	53.8	76.8	73.1	86.3	63.4
Jul - Sep 2019	76.2	76.2	76.2	82.5	82.8	80.3	85.5	83.5	83.7	76.3	71.8	87.1	59.4	73.1	55.4	78.1	74.2	92.0	67.2
Oct - Dec 2019	76.6	76.7	76.0	81.9	82.4	80.3	85.4	81.0	80.0	73.4	69.0	85.8	60.3	74.6	55.2	78.5	77.2	87.8	66.9
<i>Change on year</i>	0.6	0.7	0.1	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-3.6	11.1	1.1	-1.5	-0.9	2.0	4.9	6.8	1.6	3.5	1.7	1.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

- 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.
- This series consists of all 27 EU member states excluding the UK. This series equals the sum of EU14, EU8, EU2 and Other EU.
- Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.
- Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovak Republic and Slovenia.
- Romania and Bulgaria.
- Cyprus, Malta and Croatia.
- Total Non-EU equals the sum of Other Europe, Total Africa, Total Asia and Total America and Oceania, and excludes the UK.

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

8(2) Unemployment and economic inactivity levels and rates by country of birth and nationality

CONFIDENTIAL-STATISTICS-PERSONAL UNTIL 9.30AM 18 FEB 2020

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 ³	Total ¹	UK		Non-UK		EU27 ²		Non-EU ³		
						All economically inactive	Of which: Students ⁴	All economically inactive	Of which: Students ⁴	All economically inactive	Of which: Students ⁴	All economically inactive	Of which: Students ⁴	All economically inactive	Of which: Students ⁴
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 2017	1,425	1,142	283	78	205	8,751	2,318	7,055	1,807	1,685	511	450	174	1,234	337
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
Jan - Mar 2019	1,292	1,013	279	84	195	8,663	2,373	6,992	1,851	1,654	521	409	159	1,245	362
Apr - Jun 2019	1,296	1,015	280	74	206	8,659	2,350	7,006	1,864	1,640	485	414	159	1,226	327
Jul - Sep 2019	1,374	1,115	259	72	187	8,503	2,089	6,933	1,687	1,556	401	395	125	1,161	276
Oct - Dec 2019	1,268	1,030	237	85	152	8,450	2,223	6,844	1,769	1,596	455	403	130	1,193	325
<i>Change on year</i>	-60	-37	-23	7	-29	-148	-5	-113	11	-28	-15	4	-31	-31	16
<i>Change %</i>	-4.5	-3.5	-8.7	8.7	-16.2	-1.7	-0.2	-1.6	0.6	-1.7	-3.2	0.9	-19.5	-2.5	5.3
By nationality	MGTP	DSWE	DT39	DTG9	DTKC	LF9L	LF9W	DYTC	DYUQ	DYUS	DYVU	DYWA	DYWM	DYWS	DZGD
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
Oct - Dec 2018	1,328	1,154	173	76	97	8,598	2,228	7,630	1,892	954	335	377	165	577	170
Jan - Mar 2019	1,292	1,107	185	86	99	8,663	2,373	7,631	1,982	1,018	390	409	166	609	223
Apr - Jun 2019	1,296	1,110	186	71	114	8,659	2,350	7,621	1,981	1,023	366	399	162	624	204
Jul - Sep 2019	1,374	1,206	168	76	92	8,503	2,089	7,546	1,801	940	287	382	125	558	162
Oct - Dec 2019	1,268	1,102	165	87	79	8,450	2,223	7,456	1,900	976	323	398	143	578	180
<i>Change on year</i>	-60	-52	-8	11	-19	-148	-5	-174	7	22	-12	21	-21	1	9
<i>Change %</i>	-4.5	-4.5	-4.7	14.0	-19.3	-1.7	-0.2	-2.3	0.4	2.3	-3.6	5.7	-13.0	0.2	5.5
Rates (%)															
By country of birth	MGUK	DT2W	DT3B	DTJG	DTKD	CRZK		DYTD		DYUT		DYWD		DYWT	
Oct - Dec 2017	4.2	4.1	4.8	3.2	6.0	21.2		20.9		22.7		15.7		27.1	
Oct - Dec 2018	3.9	3.8	4.4	3.3	5.1	20.8		20.6		21.9		14.6		26.1	
Jan - Mar 2019	3.8	3.6	4.6	3.4	5.5	21.0		20.8		21.8		14.3		26.3	
Apr - Jun 2019	3.8	3.6	4.6	2.9	5.8	21.0		20.8		21.7		14.4		26.3	
Jul - Sep 2019	4.0	4.0	4.3	3.0	5.2	20.6		20.5		20.9		14.1		25.0	
Oct - Dec 2019	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.4	4.3	20.4		20.2		21.3		14.0		25.9	
<i>Change on year</i>	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	0.1	-0.8	-0.4		-0.4		-0.6		-0.6		-0.3	
By nationality	MGUK	DT2Z	DT3D	DTKA	DTLH	CRZK		DYUO		DYUU		DYWE		DZ36	
Oct - Dec 2017	4.2	4.1	5.0	3.7	7.5	21.2		21.1		21.9		15.7		31.6	
Oct - Dec 2018	3.9	3.8	4.6	3.2	7.0	20.8		20.8		20.5		14.0		29.5	
Jan - Mar 2019	3.8	3.7	4.8	3.5	7.0	21.0		20.9		21.0		14.4		30.3	
Apr - Jun 2019	3.8	3.7	4.8	2.9	8.1	21.0		20.9		21.2		14.2		31.0	
Jul - Sep 2019	4.0	4.0	4.5	3.3	6.4	20.6		20.6		20.2		14.4		28.1	
Oct - Dec 2019	3.7	3.6	4.3	3.6	5.5	20.4		20.4		20.6		14.4		29.1	
<i>Change on year</i>	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	-1.5	-0.4		-0.5		0.1		0.5		-0.4	

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 all countries outside the EU excluding the UK.
4. 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.