

# EU workforce

On 29<sup>th</sup> May 2019, Britain is due to withdraw from the European Union. The terms of this withdrawal are not yet clear. The following note discusses numbers of EU workers in the labour force.

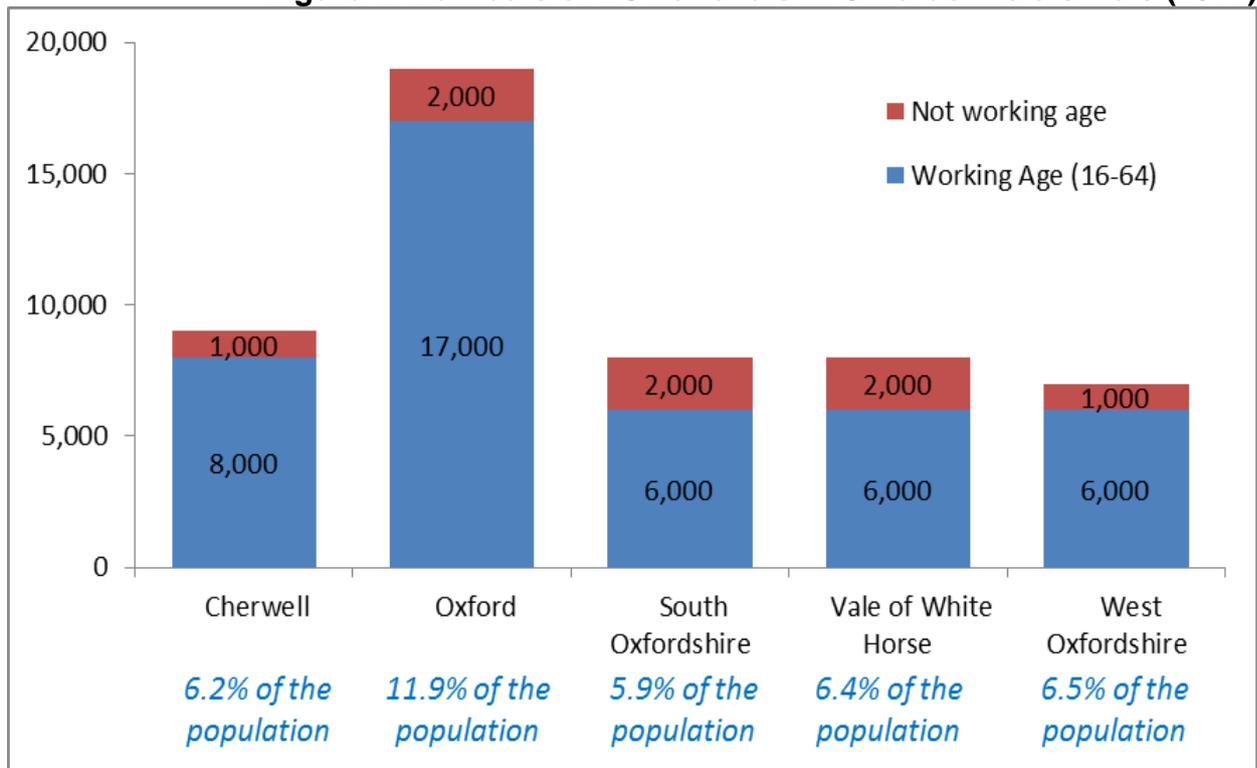
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## A) EU Population: Oxfordshire Figures

- In 2017 there were 51,000 EU nationals living in Oxfordshire (7.6% of the population) of whom 42,000 were aged 16-64. The majority live in Oxford city.

**Figure 1: Numbers of EU nationals in Oxfordshire districts (2017)**



Source: ONS, 'Population of the UK by birth and nationality' (see below for link)

## (B) Workforce: National Figures

2. The following national level figures are produced by ONS, regarding EU workers in the UK.
- *Workforce*: Nationally, 89% of the workforce are UK nationals; 7% are EU; 4% are non-EU.
  - *Industry*: The biggest sector for EU nationals is trade & hospitality (508k) followed by financial and business services (382k).
  - *Profession*: 16% of those in elementary occupations are EU nationals, compared with 4% of managers & directors.
    - This is not because of skill level, but access to jobs. 15% of UK nationals are over-educated for their jobs, compared to 37-40% of EU nationals.
  - *Hours worked*: EU nationals are more likely to work longer hours, with 40% of EU12 nationals working 40+ hours per week compared to 33% of UK nationals. (In addition, 51% of EU8 nationals and 62% of EU2 nationals work 40+ hours a week).
3. By industry, the proportion of EU nationals in the workforce is as follows:

**Figure 2: Proportions of EU nationals in each industry**

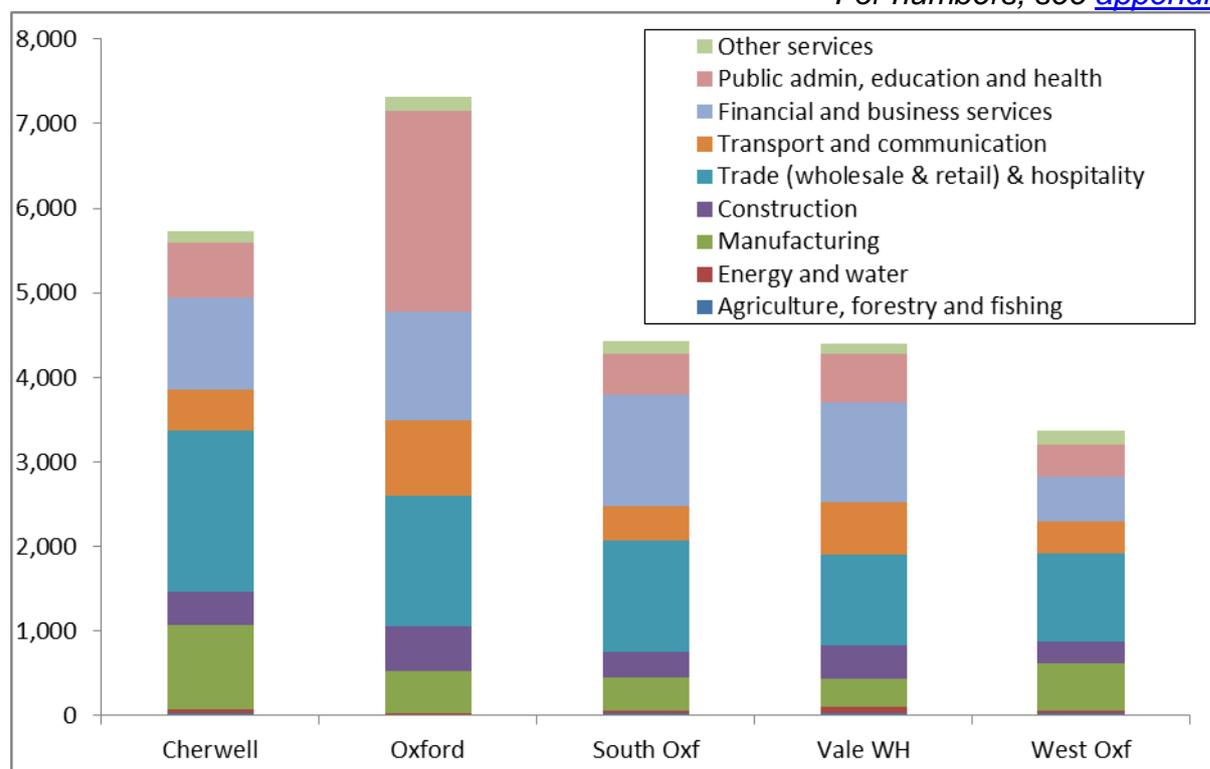
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7%	Transport and communication	9%
Energy and water	5%	Financial and business services	7%
Manufacturing	11%	Public admin, education and health	4%
Construction	9%	Other services	5%
Trade (wholesale & retail) / hospitality	9%	<b>All industries</b>	<b>7%</b>

Source: ONS (see 'Sources' for link)

- These figures do not include the self-employed, and thus may undercount EU representation in certain industries.
- The proportion for "Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing" are subject to large uncertainty because of seasonal / temporary workers.
  - There is evidence that British farmers have difficulty finding local workers. For example, a survey of members of the County Land and Business Association found that 44% have experienced a reduction in the availability of migrant labour this year; 90% have tried to recruit locally but the majority have had difficulty filling positions with British workers. (Source: reported by Rural Services Network, [click here](#)).

## (C) Workforce: Oxfordshire Figures

**Figure 3: EU workers in various industries** (does not include self-employed)  
For numbers, see [appendix](#)



Source: District Data analysis using BRES 2017 and the percentages in Figure 2

4. Note this graph **does not include the self-employed**.
5. The following paragraphs note the top three industries for EU industries in each district. Note that the category 'financial and business services' includes 'professional and scientific services', a key industry with Oxfordshire.
  - a. For data table, see [appendix](#).
6. In *Cherwell*, there are around 5,700 EU employees. Of these the top three industries are follows:
  - a. 1,900 work in hospitality & trade.
  - b. 1,100 work in financial and business services.
  - c. 1,000 work in manufacturing.
7. In *Oxford*, there are around 7,300 EU employees. Of these the top three industries are as follows:
  - a. 2,400 work in public admin, education & health.
  - b. 1,500 work in hospitality & trade.
  - c. 1,300 work in financial and business services.
8. In *South & Vale*, there are around 8,800 EU employees. Of these the top three industries are as follows:
  - a. 2,500 work in financial and business services.
  - b. 2,400 work in hospitality and trade.
  - c. 1,100 work in public admin, education or health.
  - d. *Note: around 700 work in construction*

9. In *West Oxfordshire*, there are around 4,400 EU employees. Of these the top three industries are as follows:
- 1,000 work in hospitality & trade.
  - 600 work in manufacturing.
  - 500 work in financial and business services.

## (D) Sources

10. Source for Section (A). Population of the UK by birth and nationality: ONS  
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/datasets/populationoftheunitedkingdombycountryofbirthandnationality>
11. Source for Section (B): ONS.  
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/articles/migrationandthelabourmarketuk/2016#what-industry-and-occupations-did-non-uk-nationals-work-in>
12. Source for Section (C): BRES (accessed via NOMIS) combined with district data analysis.

## (E) Appendix: Data table

**Figure 4: Number of EU employees, by district and industry**  
Does not include self-employed

	% of workers who are EU	Cherwell	Oxford	South Oxf	Vale WH	West Oxf
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7%	35	5	35	35	35
Energy and water	5%	35	25	25	70	25
Manufacturing	11%	995	500	385	330	555
Construction	9%	395	530	310	395	265
Trade (wholesale & retail) & hospitality	9%	1,910	1,540	1,310	1,080	1,045
Transport and communication	9%	490	890	420	620	375
Financial and business services	7%	1,085	1,280	1,310	1,180	525
Public admin, education and health	4%	645	2,375	485	575	380
Other services	5%	145	170	145	120	170
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>5,735</b>	<b>7,315</b>	<b>4,425</b>	<b>4,405</b>	<b>3,375</b>

Source: District Data Analysis, using BRES