

Labour Market

Statistics Bulletin

Monthly Labour Market Report

November 2014



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Northern Ireland Statistics &
Research Agency

Monthly Labour Market Report

November 2014

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Labour Market

1

Seasonally adjusted Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for Northern Ireland for the period July - September 2014 showed an increase over the quarter in the number of employed and economically inactive while the number of unemployed decreased. The seasonally adjusted claimant count in October 2014 decreased by 100 over the month to 52,100. There were 1283 proposed redundancies notified in the latest reference period and 169 confirmed redundancies in October 2014.

Employment

The number of persons in employment in the period July – September 2014 was estimated at 821,000. This estimate increased by 1,000 over the quarter but increased by 14,000 over the year. The employment rate for those aged 16-64 was estimated at 68.5%, this increased by 0.3 percentage points over the quarter and increased by 1.4 percentage points over the year. The employment rate in NI was below the UK average (73.0%) and was the lowest rate among the twelve UK regions.

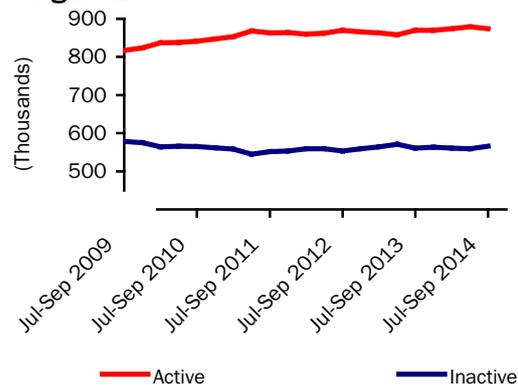
Unemployment

The unemployment rate for the period July - September 2014 was estimated at 6.0%. This estimate decreased by 0.6 over the quarter and by 1.3 percentage points over the year. The number of unemployed persons was estimated at 52,000, down 6,000 over the quarter and down 11,000 over the year. This is the lowest rate since October - December 2009.

Unadjusted figures show that 58.8% of the unemployed have been unemployed for 1 year or more – up 8.1 percentage points over the year. They also estimate the unemployment rate for 18 - 24 year olds at 20.0% – down 5.0 percentage points over the year.

Seasonally Adjusted Labour Market Summary for Northern Ireland (16+)

Figure 1



Economically Inactive

The seasonally adjusted number of economically inactive persons in the period July – September 2014 was estimated at 566,000. This figure is up 7,000 over the quarter and up 5,000 over the year.

The NI economic inactivity rate for those aged 16-64 stood at 27.0%. This is significantly higher than the UK average rate (22.2%) and is the highest of the twelve UK regions. Unadjusted figures estimate that 28% of the economically inactive, aged 16-64, are sick/disabled. 28% are students, 25% are looking after the family/home, 11% are retired and 8% are 'other' reason.

Unadjusted figures, of all those economically inactive, show that while 91% of the inactive do not want work, the remaining 9% (50,000) want employment but do not satisfy the full ILO job search criteria (by actively seeking work and being available to start a job).

Estimates from the LFS have an associated

Northern Ireland Labour Market Summary (seasonally adjusted)

Table 1

	Period	Estimate	Sampling Variability of estimate	Change over year	Sampling Variability of change
Employment	Jul-Sep 2014	821,000	+/-25,000	14,000	+/-32,000
Unemployment	Jul-Sep 2014	52,000	+/-11,000	-11,000	+/-15,000
Economically inactive	Jul-Sep 2014	566,000	+/-23,000	5,000	+/-29,000
Unemployment rate	Jul-Sep 2014	6.0%	+/-1.3pps	-1.3pps	+/-1.8pps
Employment rate ¹	Jul-Sep 2014	68.5%	+/-1.8pps	1.4pps	+/-2.3pps
Economic inactivity rate ¹	Jul-Sep 2014	27.0%	+/-1.8pps	-0.4pps	+/-2.2pps
Claimant Count	October 2014	52,100		-8,700	

Note: pps = percentage points, ¹ Rates based on new definition of working age (i.e. 16-64 for males and females) - see Section 9 for details.

degree of statistical error as they are based on a sample of the population. The annual changes for the main LFS categories of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity were tested for statistical significance. The results showed that none of the annual changes in the estimates were statistically significant i.e. the recorded change did not exceed the variability expected from a sample survey of this size (see table 1 and Section 9 for details).

Unemployment Regional Comparison

The latest NI seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (6.0%) is the same as the overall UK average rate (6.0%) and was the sixth lowest rate among the twelve UK regions. The NI rate was below the European Union (10.1%) and Republic of Ireland (11.4%) rates for August 2014. Comparable figures for July - September 2014 estimate the NI unemployment rate for 18-24 year olds at 20.0%, compared to a UK average rate of 15.1%.

Claimant Count

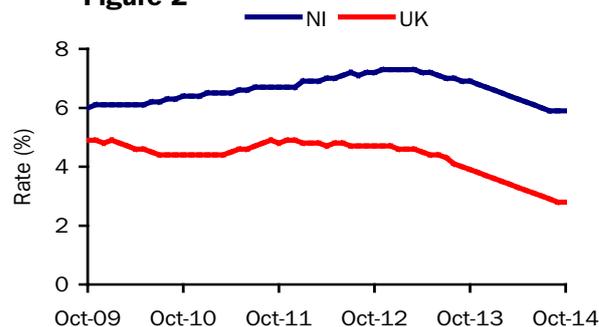
The more recent seasonally adjusted claimant count decreased by 100 from last month's revised total. It now stands at 52,100 (5.9% of the workforce) in October 2014. Over the year the Claimant Count in NI has decreased by 8,700 (14.3%) and the workforce unemployment rate has decreased by 1.0 percentage points. The claimant count has fallen 12,700 since its most recent peak in December 2012 and this is the first time there has been a fall in twenty-two consecutive months since June 1995.

Claimant Count Regional Comparison

The seasonally adjusted claimant count rate in NI (5.9%) was higher than the UK average rate (2.8%) and was the highest rate among the twelve UK regions. This is the 55th consecutive month that NI has had the highest or second highest UK region unemployment rate, on this measure. The monthly decrease in NI claimants (0.2%) was lower than the UK average decrease (2.1%) during the same period. The annual decrease in NI claimants (14.3%) was the lowest decrease of twelve UK regions (the annual decrease in the UK was 28.6%.

Seasonally Adjusted Claimant Count Monthly Rates

Figure 2



Claimant count rates for District Council Areas

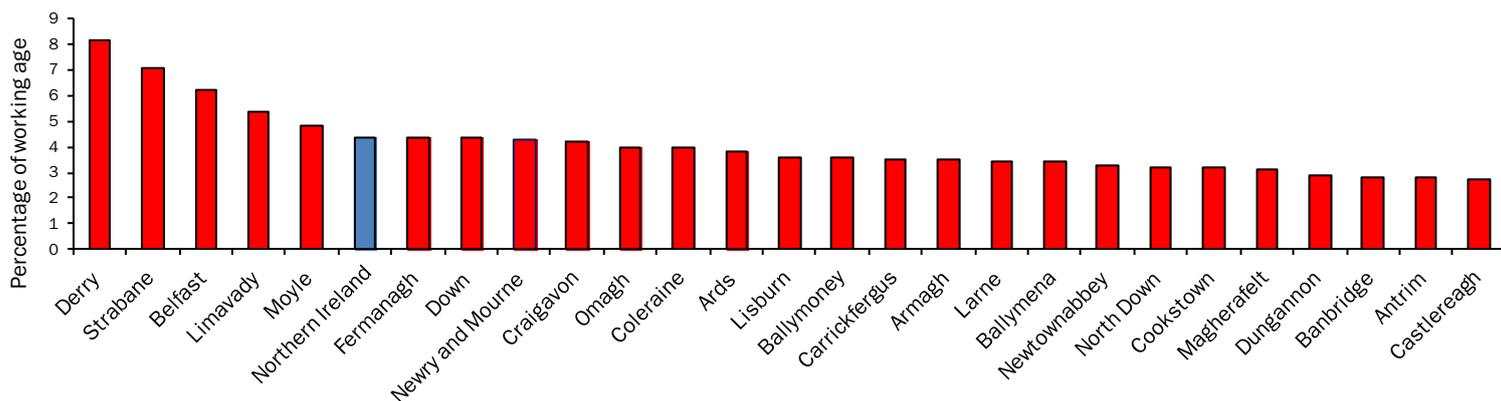
Figure 3 (unadjusted numbers as a percentage of the resident working age population) show that the highest rates at October 2014 were in Derry (8.2%), Strabane (7.1%), Belfast (6.2%), and Limavady (5.4%). All 26 District Council Areas showed a decrease over year, with the largest decreases in Dungannon (27.4%), Banbridge (24.7%) and Armagh (23.8%).

Context

Please note that although there is a large degree of overlap between the LFS and claimant count measures of unemployment, they measure unemployment using different criteria. While they are broadly consistent in terms of longer term trends, the results may differ in any given period. A full explanation of differences between the LFS and claimant count definitions of unemployment are provided at the following link http://www.detini.gov.uk/unemployment_measures.pdf.

It should also be noted that while the claimant count provides a complete census of all those in receipt of Jobseekers Allowance the LFS is a survey based measure which has an associated statistical margin of error around all estimates, including the level of unemployment.

Unadjusted Claimant Count Rates By District Council Area
Figure 3



Redundancies

There were 1283 proposed redundancies notified during the period mid October 2014 to mid November 2014. This compares to 142 proposed redundancies that were notified in the previous monthly period.

There were 169 confirmed redundancies in the month of October (Figure 5). Over the latest twelve month period there were a total of 2,300 confirmed redundancies, a decrease of 21% from the previous year (2,910).

Over the latest twelve month period there were a total of 4,306 proposed redundancies, an increase of 81% from the previous year (2,382). Currently there are 2099 outstanding redundancies (that is, proposed but not confirmed), which is 162% higher than this time last year (802).

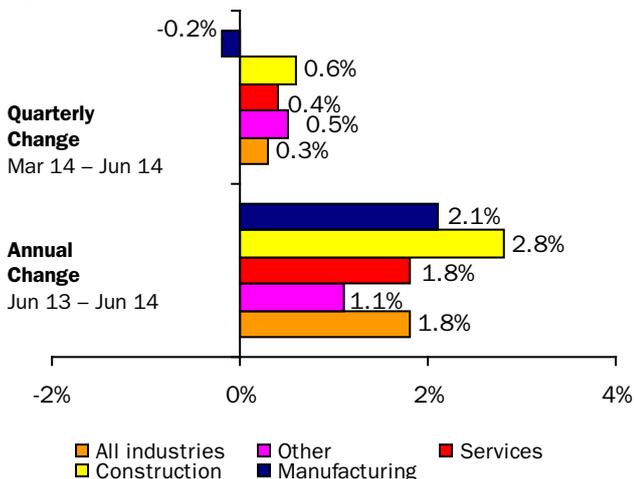
Note that since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses.

Quarterly Employment Survey

The estimated seasonally adjusted employee jobs total in Northern Ireland at June 2014 was 712,480. This represents an increase (+2,210 jobs) from the revised figure for the previous quarter and represents an increase of 12,780 jobs over the year (see Section 9 for details of QES revisions).

Annual and Quarterly changes in employee jobs (seasonally adjusted*)

Figure 4

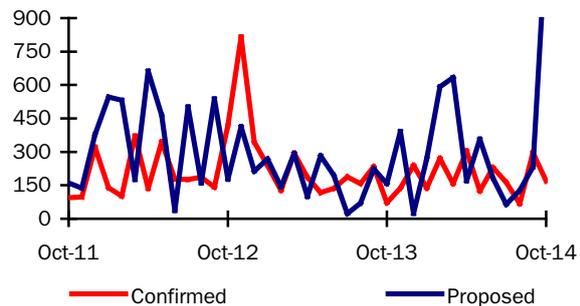


The seasonally adjusted quarterly change consisted of increases across; the Service Sector (+2,060 jobs), the Construction Sector (+180 jobs) and the Other Industries Sector (+110 jobs). There was a decrease in the Manufacturing Sector (-140 jobs). Over the same period the Public Sector increased by 170 jobs while the private sector increased by 1,740 jobs.

Over the year to June 2014, the public sector decreased by 1.6% (-3,480 jobs) compared to an increase of 3.4% (+16,280 jobs) in the private sector.

Confirmed and Proposed Redundancies October 11 - October 14

Figure 5

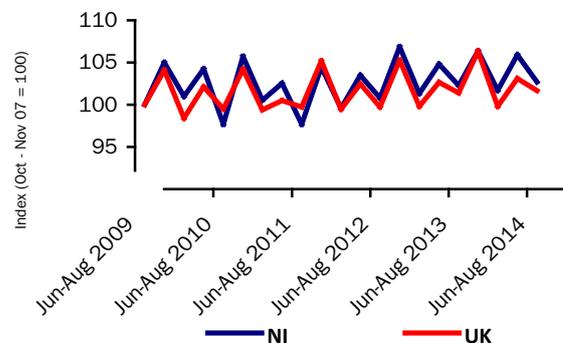


Hours worked

In the three months to August 2014, the average actual weekly hours worked in NI was 32.9 hours – higher than the UK average (31.8) for the same period. For full-time workers, in Northern Ireland, the average actual number of hours worked was 37.6 and was above that for the UK (37.1). For part-time workers in Northern Ireland, the average actual numbers of hours worked stood at 16.8 hours whereas the respective figure stood at 15.8 hours in the UK.

Index of average actual weekly hours worked, NI

Figure 6



Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)

Earnings results for April 2013, which were released on 12 December 2013, show that yearly growth in median gross weekly earnings for all employees (i.e. both full- and part-time) in NI was 1.7% (to £367), compared to the UK where earnings increased by 2.6% (to £417). NI full-time employees' gross weekly earnings at April 2013 were £460, which was 88.9% of the figure in the UK (£518). NI full-time earnings increased by 0.5% over the period, compared with an increase of 2.2% in the UK.

Full-time weekly private sector earnings in NI increased over the year by 2.3%, to £403. This represented no change to the NI/UK private sector pay gap which remains at 82.1% of the UK figure. Part-time private sector earnings grew 7.9% to £132.

Labour Force Survey

2

Background

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a sample survey carried out by interviewing individuals about their personal circumstances and work. It provides a rich source of information on the labour force using internationally agreed definitions. However, the estimates from it are subject to sampling error and care should be taken when making inferences from them (see section 9 for details).

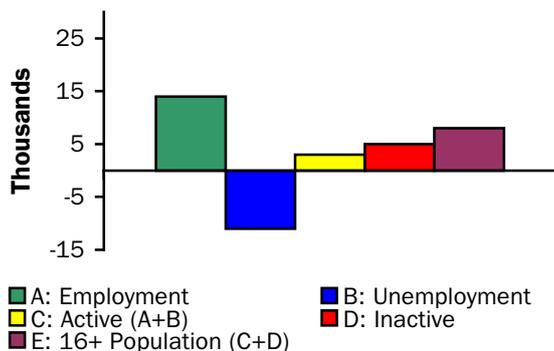
Labour Market Summary (seasonally adjusted)

The latest seasonally adjusted Labour Force Survey estimates for July - September 2014 (see Table 2) estimated the unemployment rate at 6.0% (52,000 persons), down 0.6 percentage points from the previous quarter. The employment level increased by 1,000 over the quarter (821,000 persons).

Labour Market change over the year

In the year to July - September 2014 (see Figure 7), LFS figures estimated that total employment increased by 14,000, that unemployment decreased by 11,000, that numbers of economically active increased by 3,000 (figures may not sum due to rounding). The number economically inactive increased by 5,000 over the year.

**Labour Market Structure
Change over the year
Figure 7**



Employment

Latest seasonally adjusted estimates show that there were 821,000 persons in employment, which is up 14,000 over the year. Of the total, 53% (432,000) were male and 47% (390,000) were female.

Male employment rate increased by 0.7 percentage points over the year while the female rate increased by 2.0 percentage points.

Economic Inactivity

The number of economically inactive persons in the period July - September 2014 was estimated at 566,000. This figure includes those people that are past retirement age and are unlikely to re-engage with the labour market. Therefore it is the economically inactive of working age (i.e. those aged 16 - 64) that are of most interest to labour market analysts. In July - September 2014, there were an estimated 314,000 economically inactive people aged 16-64 in NI. Of the total, 39% (123,000) were male and 61% (191,000) were female.

To provide a more detailed analysis, the results below are unadjusted for seasonality, unless otherwise stated.

Unadjusted figures show that 85% of the economically inactive of working age do not want a job, while the remaining 15% want work, but are not actively seeking or available to start work.

Economically Inactive of Working Age Reason for not wanting work

Figure 8

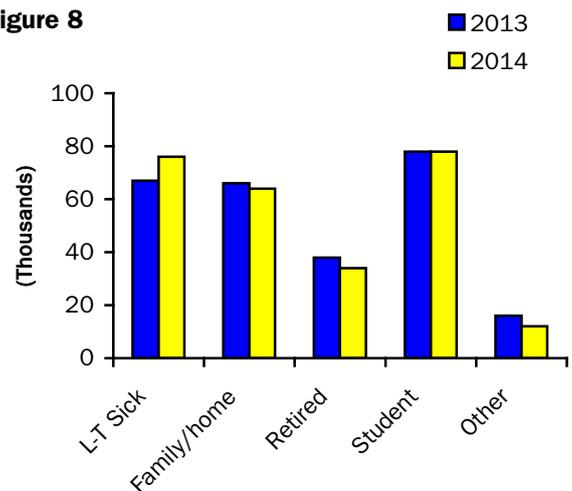


Figure 8 shows the reason given by these people for not wanting work. The largest categories were Students (78,000), long-term sick (76,000) and those looking after family/home (64,000). Among these categories, the largest change over the year occurred for long-term sick (9,000 or 14.2%).

Labour Market Structure – Seasonally adjusted Table 2

(Thousands/Percentage)

	Total aged 16 and over	Total persons of working age 16-64	All aged 16+				All working age 16-64		
	A	B	Total economically active	Total in employment	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Unemployment rate (%)	Activity rate 16-64 (%)	Employment rate (%) 16-64
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
ALL PERSONS									
Jul-Sep 2011	1,415	1,160	863	801	62	552	7.1	72.7	67.4
Jul-Sep 2012	1,423	1,161	870	804	66	553	7.6	73.0	67.3
Jul-Sep 2013	1,431	1,163	870	807	63	561	7.3	72.6	67.1
Oct-Dec 2013	1,433	1,163	870	806	64	563	7.3	73.0	67.5
Jan-Mar 2014	1,435	1,164	874	811	63	561	7.2	73.2	67.8
Apr-Jun 2014	1,437	1,164	879	820	58	559	6.6	73.2	68.2
Jul-Sep 2014	1,439	1,165	874	821	52	566	6.0	73.0	68.5
Change on Quarter	2	0	-5	1	-6	7	-0.6	-0.2	0.3
Change on Year	8	2	3	14	-11	5	-1.3	0.4	1.4
MEN									
Jul-Sep 2011	686	573	460	419	41	225	8.9	78.4	71.3
Jul-Sep 2012	690	574	465	423	42	225	9.0	78.7	71.4
Jul-Sep 2013	695	575	469	426	43	226	9.1	79.3	71.9
Oct-Dec 2013	696	575	464	421	42	233	9.1	79.0	71.6
Jan-Mar 2014	697	576	468	424	43	230	9.3	79.0	71.5
Apr-Jun 2014	699	576	472	432	40	227	8.5	79.4	72.4
Jul-Sep 2014	700	576	466	432	35	233	7.4	78.6	72.6
WOMEN									
Jul-Sep 2011	729	587	403	382	21	327	5.2	67.2	63.7
Jul-Sep 2012	733	587	405	381	24	327	5.9	67.5	63.4
Jul-Sep 2013	736	588	401	380	21	335	5.2	66.0	62.5
Oct-Dec 2013	737	588	407	385	22	330	5.3	67.1	63.5
Jan-Mar 2014	738	588	406	387	19	331	4.8	67.4	64.1
Apr-Jun 2014	739	588	407	389	18	332	4.5	67.2	64.1
Jul-Sep 2014	740	589	407	390	18	332	4.4	67.5	64.5

Relationship between columns: A=C+F; C=D+E; G=E/C, H=economically active of working age/total population of working age, I=in employment of working age/total population of working age, * **A and B are underlying population estimates and are therefore not seasonally adjusted.**

The estimates above have been revised to incorporate latest population figures - see note on revisions policy in Section 9.

Working age rates based on 16-64 population for both males and females - see Section 9 for details.

Figures may not sum due to rounding. * - sample too small for a reliable estimate.

Labour Market Structure – Sample of data available on website

Table 3

Table Name	Description	File Size
2.1a	<u>Labour Market Structure - Seasonally Adjusted</u>	22KB
2.1b	<u>Labour Market Structure</u>	20KB
2.2	<u>Economic Activity by Age</u>	19KB
2.3	<u>Economic Activity Rates by Age</u>	19KB
2.4a	<u>Economically Inactive Who Want Work</u>	20KB
2.4b	<u>Economically Inactive Who Do Not Want Work</u>	18KB
2.5	<u>Economic Inactivity by Age</u>	18KB
2.6	<u>Employment by Category</u>	18KB
2.7	<u>Actual Weekly Hours of Work</u>	17KB
2.8	<u>Employment by Age</u>	18KB
2.9	<u>Unemployment by Age</u>	17KB
2.10	<u>Unemployment by Duration</u>	18KB
2.11	<u>International Comparisons of Employment and Unemployment</u>	23KB
	<u>Notes and Definitions</u>	16KB

Other Labour Force Survey Publications available on website

Table 4

Publication title	File Size
LFS Labour Market Statistics (July - September 2014)	210 KB
LFS Quarterly Supplement (April - June 2014)	268 KB
LFS Key Data Historical Series 1995 – present (please enable macros)	628 KB
LFS Historical Data 1984 - 1991	76 KB
Women in Northern Ireland Publication September 2014	674 KB
Labour Force Survey (LFS) Local Area Database 2013	587KB
LFS Archive data	**

Claimant Count

3

Unadjusted Claimant Count

The claimant count in NI at October 2014 was 51,398 (5.8% of the workforce), a decrease of 1.9% (979) over the previous month. There was a decrease of 14.5% (8,721) over the year and the rate decreased by 1.0 percentage points. Five years ago the total was 52,734 (5.9%). (The seasonally adjusted claimant count decreased by 100 from the previous month's revised figure).

Youth Claimants

A total of 13,627 under 25's (26.5% of all claimants) were claiming benefits in October 2014, representing a decrease of 4.4% (630 claimants) over the month and a decrease of 16.3% (2,659) over the year. Youth claimants represent 1.5% of the workforce.

Long-term Claimants

At October 2014, 18,102 (35.2% of all claimants) were claiming benefit for a year or more, representing an increase of 0.5% (92 claimants) over the month and a decrease of 5.8% (1,120) over the year. Long-term claimants represent 2.0% of the workforce.

Flows out from Job Seekers Allowance

The success rate of job seekers leaving the count to obtain employment in October 2014 increased by 5.3 percentage points since the same time last year. Of the 7,700 flows from the count in October 2014, 3,245 (42.1%) found employment, compared to 3,475 (36.8%) of the 9,455 claimants who left the count in October 2013. This compares to 33.8% three months ago and 39.8% six months ago.

In the period from October 2013 to October 2014 the highest proportion (46.6%) of persons leaving JSA to find employment is in December 2013, while in January 2014 the proportion finding employment was at its lowest (32.6%). The highest proportion (21.7%) of persons leaving JSA to enter education or training occurred in October 2013. Those who left JSA to claim other benefits varied between 3.4% and 5.2% in the period. Those who left JSA because they failed to sign peaked at 29.2% in January 2014.

Flows on to Job Seekers Allowance

Of the 6,835 claimants who joined the count in October 2014, 42.9% were under 25, 25.2% were aged between 25-34 years, 13.8% were aged between 35-44 years, 11.8% were aged between 45-54 years and 6.3% were 55 and over. In October 2014, 4,450 males (65.1%) joined the count compared to 2,385 females (34.9%).

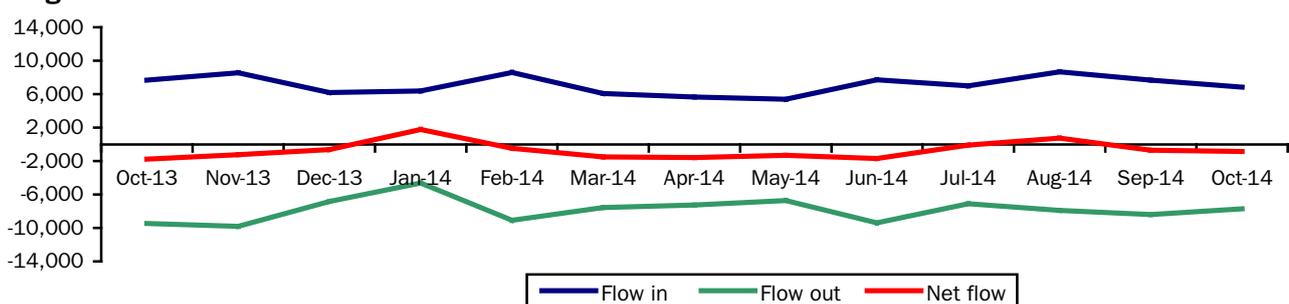
Net Flow

There was a net flow of persons out from Job Seekers for 11 months and a net flow onto Job Seekers for 2 months between October 2013 and October 2014. Net flows off Jobseekers peaked in October 2013 with a net off-flow of 1,785 persons, while net flows onto Jobseekers peaked in January 2014 with a net on-flow of 1,770.

Further information on flows data is available in section 9.

Flows in and out from JSA

Figure 9



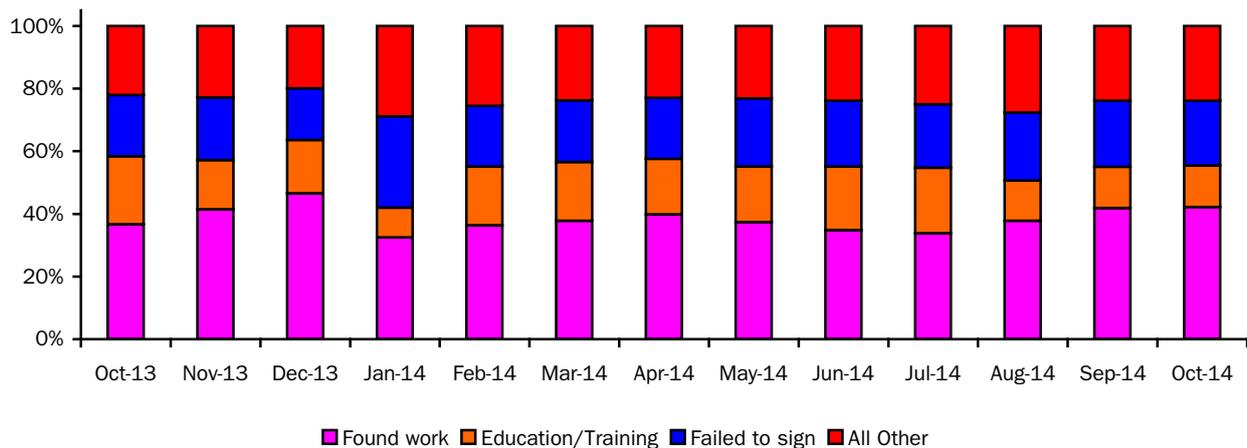
Claimant Count by District Council Area – October 2014
Number, Rate and % change over month and year (including jobs density indicator at 2012*)
Table 5

District	Number of Claimants			% Of Working Age			Change over month		Change over Year		Jobs Density
	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Number	%	Number	%	Indicator*
Antrim	642	312	954	3.8	1.8	2.8	-31	-3.1	-239	-20.0	0.94
Ards	1,312	559	1,871	5.5	2.2	3.8	30	1.6	-260	-12.2	0.41
Armagh	874	434	1,308	4.6	2.3	3.5	-46	-3.4	-408	-23.8	0.67
Ballymena	937	461	1,398	4.6	2.3	3.4	-61	-4.2	-217	-13.4	0.78
Ballymoney	504	218	722	5.0	2.2	3.6	-20	-2.7	-202	-21.9	0.49
Banbridge	619	258	877	4.0	1.7	2.8	-72	-7.6	-287	-24.7	0.45
Belfast	8,380	3,153	11,533	9.2	3.3	6.2	-170	-1.5	-1,562	-11.9	1.18
Carrickfergus	598	270	868	4.9	2.1	3.5	-35	-3.9	-252	-22.5	0.39
Castlereagh	829	316	1,145	4.0	1.4	2.7	-31	-2.6	-197	-14.7	0.65
Coleraine	1,028	445	1,473	5.6	2.4	4.0	43	3.0	-341	-18.8	0.69
Cookstown	486	275	761	4.0	2.3	3.2	-11	-1.4	-226	-22.9	0.66
Craigavon	1,713	863	2,576	5.7	2.8	4.2	-91	-3.4	-411	-13.8	0.71
Derry	3,997	1,789	5,786	11.6	4.9	8.2	-112	-1.9	-312	-5.1	0.68
Down	1,388	558	1,946	6.2	2.5	4.4	-60	-3.0	-242	-11.1	0.53
Dungannon	689	422	1,111	3.6	2.3	2.9	4	0.4	-420	-27.4	0.71
Fermanagh	1,171	549	1,720	5.9	2.8	4.4	-23	-1.3	-240	-12.2	0.74
Larne	482	207	689	4.8	2.0	3.4	-7	-1.0	-160	-18.8	0.53
Limavady	858	339	1,197	7.6	3.1	5.4	-9	-0.7	-260	-17.8	0.46
Lisburn	1,927	893	2,820	5.1	2.3	3.6	-55	-1.9	-488	-14.8	0.57
Magherafelt	587	315	902	4.0	2.2	3.1	-37	-3.9	-272	-23.2	0.61
Moyle	365	144	509	6.8	2.7	4.8	2	0.4	-83	-14.0	0.49
Newry & Mourne	1,904	856	2,760	5.9	2.7	4.3	-86	-3.0	-587	-17.5	0.62
Newtownabbey	1,240	533	1,773	4.7	1.9	3.3	-20	-1.1	-317	-15.2	0.6
North Down	1,097	489	1,586	4.6	1.9	3.2	5	0.3	-172	-9.8	0.48
Omagh	847	460	1,307	5.1	2.8	4.0	-2	-0.2	-341	-20.7	0.71
Strabane	1,221	585	1,806	9.6	4.6	7.1	-84	-4.4	-225	-11.1	0.58
NI TOTAL	35,695	15,703	51,398	6.2	2.7	4.4	-979	-1.9	-8,721	-14.5	0.71

* Data relates to 2012. Jobs Density = total number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population of working age in the area

Claimant spells ended by destination

Figure 10



Occupation Data

At October 2014, 32.4% (16,330) of all claimants defined their usual (or previous) occupation as an Elementary Occupation. Elementary Occupations includes elementary agricultural, construction, process plant, goods storage, administrative, personal services, cleaning, security and sales occupations. A further 17.8% (8,965) gave their usual occupation as working in Sales and Customer Service Occupations. These two groups account for approximately one half of all claimants in October 2014. The smallest occupation group, with 1.6% (800) of all claimants, was Managers and Senior Officials.

Overall the NI claimant count (computerised claims only) decreased by 1.9% over the month to October 2014. Eight of the nine occupational groups showed a decrease in levels, with the largest decrease in levels occurring in Sales and Customer Service Occupations which decreased by 380 (4.1%), followed by Professional Occupations which decreased by 165 (12.0%). The group showing the only increase occurred in Process, Plant and Machine Operatives, which increased by 30 (0.5%).

Claimant Count (unadjusted) by Usual Occupation – October 2014 (Computerised claims only)

Table 6

Occupational Groups (Usual Occupation)	October 2014		Change over month	
	Number of Claimants	% of Claimants	Number of claimants	% change
Managers and Senior Officials	800	1.6	-10	-1.2
Professional Occupations	1,210	2.4	-165	-12.0
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	2,490	4.9	-120	-4.6
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	4,235	8.4	-20	-0.5
Skilled Trade Occupations	6,155	12.2	-65	-1.0
Personal Service Occupations	3,725	7.4	-80	-2.1
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	8,965	17.8	-380	-4.1
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	6,390	12.7	30	0.5
Elementary Occupations	16,330	32.4	-145	-0.9
Not Known	40	0.1	-10	-20.0
NI Total	50,345	100	-955	-1.9

**Claimant Count - Data available on
website: Table 7**

Table Name	Description	File Size
Table 3.1	<u>Latest Seasonally Adjusted</u>	27KB
Table 3.2	<u>Latest Unadjusted</u>	22KB
Table 3.3	<u>Seasonally Adjusted Over the Year</u>	23KB
Table 3.4	<u>Unadjusted Over the Year</u>	21KB
Table 3.5	<u>Long-Term Claimant Count Over the Year</u>	20KB
Table 3.6	<u>Youth Claimant Count Over the Year</u>	21KB
Table 3.7	<u>Travel-to-Work-Area</u>	24KB
Table 3.8a	<u>District Council Area</u>	36KB
Table 3.8b	<u>NEW - District Council Area</u>	30KB
Table 3.9	<u>Parliamentary Constituency Area</u>	35KB
Table 3.10	<u>NUTSiii</u>	22KB
Table 3.11	<u>Usual Occupation</u>	13KB
Table 3.12	<u>Outflows by Destination (including percentage recycled)</u>	22KB
Table 3.13	<u>Total Annual Outflows by Destination</u>	18KB
Table 3.14	<u>On Flows by District Council Area and Age</u>	12KB
Table 3.15	<u>Ward Data</u>	150KB
Table 3.16	<u>Super Output Area</u>	108KB

Redundancies

4

There were 2,300 confirmed redundancies over the year to 31st October 2014, a decrease of 21% compared to the same period in the previous year (2,910). Of these, 169 confirmed redundancies took place during the calendar month of October 2014 and 297 in the previous month of September 2014. This compares to 71 in October 2013 (one year ago).

Table 8 shows the distribution of these confirmed redundancies by District Council area. The largest number of redundancies occurred in Belfast (724), Down (313) and Limavady (274) District Council areas.

Confirmed redundancies by District Council in year to 31st October 2014
Table 8

District Council Area	Total
Antrim	38
Ards	23
Armagh	1
Ballymena	13
Ballymoney	1
Banbridge	4
Belfast	724
Carrickfergus	4
Castlereagh	61
Coleraine	51
Cookstown	24
Craigavon	96
Derry	135
Down	313
Dungannon	11
Fermanagh	60
Larne	32
Limavady	274
Lisburn	72
Magherafelt	48
Moyle	0
Newry & Mourne	24
Newtownabbey	217
North Down	62
Omagh	5
Strabane	7
N. Ireland	2,300

Of these 2,300 confirmed redundancies, 791 or 34% were in the Wholesale and Retail sector, with 469 redundancies (20% of all redundancies) occurring in Retail Trade (except of motor vehicles and motor cycles). A further 302 redundancies (13% of all redundancies) occurred in the Construction sector.

Altogether there are 2099 outstanding redundancies that have been notified, but have yet to take place. This compares with 802 this time one year ago – an increase of 162%.

Redundancies – Sample of Data Available on Website
Table 9

Regional Redundancy data	File size
District Council (Jan 2000 - date)	33.0KB
Parliamentary Constituency (Jan 2000 - date)	29.0KB
Travel-to-Work Area (Jan 2000 - date)	29.0KB

Industrial Sector	File size
Standard Industrial Classification (Jan 2000 - date)	70.0KB

Redundancy Legal Requirements

Under the Employment Rights (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (Amended 8 October 2006) companies are only legally required to notify the Department of impending redundancies of 20 or more employees. Companies who propose less than 20 redundancies are not included in the statistics.

Quarterly Employment Survey

5

Seasonally Adjusted

The June 2014 seasonally adjusted employee jobs figure stands at 712,480.

This represents an increase of 0.3% (or +2,210 jobs) from the revised March 2014 estimate of 710,270.

Over the quarter seasonally adjusted employee jobs increased across; the Service sector by 0.4% (+2,060 jobs), the Construction Sector by 0.6% (+180 jobs) and in the 'Other' industries sector by 0.5% (+110 jobs). There was a decrease in the Manufacturing Sector by 0.2% (-140 jobs).

Unadjusted

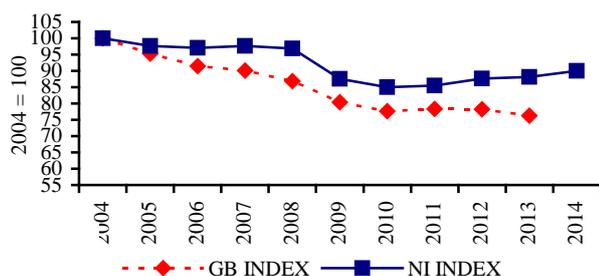
The June 2014 unadjusted employee jobs estimate stands at 711,920.

This represents an increase of 0.5% (+3,440 jobs) since March 2014 and an increase of 1.8% (+12,760 jobs) in the past year.

Over the year, June 2013 to June 2014, there were increases across all sectors; the Service sector by 1.8% (+10,130 jobs), in the Manufacturing Sector by 2.1% (+1,580 jobs), in the Construction sector by 2.8% (+810 jobs) and in the 'Other' industries sector by 1.1% (+230 jobs).

Manufacturing jobs for NI & GB indexed (June of each year*)

Figure 11



*GB data for June 2014 was not available at time of publication

Manufacturing Employee Jobs

The level of jobs in the Manufacturing sector in both NI and GB has declined over the past 10 years.

NI manufacturing jobs steadily declined between 2004 and 2010, falling to 85% of the 2004 figure.

NI Manufacturing employee jobs figures have then increased steadily from 2010 to 2014 now standing at 90% of the 2004 figure.

Manufacturing jobs in GB have been in decline from 2004 until 2010 before increasing slightly to the 2011 figure and then declining again to the June 2013 figure of 76%. Between June 2013 and March 2014 there was some growth with the estimate standing at 78% of the June 2004 level in March 2014.

Changes in the Structure of Manufacturing Jobs (NI)

Over the period 2004-2014, Manufacturing jobs in NI decreased by 8,610, with 15 of the 23 manufacturing divisions recording a decrease. The largest decrease occurred in the Manufacture of textiles, which recorded 2,570 fewer jobs. There were 1,690 fewer jobs in the Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, 1,630 fewer jobs in the Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products and 1,610 fewer in the Manufacture of wearing apparel.

However, these decreases were partially offset by increases in the Manufacture of food products (+1,200 jobs), in Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (+960 jobs) and in the Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (+870 jobs).

The large decline in the Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel and Leather Products sectors has impacted on the structure of Northern Ireland Manufacturing jobs. In 2004 7.7% of Manufacturing jobs were located in the Textiles, Wearing Apparel and Leather sectors; by 2014 this had fallen to 3.1%.

Quarterly Employment Survey
Northern Ireland Seasonally Adjusted Employee Jobs* June 2014

Table 10

				% change in total	
	Males	Females	All persons	since last quarter	since last year
Manufacturing	60,670	16,660	77,320	-0.2	2.1
Construction ¹	26,150	4,120	30,270	0.6	2.8
Services	238,270	345,770	584,040	0.4	1.8
Other ²	17,820	3,020	20,840	0.5	1.1
Total	342,910	369,580	712,480	0.3	1.8

¹ Figures for the construction industry are not seasonally adjusted

² Covers Industry Sections A, B, D and E which have not been seasonally adjusted

* Figures are rounded to the nearest 10 and may not sum due to rounding

Northern Ireland Employee Jobs* - Seasonally Adjusted Series

Table 11

		Manufacturing	Construction ¹	Services	Other Industries ²	All Industries	Public ^{3,4,5}	Private ^{3,4,5}
2006	March	84,080	41,790	559,330	21,390	706,590	220,640	485,830
	June	83,580	42,300	560,090	20,830	706,800	220,670	486,290
	September	83,880	42,690	562,600	20,910	710,080	220,960	489,340
	December	84,000	43,140	564,630	20,990	712,760	220,500	491,930
2007	March	83,860	43,460	567,150	21,050	715,530	220,290	495,180
	June	84,070	44,710	571,070	20,890	720,740	220,720	500,300
	September	83,950	45,320	575,120	21,070	725,470	219,280	506,260
	December	83,480	46,820	578,870	20,170	729,340	219,830	509,100
2008	March	83,730	45,860	582,930	20,150	732,660	219,930	512,800
	June	83,350	44,860	584,470	20,370	733,040	218,430	515,010
	September	82,240	43,500	581,290	20,440	727,470	215,970	511,320
	December	80,140	41,670	579,530	20,040	721,370	224,160	496,970
2009	March	78,190	39,420	577,700	19,960	715,270	224,560	490,880
	June	75,290	38,210	577,060	19,910	710,470	225,020	485,680
	September	74,030	36,780	577,530	19,800	708,130	225,220	482,570
	December [^]	73,360	37,120	580,960	19,820	711,250	225,080	486,110
2010	March	73,090	36,960	579,750	19,850	709,650	223,700	486,250
	June	73,040	36,200	579,070	19,620	707,930	221,770	486,300
	September	72,950	35,790	576,340	19,800	704,880	219,400	485,020
	December	73,890	33,610	573,530	19,830	700,860	219,410	481,480
2011	March	73,620	33,370	573,260	19,850	700,090	216,780	480,540
	June	73,440	32,780	570,780	20,260	697,260	216,780	480,540
	September	73,770	32,930	569,140	20,000	695,850	215,060	480,310
	December	75,590	31,650	564,600	19,790	691,630	214,050	477,670
2012	March	74,780	31,490	565,390	19,810	691,460	214,530	477,240
	June	75,310	31,370	566,010	20,620	693,310	213,650	479,700
	September	75,050	31,060	567,660	20,540	694,310	213,430	480,460
	December	74,460	29,870	569,910	20,600	694,840	214,480	480,490
2013	March	74,470	29,680	570,850	20,500	695,490	214,920	480,850
	June	75,740	29,460	573,890	20,610	699,700	214,980	484,690
	September	76,620	29,690	577,870	20,720	704,900	215,090	489,480
	December	76,820	30,290	579,570	20,710	707,400	212,950	494,490
2014	March	77,470	30,090	581,980	20,740	710,270	211,330	499,230
	June	77,320	30,270	584,040	20,840	712,480	211,500	500,970

¹ Figures for females in the construction industry are not seasonally adjusted. ² Covers Industry Sections A, B, D and E which have not been seasonally adjusted. ³ Public and Private splits may not sum to total. ⁴ Royal Mail plc was reclassified from the public sector to the private sector in October 2013. It is therefore included in the public sector for September 2013 and earlier periods, but not for subsequent periods. ⁵ Lloyds Banking Group and its subsidiaries were classified to the public sector from October 2008 to March 2013. They are therefore included in public sector estimates from December 2008 to December 2013 but not in earlier or subsequent periods.

[^] Due to revisions in the QES sampling methodology, a discontinuity in the jobs series exists for all estimates from Q3 2009 onwards. For more details please follow link:

<http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/stats-surveys/stats-qes/stats-qes-discontinuity-notice.htm>

* Figures are rounded to the nearest 10 and may not sum due to rounding

Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) – Sample of data available on website

**The Northern Ireland Quarterly Employment Survey
Table 12**

Table Name	Description	File Size
	Industry Split Tables	
5.1	NI Employee Jobs - Seasonally Adjusted June 2014	14 KB
5.2	NI Employee Jobs - Seasonally Adjusted 1998 – 2014	23 KB
5.3	NI Employee Jobs - Unadjusted 1998 – 2014	64 KB
5.4	NI Employee Jobs (Unadjusted) by Industry Section – June 2014	13 KB
5.5	NI Employee Jobs by Industry Section (Unadjusted) June 2013, March 2014 and June 2014	13 KB
5.6	Self Employment Jobs in NI by Broad Industry Group (June of Each Year)	13 KB
5.7	Workforce in Employment 1983 - 2014	13 KB
5.8	NI Employee Jobs by 2-digit SIC07 Class – June 2014	27 KB
	Public – Private Sector Tables	
5.9	NI Public Sector Jobs (Unadjusted) – June 2014	11 KB
5.10	NI Employee Jobs - Seasonally Adjusted (Public / Private) 1993 - 2014	16 KB
5.11	NI Employee Jobs - Unadjusted (Public / Private) 1993 - 2014	64 KB
5.12	NI Employee Jobs June 1971 – June 2014 - by SIC code	1,337KB
5.13	NI Employee Jobs June 1978 – June 2014 - by broad industry sector	56KB
5.14	NI Employee Jobs - Public Sector - December 2007 – June 2014	324KB

Other Quarterly Employment Survey Publications available on website

Table 13

Publication title	File Size
Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) Supplement – June 2014	412 KB

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

6

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) provides information on employees' hourly, weekly and annual earnings by gender and working pattern. It has been designed by the Office for National Statistics and is carried out in Northern Ireland by NISRA statisticians. Both median and mean results are reported by ASHE, where the mean is the arithmetic average while the median is the value below which 50 per cent of employees fall. The median is often preferred for earnings data as it is influenced less by extreme values and because of the skewed distribution of earnings data.

The median gross weekly earnings for all (i.e. both full- and part-time) employees in NI in 2013 was £367, some 12.0% lower than the UK (£417). This represented a growth in NI median earnings for all employees of 1.7% over the year to April 2013, compared to the UK, where earnings increased by 2.6%.

NI full-time employees' median gross weekly earnings at April 2013 were £460, which was 88.9% of the figure in the UK (£518). NI full-time earnings increased by 0.5% over the period, compared to an increase of 2.2% in the UK. The median gross weekly part-time earnings in NI at April 2013 was £154, up 3.8% over the year compared with an increase of 3.1% in the UK (to £160).

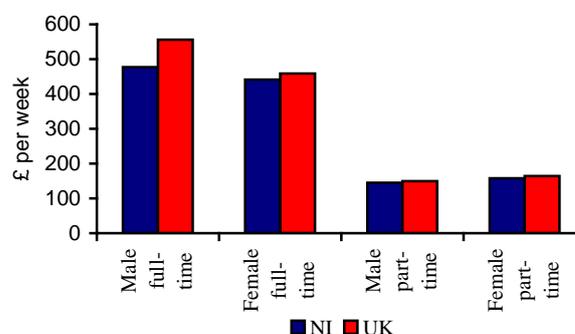
Median gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in the NI private sector increased at the same rate as the UK (2.3%) over the period, to £403 and £490 respectively. This represented no change to the NI/UK private sector pay gap which remains at 82.1% of the UK figure.

There has been a widening of the gender pay gap for all employees in NI over the period 2012-2013. Female median hourly earnings excluding overtime were 89.7% of male earnings at April 2013, compared to 90.6% a year earlier. The NI gender pay gap remains less marked than in the UK, where the equivalent female to male earnings ratio was 80.3% at April 2013. It should also be noted that gender pay differences continue to exist for various occupational and industry groupings in NI, as evidenced by weekly and annual earnings trends.

Please note, changes in NI earnings over the year and relative to the UK can be influenced by a range

of factors including the timing of pay settlements, the extent of overtime, and differences in the composition of the workforce. As ASHE is a sample survey, results are also subject to an associated level of sampling variability. Further information is available in section 12 of the ASHE publication: [Background notes for ASHE](#)

Median gross weekly earnings by full-/part-time and gender, April 2013
Figure 12



Median and mean gross weekly earnings 2009-13
Table 14

£ per week	Median			Mean		
	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All
April 2013						
Men	477.4	145.1	429.9	567.6	185.7	504.1
Women	441.5	158.0	300.0	497.2	190.8	358.5
All	460.0	153.9	366.8	538.7	189.5	429.1
April 2012						
Men	477.7	138.8	420.0	558.9	172.0	492.2
Women	440.0	153.5	298.6	502.4	181.4	360.4
All	457.6	148.3	360.8	535.5	178.9	424.7
% Change 2012 - 13						
Men	-0.1	4.5	2.4	1.6	7.9	2.4
Women	0.3	2.9	0.5	-1.1	5.2	-0.5
All	0.5	3.8	1.7	0.6	6.0	1.0
April 2011						
Men	461.8	139.2	412.7	557.9	179.2	496.1
Women	417.9	154.4	300.0	480.4	182.9	352.1
All	444.7	150.5	354.5	526.1	181.9	423.2
April 2010						
Men	455.6	132.4	410.8	537.1	191.2	487.8
Women	409.4	152.2	297.7	469.9	180.7	347.4
All	437.3	149.1	354.7	509.6	183.3	416.6
April 2009						
Men	460.0	150.0	416.6	543.6	190.1	498.5
Women	402.6	161.4	297.2	460.6	187.7	350.4
All	437.1	159.1	354.6	509.1	188.3	422.9

Average full-time earnings by occupation, April 2013, based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2010)

Table 15

	Count (thousands)	Median gross weekly pay (£)	Mean gross weekly pay (£)	Median total weekly hours	Mean total weekly hours
Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	47	686.0	795.8	38.2	38.9
Professional Occupations	115	697.9	721.7	37.5	37.3
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	55	535.2	566.8	38.8	40.0
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	62	388.9	414.7	37.5	38.7
Skilled Trades Occupations	50	431.2	470.6	40.0	42.2
Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	27	309.3	336.4	37.5	39.5
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	26	286.1	314.6	38.8	39.1
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	49	388.0	416.3	40.5	43.1
Elementary Occupations	33	316.2	340.3	39.8	40.6

Average full-time earnings by industry, April 2013, based on the 2007 UK Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 2007)

Table 16

	Count (thousands)	Median gross weekly pay (£)	Mean gross weekly pay (£)	Median total weekly hours	Mean total weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	x	x	x	40.0	43.6
Mining and quarrying	x	x	x	40.5	45.9
Manufacturing	69	460.1	536.5	40.0	41.1
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply	x	858.8	881.3	37.0	39.6
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5	452.7	527.2	42.0	43.6
Construction	18	447.9	509.5	40.0	41.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	57	344.3	428.3	39.3	39.3
Transportation and storage	17	441.3	531.9	40.2	43.6
Accommodation and food service activities	14	268.5	322.8	37.3	38.5
Information and communication	15	558.4	626.9	37.5	39.9
Financial and insurance activities	11	557.0	669.1	35.0	36.1
Real estate activities	6	434.4	457.3	37.0	38.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	19	479.2	533.3	37.5	38.4
Administrative and support service activities	19	374.5	427.3	40.0	42.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	41	519.2	573.0	42.0	42.3
Education	51	696.6	657.6	32.4	34.2
Human health and social work activities	75	501.0	569.2	37.5	38.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7	380.8	453.7	37.5	39.1
Other service activities	7	x	493.8	37.0	37.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	x	x	x	x	x

x Coefficient of Variation too large to provide a reliable estimate.

Please note that the figures in the above two tables relating to numbers employed relate to PAYE employees as defined by ASHE and should not be considered an accurate estimate of employee job counts.

Sample of ASHE data available on website

Table 17

Table name	Description	File size
6.1	<u>ASHE 2004 Headline Data for Key Variables (excluding supplementary information)</u>	51 KB
6.2	<u>ASHE 2004 Headline Data for Key Variables (including supplementary information)</u>	52 KB
6.3	<u>ASHE 2005 Headline Data for Key Variables</u>	52 KB
6.4	<u>ASHE 2006 Headline Data for Key Variables (consistent with 2005 methodology)</u>	168 KB
6.5	<u>ASHE 2006 Headline Data for Key Variables (consistent with 2007 methodology)</u>	176 KB
6.6	<u>ASHE 2007 Headline Data for Key Variables</u>	165 KB
6.7	<u>ASHE 2008 Headline Data for Key Variables</u>	165 KB
6.8	<u>ASHE 2009 Headline Data for Key Variables</u>	52 KB
6.9	<u>ASHE 2010 Headline Data for Key Variables (SOC2000 basis)</u>	54KB
6.10	<u>ASHE 2011 Headline Data for Key Variables (SOC2010 basis)</u>	64KB
6.11	<u>ASHE 2012 Headline Data for Key Variables (SOC2010 basis, revised)</u>	52KB
6.12	<u>ASHE 2013 Headline Data for Key Variables (SOC2010 basis, provisional)</u>	52KB

Vacancy Statistics and Employment & Training

7

Due to improved data validation and cleansing, the way we publish information is changing. Data will now only be published in this report following publication on the DEL website <http://www.delni.gov.uk/index/statsandresearch.htm>. Information in Table 18 relating to Steps to Work and Training for Success will only be updated on a quarterly basis. The next Steps to Work Bulletin will be published on 17th December 2014 and the next Training for Success Bulletin will be published on 26th November 2014.

Employment & Training Measures

Participation in the Department for Employment and Learning Schemes to September 2014

Table 18

	Steps to Work (2)	Future Managers	Employment Support	Training for Success (3)
<u>2012</u>				
Sept	15,350	150	600	19,450
<u>2013</u>				
Sept	14,000	150	550	15,400
Oct	14,400	150	550	15,200
Nov	14,150	150	550	15,050
Dec	14,050	200	550	14,500
<u>2014</u>				
Jan	14,400	200	550	14,100
Feb	15,550	200	550	13,900
Mar	16,150	200	550	13,550
Apr	15,950	150	550	13,200
May	14,600	100	550	-
June	10,750	150	550	-
July	-	150	550	-
Aug	-	150	550	-
Sept	-	150	550	-

Figures in the above table are not National Statistics.

(1) Figures are rounded to the nearest fifty.

(2) Steps to Work (StW) was widely introduced in NI in September 2008 and subsumed the main New Deal programmes. Referrals onto StW ended in May 2014 (with the exception of the Employer Subsidy strand) and will be replaced by DEL's new employment programme Steps 2 Success later this year. Figures relate to the last Friday of each month and are revised on a quarterly basis. Statistics for July, August and September 2014 will be published in January 2015.

(3) Training for Success (TfS), was introduced in September 2007 and replaced the Jobskills programme. In September 2008, TfS was restructured into two separate provisions, TfS and ApprenticeshipsNI (AppsNI). Programme-Led Apprenticeships (PLA) were introduced from 7th September 2009 as an intervention measure to respond to the economic downturn. The figures presented in this table under the TfS heading include AppsNI, PLA and TfS. Figures relate to the last Friday of the month and are revised on a quarterly basis. Statistics for May, June and July 2014 will be published in December 2014 and statistics for August and September 2014 will be published in March 2015.

Vacancies Data

The information in Table 19 was first published in the Vacancies Bulletin on 28th August 2013. After a quality assurance exercise carried out within the Department for Employment and Learning errors were discovered. These errors have now been corrected. For a full description of the revisions made please see the 'Description of Revisions' document available at www.delni.gov.uk/vacancies-statistics-2013.

Headline figures are presented for vacancies which have been notified to JobCentres / Jobs & Benefits offices (J&Bo) of the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL). A small proportion of vacancies notified are based in the UK mainland or in the Republic of Ireland. The statistics do not represent the total unsatisfied demand for staff by employers, but are only those vacant positions notified by employers to DEL. Vacancy inflow and outflow figures are shown on a standardised basis, where values are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week period.

Standardised Notified Vacancies (Inflow)

There were 4,419 vacancies notified in the period ending 7th June 2013. This was 6% lower than the number of vacancies notified in June 2012 (4,677) and an increase of 13.5% on the number of vacancies notified in June 2011 (3,894).

Standardised Filled and Cancelled Vacancies (Outflows)

The number of filled and cancelled vacancies in the period ending 7th June 2013 was 5,698. This was an increase of 30% from June 2012 (4,393) and an increase of 45% from June 2011 (3,924).

Unfilled Vacancies

A total of 6,943 vacancies remained unfilled on 7th June 2013, an increase of 6% on the unfilled total in June 2012 (6,536) and an increase of 45% on the amount unfilled in June 2011 (4,799). On 7th June 2013, the number of unfilled vacancies available to jobseekers was 2,380, a decrease of 12% on June 2012 (2,707) and an increase of 44% on June 2011 (1,653).

Vacancies Notified, Outflow and Vacancies Unfilled: June 2011 to June 2013

Table 19

Report Period Ending		Notified Vacancies (Inflows) (1)			Filled and Cancelled Vacancies (Outflows) (2)			Unfilled Vacancies (3)			
		Level Unadjusted (4)	Level (standardised) (5)	Change on same month in previous year (6)	Level unadjusted (4)	Level (standardised) (5)	Change on same month in previous year (6)	Level Unadjusted	Change on same month in previous year	Of which live	Change on same month in previous year
2011	03-Jun	3,594	3,894	-25%	3,622	3,924	-18%	4,799	-25%	1,653	-31%
2012	08-Jun	5,396	4,677	20%	5,069	4,393	12%	6,536	36%	2,707	64%
	06-Jul	4,337	4,698	34%	4,493	4,867	41%	6,380	32%	2,374	57%
	03-Aug	4,237	4,590	33%	4,278	4,635	30%	6,339	33%	2,838	63%
	07-Sep	6,306	5,465	5%	5,174	4,484	20%	7,471	22%	3,163	41%
	05-Oct	6,012	6,513	23%	4,963	5,377	22%	8,520	19%	3,673	42%
2013	02-Nov	4,689	5,080	-4%	5,092	5,516	6%	8,117	13%	3,198	5%
	07-Dec	4,945	4,286	16%	6,323	5,480	6%	6,739	15%	2,276	33%
	04-Jan	2,390	2,589	14%	3,969	4,300	3%	5,160	42%	1,946	43%
	08-Feb	5,706	4,945	17%	4,762	4,127	21%	6,104	39%	2,985	48%
	08-Mar	4,391	4,757	20%	3,845	4,165	40%	6,650	25%	2,666	19%
	05-Apr	5,690	6,164	28%	3,941	4,269	5%	8,399	35%	2,295	-16%
	03-May	4,957	5,370	16%	4,937	5,348	15%	8,419	36%	2,909	9%
	07-Jun	5,099	4,419	-6%	6,575	5,698	30%	6,943	6%	2,380	-12%

Figures in the above table are not National Statistics.

(1) Notified vacancies (inflow) are all vacancy positions notified and added to JobCentres / J&Bos of DEL.

(2) Outflows are those vacancies that have been notified to JobCentres / J&Bos of DEL and have been filled or cancelled. This includes vacancies filled by JobCentres / J&Bos or other recruitment channels and vacancies that have been withdrawn.

(3) Unfilled vacancies are those vacancies notified to JobCentres / J&Bos of DEL remaining unfilled on the count date (the first Friday after the first Thursday of every month). Unfilled vacancies can be split into live and pending. Live vacancies are those for which job seekers can apply. Vacancies are pending while DEL staff await feedback from employers.

(4) Monthly flow data is collected for a 4 or 5 week period between count dates. Unadjusted levels reflect either a 4 or 5 week period.

(5) Standardised levels convert volumes to a standard 4 1/3 week month. Figures are not seasonally adjusted.

(6) Percentage change calculated using non-rounded standardised figures.

For further details of Vacancy Statistics and Employment and Training Measures visit the DEL website at the following link:

<http://www.delni.gov.uk/index/statsandresearch.htm> or alternatively contact the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL) by telephoning (028) 9025 7609.

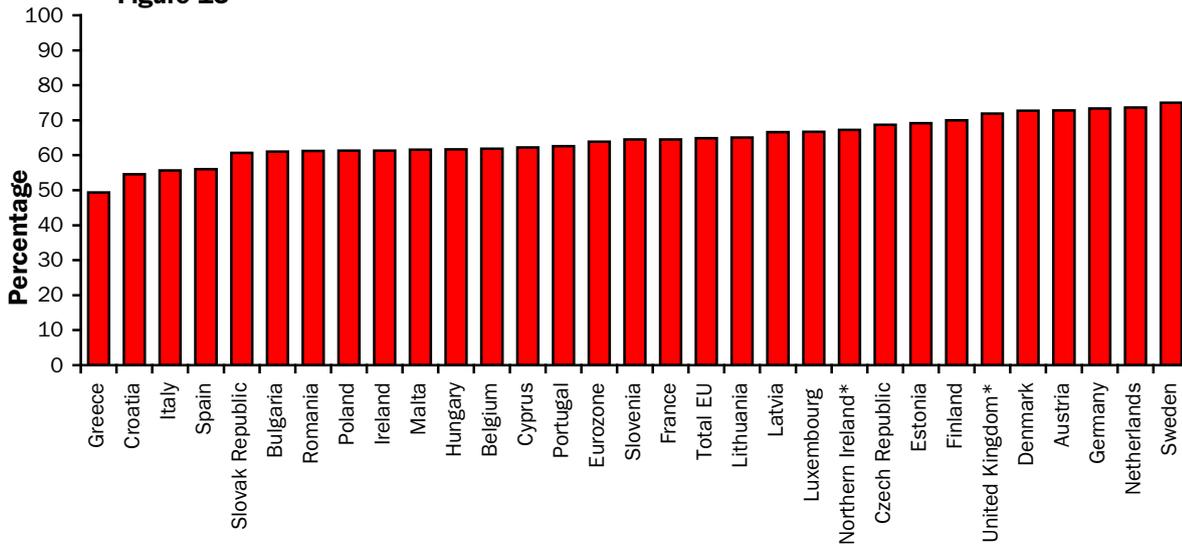
International - Regional Analysis



International Comparisons of ILO Employment and Unemployment

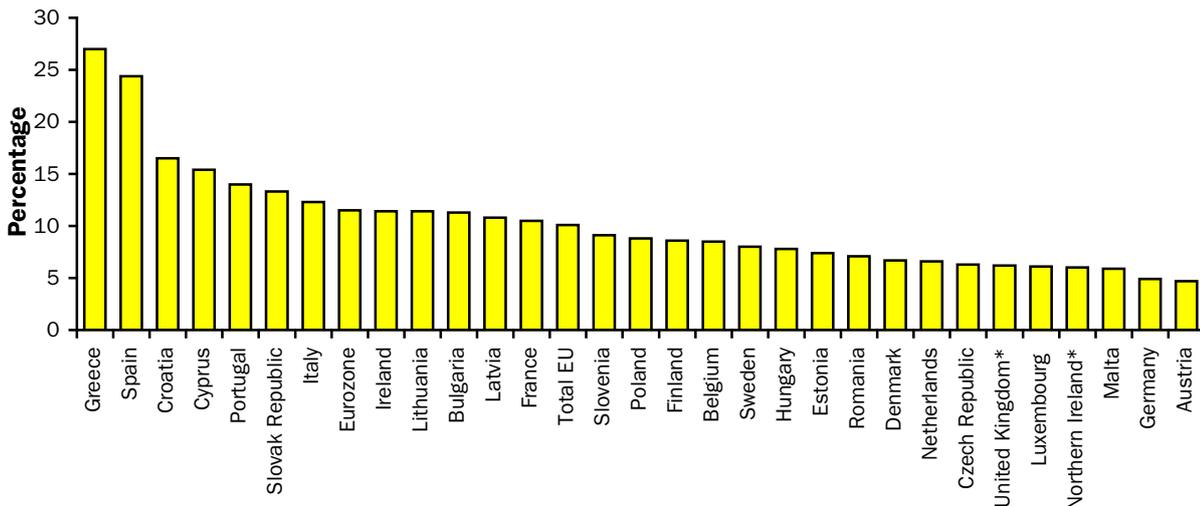
ILO Employment Rates (%) - Unadjusted

Figure 13



Unemployment Rates (%) - Seasonally Adjusted

Figure 14



Source: Eurostat

* A NI employment rate comparable to the EUROSTAT figures has been produced from the Calendar Quarter 2 2014 LFS dataset. It is based on the population aged 15-64 and differs from the working age rates published elsewhere in this publication, which take account of both the school-leaving and state pension age. The employment rate for the UK as published by EUROSTAT differs from the working age rate (16-64) published by ONS for the same reason. Figures behind the charts and further information can be found at;

[International Comparisons of Employment](#)

Seasonally Adjusted Regional Summary, July - September 2014

Table 20

	Labour Force Survey (LFS) ¹						Employee Jobs ³	Claimant count rate (%) ⁴	Claimant count level Percentage Change over the year	Claimant count level Percentage Change over the month	Jobs Density Indicator ⁵
	Employment		Unemployment		Economically Inactive						
	Rate	Annual Change ²	Rate	Annual Change ²	Rate	Annual Change ²					
North East	69.0	1.6	9.2	-0.9	23.9	-0.9	972	4.7	-26.8	-2.4	0.67
North West	70.6	2.2	6.3	-2.0	24.6	-0.6	3,089	3.0	-34.8	-3.2	0.75
Yorkshire & the Humber	72.2	1.5	7.2	-1.7	22.1	-0.1	2,226	3.8	-27.7	-2.1	0.73
East Midlands	74.0	1.8	5.6	-1.5	21.4	-0.8	1,926	2.7	-29.2	-1.4	0.75
West Midlands	69.8	1.3	7.2	-2.2	24.6	0.4	2,366	3.5	-28.6	-2.0	0.75
East	76.5	1.0	4.9	-0.8	19.4	-0.4	2,540	2.0	-34.4	-2.6	0.77
London	72.3	2.5	6.3	-2.7	22.8	-0.4	4,766	2.5	-26.8	-2.5	0.92
South East	76.5	0.4	4.6	-1.3	19.7	0.7	3,912	1.6	-32.4	-2.5	0.81
South West	76.3	1.8	4.7	-1.6	19.9	-0.5	2,270	1.7	-32.9	-2.5	0.81
England	73.3	1.6	6.0	-1.7	21.9	-0.2	24,068	2.6	-30.2	-2.4	0.79
Wales	69.1	-1.2	6.6	-1.1	25.8	2.2	1,192	3.7	-23.6	-2.1	0.71
Scotland	73.8	1.1	5.9	-1.4	21.4	0.0	2,363	3.3	-24.3	-1.3	0.76
Great Britain	73.1	1.4	6.0	-1.7	22.1	-0.1	27,623	2.7	-29.3	-2.3	0.78
N Ireland	68.5	1.4	6.0	-1.3	27.0	-0.4	710	5.9	-14.3	-0.2	0.71
United Kingdom	73.0	1.4	6.0	-1.7	22.2	-0.1	28,334	2.8	-28.6	-2.1	0.78

¹ Employment and economic inactivity rates are based on working age population (16-64); Unemployment rates are based on 16+ population.

² Data refer to percentage point change of respective rate.

³ As at June 2014 (thousands).

⁴ As at October 2014: percentage of the workforce.

⁵ Not seasonally adjusted – data relates to 2012. Jobs Density – total number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population of working age in that area.

Further Information

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Unemployment

The definition of unemployment used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is in accordance with that promulgated by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The ILO unemployed include those without a job who were able to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

Unemployment rate - the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed. Please note that it is possible for the number of unemployed to increase and the unemployment rate to fall during the same period, as the latter measure is a ratio e.g. if the number of economically active has increased at a faster rate than the number unemployed, the unemployment rate will fall.

Employment

The definition of ILO employed applies to anyone (aged 16 or over) who has done at least one hour's paid work in the week prior to interview, or has a job they are temporarily away from (e.g. on holiday). Also included are people who do unpaid work in a family business and people on Government-supported employment training schemes.

The ILO measures are particularly useful for examining short term and long term trends over time and key LFS time series data are available both seasonally adjusted and unadjusted.

Sampling variability

The LFS is a sample survey, and as such, estimates obtained from it are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in table 1 represent 95% confidence intervals i.e. we would expect that in 95% of samples the range would contain the true value. These confidence intervals have been calculated using data that is unadjusted for seasonality, with the relevant sampling errors produced applied to the seasonally adjusted data.

If the 'annual change' for an estimate has increased or decreased by more than the 'sampling variability of the change', this change would be statistically significant. The annual changes for the main LFS categories of employment,

unemployment and economic inactivity were tested for statistical significance. The results showed that none of the annual changes, for July - September 2014, were statistically significant over the year, i.e. the recorded change did not exceed the variability expected from a sample survey of this size and was likely to reflect a real change.

Please see attached link for further LFS notes and definitions:

[Labour Force Survey Notes and Definitions](#)

LFS revisions

LFS microdata have recently been revised to incorporate estimates from the 2011 Census. The revision effect LFS data from the period June to August 2001 onwards and were first published in October 2014. The magnitude of the revisions are relatively small, with the revisions to the unemployment rate falling within +/-0.1 percentage points and the working age employment rate within +/- 0.2 percentage points. The procedures being applied to the NI LFS results are consistent with those applied by the Office for National Statistics to other UK regions.

More information on the revision policy concerning labour market statistics can be found through the link below:

[Labour market statistics revisions policy](#)

Definition of 'working age'

The 'working age' definition, used in the calculation of employment and economic inactivity rates, was changed in August 2010 to include those aged from 16 to 64 for both men and women. Previously these rates were based on upper age limits of 59 for women and 64 for men, reflecting the state pension ages in the UK.

The change in definition follows a UK wide public consultation on the issue and the approach being applied to Northern Ireland labour market statistics mirrors the approach that the Office for National Statistics (ONS) are applying to other UK regions.

For a limited period, employment and economic inactivity rates based on the old working age definition (i.e. 16-59/64) will be available on request.

Hours Worked

Due to current resource pressures, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) has discontinued the publication of the Regional Workforce Hours data series. The Hours worked section now details data on the average actual hours worked as estimated by the LFS.

Claimant Count definition

Claimant Count figures are derived from records of claimants held at Jobs and Benefits Offices. The term 'claimants' in the claimant count is used to include those who claim Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits. The figures include severely disabled claimants, but exclude students seeking vacation work and the temporarily stopped. The Claimant Count is a very up-to-date measure of those eligible to claim a specific unemployment related benefit and data are available for a range of geographical sub-regions (e.g. District Council Areas, Parliamentary Constituency Areas, Travel-to-Work Areas and Wards). It also provides seasonally adjusted and unadjusted data and as a result is a useful measure for examining both short-term and long-term trends.

Seasonally Adjusted claimant count figures are provisional when published and subject to revision, mainly the following month and are only available at Northern Ireland level. Seasonally Adjusted totals are subject to an annual update, which revises back for 3 years (usually April) to take account of latest assessment trends. The magnitudes of the revisions are relatively small, with the change of the monthly total claimants within +/- 0.8%. For further information see: [Claimant Count Revisions](#)

The 'Flows' data contained in section three is sourced to the Official of National Statistics (via the NOMIS website). Claimants appear as flows if they have either joined or left the count in the reference period or if they joined the count in a previous period, but were only processed during the reference period.

Universal Credit

In November 2010 the government announced plans to reform the welfare system by creating a new Universal Credit. The new benefit will replace many of the current separate welfare benefits, as well as subsuming in-work support currently administered through tax credits. Among those benefits to be replaced is the means-tested element of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) which makes up a significant proportion of the monthly Claimant Count.

Universal Credit will progressively roll out from October 2013 in GB and Initially new claimants will begin to move to Universal Credit instead of Jobseeker's Allowance, with a migration of the existing caseload and recipients of other welfare benefits following at a later date. ONS aims to include these new Universal Credit claimants in the Claimant Count in line with the proposals laid out in its recent:

[Consultation on the production and dissemination of Claimant Count statistics following the introduction of Universal Credit.](#)

Further details will be available nearer the time.

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Please note, changes in NI earnings over the year and relative to the UK can be influenced by a range of factors including the timing of pay settlements, the extent of overtime, and differences in the composition of the workforce. As ASHE is a sample survey, results are also subject to an associated level of sampling variability. Further information is available at:

[ASHE statistical bulletin](#)

[Definitions for the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings ASHE](#)

Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) Revisions

QES estimates are revised quarterly to reflect the latest information provided to the Department by employers. The March 2014 seasonally adjusted estimate first published in June 2014 has subsequently been revised down (0.1%). For further details of QES revisions please see link below.

[Background notes to the Quarterly Employment Survey \(QES\)](#)

Government Targets

Data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) are used in the measurement of targets set in the Northern Ireland Executive's Programme for Government (PSA targets) See [Programme for Government](#) for further details. The LFS and QES data feed into productivity estimates for NI and are therefore indirectly used to measure progress towards PSA 1: Productivity growth. In addition, LFS data is used to measure the proportion of the working age population qualified to Skill levels 2 and 3. This data therefore feeds into the measurement of PSA 2: Skills for prosperity.

Details of progress towards these targets can be found at:

[Programme for Government Delivery Report](#)

For further information:

AN ELECTRONIC VERSION OF THIS DOCUMENT WITH ASSOCIATED HYPERLINKS IS AVAILABLE ON THE HOME PAGE OF THE BRANCH WEBSITE AT:

www.statistics.detini.gov.uk

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