

December 2017

Northern Ireland Labour Market Report

Geographical Area: Northern Ireland
Theme: Labour Market
Frequency: Monthly

Key Points

- The latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for the period August-October 2017 indicate that, over the quarter, the economic inactivity rate increased, while the unemployment rate and the employment rate both decreased. The number of people claiming unemployment related benefits in Northern Ireland (NI) decreased in November 2017.
- The proportion of people aged 16 to 64 in work (the employment rate) decreased over the quarter (0.1 pps) and over the year (1.3 pps) to 68.1%.
- The LFS indicated that the NI unemployment rate (16+) decreased over the quarter and the year to August-October 2017 to 3.9%. These decreases were both statistically significant and are likely to reflect a real change.
- The equivalent UK unemployment rate decreased over the quarter and the year to 4.3%. This is the first quarter since May-July 2013 that the NI unemployment rate has been below the UK. The NI unemployment rate was below the European Union (7.5%) rate and Republic of Ireland (6.1%) rate for September 2017.
- The NI economic inactivity rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were not working and not seeking or available to work) was 29.0%, representing an increase of 1.2 pps over the quarter and 2.7 pps over the year. The increase over the year was statistically significant and is likely to reflect a real change.
- None of the reported changes in employment were statistically significant over the quarter or the year. However, there have been statistically significant changes in the longer term – the increase in the employment rate compared to August-October 2009.
- The number of people claiming unemployment related benefits (from NI Jobs and Benefits Offices) decreased by 300 over the month to 29,000 in November 2017. This is the 21st consecutive monthly decrease.
- Businesses reported that the number of employee jobs increased over the quarter (2,460) and increased over the year (11,600) to September 2017 (752,040). Private sector jobs are now at a series high having increased over both the quarter (2,740) and year (11,200). Public sector jobs now stand at 10% below the series peak in Q3 2009.

This Labour Market Report (LMR) contains the following chapters:

1. Summary of labour market statistics

- Labour market summary table
- Infographic summary
- Context

2. Unemployment

- LFS unemployment
- Claimant count unemployment
- Comparison between LFS unemployment and claimant count
- Redundancies

3. Employment

- LFS employment
- Quarterly Employment Survey (QES)
- Vacancies

4. Economic inactivity

- LFS economic inactivity

5. Earnings

- Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

6. Further information

7. Index of Tables

National Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

It is a producer's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

Pre-release Access

NISRA professional and production staff have access to this publication before release. No additional pre-release access has been given to officials from 12th July 2017. Further details are provided in Section 6 Further Information.

1 Summary of Labour Market Statistics

Updated December 2017

Change over quarter / month

Seasonally adjusted LFS estimates for Northern Ireland for the period August-October 2017 showed that over the quarter:

- the unemployment rate (3.9%) decreased by 1.4 percentage points (pps)
- the employment rate (68.1%) decreased by 0.1 pps
- the economic inactivity rate increased by 1.2 pps to 29.0%.

The annual and quarterly changes in those who are unemployed (16+), the unemployment rate (16+), and the number of economically inactive (16-64), as well as the annual change for the inactivity rate were all statistically significant i.e. the recorded changes exceeded the variability expected from a sample survey of this size and were likely to reflect real changes. None of the reported changes in employment over the quarter or the year, or the economic inactivity rate (16-64) over the quarter were statistically significant.

The most recent measure of the claimant count showed that in November 2017, there was:

- a decrease of 300 in the seasonally adjusted claimant count to 29,000.

During November 2017 there were:

- 191 confirmed redundancies notified to the Department, representing a decrease on the previous monthly period total of 261 confirmed redundancies.

The employee jobs total in Northern Ireland at September 2017 was 752,040 which was:

- an increase over the quarter (2,460) from the revised June 2017 estimate of 749,580.

Table 1: Northern Ireland Labour Market Summary with sampling variability

	Reference period	Estimate	Change over quarter	Change over year
Unemployment ¹ (Sampling variability of change)	Aug-Oct 2017	34,000	-12,000 (+/-9,000)	-17,000 (+/-13,000)
Employment ² (Sampling variability of change)	Aug-Oct 2017	824,000	-2,000 (+/-18,000)	-13,000 (+/-32,000)
Economically inactive ² (Sampling variability of change)	Aug-Oct 2017	607,000	17,000 (+/-16,000)	37,000 (+/-29,000)
Unemployment rate ¹ (Sampling variability of change)	Aug-Oct 2017	3.9%	-1.4pps +/-1.0pps	-1.7pps +/-1.5pps
Employment rate ² (Sampling variability of change)	Aug-Oct 2017	68.1%	-0.1pps +/-1.3pps	-1.3pps +/-2.3pps
Economic inactivity rate ² (Sampling variability of change)	Aug-Oct 2017	29.0%	1.2pps +/-1.3pps	2.7pps +/-2.3pps
Employee jobs	Sep-17	752,040	2,460	11,600
			Change on Month	
Claimant Count	Nov-17	29,000	-300	-4,500
Redundancies ³	Nov-17	191		

LFS, claimant count and employee jobs data are seasonally adjusted.

¹ People aged 16 and over. Unemployment rate = total unemployed as a proportion of the economically active.

² Levels for all persons aged 16 and over, rates for working age (16-64).

³ Confirmed redundancies in the calendar month.

[Download in excel](#)

Change over year

Seasonally adjusted LFS estimates for Northern Ireland for the period August-October 2017 showed that over the year:

- the unemployment rate (3.9%) decreased by 1.7 pps
- the employment rate (68.1%) decreased by 1.3 pps
- the economic inactivity rate increased by 2.7 pps to 29.0%.

The most recent measure of claimant count shows that in the year to November 2017, there was:

- a decrease in the seasonally adjusted claimant count of 4,500 to 29,000.

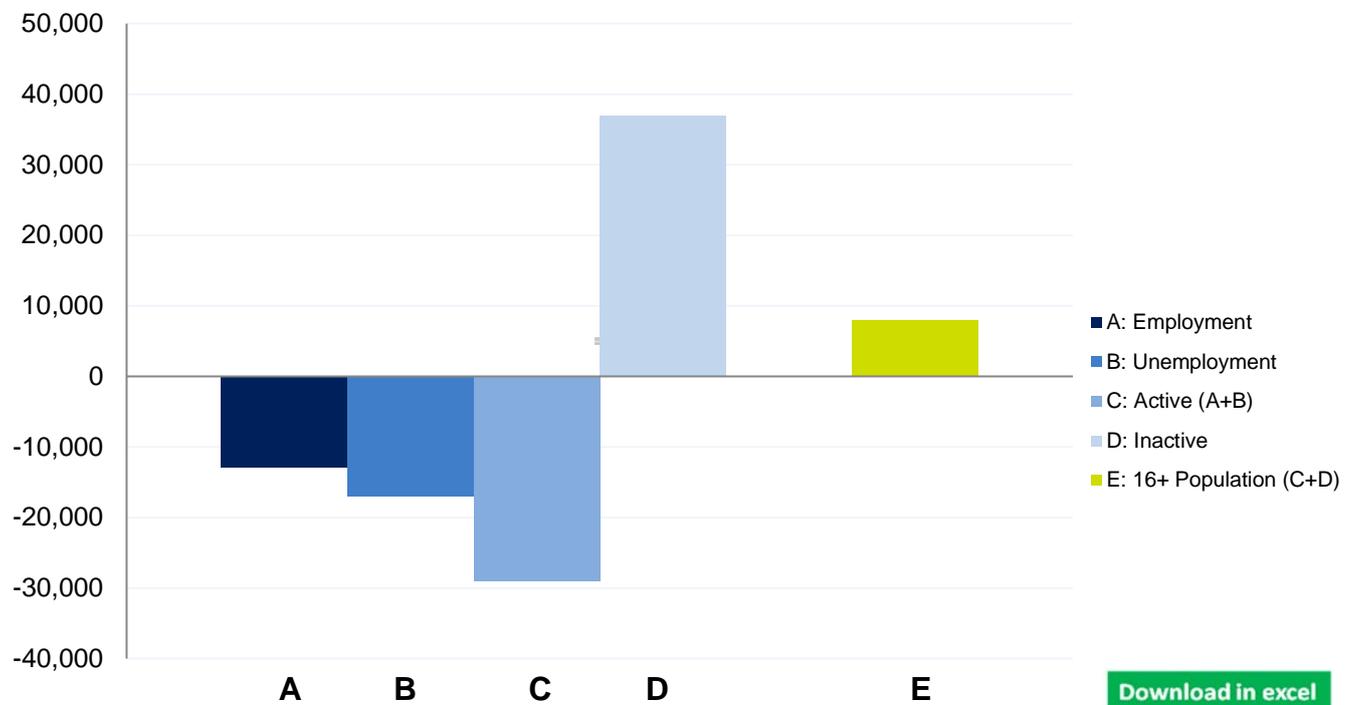
Over the latest twelve month period there were:

- 1,835 confirmed redundancies which was a decrease of 51% from the previous year (3,730).

The employee jobs total in Northern Ireland at September 2017 was 752,040 jobs which was:

- an increase of 1.6% (11,600) from the revised September 2016 estimate of 740,440.

Figure 1: NI labour market structure: change over year



Note: figures rounded so may not sum

UK summary

Seasonally adjusted LFS estimates for the UK for the period August-October showed:

- the unemployment rate (4.3%) decreased by 0.1 pps over the quarter and decreased by 0.6 pps over the year
- the employment rate (75.1%) decreased by 0.2 pps over the quarter and increased by 0.7 pps over the year
- the economic inactivity rate (21.5%) increased 0.3 pps over the quarter and decreased by 0.2 pps over the year.

Employee jobs (Business survey based)

Businesses reported (in the Quarterly Employment Survey) that the number of employee jobs increased over the quarter (2,460) and over the year (11,600) to 752,040 in September 2017.

Comparing seasonally adjusted September 2017 employee jobs to the June 2017 estimates showed:

- an increase in the manufacturing sector by 1.2% (1,020 jobs) to 84,120 jobs.
- a decrease in the construction sector by 0.6% (-200 jobs) to 33,320 jobs.
- an increase in the services sector by 0.3% (1,780 jobs) to 612,460 jobs.
- a decrease in the other industries sector by 0.6% (-140 jobs) to 22,140 jobs.

Over the year, September 2016 to September 2017, the seasonally adjusted employee jobs figures showed:

- an increase in the manufacturing sector by 1.9% (1,540 jobs) to 84,120 jobs.
- an increase in the construction sector by 6.7% (2,090 jobs) to 33,320 jobs.
- an increase in the services sector by 1.4% (8,250 jobs) to 612,460 jobs.
- a decrease in the other industries sector by 1.3% (-290 jobs) to 22,140 jobs.

Commentary

Latest labour market indicators show a continuation in the trend of falling unemployment evident since 2013. The Labour Force Survey estimate (3.9% for August-October) decreased over the quarter and the year resulting in the lowest unemployment rate since 2007. The number of people claiming unemployment related benefits decreased for the 21st month running.

The decreases in unemployment over the year have been coupled with an increase in economic inactivity. Following an increase of 2.7 percentage points over the year the economic inactivity rate, at 29.0%, is the highest since 2009.

Businesses reported an increase in employee jobs over the quarter and the year driven by an increase in private sector jobs, particularly jobs in the services sector.

This increase was also reflected in output in the services sector which increased in real terms (by 1.0%) over the third quarter, with output at its highest point since Q3 2008.

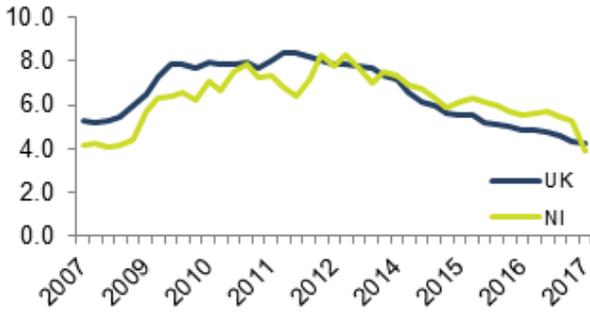
However, the production sector experienced another sharp contraction in output over the quarter due to a large fall in the manufacturing sub sector of Food, Beverages and Tobacco.

Further information is available on the NISRA - Economic and Labour Market Statistics website:
[LMR Headline Tables](#).

NISRA Labour Market Statistics

Labour Force Survey

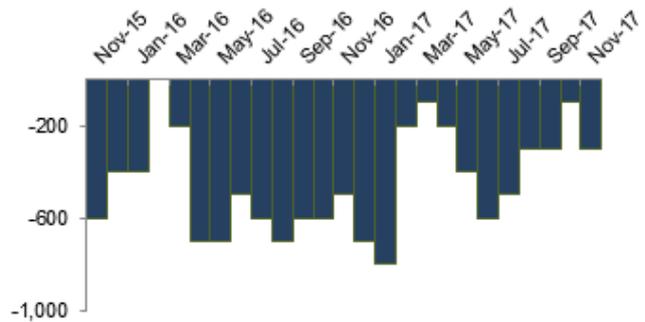
NI unemployment 3.9% versus UK unemployment 4.3%



NI Unemployment (Aug-Oct 2017)
Change on Quarter: -1.4pps¹

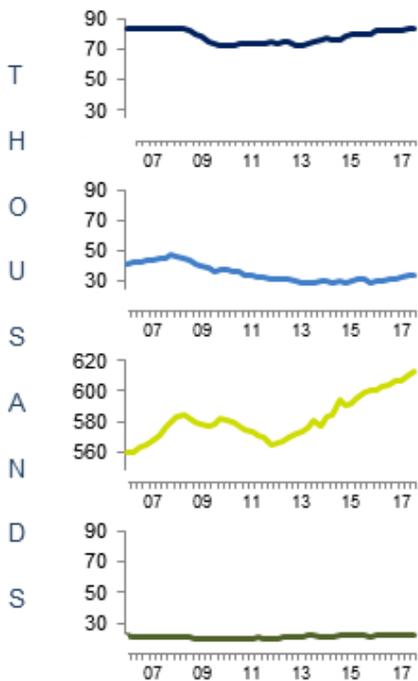
Claimant Count

Claimants decrease by 300 over the month



29,000 people claiming unemployment related benefits at **November 2017**

Quarterly Employment Survey – September 2017



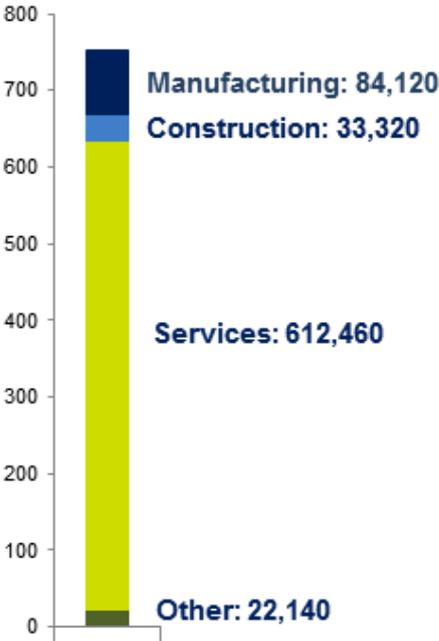
↑ Manufacturing
Change on Quarter: **1.2% (1,020)**

↓ Construction
Change on Quarter: **-0.6% (-200)**

↑ Services
Change on Quarter: **0.3% (1,780)**

↓ Other
Change on Quarter: **-0.6% (-140)**

Total employee jobs: 752,040



¹ pps = percentage points
All data seasonally adjusted and subject to future revisions.
Data published on 13th December 2017 by Economic and Labour Market Statistics branch (NISRA).



Context

The Labour Market Report is a monthly overview of Northern Ireland key labour market statistics. It includes figures from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the claimant count, the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) and the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) as well as up-to-date redundancies data. More information about the data sources can be found in Section 6.

Comparative UK data produced by the ONS are presented where these are available. The latest labour market statistics are available on the [ONS website](#).

Key users of Northern Ireland labour market statistics include government departments, in particular the Department for the Economy (DfE), to design and monitor the impact of economic and labour market policy. Other Government departments such as the Executive Office, the Department of Finance (DoF) and the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA), as well as bodies such as Invest NI and Belfast City Council, regularly require specific ad hoc labour market analysis in order to monitor policies for example, equality and employment. In addition, significant 'non-governmental' users of labour market statistics include the media, banks, academics, private consultants and the general public, primarily for reporting or researching the performance of the economy in general. Labour market statistics attract widespread media coverage, with a number of broadcasters publishing articles on the labour market on a monthly basis, generally on the day of publication of the Labour Market Report.

Labour market statistics feature in the [DfE Economic Commentary](#) which provides an overview of the state of the Northern Ireland economy, setting it in context with the UK and Republic of Ireland. The most up-to-date official statistics on the economy and labour market are available on the [Economic Overview section](#) of the NISRA website.

Further information on using labour market statistics can be found on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) website:

- [Explaining the concepts of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity](#)
- [Interpreting Labour Market statistics](#)
- [Guide to Labour Market Statistics](#)
- [Glossary](#)

Labour Force Survey

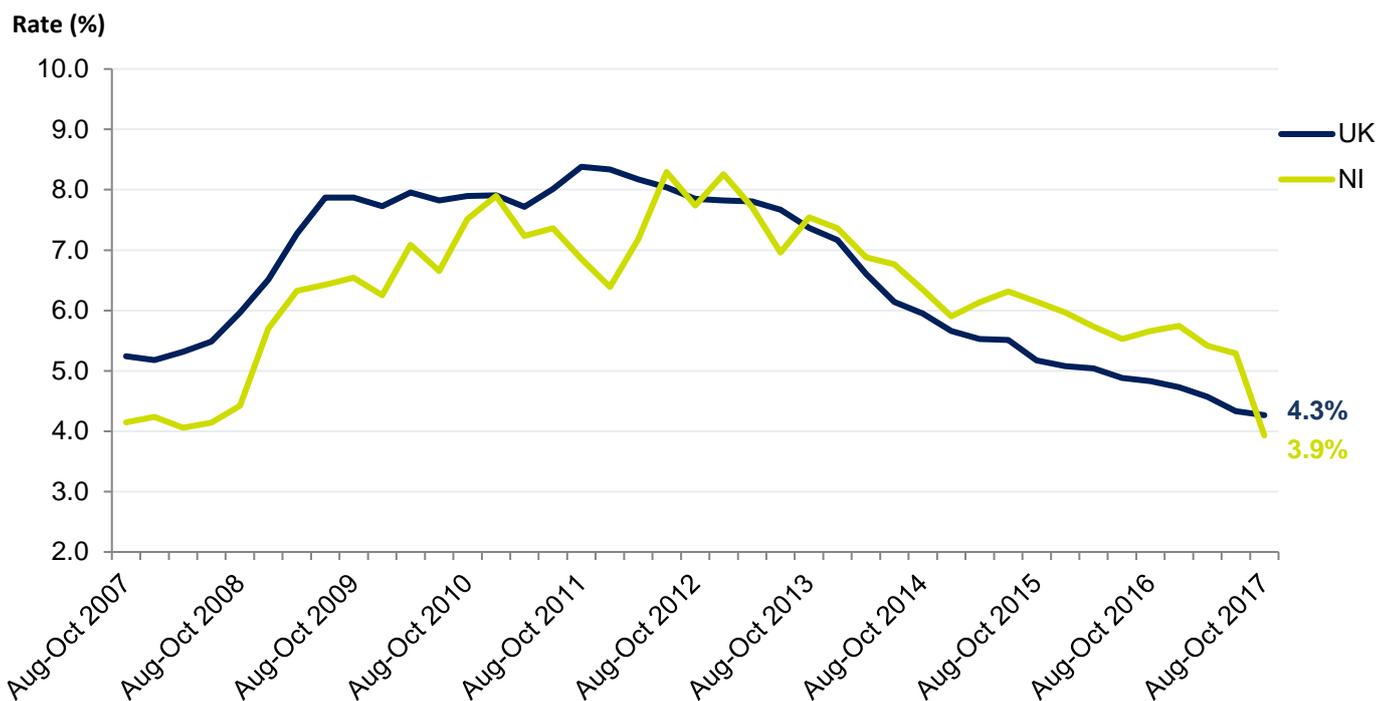
The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a household sample survey carried out by interviewing individuals about their personal circumstances and work. It provides a rich source of information on the labour force using internationally agreed definitions. However, the estimates from it are subject to sampling error and care should be taken when making inferences from them (see section 6 for details).

LFS unemployment: The International Labour Organisation (ILO) defines unemployed as 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.

Key Findings

- LFS unemployment rate at lowest level since May - July 2007
- LFS unemployment rate in NI is below the UK for first time since May - July 2013
- NI long-term unemployment rate increased over the year

Figure 2: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, Aug-Oct 2007 to Aug-Oct 2017



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Figure 2 shows unemployment rates on the current 3 month rolling average for NI and the UK over the last decade. The unemployment rate in NI peaked at 8.3% in November-January 2013 and is now at its lowest point in the last 10 years (3.9% in August-October 2017). The unemployment rate in NI has only been lower on one occasion since the series began in 1995 on this quarterly series (please see section 6 Further Information on LFS comparisons).

LFS unemployment

The unemployment rate (16+) for the period August-October 2017 was estimated at 3.9%, the lowest rate in the last 10 years. This was:

- a decrease of 1.4 percentage points (pps) over the quarter and
- a decrease of 1.7 (pps) over the year
- a statistically significant change over both the quarter and the year which is likely to reflect real change.

The number of unemployed persons aged 16+ was estimated at 34,000, which was:

- down 12,000 over the quarter
- down 17,000 over the year.

UK national and international LFS comparisons

The most recent NI unemployment rate (3.9%) was:

- below the overall UK average rate (4.3%)
- the first time since May-July 2013 that the NI unemployment rate has been lower than the UK rate on this quarterly series
- the fourth lowest rate among the twelve UK regions
- below the European Union (7.5%) rate and Republic of Ireland (6.1%) rate for September 2017.

Long-term and youth unemployment

The long-term unemployment rate (percentage of unemployed who have been unemployed for 1 year or more) was 48.0%, which was:

- up 4.2 percentage points over the year
- markedly higher than the UK average rate (25.1%).

The youth unemployment rate for August-October 2017 was:

- 8.4% down 6.9pps over the year
- lower than the UK average rate (11.4%)
- the biggest decrease of any age group.

Further information is available on the NISRA - Economic and Labour Market Statistics website:

[LFS unemployment](#)

Claimant count

The claimant count is an administrative data source derived from Jobs and Benefits Offices systems, which records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (Jobseeker's Allowance).

Please note from March 2017 comparisons between the NI and GB claimant count are no longer valid due to the roll-out of Universal Credit in GB.

Claimant count: The NI claimant count consists of all people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) at Jobs and Benefits Offices. They must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which their claim is made. From June the GB claimant count includes JSA claimants and out-of-work claimants of Universal Credit.

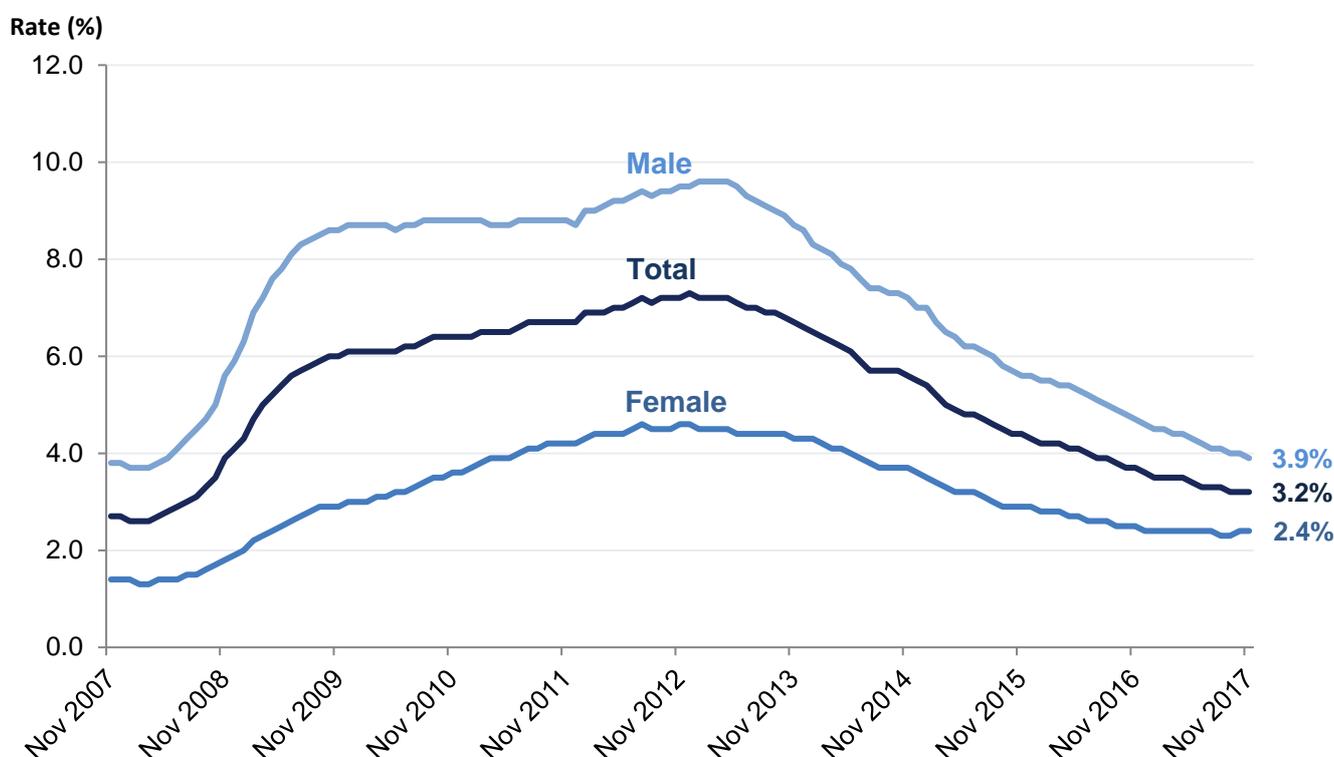
Percentage of workforce: This measure expresses the number of claimants as a percentage of workforce jobs plus claimants. Workforce jobs are the sum of employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces, and government-supported trainees. This measure is only available at the NI level.

Residence-based proportions: This is the official measure below national/regional level. It expresses the number of claimants as a percentage of the population aged 16-64, sourced from the mid-year population estimates. This measure is used for sub regional analysis.

Key Findings

- Over the month to November 2017, the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits in NI decreased by 300
- Claimant count (29,000) was down by 4,500 over the year to November 2017
- The male claimant count showed a larger decrease over the year than the female count

Figure 3: Seasonally adjusted claimant count monthly rates, November 2007 – November 2017



[Download in excel](#)

Claimant count unemployment

The NI seasonally adjusted claimant count stood at 29,000 (3.2% of the workforce) in November 2017, representing:

- a decrease of 300 from last month's revised total
- a decrease of 4,500 (13.4%) over the year
- a decrease of 0.5 pps in the workforce unemployment rate over the year.

The NI figure has either decreased or remained stable in each of the last 58 months (almost 5 years). However, the annual rate of decrease has been slowing since 2014.

Claimant count gender comparison

The seasonally adjusted claimant count by gender showed:

- the claimant count is made up of 19,000 males and 10,000 females
- 3.9% of the male workforce were on the claimant count, much higher than the female rate (2.4%)
- female claimants decreased by 4.8% (500) over the last year, which was a much lower percentage decrease than male claimants, who decreased by 17.4% (4,000).

Youth claimants (not adjusted for seasonality)

A total of 6,193 under 25's (22.0% of all claimants) were claiming benefits in November 2017, which showed:

- a decrease of 6.7% (447 claimants) over the month
- a decrease of 21.7% (1,717) over the year.

Long-term claimants (not adjusted for seasonality)

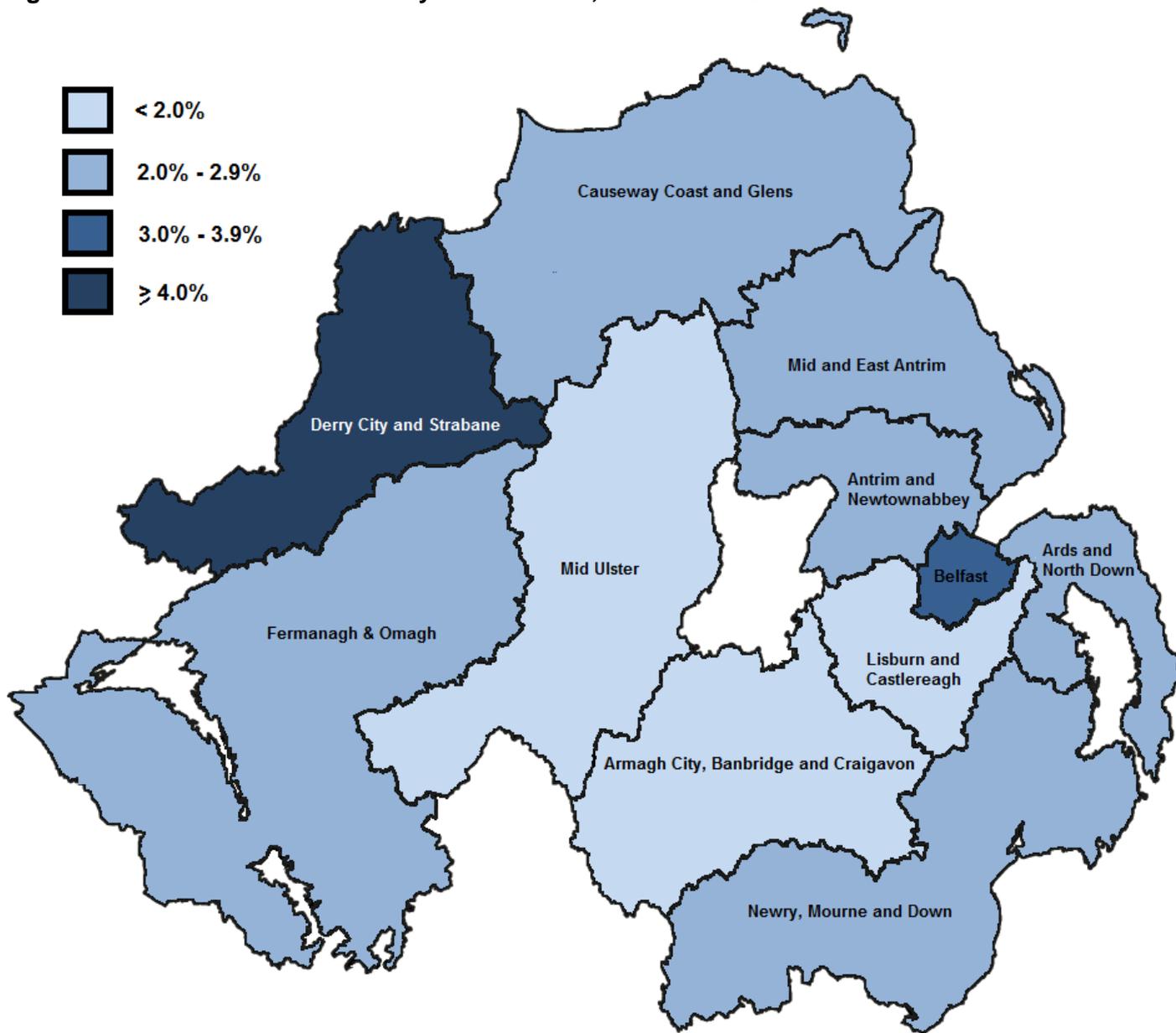
At November 2017, 9,387 (33.3% of all claimants) were claiming benefits for a year or more, which showed:

- a decrease of 0.9% (90 claimants) over the month
- a decrease of 19.2% (2,230) over the year.

Introduction of Universal Credit

On the November claimant count reference date, [Universal Credit](#) had been rolled out in one of the 35 job centres in Northern Ireland. The number of Universal Credit claimants is not yet available and therefore is not included in November's headline claimant count figures.

Figure 4: Claimant count rate by Council Area, November 2017



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Claimant count Council Area comparison

The Council Area comparison (see Table 2 overleaf) using claimant count data unadjusted for seasonality found that:

- the highest claimant count rates were in Derry City and Strabane (4.6%) and Belfast (3.1%).
- all 11 Council Areas showed a decrease over the year, with the largest decreases in Fermanagh and Omagh (18.8%), Lisburn and Castlereagh (18.6%) and Belfast (16.4%).

Annual and monthly claimant count data are available on the NINIS website in the form of interactive maps for [Parliamentary Constituency](#) and [Council Area](#).

Table 2: Claimant count by Council Area, November 2017

Council Area	Number of claimants			% of working age			Change over month		Change over year	
	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Number	%	Number	%
Antrim and Newtownabbey	1,192	564	1,756	2.8	1.2	2.0	-19	-1.1	-270	-13.3
Ards and North Down	1,400	726	2,126	3.0	1.5	2.2	-68	-3.1	-235	-10.0
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	1,392	897	2,289	2.1	1.4	1.7	-100	-4.2	-337	-12.8
Belfast	4,808	2,130	6,938	4.4	1.9	3.1	-196	-2.7	-1,361	-16.4
Causeway Coast and Glens	1,539	845	2,384	3.4	1.9	2.6	-17	-0.7	-354	-12.9
Derry City and Strabane	2,911	1,517	4,428	6.2	3.1	4.6	-154	-3.4	-747	-14.4
Fermanagh and Omagh	901	526	1,427	2.5	1.5	2.0	-44	-3.0	-331	-18.8
Lisburn and Castlereagh	825	451	1,276	1.9	1.0	1.4	-38	-2.9	-292	-18.6
Mid and East Antrim	1,270	650	1,920	3.0	1.5	2.2	-46	-2.3	-224	-10.4
Mid Ulster	777	567	1,344	1.7	1.3	1.5	-23	-1.7	-153	-10.2
Newry, Mourne and Down	1,447	874	2,321	2.6	1.6	2.1	-73	-3.0	-250	-9.7
Northern Ireland	18,462	9,747	28,209	3.2	1.6	2.4	-778	-2.7	-4,554	-13.9

Notes:

1. This information is not adjusted for seasonality.

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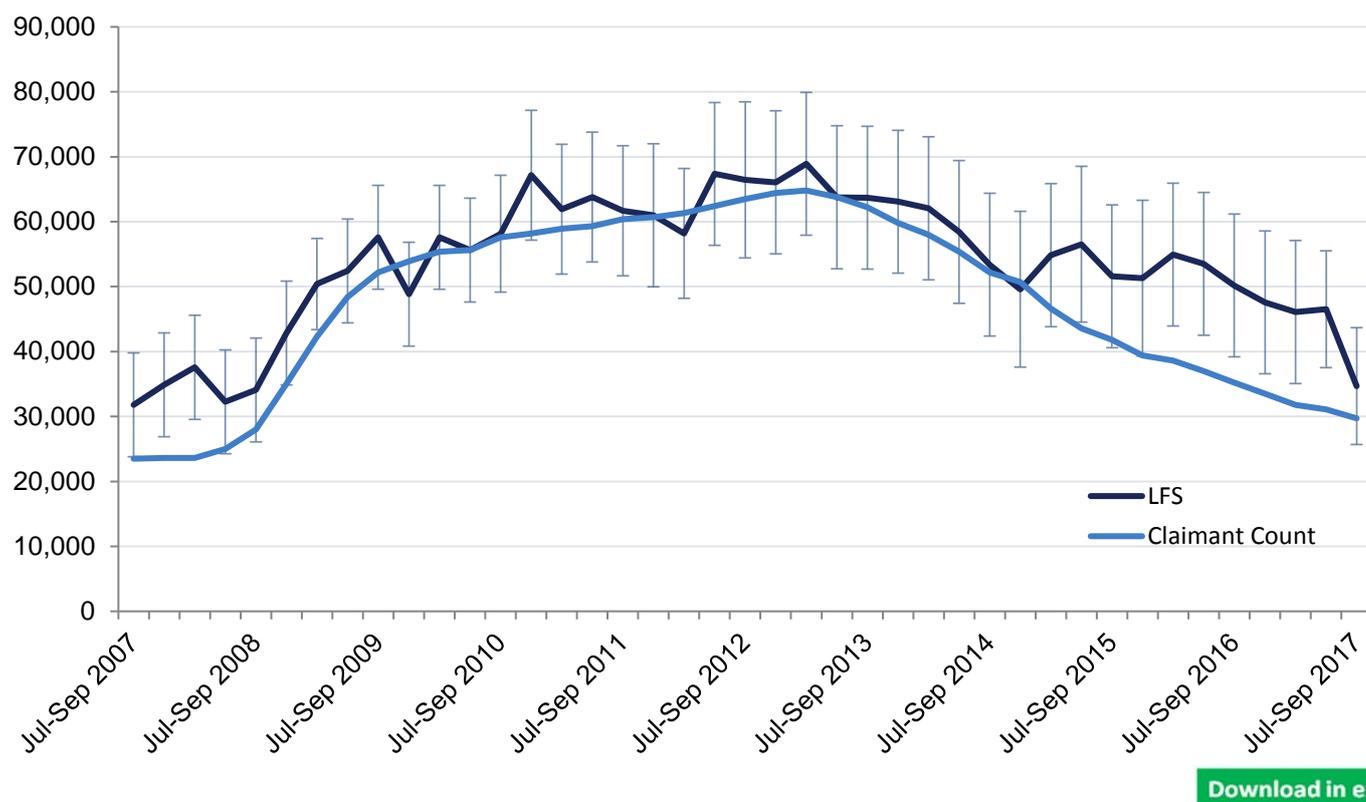
Further information is available on the NISRA - Economic and Labour Market Statistics website:
[Claimant count unemployment](#)

Comparison between LFS unemployment and claimant count

Economic and Labour Market Statistics (ELMS) publishes two measures of unemployment – the LFS unemployment and the claimant count. Although there is a large degree of overlap between the two series, they measure unemployment using different criteria. An overview of the differences between the LFS and claimant count measures of unemployment is provided at the following link: [Differences between LFS and claimant count unemployment](#)

Figure 5 compares quarterly movements in unemployment and the monthly headline claimant counts since 2007. The unemployment estimates shown in this comparison are based on people aged 16 and over and refers to the total unemployed as a proportion of the economically active. The claimant count includes all claimants aged 16-64.

Figure 5: Seasonally adjusted LFS unemployment and claimant count, 2007– 2017



[Download in excel](#)

Notes:

2. LFS unemployment is based on persons aged 16 and over and is the total unemployed as a proportion of the economically active.
3. Claimant count includes all claimants aged 16-64.

The chart shows that, although the two series are measuring different things, the overall trend is similar over time. The LFS confidence intervals demonstrate the variability of the LFS estimate, showing that on many occasions the claimant count level falls within the range of the LFS estimate. Over the last 10 years, the lowest rates were recorded for both measures just prior to the economic downturn in 2008 – LFS unemployment was 32,000 in July – September 2007 and claimant count reached 23,500 in September 2007. The most recent LFS unemployment was reported as 34,000 (August-October 2017) and claimant count as 29,000 in November 2017.

Redundancies

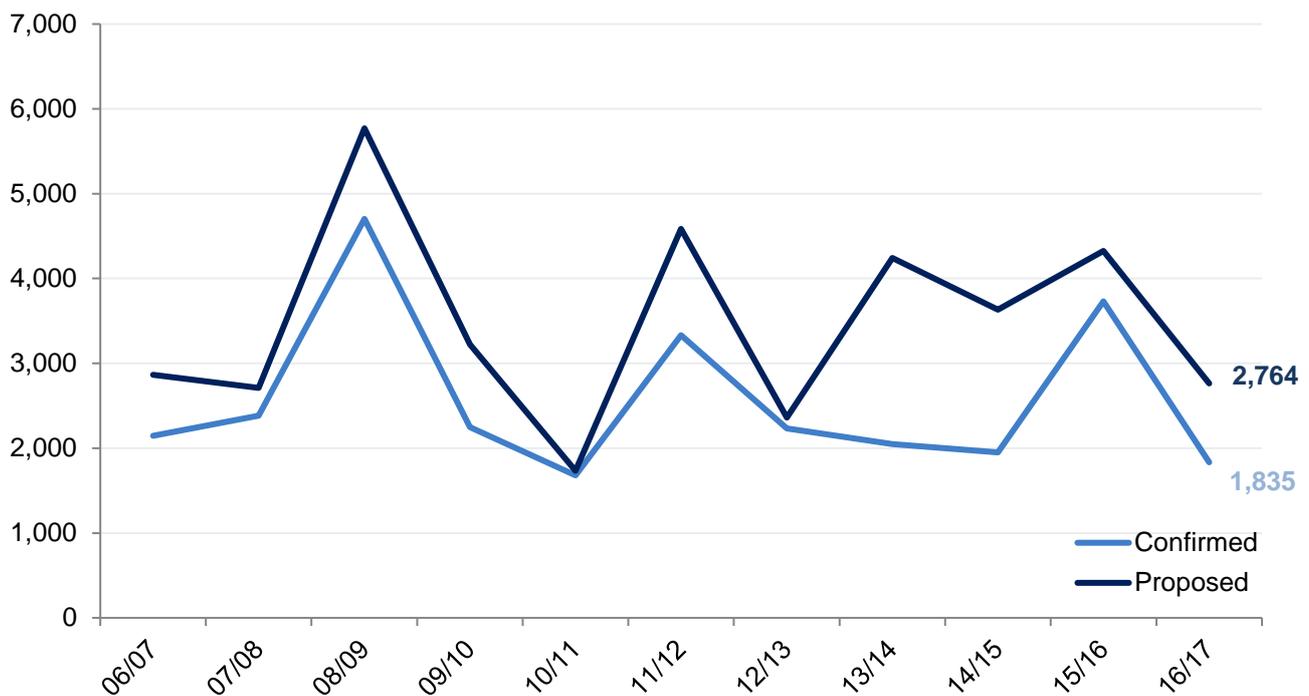
Under the Employment Rights (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (Amended 8 October 2006) companies are only legally required to notify the Department of impending redundancies of 20 or more employees. Companies who propose less than 20 redundancies are not included in the statistics. As a result, the figures provided are likely to be an underestimate of total job losses, however it is not possible to quantify the extent of the shortfall.

Redundancies: Subject to the criteria mentioned above, employers must notify the Department of (a) redundancies proposed and (b) redundancies confirmed. Since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses.

Key Findings

- During November 2017 the Department was notified of 191 confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland
- Confirmed redundancies decreased over the year
- Highest proportion of redundancies found in Manufacturing
- Outstanding (proposed but not confirmed) redundancies up 6% since this time last year

Figure 6: Confirmed and proposed redundancies – annual totals, 2006/07 - 2016/17 (Dec-Jan)



[Download in excel](#)

Confirmed and proposed redundancies

The latest figures show that there were:

- 201 proposed redundancies notified between mid-November 2017 and mid-December 2017, representing a decrease on the previous monthly period total of 644 proposed redundancies
- 191 confirmed redundancies in November 2017.

Over the latest twelve month period there were:

- 2,764 proposed redundancies, a decrease of 36% from the previous year (4,326)
- 1,835 confirmed redundancies which was a decrease of 51% from the previous year (3,730).

Currently there are 2,397 outstanding redundancies (that is, proposed but not confirmed), which is 6% higher than this time last year (2,264). It should be noted that since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses.

Redundancies by sector

Of the 1,835 confirmed redundancies:

- 791 or 43% were in manufacturing
- 402 redundancies (22% of all redundancies) occurred in the financial and insurance activities
- a further 206 redundancies (11% of all redundancies) occurred in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

Further information is available on the NISRA - Economic and Labour Market Statistics website:

[Redundancies](#)

LFS employment

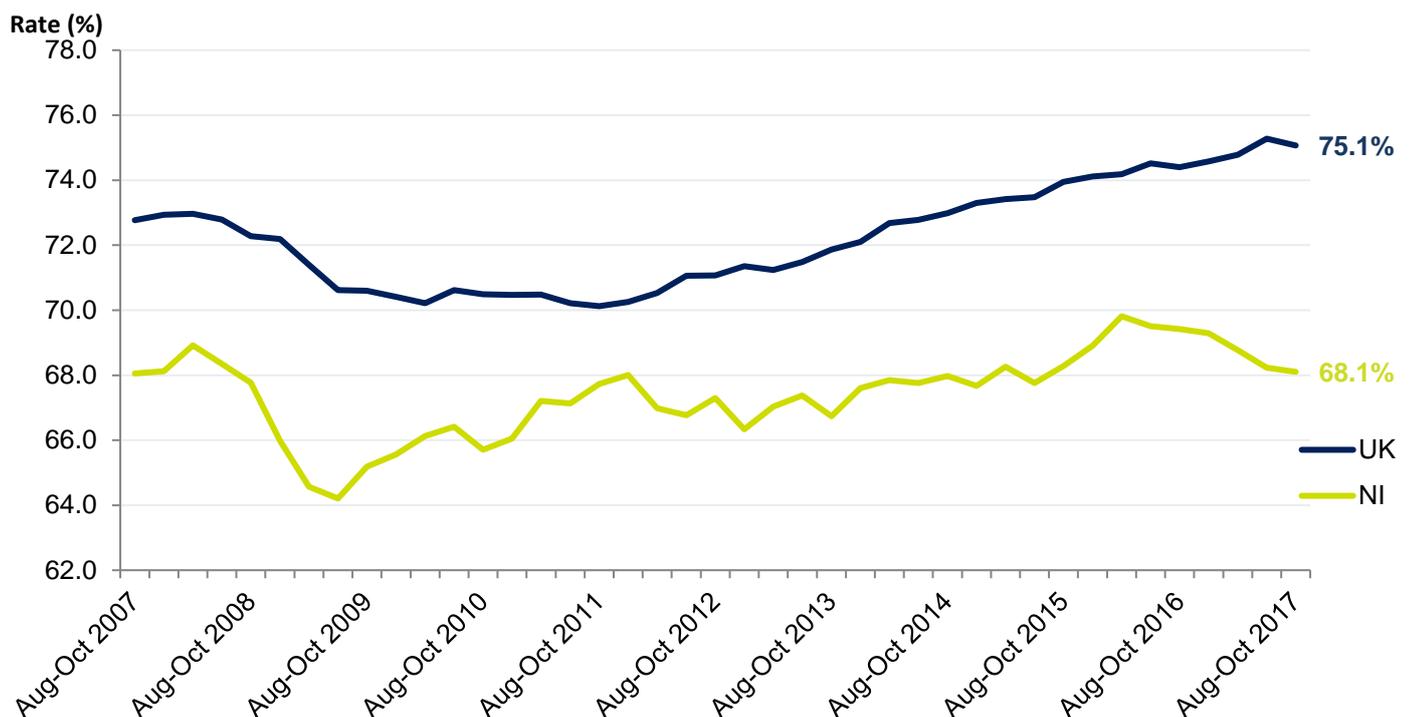
LFS employed: people aged 16 or over who did at least one hour of paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed); those who had a paid job that they were temporarily away from; those on government-supported training and employee programmes and those doing unpaid family work.

Note: For analysis purposes, numbers refer to people aged 16 and over while rates relate to people aged between 16 and 64

Key Findings

- Employment rate decreased over the quarter and over the year
- The male and female employment rate decreased over the year
- NI employment rate was below the UK average and the lowest of the twelve UK regions

Figure 7: Seasonally adjusted employment rate, Aug-Oct 2007 to Aug-Oct 2017



[Download in excel](#)

Employment

Figure 7 shows that the NI employment rate has consistently been below the UK average over the last 10 years. The most recent NI employment rate for those aged 16-64 for the period August - October 2017 was estimated at 68.1%, this represents:

- a decrease of 0.1 pps over the quarter.
- a decrease of 1.3 pps over the year.

The number of persons in employment (16+) in the period August - October 2017 was estimated at 824,000, which was:

- a decrease of 2,000 over the quarter and
- a decrease of 13,000 over the year.

Employment by gender

Of the total number of those aged between 16 and 64 in employment, 52% (415,000) were male and 48% (383,000) were female, within which:

- the male 16-64 employment rate (71.7%) decreased by 1.0 pps over the year
- the female 16-64 rate (64.6%) decreased by 1.6 pps over the year

Regional comparison

The employment rate in NI (68.1%) was:

- below the UK average (75.1%)
- the lowest rate among the twelve UK regions.

Further information is available on the NISRA - Economic and Labour Market Statistics website:
[LFS employment](#)

Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) – First published December 2017

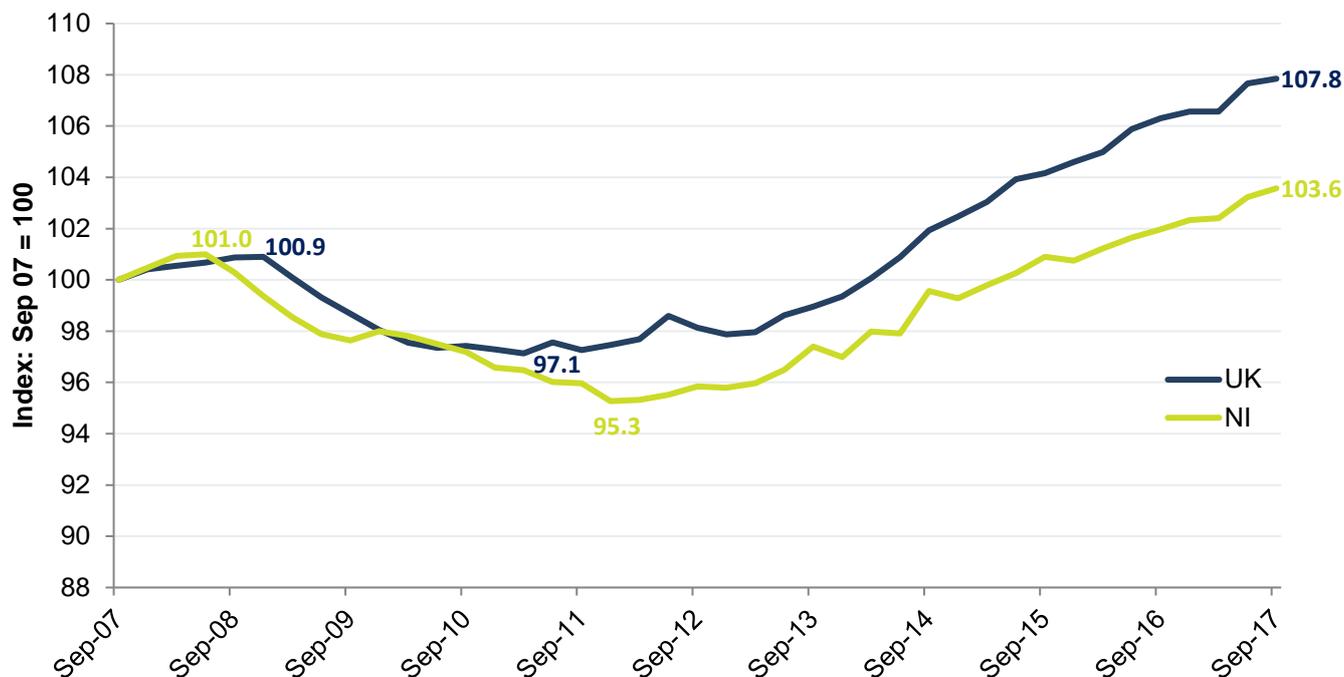
The QES is a business survey which samples approximately 5,700 companies who are asked to supply the Department with employment data for each of their business activities. This information is then collated by Economic and Labour Market Statistics, from which employee jobs estimates are produced.

QES employee: An employee is defined as anyone aged 16 years or over that is directly paid from a business's payroll for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme in Northern Ireland.

Key Findings

- Employee jobs increased over the quarter and year to an historical high in September 2017
- UK employee jobs now stand at 6.9% above their pre-downturn peak, whilst NI employee jobs are 2.6% above their pre-downturn peak.
- Private sector employee jobs increased over the third quarter and over the year to an historical high. Public sector jobs decreased over the quarter and increased marginally over the year.

Figure 8: Index of Employee Jobs, September 2007 to September 2017



Figures are indexed to September 2007

[Download in excel](#)

Figure 8 shows the estimated seasonally adjusted employee jobs, indexed to allow comparison between NI and the UK. NI had a peak in June 2008 and the UK in December 2008. The UK reached its lowest point in March 2011 – almost one year before the NI low in December 2011. The UK has now been above its pre-downturn peak since September 2014, whilst NI has been above its pre-downturn peak since March 2016.

Employee Jobs

The seasonally adjusted employee jobs total in Northern Ireland at September 2017 was 752,040, which was:

- an increase of 0.3% (2,460 jobs) from the June 2017 estimate of 749,580.
- an increase of 1.6% (11,600 jobs) over the year.

Employee jobs by sector

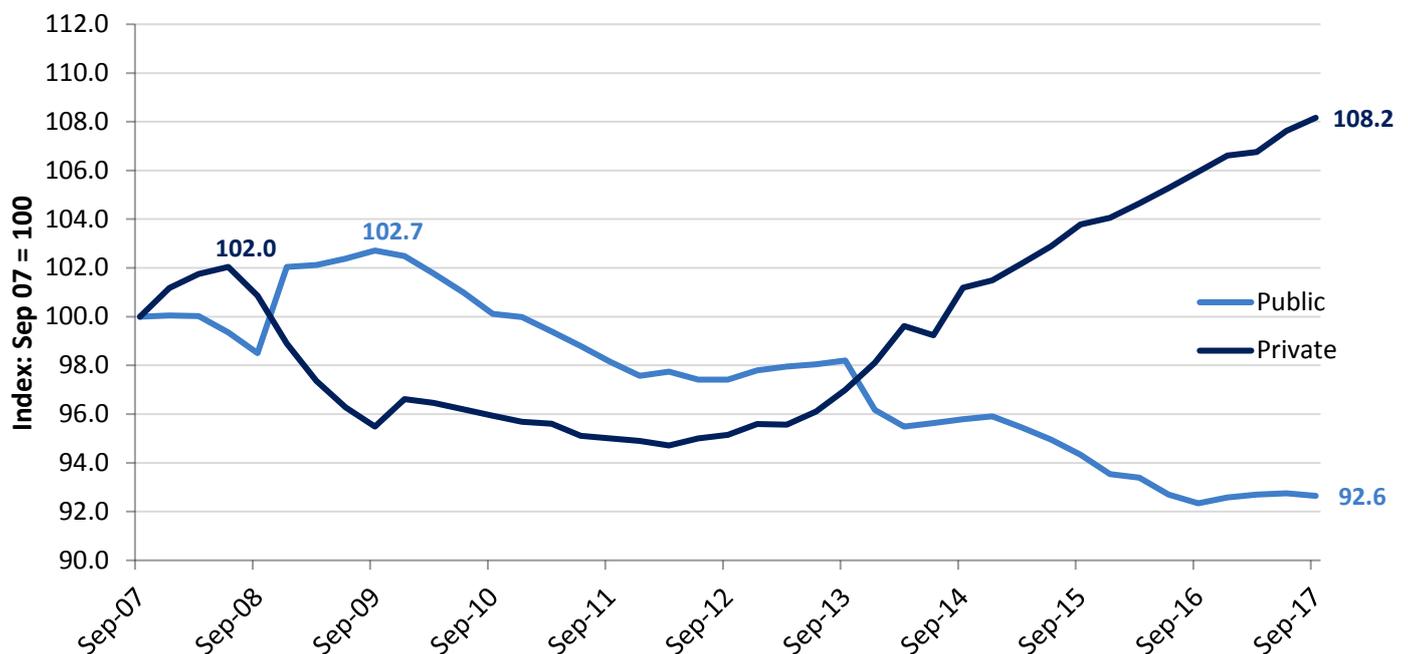
The seasonally adjusted quarterly change consisted of:

- increases in the manufacturing sector (1.2% or 1,020 jobs) and the services sector (0.3% or 1,780 jobs).
- decreases in the construction sector (-0.6% or -200 jobs) and in the other industries sector (-0.6% or -140 jobs).
- a decrease of 0.1% (-220 jobs) in the public sector; and an increase of 0.5% (2,740 jobs) in the private sector.

Over the year to September 2017:

- the public sector increased by 0.3% (680 jobs).
- the private sector increased by 2.1% (11,200 jobs).

Figure 9: Index of NI Private and Public Sector Jobs, September 2007 – September 2017



Figures are indexed to September 2007

[Download in excel](#)

¹ Royal Mail plc is included in the public sector for September 2013 and earlier periods, but not for subsequent periods.

² Lloyds Banking Group and its subsidiaries are included in public sector estimates from December 2008 to December 2013 but not in earlier or subsequent periods.

³ All registered housing associations in Northern have been reclassified to public sector from Q3 1992 onwards, more detail on the decision to reclassify can be found on the [ONS website](#).

Private sector employee jobs have grown to a series high in September 2017 (545,760 jobs), and are now 6.0% above a pre-downturn peak which occurred in June 2008. Annual growth in private sector jobs has slowed from 18,400 over the year to June 2015 to 11,200 over the year to September 2017. Public sector jobs decreased by 220 jobs (-0.1%) over the quarter and is now 10% below its series peak which occurred in September 2009.

Further information is available on the NISRA - Economic and Labour Market Statistics website:

[Quarterly Employment Survey](#)

Further breakdowns of employee jobs by geography and industry are available from the [Business Register and Employment Survey](#).

Comparisons between LFS Employment and QES Employee Jobs

The concept of employment (measured by the LFS as the number of people in work) differs from the concept of jobs, since a person can have more than one job, and some jobs may be shared by more than one person.

The LFS and QES measure employment in different ways. The LFS is a sample survey carried out by interviewing individuals about their personal circumstances and work. The QES is a quarterly survey of businesses which provides short term employee jobs estimates for Northern Ireland. It surveys all public sector jobs, all private sector firms with 25 or more employees and a sample of the remainder. LFS employment figures are based on a rolling three month period and QES measures the number of jobs on a particular day.

LFS employment includes those who are employed, self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on Government supported training programmes. QES employee jobs include full-time and part-time jobs and those on a training scheme and excludes self-employed.

Vacancies – First published October 2017

Headline figures are presented for vacancies which have been notified to JobCentres / Jobs & Benefits Offices (J&BO) of the Department for Communities (DfC). 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 DfC.

There were 15,485 vacancies notified in the second quarter of the 2017/18 financial year, a decrease of 9% when compared against the same period in the 2016/17 financial year.

Table 3: Monthly Notified Vacancies, 2016/17 – 2017/18

Financial Year 2016/17	Notified Vacancies (1)				Total
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Casual	Not Known	
Oct-16	2,888	2,130	422		5,440
Nov-16	2,889	2,023	521		5,433
Dec-16	1,552	861	220		2,633
Jan-17	2,844	1,637	370		4,851
Feb-17	2,522	1,516	357	1	4,396
Mar-17	3,188	1,690	378		5,256
Financial Year 2017/18					
Apr-17	2,535	1,241	344		4,120
May-17	3,403	1,754	375		5,532
Jun-17	3,258	1,730	373		5,361
Jul-17	2,474	1,241	214		3,929
Aug-17	3,698	1,815	403		5,916
Sep-17	3,344	1,928	368		5,640
Total	34,595	19,566	4,345	1	58,507

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Figures in the above table are not National Statistics.

(1) Monthly notified vacancies are all new vacancy positions notified and added to JobCentres / Jobs & Benefits Offices of the Department for Communities. Notified is subdivided by financial years which run from 1st April to 31st March. All statistics are derived from data extracted from the Department for Communities Client Management System (CMS) on 6th Oct 2017.

(2) Vacancies data is published quarterly and reported by financial year. Data for Oct-Dec 2017 will be published on 31st Jan 2018.

Further statistics are available on the DfC website: [DfC Statistics](#)

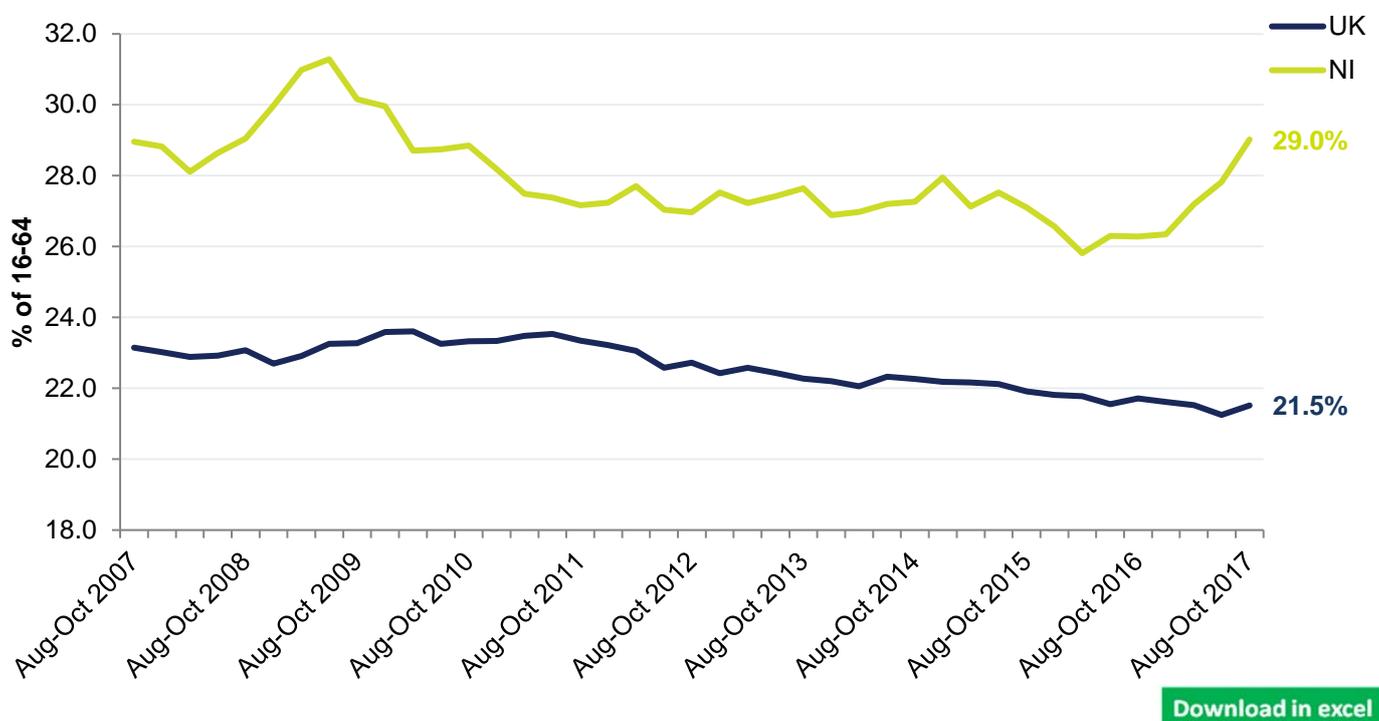
LFS economic inactivity

Economically inactive: people who are neither in employment nor unemployed on the ILO measure. This group includes all those who are looking after a home, long term sick or disabled, students and retired.

Key Findings

- Largest annual increase in NI economically inactive rate since May - July 2009
- NI economic inactivity highest of the twelve UK regions
- Of the 16-64 economically inactive, 18% wanted to work

Figure 10: Seasonally adjusted economic inactivity rates (16-64), Aug-Oct 2007 to Aug-Oct 2017



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Figure 10 shows that over the last 10 years the NI economic inactivity rate was consistently higher than the UK.

Economically inactive

The seasonally adjusted economic inactivity rate (16-64) for August - October 2017 was estimated at 29.0%, which represented:

- an increase of 1.2 percentage points over the quarter
- an increase of 2.7 percentage points over the year which was a statistically significant change and likely to reflect real change.

The number of economically inactive persons (16-64) was estimated at 340,000, which was:

- an increase of 14,000 over the quarter and
- an increase of 32,000 over the year.

Of the economically inactive:

- 42% (142,000) were male and 58% (198,000) were female

Figures unadjusted for seasonality show that, of the economically inactive:

- 82% did not want a job while 18% did
- Of those who didn't want to work 29% were long-term sick / disabled, 28% were students, 24% were looking after the family / home, 11% were retired and 9% cited an 'other' reason for inactivity.

Regional comparison

The NI economic inactivity rate for those aged 16-64 stood at 29.0%. This was:

- significantly higher than the UK average rate (21.5%)
- the highest of the twelve UK regions.

Further information is available on the NISRA - Economic and Labour Market Statistics website:

[LFS economic inactivity](#)

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)

ASHE provides information on employees' hourly, weekly and annual earnings by gender, work pattern, industry and occupation. It has been designed by the Office for National Statistics and is carried out in Northern Ireland by NISRA statisticians.

Gross weekly pay includes basic pay, overtime pay, commissions, shift premium pay, bonus or incentive pay and allowances, and is before deductions for PAYE, National Insurance, pension schemes, student loan repayments and voluntary deductions.

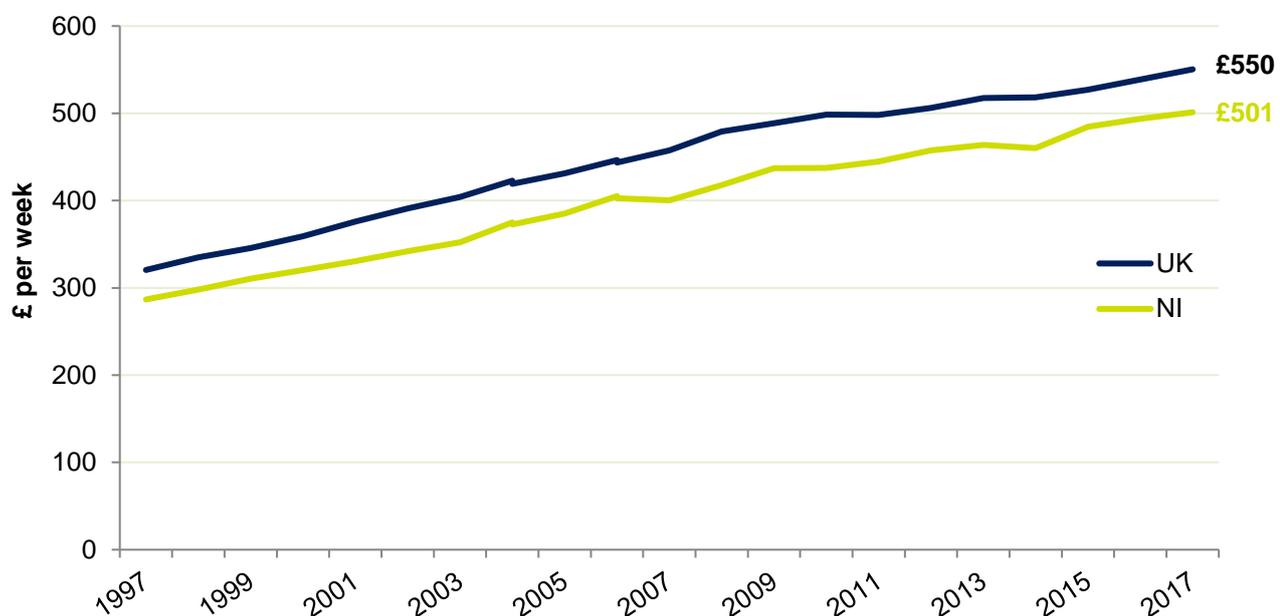
Median measures the amount earned by the average individual, i.e. the level of earnings at which half the population are above and half the population are below.

Full-time employee is defined as anyone aged 16 years or over that is directly paid from a business's payroll for carrying out more than 30 paid hours per week (or 25 or more for the teaching professions).

Key Findings

- The median full-time weekly earnings in NI was £501 compared with £550 in the UK
- Earnings increased over the year in both NI and the UK
- When adjusted for inflation, weekly earnings decreased over the year in NI and the UK

Figure 11: Median gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in NI and the UK, 1997-2017



Note: there were a number of methodological changes during the series in 2004, 2006 and 2011 – see Section 9 Further information for full details

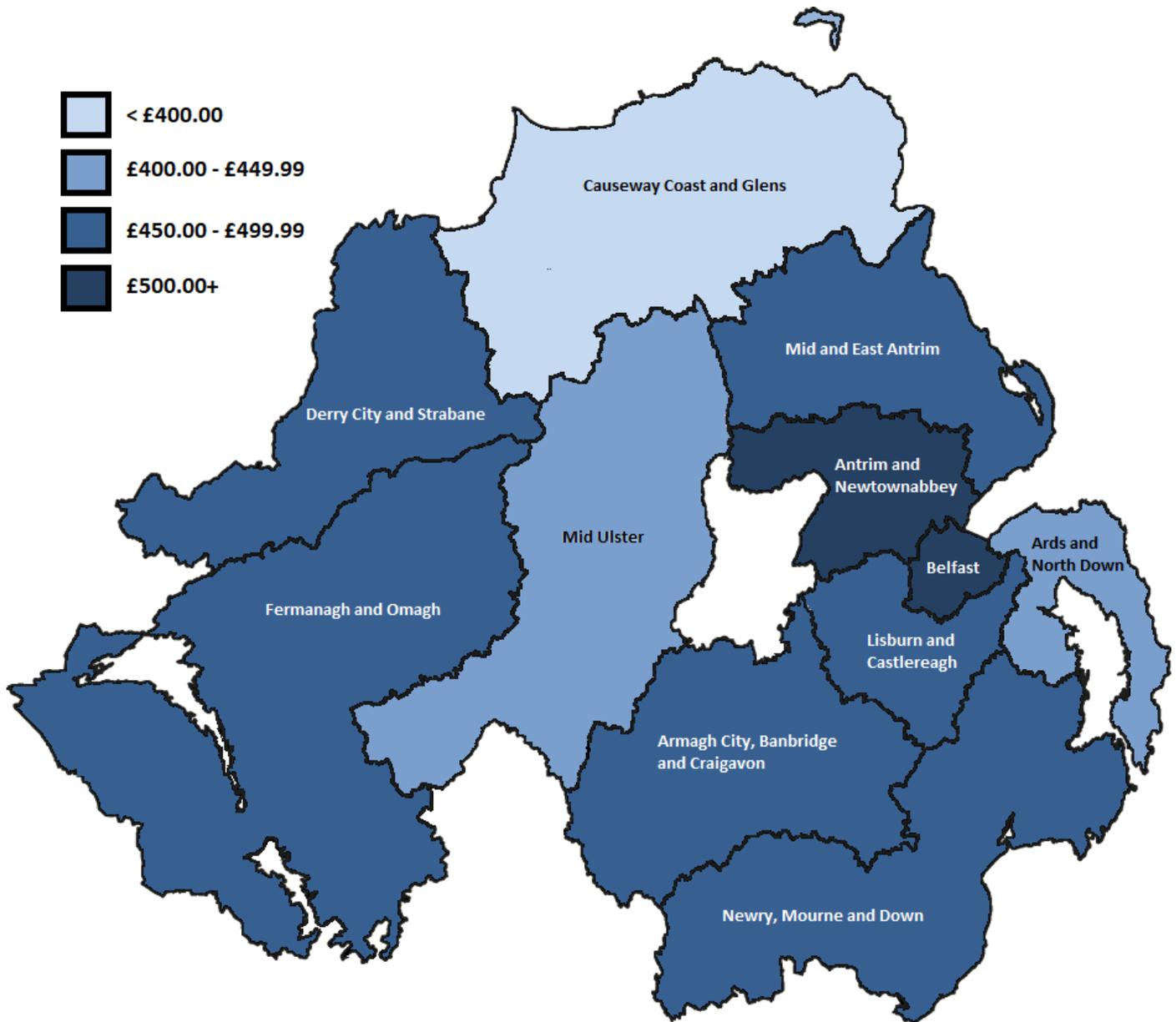
[Download in excel](#)

The median gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in NI at April 2017 (£501):

- was the third lowest out of 12 UK regions
- was 8.9% lower than the UK median (£550)
- increased by 1.5% over the year which was lower than the 2.2% increase in the UK median
- when adjusted for inflation decreased by 1.0%

- was highest for those who work in Belfast (£550) and Antrim and Newtownabbey (£518) Local Government Districts (LGDs).
- Was lowest in the Causeway Coast and Glens LGD (£385), which was the only LGD where earnings were below £400 per week on average.

Figure 12: Median Gross Weekly Earnings in Northern Ireland by place of work, 2017



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Further information is available on the NISRA - Economic and Labour Market Statistics website: [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings](#)

LFS unemployment

The definition of unemployment used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is in accordance with that of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The ILO unemployed includes 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.

LFS employment

The definition of ILO employed applies to anyone (aged 16 or over) who has carried out 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 the table overleaf 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 not seasonally adjusted, with the relevant sampling errors produced then 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 the annual and quarterly changes in those who are unemployed (16+), the unemployment rate (16+) and those who are economically inactive (16-64), as well as annual change for the economic inactivity rate (16-64) were all statistically significant i.e. the recorded changes exceeded the variability expected from a sample survey of this size and were likely to reflect real changes. None of the annual or quarterly changes in employment or the quarterly change in the economic inactivity rate (16-64) were statistically significant.

Table 4 shows the sampling variability of the estimates, and quarterly and annual changes. The final column contains the sampling variability that can be used when assessing change between two independent samples. Due to the LFS five wave structure this means it can be used to assess changes over six quarters or more.

Table 4: Sampling variability of labour market estimates, August - October 2017

	Reference period	Estimate	Sampling variability of estimate	Change over quarter	Sampling variability of quarterly change	Change over year	Sampling variability of annual change	Sampling variability of change
Unemployment ¹	Aug-Oct 2017	34,000	+/-9,000	-12,000	+/-9,000	-17,000	+/-13,000	+/-14,000
Employment ²	Aug-Oct 2017	824,000	+/-25,000	-2,000	+/-18,000	-13,000	+/-32,000	+/-35,000
Economically inactive ²	Aug-Oct 2017	607,000	+/-23,000	17,000	+/-16,000	37,000	+/-29,000	+/-32,000
Unemployment rate ¹	Aug-Oct 2017	3.9%	+/-1.0pps	-1.4pps	+/-1.1pps	-1.7pps	+/-1.5pps	+/-1.6pps
Employment rate ²	Aug-Oct 2017	68.1%	+/-1.8pps	-0.1pps	+/-1.3pps	-1.3pps	+/-2.3pps	+/-2.6pps
Economic inactivity rate ²	Aug-Oct 2017	29.0%	+/-1.8pps	1.2pps	+/-1.3pps	2.7pps	+/-2.3pps	+/-2.5pps

¹ People aged 16 and over. Unemployment rate = total unemployed as a proportion of the economically active.

² Levels for all persons aged 16 and over, rates for working age (16-64).

[Download in excel](#)

Please see attached link for further LFS notes and definitions:

[Labour Force Survey Background Information](#)

LFS Comparisons

Estimates of employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity are derived from the LFS, a survey of households. The most robust estimates of short-term movements in these estimates are obtained by comparing the estimates over rolling three month periods. For example the 3 months ending October 2017 should be compared with the estimates for May - July 2017, which were first published on 13th September 2017. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for July - September 2017 as the August and September data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of July 2017 and October 2017. The LFS is sampled such that it is representative of the NI population over a three month period, not for single month periods.

Seasonal adjustment

All estimates discussed in this Statistical Bulletin are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. Like many economic indicators, the labour market is affected by factors that tend to occur at around the same time every year; for example school leavers entering the labour market in July and whether Easter falls in March or April. To compare over months or quarters, the data are seasonally adjusted to remove the effects of seasonal factors and the arrangement of the calendar.

Thresholds

Thresholds are used to determine whether LFS data are suitably robust for publication. The threshold used for the quarterly LFS datasets is 8,000. As such, data below 8,000 is suppressed.

LFS revisions

LFS microdata have recently been revised to incorporate the latest population estimates. The revisions affect LFS data from the period May - July 2012 onwards and were first published in May 2017. 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.

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 NI level. Seasonally adjusted totals are subject to an annual update, which revises back for 3 years (usually May) to take account of latest assessment trends. The most recent revision took place on 12th July 2017. 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](#)

Claimant Count Statistics on NOMIS

[NOMIS](#) have published NI Claimant Count using the new seasonally adjusted methodology for JSA+UC from July 2017. The Claimant Count statistics in this publication are comparable with the JSA seasonally adjusted dataset for NI on NOMIS and are not comparable with the Claimant Count on NOMIS.

Universal Credit

From 17 June 2015, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) replaced the claimant count based on JSA for Great Britain with an experimental claimant count based on JSA claimants and a measure of out-of-work claimants of Universal Credit, and national statistics status from the JSA based claimant count measure was removed. The full correspondence between ONS and the Statistics Authority can be accessed at the links below:

[Letter from National Statistician to UK Statistics Authority, 9 June 2015](#)

[Reply from UK Statistics Authority to National Statistician, 10 June 2015](#)

As the roll-out of Universal Credit progressed the ability of the experimental claimant count to provide a useful indicator of the labour market decreased. As such, with effect from 15 March 2017, ONS have removed the claimant count from the UK and Regional Statistical Bulletins.

The roll-out of Universal Credit began in Northern Ireland on the 27th September 2017. A count of out-of-work Universal Credit claimants is not yet available and therefore not included in the claimant count total. Further information on Universal Credit will be published by the Department for Communities in January 2018.

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.

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)

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:

[Northern Ireland Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings](#)
[ASHE Background Information](#)

Quarterly Employment Survey (QES)

Annualised growth or rolling 4 quarters figures are calculated by taking the average over the most recent 4 quarters and subtracting the average over the same 4 quarters of the previous year. For example annualised growth of 1.5% for Q3 2017 is the average of jobs figures from Q4 2016 to Q3 2017 minus the average of jobs figures from Q4 2015 to Q3 2016 divided by the average of jobs figures from Q4 2015 to Q3 2016. This measure allows for comparison in growth to previous years and is useful in determining trends in the data.

Revisions

QES estimates are revised quarterly to reflect the latest information provided to the Department by employers. The June 2017 seasonally adjusted estimate first published in September 2017 has subsequently been revised down (-150 jobs).

For further details of QES revisions please see link below:

[QES Revisions](#)

Pre Release Access

The UK Office for National Statistics (ONS) announced the removal of early access by Ministers and officials to all ONS official statistics from 1 July. For further information please see [correspondence](#) between John Pullinger the National Statistician on this issue and the [reply](#) from Sir David Norgrove, the Chair of the UK Statistics Authority.

As a number of ONS publications affected by this decision include Northern Ireland (NI) level statistics, NISRA also removed early release access for NI officials to the equivalent NISRA publications and associated economic output statistics. This is based on analysis of the proxy nature of NI data for UK trends. The Labour Market Report published on 12th July 2017 was the first release under these new arrangements.

For further information contact:

Carly Gordon
Economic & Labour Market Statistics Branch,
Floor 1
Colby House
Stranmillis Court,
BT9 5RR

Tel: (028) 9025 5172

Email: economicstats@nisra.gov.uk

Web: [Labour Force Survey](#)

Twitter: [@ELMSNISRA](#)

Annex - Index of Tables

Table No. Title

Labour Force Survey

2.1a	Labour Market Structure – Seasonally Adjusted
2.1b	Labour Market Structure
2.2	Economic Activity by Age
2.3	Economic Activity Rates by Age
2.4a	Economically Inactive Who Want Work
2.4b	Economically Inactive Who Do Not Want Work
2.5	Economically Inactive by Age
2.6	Employment by Category
2.7	Actual Weekly Hours of Work
2.8	Employment by Age
2.9	Unemployment by Age
2.10	Unemployment by Duration
2.11	International Comparisons of Unemployment

Claimant Count

3.1	Latest Seasonally Adjusted
3.2	Latest Unadjusted
3.3	Seasonally adjusted over the year
3.4	Unadjusted over the year
3.5	Long-term Claimant Count Over the Year
3.6	Youth Claimant Count Over the Year
3.7	Travel-to-Work Area
3.8a	District Council Area
3.8b	New District Council Area
3.9	Parliamentary Constituency Area
3.10	NUTS iii
3.11	Usual Occupation
3.12	Outflows by Destination (including percentage recycled)
3.13	Total Annual Outflows by Destination
3.14	On flows by District Council Area and Age
3.15	Ward Data
3.16	Super Output Area

Redundancies

4.1	Council Area
4.2	Parliamentary Constituency
4.3	Travel-to-Work Area
4.4	Standard Industrial Classification

Quarterly Employment Survey

- 5.1 Northern Ireland Seasonally Adjusted Employee Jobs by Gender – September 2017
- 5.2 Northern Ireland Seasonally Adjusted Employee Jobs by Industry Section March 2005 – September 2017
- 5.3 Northern Ireland Unadjusted Employee Jobs by Industry Section - March 2005 – September 2017
- 5.4 Northern Ireland Employee Jobs (Unadjusted) by Industry Section – September 2017
- 5.5 Northern Ireland Unadjusted Employee Jobs by Industry Section – September 2016, June 2017 and September 2017
- 5.5b Northern Ireland Seasonally Adjusted Employee Jobs by Industry Section - September 2016, June 2017 and September 2017
- 5.6 Northern Ireland Unadjusted Employee Jobs by Industry Section – September 2017
- 5.7 Northern Ireland Unadjusted Public Sector Jobs – September 2017
- 5.8 Northern Ireland Seasonally Adjusted Public and Private Sector Employee Jobs March 2005 – September 2017
- 5.9 Northern Ireland Unadjusted Public and Private Sector Employee Jobs March 2005 – September 2017
- 5.10 Northern Ireland Employee Jobs by SIC code June 1971 to September 2017
- 5.11 Northern Ireland Employee Jobs by broad industry sector June 1971 to September 2017
- 5.12a Northern Ireland Employee Jobs for public sector December 2006 to September 2017
- 5.12b Northern Ireland Employee Jobs for public sector June 1974 to September 2006

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

- 1.1 ASHE 2017 (provisional)
- 2.1 ASHE 2017 (provisional) by industry
- 2.2 ASHE 2017 (provisional) by occupation (2 digit)
- 2.3 ASHE 2017 (provisional) by occupation (4 digit)
- 2.4 ASHE 2017 (provisional) by age
- 2.5 ASHE 2017 (provisional) by public/private sector
- 2.6 ASHE 2017 (provisional) by skill level
- 3.1 ASHE 2017 (provisional) Local Government District (by place of work)
- 3.2 ASHE 2017 (provisional) Local Government District (by residence)
- 3.3 ASHE 2017 (provisional) Parliamentary Constituency (by place of work)
- 3.4 ASHE 2017 (provisional) Parliamentary Constituency (by residence)