



NISRA

Northern Ireland
Statistics and Research Agency
Gníomhaireacht Thuaisceart Éireann
um Staitisticí agus Taighde



February 2019

Northern Ireland Labour Market Report

Theme: Labour Market

Frequency: Monthly

Geographical Area: Northern Ireland

Key Points

- The latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for the period October-December 2018 indicate that over the quarter, the unemployment rate was unchanged while the employment rate increased and the inactivity rate decreased.
- The LFS indicated that the NI unemployment rate (16+) was unchanged over the quarter and decreased over the year by 0.3pps to 3.8% in October-December 2018. Although the recent changes were not statistically significant, the unemployment rate was significantly below rates in 2017. The NI unemployment rate was below the UK rate (4.0%), the Republic of Ireland rate (5.3%) and the EU rate (6.7%).
- The proportion of people aged 16 to 64 in work (the employment rate) increased over the quarter (0.9pps) and increased over the year (1.7pps) to a record high of 70.3%. Although the quarterly and annual changes were not statistically significant, the employment rate was statistically significantly above rates in 2015. The latest employment rate recorded for the whole of the UK was 75.8%.
- 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) decreased by 0.9pps over the quarter and 1.6pps over the year to 26.8%. Whilst the recent changes in the economic inactivity rate were not statistically significant, the inactivity rate was significantly below rates in 2010.
- The number of confirmed redundancies (2,575) in the most recent 12 months was 50% higher than in the previous 12 months (1,712).

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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.

*Experimental Statistics

From 21st March 2018, the Claimant Count based on Jobseeker's Allowance has been replaced by an experimental measure based on Jobseeker's Allowance Claimants and those out-of-work Universal Credit claimants who were claiming principally for the reason of being unemployed. Please see Further Information Section 6 for more details.

1 Summary of Labour Market Statistics

Updated February 2019

Change over quarter

Seasonally adjusted LFS estimates for Northern Ireland for the period October-December 2018 showed that, over the quarter:

- the unemployment rate was unchanged at 3.8% Not statistically significant
- the employment rate increased by 0.9pps to 70.3% Not statistically significant
- the economic inactivity rate decreased by 0.9pps to 26.8% Not statistically significant

The seasonally adjusted experimental claimant count (Jobseekers Allowance plus some out-of-work claimants of Universal Credit) showed that, in January 2019, there was:

- a decrease of 100 over the month to 29,300.

During January 2019 there were:

- 209 confirmed redundancies notified to the Department, up from 41 in the previous month.

The number of employee jobs at September 2018 was estimated at 765,880:

- an increase of 2,240 over the quarter from the revised June 2018 estimate.

Table 1: Labour Market Summary	Time Period	Estimate (sampling variability of estimate)	Change over quarter (Sampling variability of change)	Change over year (Sampling variability of change)
Unemployment ¹	Oct-Dec 2018	33,000 (+/-7,000)	0 (+/-8,000)	-2,000 (+/-11,000)
Employment ²	Oct-Dec 2018	853,000 (+/-21,000)	12,000 (+/-16,000)	23,000 (+/-30,000)
Economically inactive ²	Oct-Dec 2018	579,000 (+/-19,000)	-11,000 (+/-14,000)	-15,000 (+/-27,000)
Unemployment rate ¹	Oct-Dec 2018	3.8% +/-0.8pps	0.0pps +/-0.9pps	-0.3pps +/-1.3pps
Employment rate ²	Oct-Dec 2018	70.3% +/-1.5pps	0.9pps +/-1.1pps	1.7pps +/-2.2pps
Economic inactivity rate ²	Oct-Dec 2018	26.8% +/-1.5pps	-0.9pps +/-1.1pps	-1.6pps +/-2.1pps
Employee Jobs	September 2018	765,880 +/-6,700	2,240	14,700
			Change over month	Change over year
Claimant Count ³ (experimental)	January 2019	29,300	-100	600
Redundancies ⁴	January 2019	209		

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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 Jobseekers Allowance plus some out-of-work claimants of Universal Credit.

⁴ Confirmed redundancies in the calendar month, not seasonally adjusted.

NI Labour Market Structure: Change over year

Seasonally adjusted LFS estimates for Northern Ireland for the period October-December 2018 showed that over the year:

- the unemployment rate decreased by 0.3pps (to 3.8%) Not statistically significant
- the employment rate increased by 1.7pps (to 70.3%) Not statistically significant
- the economic inactivity rate decreased by 1.6pps (to 26.8%) Not statistically significant

In January 2019, the claimant count (experimental) showed that there was:

- an increase of 600 over the year to 29,300.

Over the latest twelve month period there were:

- 2,575 confirmed redundancies which was an increase of 50% from the previous year (1,712).

The employee jobs total in Northern Ireland at September 2018 was 765,880 jobs representing:

- an increase of 2.0% (14,700) from the revised September 2017 estimate of 751,180. The annual change in employee jobs is statistically significant.

Figure 1: NI labour market structure: change over year



Note: figures rounded so may not sum

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UK summary

Seasonally adjusted LFS estimates for the UK for the period October-December 2018 showed:

- the joint lowest unemployment rate (4.0%) on record, a decrease of 0.1pps over the quarter and a decrease of 0.3pps over the year
- the employment rate (75.8%) increased over the quarter by 0.3pps and increased by 0.7pps over the year. The employment rate of 75.8% is the joint highest on record
- the economic inactivity rate (20.9%) decreased over the quarter by 0.2pps and the year by 0.4pps. The economic inactivity rate of 20.9% is the lowest on record.

Commentary

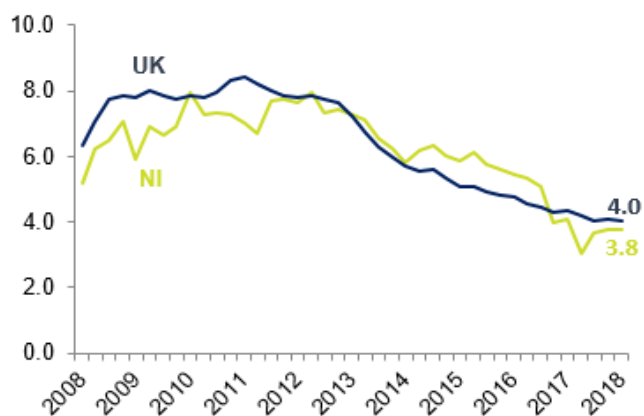
The Labour Force Survey continues to show low unemployment evident since late 2017. The employment rate is the highest on record and continues the trend of increasing employment from 2017, while the quarterly and annual falls in inactivity are consistent with a trend of decreasing inactivity from 2017. Although the unemployment and employment rates are at notably low and high levels respectively, at 26.8% the inactivity rate is broadly average when compared to rates over the past 5 years.

When compared to the other UK regions, NI has the fifth lowest unemployment rate, the lowest employment rate and highest inactivity rate. The UK as a whole is experiencing its joint lowest unemployment rate, its lowest inactivity rate and joint highest employment rate on record.

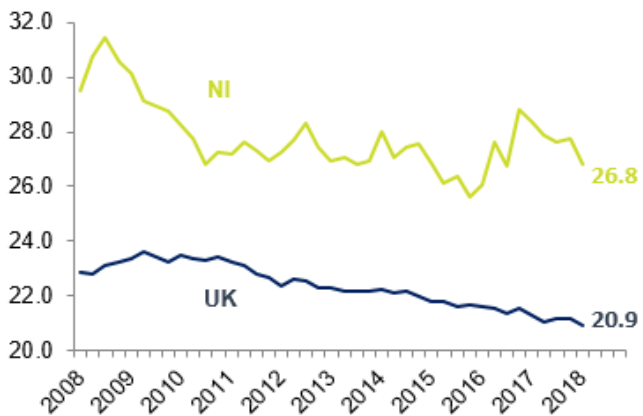
Further information is available on the NISRA - Economic and Labour Market Statistics website: [LMR Headline Tables](#).

October – December 2018

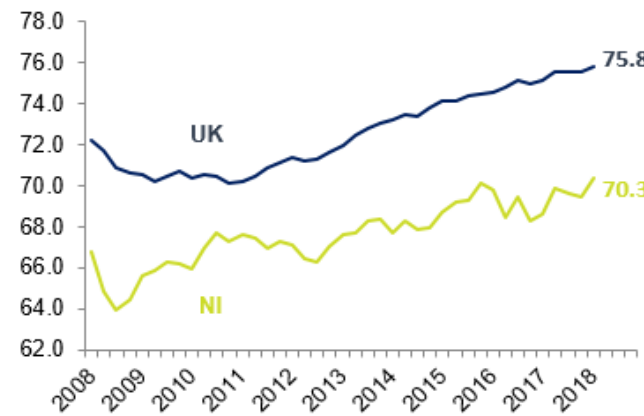
Unemployment – 3.8%



Economic Inactivity – 26.8%



Employment – 70.3%



Quarterly Change



Annual Change



pps¹ = percentage points

Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted and subject to future revisions.

Data published – 19th February 2019



Things users need to know

There have been revisions to estimates derived from the **Labour Force Survey** (including estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity) back to June - August 2011, resulting from using the latest population estimates and from a review of the seasonal adjustment process. Estimates are now calculated using 2016 based population projections and the 2017 mid-year population estimates.

Additionally, estimates from November-January 2018 include a boost to the Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey sample. More information on the impact of the reweighting and increased sample size is available in a [separate paper](#).

There have been revisions to the **experimental Claimant Count**, following an update to the methodology used to identify appropriate Universal Credit cases, and subsequent seasonal adjustment. Seasonally adjusted data has been revised back to January 2016 and non-adjusted data revised back to September 2017. The impact of these revisions were small.

Context

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

Where available, comparative UK data (produced by the ONS) have been included. 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), which uses the statistics 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 (including the media, banks, academics, private consultants and the general public) use the data 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:

- [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. Estimates are subject to sampling error and care should be taken when making inferences (see section 6 for details).

LFS estimates have been revised from mid-2011 as a result of using the latest population estimates and from a review of the seasonal adjustment process. Estimates from November-January 2018 include a boost to the NI Labour Force Survey sample. More information on the impact of the reweighting and increased sample size is available in a [separate paper](#).

LFS unemployment: The International Labour Organisation (ILO) defines unemployed as those aged 16+ 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.

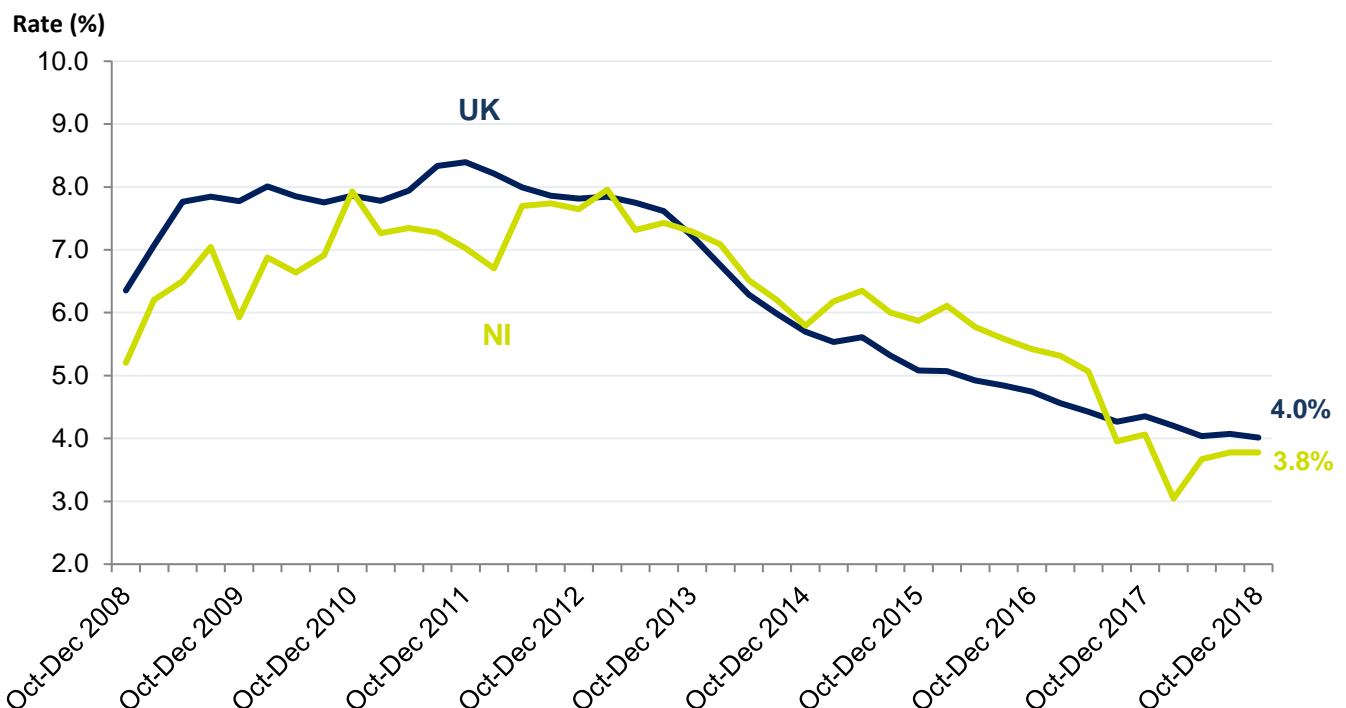
Long-Term Unemployment: those who have been unemployed for 12 months or more.

Youth Unemployment: unemployed people aged 18-24.

Key Findings

- LFS unemployment rate in NI was unchanged over the quarter and decreased over the year.
- The NI unemployment rate is below the UK rate

Figure 2: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, Oct-Dec 2008 to Oct-Dec 2018



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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. On this series, the unemployment rate in NI peaked at 8.0% in Jan-Mar 2013. The NI rate continues to be below the UK rate.

LFS unemployment

The unemployment rate (16+) for the period October-December 2018 was estimated at 3.8%, this was:

- unchanged over the quarter
- a decrease of 0.3pps over the year.

The number of unemployed persons aged 16+ was estimated at 33,000, which was:

- unchanged over the quarter
- down 2,000 from the same period last year.

UK national and international LFS comparisons

The most recent NI unemployment rate (3.8%) was:

- below the overall UK average rate (4.0%)
- the fifth lowest rate among the twelve UK regions
- below the European Union (6.7%) and Republic of Ireland (5.3%) rates for November 2018.

Long-term and youth unemployment

The percentage of unemployed who have been unemployed for 1 year or more (long-term) was 46.1%, which was:

- up 1.4pps over the year
- higher than the UK average rate (26.1%).

The youth unemployment rate (8.2%) for October-December 2018 was:

- a decrease of 0.8pps over the year
- below the UK average rate (10.2%)

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

[LFS unemployment](#)

Claimant count (experimental)

The experimental claimant count series have been revised this month following an update to the methodology used to identify appropriate Universal Credit cases, and subsequent seasonal adjustment. This has impacted the seasonally adjusted series from January 2016 and the unadjusted series from September 2017. The impact of these revisions were small; +/- 300 in the seasonally adjusted series and +/- 100 in the unadjusted series.

Users should note that, from March 2019, the claimant count series will no longer be included in the Labour Market Report. The data tables will continue to be published monthly on the [NISRA](#) website and counts will also be available from [NOMIS](#).

Claimant count (experimental): The NI claimant count consists of all people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) plus out-of-work Universal Credit (UC) claimants who were claiming principally for the reason of being unemployed. They must declare that they are out of work and capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which their claim is made.

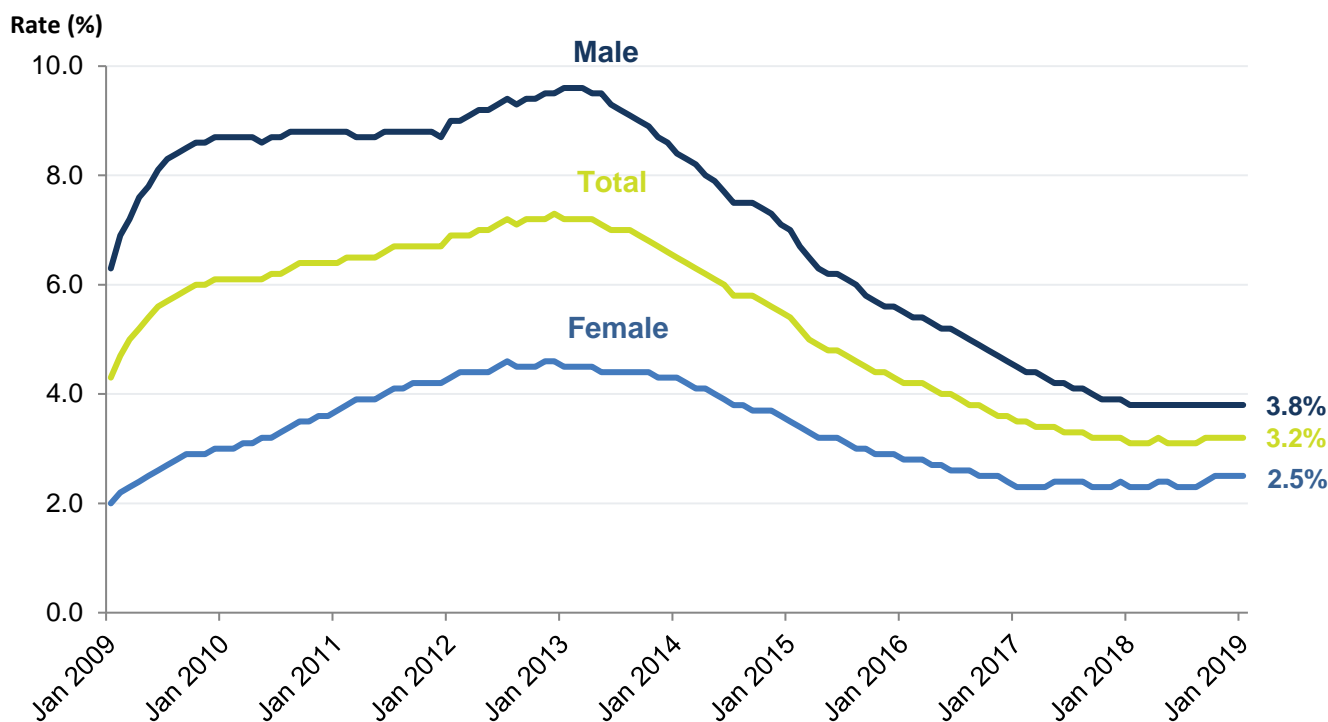
Universal Credit: In September 2017 the roll-out of Universal Credit in NI began for new claims of six benefits, including income-based JSA. From December 2018 Universal Credit has been available for new claimants in all Jobcentres. Existing claimants will be transferred to Universal Credit by March 2023.

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.

Key Findings

- NI claimant count (experimental) in January 2019 was 29,300, 3.2% of the workforce

Figure 3: Seasonally adjusted claimant count (experimental) monthly rates, January 2009 – January 2019



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Further details on changes to the claimant count are available on the NISRA - Economic and Labour Market Statistics website: [Claimant Count](#)

Redundancies

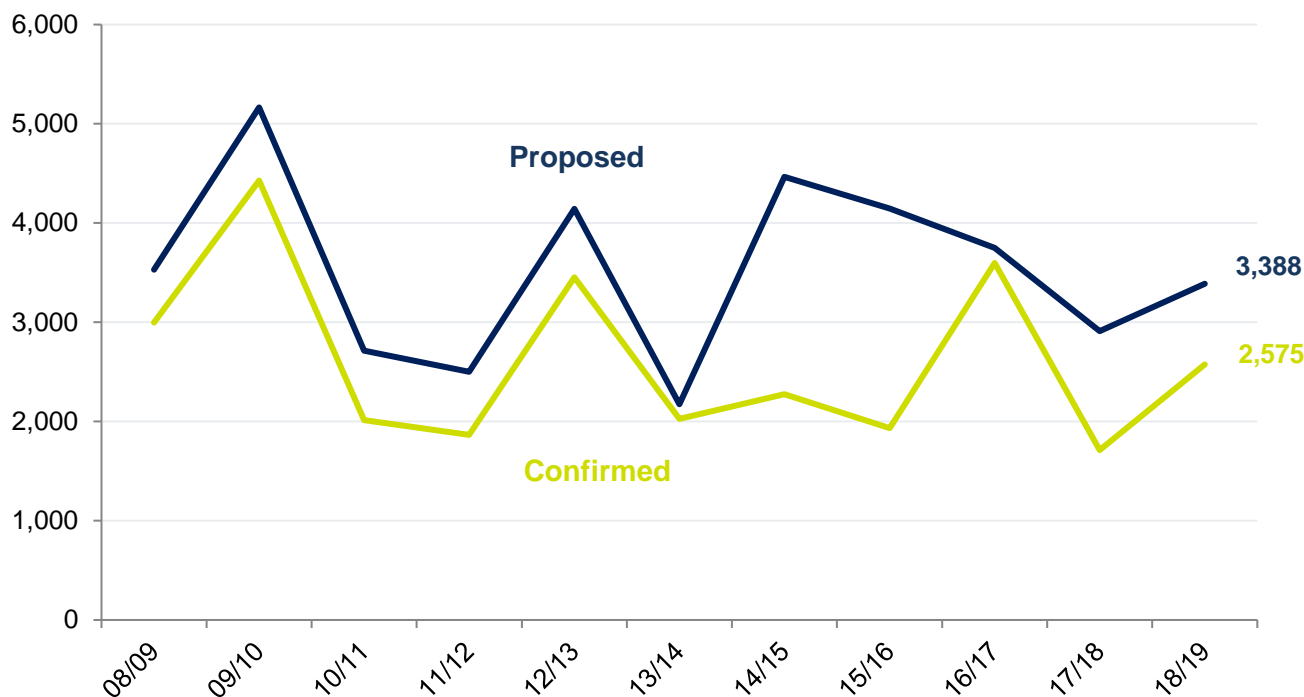
Under the Employment Rights (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (Amended 8 October 2006) companies are only legally required to notify the Department of impending redundancies of 20 or more employees. Companies who propose less than 20 redundancies are not included in the statistics. As a result, the figures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

- 209 confirmed redundancies in January 2019, an increase on the previous month
- 39% of redundancies confirmed in the Manufacturing sector
- 42 proposed redundancies between mid-January and mid-February 2019

Figure 4: Confirmed and proposed redundancies – annual totals, 08/09-18/19 (Feb-Jan)



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Confirmed redundancies

During January 2019, the Department was notified of:

- 209 confirmed redundancies, 168 higher than the previous month's total of 41.

Over the latest twelve month period there were:

- 2,575 confirmed redundancies, which was an increase of 50% from the previous year (1,712)
- 1,001 (or 39%) confirmed in manufacturing, which was higher than the previous year (654 or 38%)
- 658 (26% of all confirmed redundancies) in the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- a further 302 (12% of all confirmed redundancies) in construction.

Proposed redundancies

Between mid-January 2019 and mid-February 2019, there were:

- 42 proposed redundancies, representing a decrease on the previous monthly period total of 58 proposed redundancies.

Over the latest twelve month period there were:

- 3,388 proposed redundancies, which was an increase of 16% from the previous year (2,911)
- 1,072 or 32% proposed in manufacturing, which was higher than one year ago (672 or 23%)
- 931 (27% of all proposed redundancies) in proposed in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- a further 578 proposed redundancies (17% of all proposed redundancies) in administrative and support service activities.

It should be noted that since not all proposed redundancies actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses.

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

LFS employment

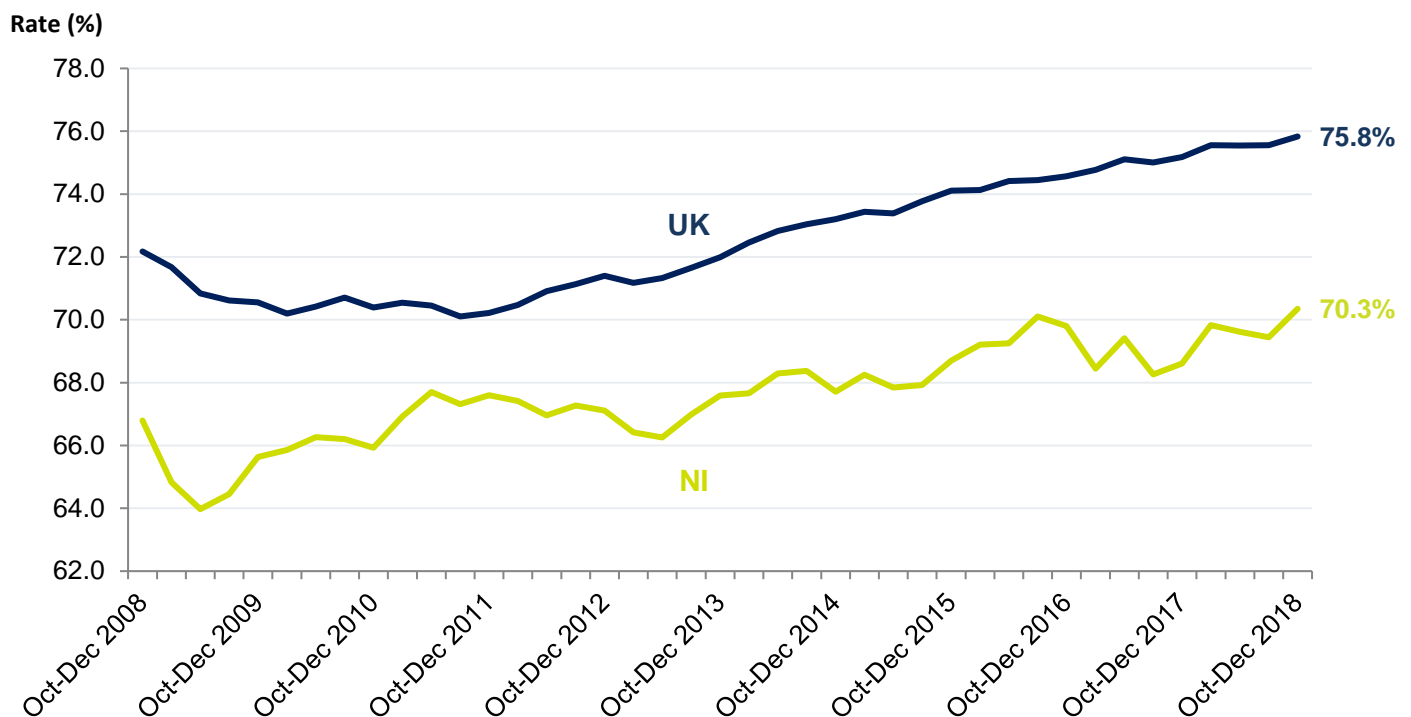
LFS employed: people aged 16 or over who did at least one hour of paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed); those who had a paid job that they were temporarily away from; those on government-supported training and employee programmes and those doing unpaid family work.

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 increased over the quarter and the year to the highest on record
- Employment rate remained below the UK average and was the lowest of the twelve UK regions

Figure 5: Seasonally adjusted employment rate, Oct-Dec 2008 to Oct-Dec 2018



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Figure 5 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 October-December 2018 was estimated at a record high of 70.3%, whereas the UK employment rate for those aged 16-64 was 75.8%. Increases were experienced in both male and female employment rates over the year.

Employment

The most recent NI employment rate for those aged 16-64, for the period Oct-Dec 2018, was estimated at 70.3%. This represents:

- an increase of 0.9pps over the quarter
- an increase of 1.7pps over the year.

The number of persons in employment (16+) in the period Oct-Dec 2018 was estimated at 853,000, which was:

- an increase of 12,000 over the quarter
- an increase of 23,000 over the year.

Employment by gender

Of the total number of those aged 16+ in employment, 52% (446,000) were male and 48% (407,000) were female. Annual changes by gender included:

- the male aged 16-64 employment rate (73.8%) increased by 1.7pps over the year
- the female aged 16-64 rate (67.0%) increased by 1.8pps over the year

Regional comparison

The employment rate in NI (70.3%) was:

- below the UK average (75.8%)
- 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 2018

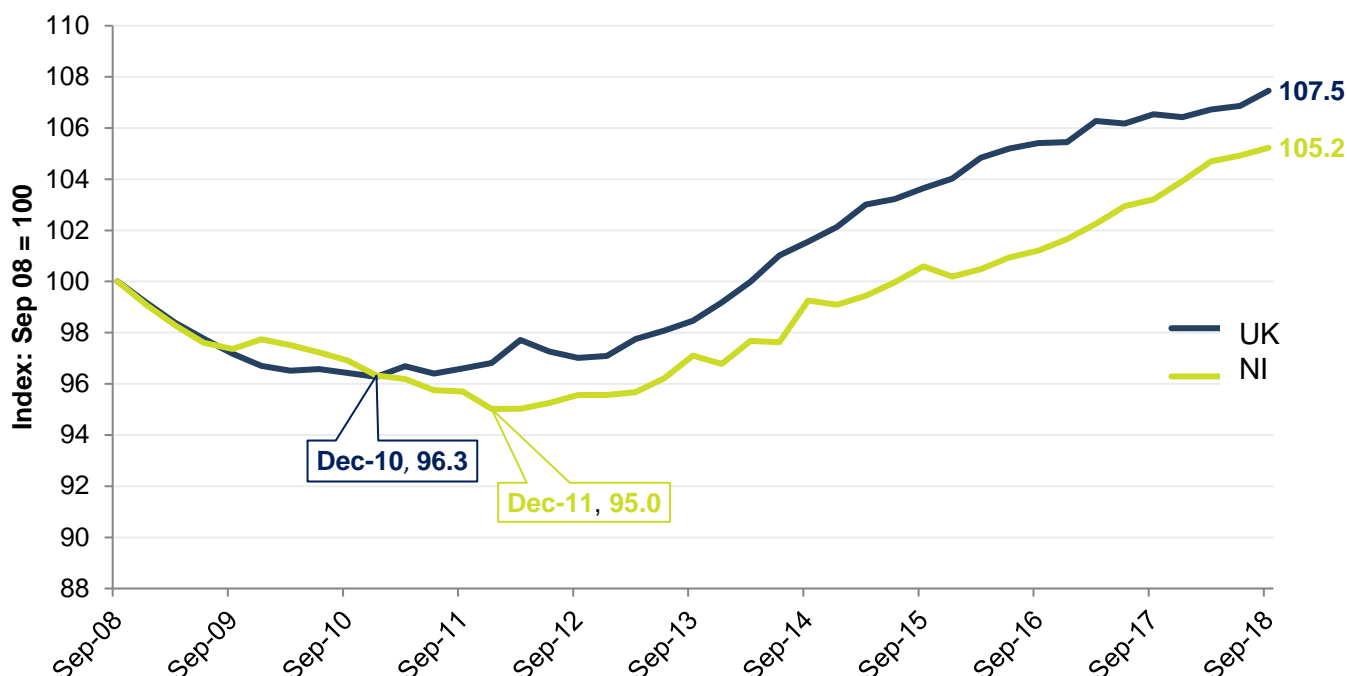
The QES is a business survey which samples approximately 6,000 companies who are asked to provide employment data for each of their business activities. This information is then collated by Economic and Labour Market Statistics, from which employee jobs estimates are produced.

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 2018.
- Private sector employee jobs increased over the quarter and year reaching an historical high.
- Public sector employee jobs decreased over the quarter and increased over the year.

Figure 6: Index of Employee Jobs, September 2008 to September 2018



Figures are indexed to September 2008

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Figure 6 shows the estimated seasonally adjusted employee jobs, indexed to allow comparison between NI and the UK. For NI the pre-downturn peak was in June 2008 (not on chart range) and the UK in September 2008. The UK reached its lowest point in December 2010, one year before the NI low in December 2011. Both NI and the UK have surpassed their pre-downturn peaks; NI jobs are now 4.5% above their June 2008 level while UK jobs are 7.5% above.

Employee Jobs

The seasonally adjusted employee jobs total in Northern Ireland at September 2018 was 765,880, which was:

- an increase of 0.3% (2,240 jobs) from the June 2018 estimate of 763,640.
- an increase of 2.0% (14,700 jobs) over the year.
- The annual increase in employee jobs was statistically significant.

Employee jobs by sector

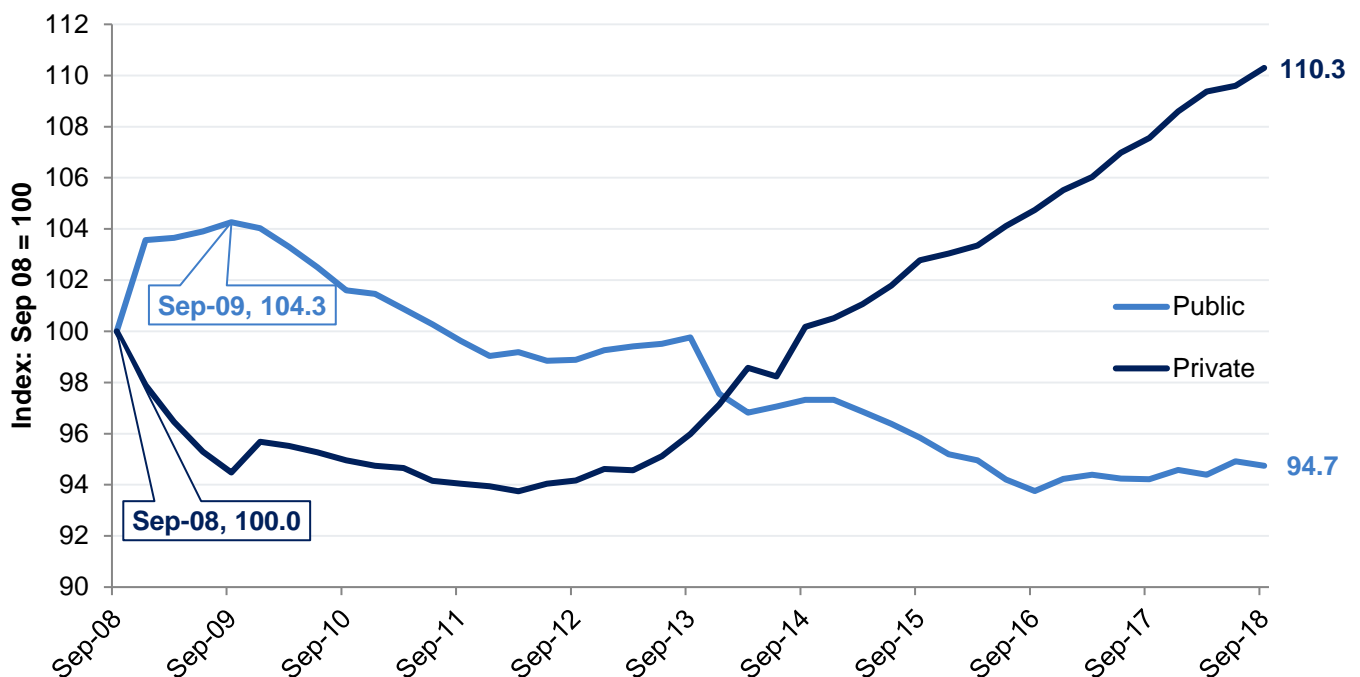
The seasonally adjusted quarterly change consisted of:

- an increase in the services sector (0.3% or 1,610 jobs), construction sector (0.8% or 260 jobs) and other sector (1.6% or 370 jobs).
- the manufacturing sector reported no change over the quarter
- an increase of 0.6% (3,520 jobs) in the private sector and
- a decrease of 0.2% (-370 jobs) in the public sector.

Over the year to September 2018:

- the private sector increased by 2.6% (13,900 jobs).
- the public sector increased by 0.6% (1,160 jobs).

Figure 7: Index of NI Private and Public Sector Jobs, September 2008 – September 2018



Figures are indexed to September 2008

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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 Ireland 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 2018 (559,110 jobs), and are now 8.6% above a pre-downturn peak which occurred in June 2008 (not on chart range). Public sector jobs showed an increase over the year to September 2018 to 207,290 jobs.

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 January 2019

Headline figures are presented for vacancies which have been notified to Job Centres / 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.

Key Findings

- There were **13,492 vacancies notified in the third quarter of the 2018/19 financial year**
- **An increase of 12.7% when compared against the same period in the 2017/18 financial year**

Table 2: Monthly Notified Vacancies, 2018

Date	Full-time	Part-time	Casual	Total
January 2018	3,143	1,492	265	4,900
February 2018	2,893	1,379	244	4,516
March 2018	3,021	1,470	261	4,752
April 2018	3,076	1,373	222	4,671
May 2018	3,379	1,704	266	5,349
June 2018	3,000	1,497	285	4,782
July 2018	2,902	1,336	290	4,528
August 2018	3,897	1,845	355	6,097
September 2018	3,377	1,808	325	5,510
October 2018	3,789	1,720	359	5,868
November 2018	3,120	1,359	261	4,740
December 2018	1,946	794	144	2,884
Total	37,543	17,777	3,277	58,597

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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).

(2) Vacancies data is published quarterly and reported by financial year. Data for October-December 2018 was published January 2019.

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

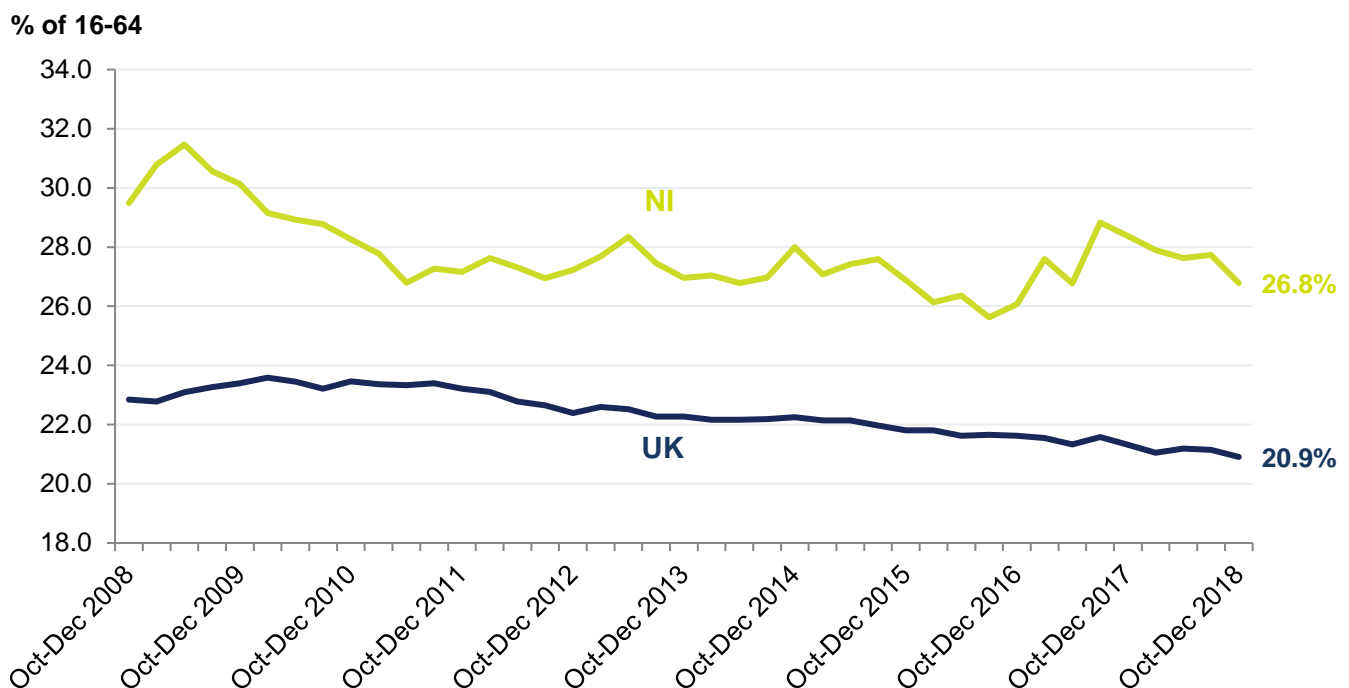
LFS economic inactivity

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

- The economic inactivity rate decreased over the quarter and over the year
- NI economic inactivity is the highest of the twelve UK regions

Figure 8: Seasonally adjusted economic inactivity rates (16-64), Oct-Dec 2008 to Oct-Dec 2018



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Figure 8 shows that, over the last 10 years, economic inactivity in NI has been consistently higher than the UK average. During the past 10 years, the UK inactivity rate has been on a downward trend. Whilst there have been periods of decreasing inactivity, and the current rate is below those in 2010, a consistent downward trend is not apparent in the NI data.

NI inactivity was on a downward trend from the peak of 31.8% in 2009 until 2011. From 2011 to mid-2015, the inactivity rate displayed less fluctuation, with rates fluctuating by no more than 0.7ppps around the average of 27.3% over this four year period. Since mid-2015, there has again been more variability in the rates of inactivity increasing to a relative high of 28.8% in July-September 2017. From 2017 there has been a decreasing trend in rates of NI inactivity.

The current inactivity rate of 26.8% is significantly below rates in 2010.

Economically inactive

The seasonally adjusted economic inactivity rate (aged 16-64) for Oct-Dec 2018 was estimated at 26.8%, which represented:

- a decrease of 0.9pps over the quarter
- a decrease of 1.6pps over the year.

The number of economically inactive persons (aged 16-64) was estimated at 313,000, which was:

- a decrease of 11,000 over the quarter
- a decrease of 19,000 over the year.

Regional comparison

The NI economic inactivity rate for those aged 16-64 stood at 26.8%. This was:

- higher than the UK average rate (20.9%)
- 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.

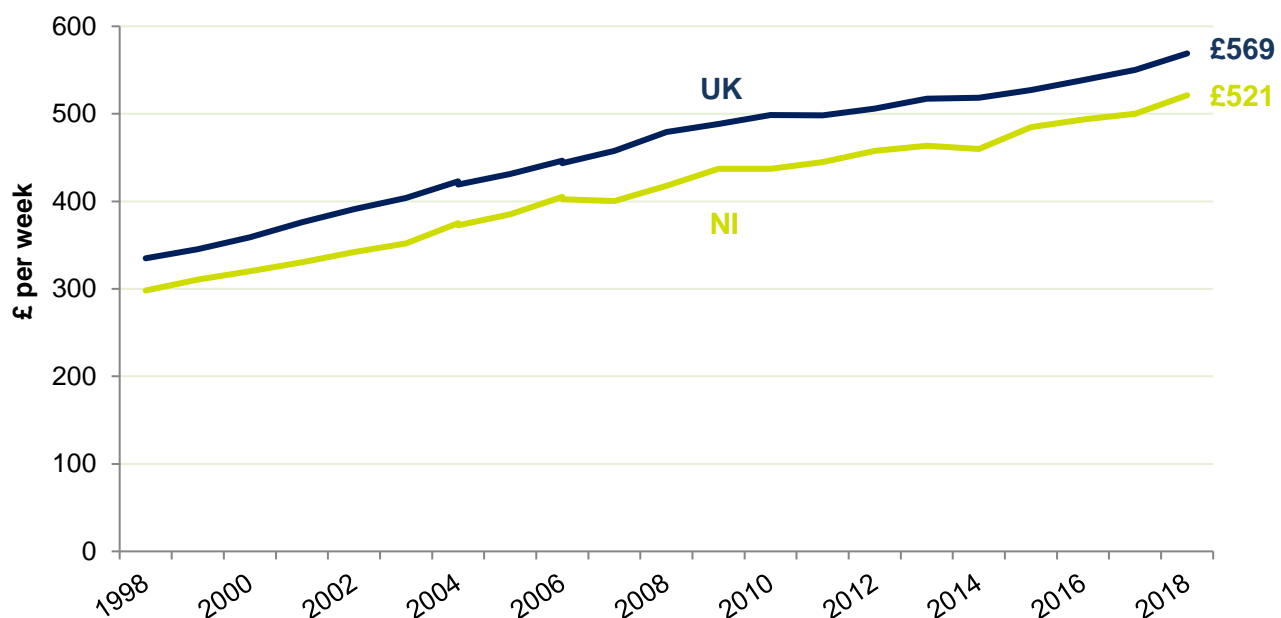
Median measures the amount earned by the average individual, i.e. the level of earnings at which half the population are above and half the population are below.

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 £521 compared with £569 in the UK
- Earnings increased over the year in both NI and the UK
- When adjusted for inflation, weekly earnings increased over the year in NI and the UK

Figure 9: Median gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in NI and the UK, April 1998-2018



Note: there were a number of methodological changes during the series in 2004, 2006 and 2011 – see Section 6 of the [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings](#) publication for further information

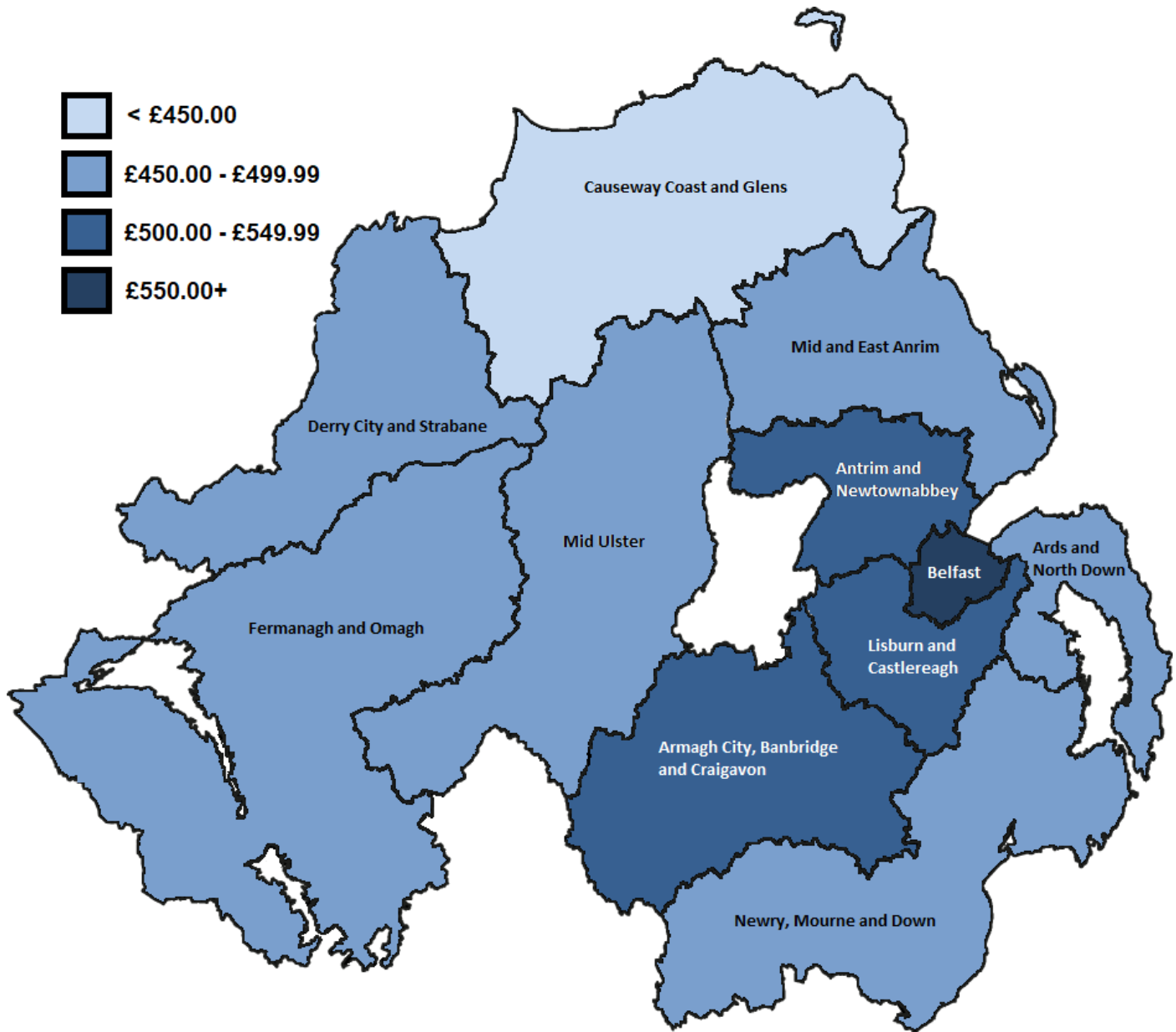
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The median gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in NI at April 2018:

- was £521, 8.4% lower than the UK median (£569)
- was the fifth lowest out of 12 UK regions

- increased by more (4.2%) than the UK median (3.5%) and had the joint highest increase of the UK regions over the year
- when adjusted for inflation increased by 2.0%
- was highest for those who work in Belfast (£565) Local Government District (LGD), which was the only LGD where earnings were above £550 per week
- was lowest in the Causeway Coast and Glens LGD (£431), the only LGD where earnings were below £450 per week.

Figure 10: Median Gross Weekly Earnings in Northern Ireland by place of work, April 2018



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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.

The definition of unemployment rate is 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 definition of employment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are employed.

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.

Reporting Change and Sampling variability

Reported change is calculated using unrounded data and is presented to 1 decimal place. When a change is less than 0.05pps, it is rounded to 0.0pps and the data is reported as unchanged.

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 are 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 is statistically significant. If none of the reported changes over the year or the quarter were statistically significant, then the recorded changes did not exceed the variability expected from a sample survey of this size. Please note that the terms 'statistically significantly' and 'significantly' are used interchangeably throughout the report but always refer to the statistical significance of changes.

Table 3 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 3: Sampling variability of labour market estimates

October-December 2018	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	33,000	+/-7,000	0	+/-8,000	-2,000	+/-11,000	+/-11,000
Employment ²	853,000	+/-21,000	12,000	+/-16,000	23,000	+/-30,000	+/-33,000
Economically inactive ²	579,000	+/-19,000	-11,000	+/-14,000	-15,000	+/-27,000	+/-30,000
Unemployment rate ¹	3.8%	+/-0.8pps	0.0pps	+/-0.9pps	-0.3pps	+/-1.3pps	+/-1.3pps
Employment rate ²	70.3%	+/-1.5pps	0.9pps	+/-1.1pps	1.7pps	+/-2.2pps	+/-2.4pps
Economic inactivity rate ²	26.8%	+/-1.5pps	-0.9pps	+/-1.1pps	-1.6pps	+/-2.1pps	+/-2.3pps

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).

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Please see link for further LFS notes and definitions: [LFS Background Information](#)

Response Rates – Updated quarterly (last updated 19/02/19)

The total eligible sample for the October-December 2018 LFS consisted of 3,441 addresses (1,116 chosen at random from the Valuation & Lands Agency list of domestic properties and 2,325 carried forward from the previous quarter). A random start, fixed interval sampling technique of the addresses, which are ordered by Council Area and Ward, is used. This ensures a proportional representation across the Council Areas in Northern Ireland.

Only private household addresses were eligible, since the LFS is a survey of the private household population. Every selected address is interviewed on five successive occasions, such that in any one quarter, a fifth of the sample will be receiving their first interview, one fifth their second and so on, with one fifth receiving their fifth and final interview. This results in an 80% sample overlap between quarters.

Table 4: Response rates, October-December 2018

Fully and partially responding	2,161
Eligible sample	3,441
Response rate (%)	62.8%

*Of the addresses sampled, a small number contained more than one household and some contained households which moved during the quarter. Residents in NHS hospital accommodation (formerly called nurses' homes) and students living in halls of residence or boarding schools are included to improve the coverage of young people.

LFS Comparisons

Estimates of employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity are derived from the LFS. 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 December 2018 should be compared with the estimates for July-September 2018, which were first published on 13th November 2018. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for September-November 2018, as the October and November data are included within both estimates. Effectively, observed differences are those between the individual months of September 2018 and December 2018. 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 are suppressed.

LFS revisions

LFS microdata are routinely revised to incorporate the latest population estimates. The latest revisions were published in February 2019 and affect LFS data from the period June - August 2011 onwards. In addition, data from November-January 2018 onwards also reflects a boost to the LFS sample that has been rolled out from January 2018 beginning with wave 1 and will be fully implemented through all 5 waves by April-June 2019. A review of seasonal adjustment methodology has also taken place and affects seasonally adjusted data from June-August 2011 onwards. The magnitude of the revisions are relatively small, with the majority of revisions to the unemployment rate falling within +/-0.1 percentage points but the biggest revision being -0.3pps; and the working age employment rate mostly falling within +/- 0.1 percentage points but the biggest revision being 1.0pps. More information on the revision policy concerning labour market statistics can be found through the following link: [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.

Changes to the Disability data

As of May 2016, the definition of Disability used on the Labour Force Survey in Northern Ireland has changed from the DDA-based definition to the GSS Harmonised Standard definition of Disability. This is to ensure consistence and comparability with the UK. It has caused a discontinuity in the time series at April 2013.

The GSS Harmonised Standards focus on a 'core' definition of people whose condition currently limits their activity. In summary the core definition covers people who report:

- (current) physical or mental health condition(s) or illnesses lasting or expected to last 12 months or more; and
- the condition(s) or illness(es) reduce their ability to carry out day-to-day activities.

This differs from the DDA-based definition of disability previously used in the LFS in that it excludes the following groups which are “non-core” under the new Act:

- people with a progressive condition (specified in the Equality Act as HIV/AIDS, cancer or multiple sclerosis) that does not currently reduce their ability to carry out day-to-day activities.
- people whose activities would be restricted only without medication or treatment.

Disability

In November 2017, ONS advised suspending the publication of disability estimates due to a large increase between Quarter 2 and 3 in 2017. Although a discontinuity was not visible at the NI level, NISRA removed disability estimates in the October - December 2017 Quarterly Supplement while further investigations took place.

In November 2018, ONS published results of further analysis about the nature of the large increase and advice to users about interpretation of the disability series. ONS have acknowledged that the quarterly increase in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2017 was unusual but cannot be explained by any discontinuities in the data. Users should note that estimates derived from sample surveys can be affected by sampling variability and that short-term comparisons should not be made using non-seasonally adjusted datasets.

Previous health warnings have been removed and ONS have no plans for further updates to its analysis of the unusual increase. ONS will also continue to monitor LFS disability data in line with their standard quality assurance practices.

An [article](#) on the ONS website has further information on the analysis conducted.

Experimental Claimant Count (Jobseekers Allowance claimants plus some out-of-work Universal Credit claimants)

In March 2018, the NI JSA-only claimant count was replaced by an experimental measure based on JSA claimants plus out-of-work UC claimants who were claiming principally for the reason of being unemployed. Universal Credit (UC) was first introduced in Northern Ireland on the 27th September 2017 and has now been rolled out to all 35 Job Centres for new claimants. All existing benefit claimants will be transferred by March 2023.

The new claimant count is categorised as experimental as the statistics are in the testing phase and not yet fully developed. The ONS have produced a useful '[Guide to Experimental Statistics](#)' and an FAQ document explaining the difference between the two measures is available on the [NISRA website](#).

The original series of claimants of JSA, although still available, is no longer designated as a National Statistic. Although the original measure will continue to reflect the number of people claiming JSA, the relevance of it as a measure of unemployment will diminish each month as UC is rolled out to all claimants. The [letter](#) from NISRA requesting de-designation and the [reply](#) from the Office for Statistics Regulation are available on the UK Statistics Authority website.

From March 2019 the experimental Claimant Count data will not be included in the Labour Market Report. The data tables will continue to be published on the [NISRA](#) website and counts will also be available from [NOMIS](#).

Claimant Count Revisions

Users should note that revisions are to be expected while the Claimant Count is experimental and improvements continue to be made to the process.

Table 5: Claimant count revisions

Description of Revision	Latest Update	Impact of Revision
Update to methodology used to identify appropriate Universal Credit cases, and subsequent seasonal adjustment.	February 2019	+/-300 Seasonally Adjusted +/-100 Non Adjusted
Annual revisions due to seasonal adjustment	January 2019	+/-300 Seasonally Adjusted
Correction of November undercount resulting from issues with statistical processing	January 2018	+900 Seasonally Adjusted +1,000 Non Adjusted
Correction of September undercount resulting from issues with statistical processing	December 2018	+1,000 Seasonally Adjusted +1,100 Non Adjusted

Further details on these revisions can be found on the NISRA website: [Claimant Count Revisions](#)

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, so there is likely to be an under count.

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](#)

Quarterly Employment Survey (QES)

All QES data contained in the LMR are adjusted for seasonality. The seasonal adjusted series started in 2005. Public Sector and Private Sector series are seasonally adjusted separately to the industry breakdowns. As such, the two series may differ at the NI level.

Revisions

QES estimates are revised quarterly to reflect the latest information provided to the Department by employers. The June 2018 seasonally adjusted estimate first published in September 2018 has subsequently been revised down 0.2 %.

For further details of QES revisions please see the following link: [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.

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