



Department of
**Enterprise, Trade
and Investment**
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Labour Market

Statistics Bulletin

Labour Force Survey: 2009 Local Area Database

December 2010



A NATIONAL STATISTICS PUBLICATION

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.

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Department of Enterprise,
Trade and Investment

**Labour Force
Survey: 2009
Local Area
Database**

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Contents

1

Executive Summary
Pages 1-2

2

District Council
Labour Market
Structure
Pages 3-4

3

NUTS III Analysis
Pages 5-11

4

Technical Definitions
Pages 12-16

5

Appendices:95%
Confidence Intervals
Pages 17-19

Executive Summary

1

Introduction

Despite the Labour Force Survey (LFS) being the largest regular household survey in Northern Ireland, analysis of the labour market at sub-Northern Ireland level is often hindered by the relatively small sample numbers associated with the quarterly survey. In order to enhance the utility of the LFS data, a series of annual databases have been developed which contain 60% more records than are found in each quarterly database. These permit more extensive sub-regional analysis and information from the 2009 annual dataset is presented in this booklet. Further details on how the annual datasets have been constructed and on the areas that are covered by the analysis can be found in Section 4.

District Council Areas (DCAs)

There is considerable variation in the population size of district council areas, with the 16+ population in Belfast DCA (211,000) being over double the next largest DCA (Lisburn with 88,000). In contrast, Moyle DCA has the smallest population, with only 15,000 people aged 16 and over resident there.

DCA employment rates

In 2009, the overall 16-64 employment rate in NI was 65.1% (down from 67.9% in 2008). There was significant variation in the working age employment rates among DCAs in Northern Ireland (see Figure 1). The highest rate, recorded by Antrim DCA (76.7%), was 21.8 percentage points higher than the lowest rate recorded by Derry DCA (54.9%).

Full time employment

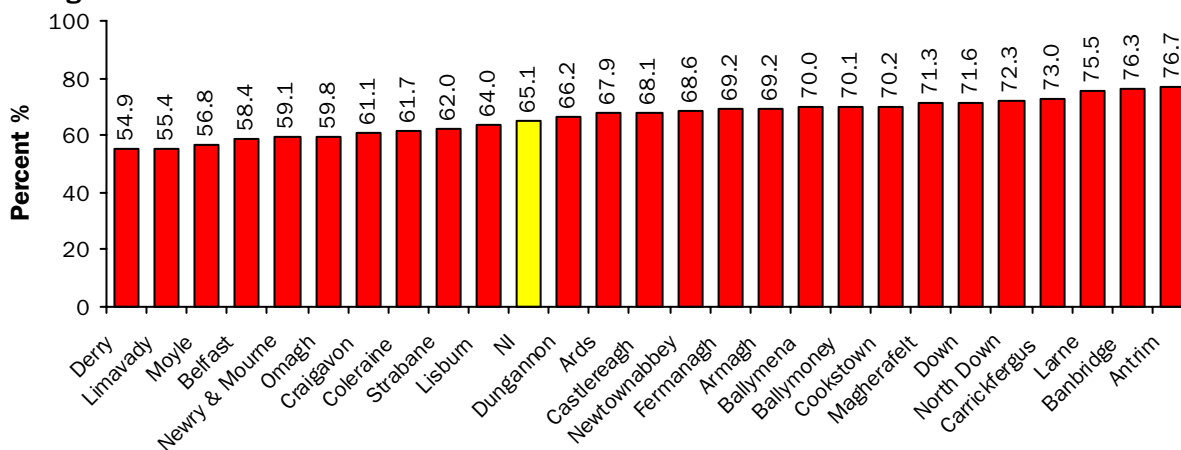
In 2009, an estimated 77.0% of those in employment in NI were working full-time. This figure varied from a high of 89.0% in Fermanagh DCA to a low of 65.7% in Carrickfergus DCA.

Qualification levels

In terms of high educational achievement the DCA with the highest proportion of those persons, aged 16 – 64, qualified to NVQ level 4 or above was North Down (36.5%) - compared to a NI average of 25.9%. In contrast, Dungannon (35.5%) and Strabane (34.2%) had the highest proportion of 16 - 64 persons with 'No qualifications' - NI average was 22.8%.

**2009 16-64 Employment Rates
District Council Areas**

Figure 1



NUTS III areas

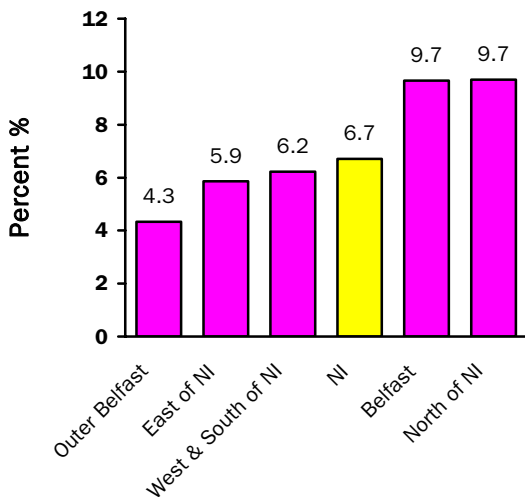
NUTS III (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics) regions are the European Commission's classification of sub-national areas for statistical purposes. They are amalgamations of district council areas and facilitate analyses by region due to the larger LFS sample sizes involved.

NUTS III Unemployment

NI's unemployment rate for 2009 was 6.7%, up 2.8 percentage points from the figure for 2008. The unemployment rate varied throughout NI, with the North of NI (9.7 %) and Belfast (9.7%) recording the highest unemployment rates.

NUTS III 16+ Unemployment Rate

Figure 2



NUTS III Economic activity

The overall NI working age activity rate for 2009 was 69.9%, however there was a considerable difference across the NUTS III regions in terms of labour market participation. Belfast (64.7%) had the lowest working age activity rate, almost 10 percentage points lower than the highest rate that was recorded for the East of NI (74.4%).

NUTS III Employment by industry

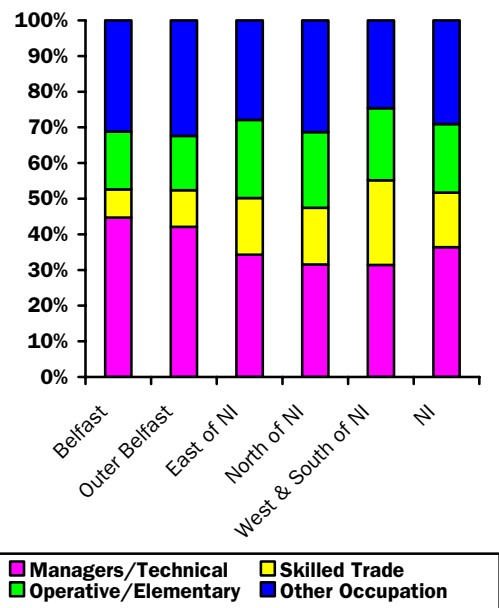
Public services represented the major employment industry for each of the NUTS III regions, with their impact varying from 37.2% of total employment in Belfast to 31.9% in the East of NI. The other major industries in terms of NI employment were retail and hotels (19.5%), manufacturing (11.5%) and finance (11.2%).

NUTS III Employment by occupation

Skilled trade occupations formed a higher proportion of the total workforce in regions beyond Belfast and Outer Belfast, with almost one-quarter (23.7%) of people in the West & South of NI working in these occupations, compared to only 7.9% in Belfast. Conversely, the professional groupings consisting of management, professional and technical positions had higher proportions in the Belfast (44.7%) and Outer Belfast (42.1%) regions, compared to the equivalent proportions in the West & South of NI (31.4%) and the North of NI (31.5%) - see Figure 3.

NUTS III Occupation in Main Job (16-64)

Figure 3



Socio-economic classification

Among the working age population in NI the largest socio-economic classification was those that have never worked, were unemployed or unclassified. This group accounted for over one-quarter (26.7%) of the NI population as a whole and 34.6% of those from the North of NI.

NUTS III Education and training

The proportion of the working age population in NI with no discernible qualifications was 22.8% in 2009. This figure varies by region with 28.7% of those from the North of NI having no qualifications, compared to just 15.6% of those in Outer Belfast.

District Council Labour Market Structure

2

District Council Areas

The 26 district council areas were established across the whole of Northern Ireland in 1996. Their respective councils form the single tier of local government in NI. The councils are unitary administrations responsible for all areas of local government, but their remit is more limited than that of local authorities in the rest of the UK (see page 14 for further information on geographical boundaries in NI).

Population structure

Table 1 below provides a summary of the labour market structure for the 16+ population in NI's District Council Areas (DCA's). There is considerable variation in the population size of these areas, with the 16+ population in Belfast

DCA (211,000) being over double the next largest DCA (Lisburn with 88,000). In contrast, Moyle DCA has the smallest population, with only 15,000 people aged 16 and over resident there. Due to this variation in population it is better to look at rates rather than levels when comparing DCA's.

Employment rates

In 2009, the 16+ employment rate for NI was 54.9% (down from the rate of 57.4% in 2008). The DCA's that recorded the highest 16+ employment rates were Banbridge (68.0%), Antrim (66.1%), Ballymoney (63.3%) and Down (61.2%). Whereas, the lowest employment rates were recorded in Coleraine (45.2%), Limavady (46.4%) and Derry (46.5%).

District Council Labour Market Structure – All persons aged 16 and over

Table 1

District Council	Total 16+ (000's)	Economically active (000's)	In employment ¹ (000's)	In full-time employment (000's)	In part-time employment (000's)	Economically inactive (000's)	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)
Antrim	41	27	27	21	6	14	66.9	66.1
Ards	61	38	35	26	9	23	62.3	58.2
Armagh	44	28	25	19	6	16	64.5	57.4
Ballymena	50	32	30	24	*	19	62.7	59.3
Ballymoney	24	16	15	12	*	8	66.8	63.3
Banbridge	37	26	25	17	9	12	69.0	68.0
Belfast	211	112	101	76	25	99	52.9	47.8
Carrickfergus	31	19	18	12	6	12	60.5	58.6
Castlereagh	54	31	30	25	*	23	57.9	56.6
Coleraine	47	23	21	14	7	24	48.7	45.2
Cookstown	27	17	16	14	*	10	61.8	59.4
Craigavon	69	42	37	30	8	27	60.6	54.4
Derry	83	44	39	28	10	39	52.7	46.5
Down	53	35	33	24	9	18	65.7	61.2
Dungannon	44	27	26	21	*	17	61.9	58.6
Fermanagh	46	27	26	23	*	19	58.6	56.3
Larne	27	18	16	13	*	10	63.8	59.7
Limavady	26	14	12	10	*	12	55.0	46.4
Lisburn	88	51	48	35	13	37	57.6	54.4
Magherafelt	33	20	19	16	*	12	62.0	59.2
Moyle	15	8	8	*	*	6	58.2	51.8
Newry & Mourne	75	42	39	32	7	33	56.3	51.7
Newtownabbey	62	38	35	28	7	24	60.9	57.2
North Down	63	40	38	28	10	23	62.9	60.8
Omagh	39	22	21	18	*	17	56.4	54.4
Strabane	30	17	16	11	*	13	57.6	54.1
Northern Ireland	1,382	814	759	582	174	568	58.9	54.9

* Sample size too small to provide a reliable estimate

¹ Includes those on government training and employment schemes and unpaid family workers, and some who did not state if working full or part-time.

Working-age Labour Market Structure

Table 2 below provides a summary of the labour market structure for the 16 - 64 population in each of NI's district council areas.

Economic activity

The overall NI economic activity rate of 69.9% for 2009 has decreased from the 2009 rate of 70.7%. The district council areas with the lowest 16 - 64 economic activity rates were Omagh (62.1%), and Derry (62.4%); conversely the DCAs with the highest rates were Larne (80.7%) and Armagh (77.8%).

Qualification levels

Of those district councils where sample sizes permitted reliable quotes, Dungannon (35.5%) and Strabane (34.2%) had the highest proportion of those persons, aged 16 – 64, with 'No qualifications'. The average for NI as a whole in 2009 was 22.8% - this was down from 2008, when the proportion with no qualifications was 23.5%.

In terms of high educational achievement the DCAs with the highest proportion of persons qualified to NVQ level 4 or above were North Down (36.5%) and Belfast (31.0%) The NI average was 22.8% in 2009 and this was lower than the rate in 2008 (23.5%).

District Council Labour Market Structure

16 – 64 population

Table 2

District Council	Total 16-64 (000's)	Working Age Economic activity rate (%)	Working Age Employment rate (%)	All 16-64 Qualification Levels		
				Achieved NVQ level 4 and above ¹ (%)	Achieved below NVQ level 4 (%)	No qualifications (%)
Antrim	34	77.7	76.7	27.8	44.7	27.5
Ards	51	72.8	67.9	20.9	60.7	18.4
Armagh	36	77.8	69.2	18.2	58.1	23.7
Ballymena	42	74.0	70.0	23.7	54.4	21.9
Ballymoney	22	74.1	70.1	*	62.1	29.0
Banbridge	32	77.5	76.3	25.9	57.3	*
Belfast	171	64.7	58.4	31.0	48.9	20.1
Carrickfergus	24	75.5	73.0	25.3	69.6	*
Castlereagh	44	69.7	68.1	26.8	52.2	21.1
Coleraine	34	66.6	61.7	27.5	47.8	24.7
Cookstown	23	73.1	70.2	29.6	42.3	28.1
Craigavon	60	68.3	61.1	25.4	45.1	29.5
Derry	69	62.4	54.9	23.6	47.1	29.3
Down	45	77.0	71.6	26.9	51.6	21.5
Dungannon	37	70.2	66.2	21.6	43.0	35.5
Fermanagh	36	72.1	69.2	27.5	47.8	24.7
Larne	22	80.7	75.5	*	57.2	*
Limavady	22	65.6	55.4	*	45.3	32.4
Lisburn	73	67.8	64.0	28.0	49.9	22.1
Magherafelt	26	74.8	71.3	*	61.1	*
Moyle	12	64.2	56.8	*	60.7	*
Newry & Mourne	64	64.5	59.1	23.8	50.3	25.9
Newtownabbey	49	73.3	68.6	28.6	57.2	14.2
North Down	51	74.9	72.3	36.5	55.4	*
Omagh	35	62.1	59.8	24.6	43.6	31.8
Strabane	26	66.0	62.0	*	47.2	34.2
Northern Ireland	1,142	69.9	65.1	25.9	51.4	22.8

*Sample size too small to provide a reliable estimate

¹Includes degree level and above

NUTS III Analysis

3

NUTS III Labour Market Structure

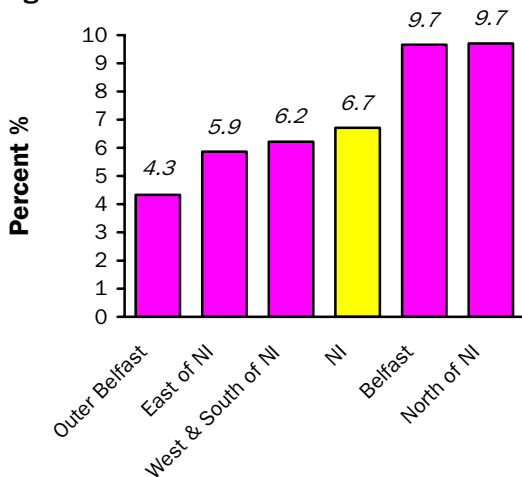
As many of the figures at district council level fall below the 6,000 (grossed) suppression threshold, District Councils have been aggregated into NUTS III regions as shown on page 13. NUTS (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics) is the European Commission's classification of sub-national areas for statistical purposes, which facilitate socio-economic analyses of regions.

Unemployment

NI's unemployment rate for 2009 was 6.7% - up from the figure of 3.9% for 2008.

2009 LADB NUTS III 16+ Unemployment Rate

Figure 4



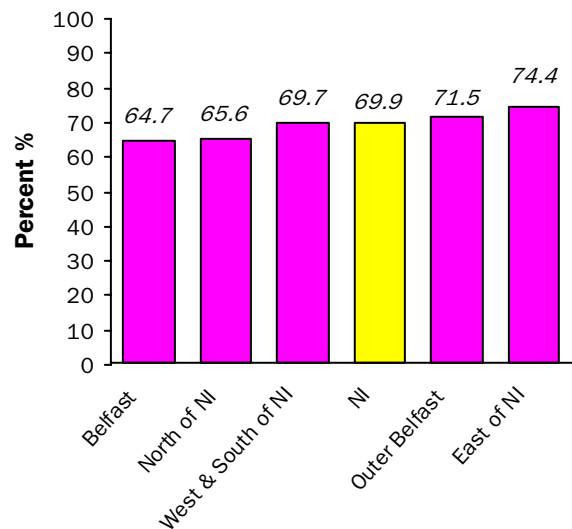
There was considerable variation in the unemployment rates throughout NI. The North of NI (9.7%) and Belfast (9.7%) recorded the highest unemployment rates, three percentage points higher than the NI average (6.7%) – see figure 4.

Economic activity

Figure 5 shows the working age economic activity rates for the NUTS III regions in NI. The overall NI working age activity rate for 2009 was 69.9%, however there was considerable difference across the NUTS III regions in terms of labour market participation. Belfast (64.7%) had the lowest working age activity rate, almost 10 percentage points lower than the highest rate, which was recorded in East of NI (74.4%).

2009 LADB NUTS III 16-64 Economic Activity Rate

Figure 5



Economic inactivity

There were also regional differences in the breakdown of the economically inactive population of working age in NI. While 84.5% of the inactive persons in Belfast were neither wanting nor seeking work, the figure for the East of Northern Ireland (90.1%) was somewhat higher. Overall for NI in 2009, 87.7% of the working age economically inactive population (302,000 persons) neither wanted nor were seeking work.

NUTS III – 16+ Population Labour Market Structure

Table 3

	Belfast			Outer Belfast			East of NI			North of NI			West & South of NI			Northern Ireland		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Employee (000's)	48	43	91	69	79	148	85	87	172	41	51	91	66	70	136	307	331	638
Self-employed (000's)	*	*	9	17	*	22	26	*	30	14	*	18	32	*	35	94	19	113
In employment¹ (000's)	55	46	101	86	84	170	111	93	204	56	55	111	99	73	173	407	352	759
In full-time employment (000's)	47	29	76	78	51	129	101	53	154	48	33	81	91	51	143	365	217	582
In part-time employment (000's)	7	17	25	8	33	41	10	40	50	7	22	29	7	22	29	39	135	174
Unemployed (000's)	7	*	11	*	*	8	8	*	13	9	*	12	9	*	11	38	16	55
Economically active (000's)	62	50	112	91	87	178	119	97	217	65	58	123	108	76	184	445	368	814
Economic activity rate (%)	60.6	45.7	52.9	63.9	56.0	59.8	70.5	57.4	64.0	62.2	48.2	54.7	71.0	48.6	59.7	66.4	51.8	58.9
Unemployment rate (%)	11.5	*	9.7	*	*	4.3	7.1	*	5.9	13.6	*	9.7	8.3	*	6.2	8.6	4.5	6.7
Employment rate (%)	53.7	42.3	47.8	60.5	54.1	57.2	65.5	54.9	60.2	53.8	45.6	49.4	65.1	47.1	56.0	60.7	49.5	54.9
Economically inactive – wanting or seeking work (000's)	*	6	9	*	*	8	*	*	8	*	*	10	*	6	10	19	25	45
Economically inactive – neither wanting nor seeking work (000's)	37	53	90	47	64	111	47	68	115	34	58	93	41	74	115	206	318	523
Total economically inactive (000's)	40	59	99	51	68	120	50	72	122	39	63	102	44	80	124	225	343	568
Total Aged 16+ (000's)	102	109	211	142	155	298	169	170	339	104	121	226	153	156	309	670	711	1382

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

¹ Includes those on government training and employment schemes and unpaid family workers, and some who did not state if working full or part-time

NUTS III – 16-64 Population Labour Market Structure

Table 4

	Belfast			Outer Belfast			East of NI			North of NI			West & South of NI			Northern Ireland		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Employee (000's)	47	43	91	67	78	146	84	86	170	40	50	90	65	69	134	303	327	630
Self-employed (000's)	*	*	8	16	*	20	23	*	28	13	*	17	29	*	32	87	18	106
In employment¹ (000's)	54	46	100	84	82	166	107	92	199	55	55	110	96	72	168	396	347	743
In full-time employment (000's)	47	29	75	76	51	127	99	53	152	48	33	81	89	51	140	359	216	575
In part-time employment (000's)	7	17	24	7	31	39	8	39	48	*	22	27	*	21	27	35	131	165
Unemployed (000's)	7	*	11	*	*	8	8	*	13	9	*	12	9	*	11	38	16	55
Economically active (000's)	61	50	111	89	85	174	116	96	212	63	58	121	105	75	180	434	364	797
Economic activity rate (%)	71.8	57.7	64.7	75.1	68.1	71.5	80.4	68.2	74.4	72.3	59.5	65.6	80.5	58.8	69.7	76.8	63.1	69.9
Unemployment rate (%)	11.5	*	9.7	*	*	4.4	7.3	*	6.0	13.9	*	9.8	8.6	*	6.4	8.8	4.5	6.8
Employment rate (%)	63.5	53.4	58.4	71.0	65.8	68.3	74.6	65.2	70.0	62.3	56.3	59.1	73.6	56.9	65.3	70.0	60.2	65.1
Economically inactive – wanting or seeking work (000's)	*	6	9	*	*	8	*	*	7	*	*	8	*	6	9	18	24	42
Economically inactive – neither wanting nor seeking work (000's)	21	30	51	25	36	61	25	41	66	20	36	56	22	46	69	113	189	302
Total economically inactive (000's)	24	36	60	29	40	69	28	45	73	24	40	64	25	53	78	131	213	344
Total Aged 16-64 (000's)	85	86	171	118	125	243	144	141	285	88	97	185	130	128	258	565	576	1142

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

¹ Includes those on government training and employment schemes and unpaid family workers, and some who did not state if working full or part-time

Employment by industry

Table 5 below shows the industry breakdown of those aged 16-64 in employment and highlights the importance of public services as a source of employment in Northern Ireland. This sector incorporates public administration, health and education services and accounts for over one-third (34.3%) of all persons in employment in NI. Public services represent the major employment industry for each of the NUTS III regions with its impact varying from 37.2% of total employment in Belfast to 31.9% in the East of NI. The other major industries in terms of NI employment were Distribution, hotels & restaurants (19.5%), Manufacturing (11.5%) and Banking & finance (11.2%).

Although the NI manufacturing sector has been in decline for some years, it is still a particularly important source of employment for certain areas, with 15.4% of those in employment from the West & South of NI working in the manufacturing sector. Likewise, while the agriculture sector is a relatively small employer for NI as a whole (2.8% of total employment) it accounts for 5.3% of the employed from the West & South of NI.

Given that Belfast is the financial capital of NI it is no surprise that Belfast (15.1%) and Outer Belfast (16.3%) have the highest proportion of employment in the finance and business sector compared to other regions (NI average = 11.2%).

NUTS III – Employment by Industry (16-64)

Table 5

Industry Sector	Percentage / Number					
	Belfast	Outer Belfast	East of NI	North of NI	West & South of NI	Northern Ireland
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (%)	*	*	3.9	*	5.3	2.8
Energy and water (%)	*	*	*	*	*	1.0
Manufacturing (%)	6.3	8.6	14.2	9.7	15.4	11.5
Construction (%)	*	7.3	8.6	11.7	13.9	9.4
Distribution, hotels and restaurants (%)	20.7	18.0	21.2	22.9	16.3	19.5
Transport and communication (%)	9.9	8.2	6.1	5.9	4.3	6.6
Banking and finance (%)	15.1	16.3	10.0	8.3	7.2	11.2
Public admin, education and health (%)	37.2	36.7	31.9	34.1	33.2	34.3
Other services (%)	6.2	*	3.4	*	*	3.6
Total (000's)	99	165	199	107	167	736

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.
Total excludes those who do not state industry

Employment by occupation

Table 6 below shows the occupational breakdown of those of working age in employment. The largest occupational group for NI as a whole was the 'Skilled Trades' group at 15.3%. Skilled Trade occupations comprise vehicle, electrical, construction, printing and food preparation trades. It is noticeable that this grouping formed a higher proportion of the total workforce in regions beyond Belfast and Outer Belfast, with almost one-quarter (23.7%) of people in the West & South of NI working in these occupations, compared to only 7.9% in Belfast. Conversely, the professional groupings consisting of management, professional and technical positions had higher proportions in the Belfast (44.7%) and Outer Belfast (42.1%) regions, compared to the equivalent proportions in the North of NI (31.5%) and West & South of NI (31.4%).

Socio-economic classification

NUTS III – Employment by Occupation in Main Job (16-64)

Table 6

Percentage / Number

Occupation	Belfast	Outer Belfast	East of NI	North of NI	West & South of NI	Northern Ireland
1. Managers and Senior Officials (%)	11.8	11.9	12.7	8.7	9.3	11.0
2 Professional occupations (%)	15.1	15.4	8.8	11.4	12.0	12.2
3 Associate Professional and Technical (%)	17.9	14.8	12.8	11.5	10.1	13.1
4 Administrative and Secretarial (%)	14.0	16.8	13.8	10.9	10.5	13.3
5 Skilled Trades Occupations (%)	7.9	10.3	15.9	15.9	23.7	15.3
6 Personal Service Occupations (%)	8.8	9.7	8.2	8.7	8.2	8.7
7 Sales and Customer Service Occupations (%)	8.5	5.9	5.9	11.7	5.9	7.1
8 Process, Plant and Machine Operatives (%)	6.4	6.0	10.4	10.5	9.6	8.7
9 Elementary Occupations (%)	9.8	9.1	11.5	10.7	10.7	10.5
Total (000's)	99	166	199	107	167	738

Total excludes those who do not state occupation

Among the working age population in NI the largest socio-economic classification was those that have never worked, were unemployed or unclassified. This group accounted for one-quarter (26.7%) of the NI population as a whole, with the North of NI (34.6%) recording the largest proportion and the East of NI (21.8%) the lowest – see Table 7. In contrast, approximately one third (31.7%) of the population in Outer Belfast were in the managerial and professional classifications, compared to just 19.0% in the North of NI.

Education and training

The proportion of the working age population in NI with no discernible qualifications was 22.8% in 2009. Again this figure varies by region with 28.7% of those from the North of NI having no qualifications, compared with 15.6% of those from Outer Belfast – see Table 8.

NUTS III – Socio-Economic Classification (16-64)

Table 7

Percentage / Number

	Belfast			Outer Belfast			East of NI			North of NI			West & South of NI			Northern Ireland		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Higher managerial and professional (%)	9.7	*	7.5	13.3	6.3	9.7	7.5	5.2	6.3	*	*	4.1	7.0	*	5.7	8.7	4.8	6.7
Lower Managerial and professional (%)	18.5	21.5	20.0	17.6	26.1	22.0	17.2	22.1	19.6	10.7	18.6	14.8	11.2	21.1	16.1	15.1	22.1	18.6
Intermediate occupations (%)	8.1	12.5	10.3	6.0	16.3	11.3	6.0	13.0	9.5	*	7.6	6.3	*	10.5	6.5	5.3	12.2	8.8
Small employers and own account workers (%)	*	*	4.1	12.2	*	7.4	15.4	*	9.1	14.8	*	9.1	21.5	*	12.1	14.5	2.9	8.7
Lower supervisory and technical (%)	7.3	*	5.8	9.5	*	6.7	12.2	*	8.1	10.7	*	8.0	11.4	*	7.9	10.5	4.4	7.4
Semi – routine occupations (%)	7.6	12.1	9.9	10.7	13.3	12.1	10.6	19.4	15.0	8.5	18.6	13.8	10.3	16.7	13.4	9.8	16.3	13.1
Routine occupations (%)	11.1	8.2	9.6	10.9	5.7	8.2	14.4	6.8	10.7	13.7	*	9.2	16.2	7.8	12.1	13.5	6.7	10.1
Never worked, unemployed, and nec (%)	32.3	33.3	32.8	19.8	25.3	22.6	16.8	26.9	21.8	30.7	38.1	34.6	19.9	32.5	26.1	22.6	30.6	26.7
All 16-64 (000's)	85	86	171	118	125	243	144	141	285	88	97	185	130	128	258	565	576	1,142

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

NUTS III – Education & Training (16-64)

Table 8

Percentage / Number

	Belfast			Outer Belfast			East of NI			North of NI			West & South of NI			Northern Ireland		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Achieved NVQ level 4 and above¹ (%)	30.5	31.5	31.0	27.4	31.4	29.4	20.9	28.7	24.8	19.0	23.8	21.5	19.2	27.6	23.4	23.0	28.6	25.9
Achieved below NVQ level 4 (%)	50.5	47.4	48.9	57.8	52.3	55.0	56.5	48.4	52.5	49.7	49.7	49.7	50.9	48.2	49.5	53.5	49.3	51.4
No qualifications (%)	19.0	21.1	20.1	14.9	16.3	15.6	22.5	22.9	22.7	31.3	26.5	28.7	29.9	24.2	27.1	23.4	22.1	22.8
All 16-64 (000's)	82	83	165	116	123	239	142	138	279	87	97	184	125	126	251	552	566	1,118
Job related training in last 4 weeks (000's)	*	7	13	10	9	19	9	10	19	*	*	*	6	11	17	34	40	73
No job related training in last 4 weeks (000's)	74	75	149	98	111	209	131	125	256	78	90	168	117	108	225	499	508	1,007

¹Includes degree level and above

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Technical Definitions

4

The Labour Force Survey Annual Local Area Database (LADB)

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is the largest regular household survey carried out in Northern Ireland, with responses obtained from approximately 2,000 households and 5,000 individuals each quarter. While these quarterly datasets permit quite detailed analysis of the labour market at Northern Ireland level, sub-Northern Ireland analysis is often hindered by the relatively small sample numbers.

In order to enhance the utility of the survey data collected, a series of LFS annual databases have been developed which contain 60% more records than are found in each quarterly database. These permit more extensive sub-regional analysis and a series of tables from the 2009 annual dataset are presented in this booklet.

Background

The databases are derived from four consecutive quarters of the regular LFS database. Each quarter's LFS sample of around 2,000 households in NI is made up of 5 waves each of just over 400 private households. Individuals in each wave are interviewed in five successive quarters, such that in any quarter one wave will be receiving their first interview, one wave their second, and so on, with one receiving their fifth and final interview. The annual database is created by selecting the relevant cases from each quarter and combining them to create an annual dataset of unique cases. Over a period of four quarters, eight non-overlapping waves are interviewed. Selecting waves one and five allows the maximum number of respondents over a one-year period to be included. The resulting sample size is approximately 3,000 households, 7,500 individuals, for NI, where each household is interviewed only once.

The LFS collects information from a sample of the population living in households. To convert this information to give estimates for the entire population the data must be grossed.

This is achieved by creating grossing factors often referred to as weights, that can be applied to each sampled individual so that grossed results match published population data in terms of age distribution, sex and region of residence. Mid Year population estimates and projections are used to ensure that the LFS is grossed to the most up to date population data available. The range of variables on the LADB is restricted in order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, and minimise the potential for identification of individual responders to the survey.

Precision of Estimates

As the LFS is a sample survey the estimates are subject to sampling variability. The Department of Enterprise Trade and Investment does not publish estimates below 6,000 (grossed) from the LADB as it is not deemed sufficiently reliable for quotation. In general, the smaller the estimate, the greater the margin of error as a proportion of the estimate.

Local Areas

The local areas currently available are District Councils, however as many of the figures at this level fall below the 6,000 (grossed) suppression threshold, District Councils have been aggregated into NUTS III regions as shown overleaf. NUTS is the European Commission's classification of sub-national areas for statistical purposes, which facilitate socio-economic analyses of regions (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics).

NUTS III REGION

CONSTITUENT DISTRICT COUNCILS

BELFAST

Belfast

OUTER BELFAST

**Carrickfergus
Castlereagh
Lisburn
Newtownabbey
North Down**

EAST OF NI

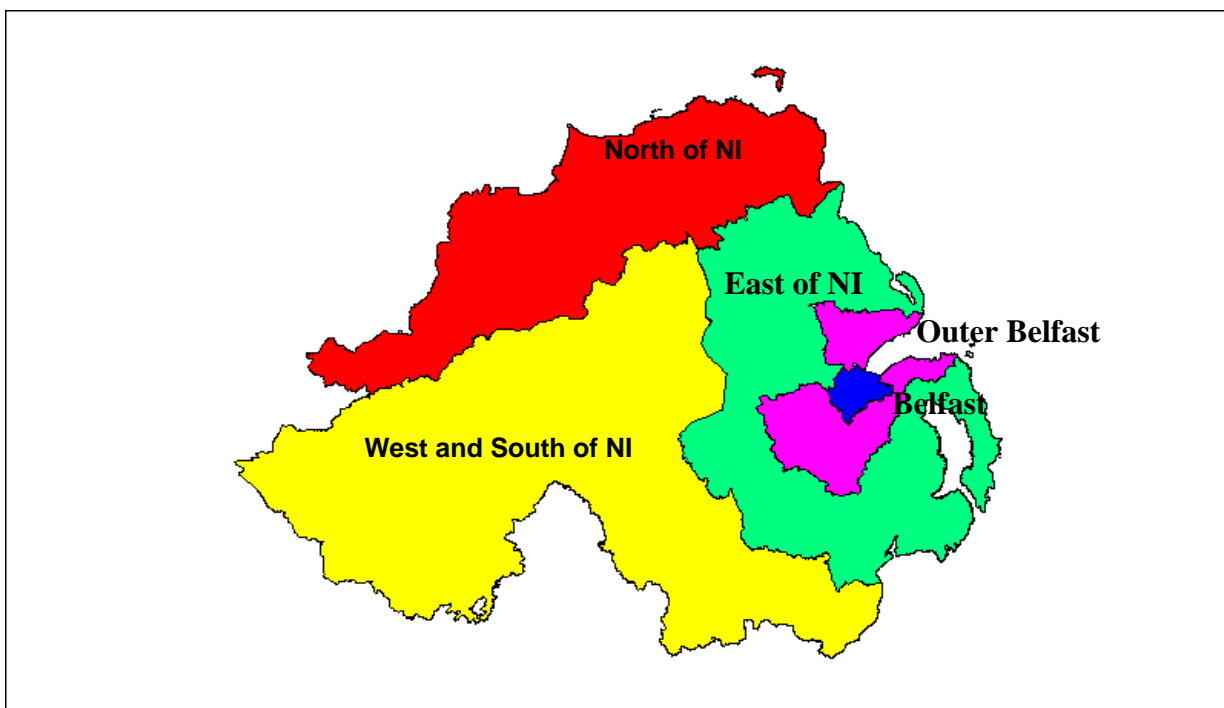
**Antrim
Ards
Ballymena
Banbridge
Craigavon
Down
Larne**

NORTH OF NI

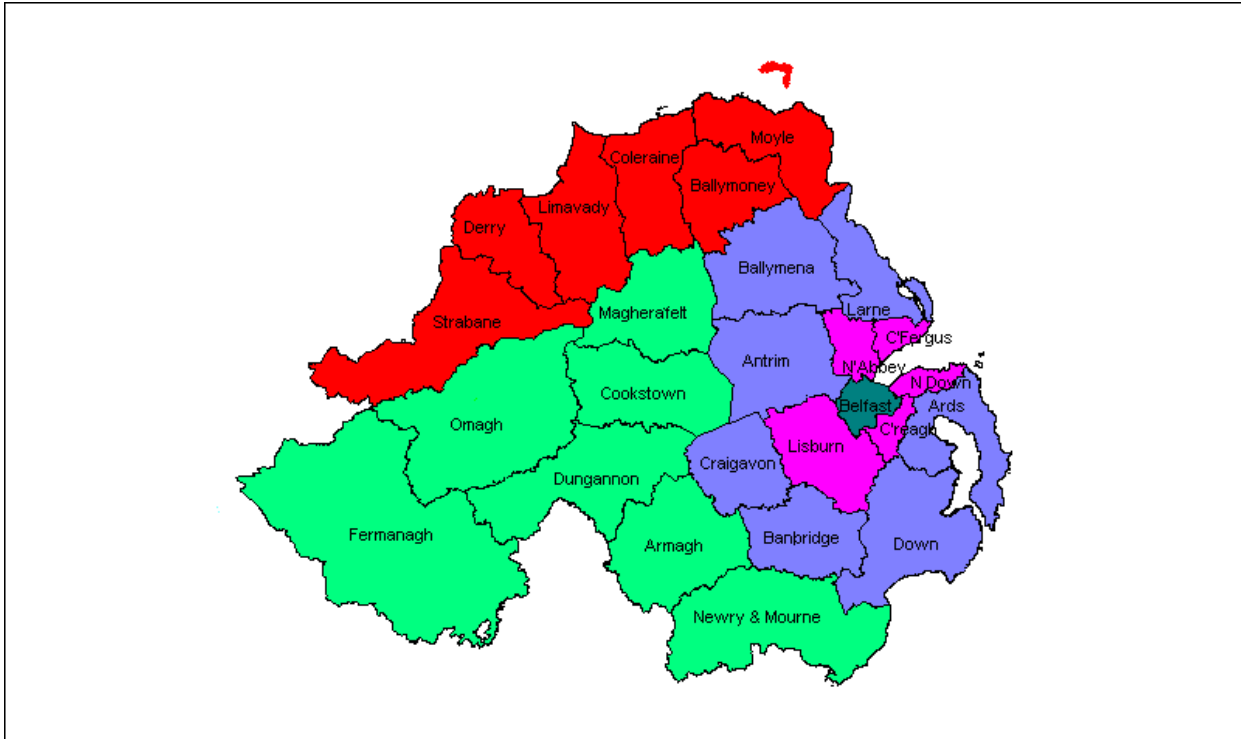
**Ballymoney
Coleraine
Derry
Limavady
Moyle
Strabane**

WEST & SOUTH OF NI

**Armagh
Cookstown
Dungannon
Fermanagh
Magherafelt
Newry & Mourne
Omagh**



Northern Ireland District Council Areas (DCAs)



Variables in LADB

There are 10 key variables relating to each individual in the sample of the LADB, these are listed below:

Variable	Categories
Sex	Male Female
Age-group	0-15 years 16-17 years 18-19 years 20-24 years 25-29 years 30-34 years 35-39 years 40-44 years 45-49 years 50-54 years 55-59 years 60-64 years 65-99 years
Economic activity	Employee Self-employed Government training and employment scheme Unpaid family worker ILO unemployed Economically inactive – looking for work Economically inactive – wanting work Economically inactive - neither wanting nor seeking work

Full or part-time work (in main job)	Full-time Part-time
Industry sector (all in employment)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing Energy and water Manufacturing Construction Distribution, hotels and restaurants Transport and communication Banking and finance Public administration, education and health
Occupation group in main job (all in employment)	1 – Managers and Senior Officials 2 – Professional occupations 3 – Associate professional and technical 4 – Administrative and Secretarial 5 – Skilled Trades Occupations 6 – Personal Service Occupations 7 – Sales and Customer Service Occupations 8 – Process, Plant and Machine Operatives 9 – Elementary Occupations
Socio-Economic Classification (in main job)	1 – Higher managerial and professional 2 – Lower managerial and professional 3 – Intermediate occupations 4 – Small employers and own account workers 5 – Lower supervisory and technical 6 – Semi-routine occupations 7 – Routine occupations 8 – Never worked, unemployed, and nec
Education	Full-time Part-time Not in education
Qualifications	NVQ level 4 and above Below NVQ level 4 No qualifications
Training (all in employment)	Job related training in the last 4 weeks No job related training in the last 4 weeks

Definitions

Working Age

The 'working age' definition, used in the calculation of employment and economic inactivity rates, has been changed recently 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. However, between 2010 and 2020, the state pension age for women is increasing (by one month every two months) from 60 to 65, thereby making a change to the definition necessary.

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

A consistent time series for the new headline rates has been produced and all future reference to working age rates will be based on the 16 to 64 definition. Please see link for further details http://www.detini.gov.uk/introduction_of_new_working_age_definition.pdf.

In Employment

The LFS defines employment as those aged 16 and over who did at least one hour's paid work in the reference week (either as an employee or self-employed); those who had a job which they were temporarily away from (on holiday for example); those participating in government training and employment programmes; and those doing unpaid family work.

Employment Rate

The percentage of people of a specified age who are in employment.

Employees/Self-employed

The division between employees and self-employed is based on survey respondents' own assessment of their employment status.

Full-time/Part-time

The classification of employees, self-employed, those on government work-related training programmes and unpaid workers in their main job as full-time or part-time is on the basis of self-assessment. People on government-

supported training and employment programmes who are at college in the survey reference week are classified as part-time.

Unemployment

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) measure of unemployment refers to people without a job who were available 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.

Industry

The classification of respondents' industry of employment is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007: SIC(07)

Occupation

The classification of respondents' occupations are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2000.

Further Information

Further information about the survey can be obtained by:
writing to:
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Department of Enterprise,
Trade and Investment,
Statistics Research Branch,
Netherleigh, Massey Avenue,
Belfast BT4 2JP

telephoning: (028) 9052 9439
textphone: (028) 9052 9304
fax: (028) 9052 9459
e-mailing: hugh.mcnickle@detini.gov.uk

Publication now available on visiting web site:
www.statistics.detini.gov.uk

Appendices: 95% Confidence Intervals

5

NUTS III Confidence Intervals - Working Age

	Belfast		Outer Belfast		East of NI		North of NI		West & South of NI		Northern Ireland	
	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-
Employee (000's)	91	7	146	8	170	8	90	6	134	8	630	17
Self-employed (000's)	8	3	20	4	28	5	17	4	32	5	106	10
In employment (000's)	100	7	166	7	199	8	110	6	168	7	743	16
Unemployed (000's)	11	3	8	3	13	3	12	3	11	3	55	7
Economically active (000's)	111	6	174	7	212	7	121	6	180	7	797	15
Economic activity rate (%)	64.7	3.8	71.5	3	74.4	2.5	65.6	3.3	69.7	2.8	69.9	1.3
Unemployment rate (%)	9.7	2.9	4.4	1.6	6	1.6	9.8	2.6	6.4	1.8	6.8	0.9
Employment rate (%)	58.4	3.9	68.3	3.1	70	2.6	59.1	3.4	65.3	2.9	65.1	1.4
Economically inactive – wanting or seeking work (000's)	9	3	8	3	7	3	8	3	9	3	42	6
Economically inactive – neither wanting nor seeking work (000's)	51	6	61	7	66	7	56	6	69	7	302	15
Total economically inactive (000's)	60	6	69	7	73	7	64	6	78	7	344	15

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

NUTS III Confidence Intervals – 16+

	Belfast		Outer Belfast		East of NI		North of NI		West & South of NI		Northern Ireland	
	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-
Employee (000's)	91	7	148	9	172	9	91	7	136	8	638	18
Self-employed (000's)	9	3	22	5	30	5	18	4	35	5	113	10
In employment (000's)	101	7	170	9	204	9	111	7	173	8	759	18
Unemployed (000's)	11	3	8	3	13	3	12	3	11	3	55	7
Economically active (000's)	112	7	178	9	217	8	123	7	184	8	814	18
Economic activity rate (%)	52.9	3.5	59.8	2.9	64	2.5	54.7	3.1	59.7	2.6	58.9	1.3
Unemployment rate (%)	9.7	2.9	4.3	1.6	5.9	1.6	9.7	2.6	6.2	1.7	6.7	0.9
Employment rate (%)	47.8	3.5	57.2	2.9	60.2	2.5	49.4	3.1	56	2.7	54.9	1.3
Economically inactive – wanting or seeking work (000's)	9	3	8	3	8	3	10	3	10	3	45	6
Economically inactive – neither wanting nor seeking work (000's)	90	7	111	8	115	8	93	7	115	8	523	17
Total economically inactive (000's)	99	7	120	9	122	8	102	7	124	8	568	18

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

District Council Confidence Intervals – Working Age and 16+

District Council	16+ Economically active		16+ In employment		16+ Economically inactive		16+ Economic activity rate		16+ Employment rate		Working Age Economic activity rate		Working Age Employment rate	
	Estimate (000's)	+/- (000's)	Estimate (000's)	+/- (000's)	Estimate (000's)	+/- (000's)	Estimate (%)	+/- (%)	Estimate (%)	+/- (%)	Estimate (%)	+/- (%)	Estimate (%)	+/- (%)
Antrim	27	3	27	3	14	3	66.9	7.5	66.1	7.6	77.7	7.5	76.7	7.6
Ards	38	4	35	4	23	4	62.3	5.8	58.2	5.9	72.8	6.0	67.9	6.3
Armagh	28	3	25	3	16	3	64.5	6.4	57.4	6.6	77.8	6.3	69.2	7.0
Ballymena	32	3	30	3	19	3	62.7	6.5	59.3	6.6	74.0	6.6	70.0	6.9
Ballymoney	16	2	15	2	8	2	66.8	8.4	63.3	8.6	74.1	8.4	70.1	8.8
Banbridge	26	2	25	2	12	2	69.0	6.5	68.0	6.5	77.5	6.5	76.3	6.6
Belfast	112	7	101	7	99	7	52.9	3.5	47.8	3.5	64.7	3.8	58.4	3.9
Carrickfergus	19	3	18	3	12	3	60.5	9.0	58.6	9.1	75.5	9.1	73.0	9.4
Castlereagh	31	4	30	4	23	4	57.9	7.5	56.6	7.5	69.7	7.8	68.1	7.9
Coleraine	23	3	21	3	24	3	48.7	7.0	45.2	7.0	66.6	8.1	61.7	8.3
Cookstown	17	3	16	3	10	3	61.8	10.2	59.4	10.3	73.1	10.4	70.2	10.7
Craigavon	42	4	37	4	27	4	60.6	6.1	54.4	6.2	68.3	6.4	61.1	6.7
Derry	44	4	39	4	39	4	52.7	4.9	46.5	4.9	62.4	5.3	54.9	5.5
Down	35	3	33	3	18	3	65.7	5.8	61.2	6.0	77.0	5.8	71.6	6.2
Dungannon	27	3	26	3	17	3	61.9	7.1	58.6	7.2	70.2	7.5	66.2	7.7
Fermanagh	27	3	26	3	19	3	58.6	6.8	56.3	6.9	72.1	7.3	69.2	7.5
Larne	18	2	16	2	10	2	63.8	8.2	59.7	8.4	80.7	7.9	75.5	8.6
Limavady	14	3	12	3	12	3	55.0	10.5	46.4	10.5	65.6	11.1	55.4	11.6
Lisburn	51	5	48	5	37	5	57.6	5.4	54.4	5.4	67.8	5.7	64.0	5.9
Magherafelt	20	3	19	3	12	3	62.0	8.1	59.2	8.2	74.8	8.3	71.3	8.6
Moyle	8	2	8	2	6	2	58.2	13.2	51.8	13.3	64.2	14.0	56.8	14.5
Newry & Mourne	42	4	39	4	33	4	56.3	5.4	51.7	5.4	64.5	5.7	59.1	5.9
Newtownabbey	38	4	35	4	24	4	60.9	6.0	57.2	6.0	73.3	6.2	68.6	6.5
North Down	40	4	38	4	23	4	62.9	5.8	60.8	5.8	74.9	5.9	72.3	6.1
Omagh	22	3	21	3	17	3	56.4	7.5	54.4	7.5	62.1	7.9	59.8	8.0
Strabane	17	2	16	2	13	2	57.6	8.0	54.1	8.1	66.0	8.4	62.0	8.6
Northern Ireland	814	18	759	18	568	18	58.9	1.3	54.9	1.3	69.9	1.3	65.1	1.4

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.