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Labour Market

Statistics Bulletin

Labour Force Survey: 2007 Local Area Database

December 2008



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Department of Enterprise,
Trade and Investment

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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 2007 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 (213,000) being over double the next largest DCA (Lisburn with 84,000). In contrast, Moyle DCA has the smallest population, with only 13,000 people aged 16 and over resident there.

DCA employment rates

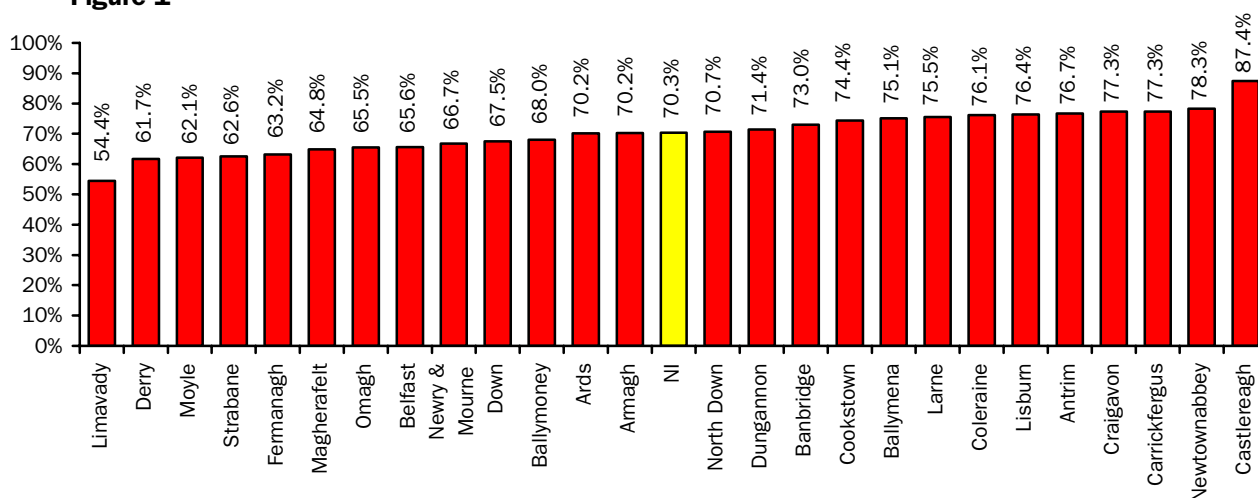
In 2007, the overall working age employment rate in NI was 70.3% (up from 68.8% in 2006). There was significant variation in the working age employment rates among DCAs in Northern Ireland (see Figure 1). The highest rate, recorded by Castlereagh DCA (87.4%), was 33 percentage points higher than the lowest rate recorded by Limavady DCA (54.4%). It is also noticeable that while Belfast DCA's rate (65.6%) was below the NI average, the rates for the surrounding DCAs - Castlereagh (87.4%), Newtownabbey (78.3%), Carrickfergus (77.3%), Lisburn (76.4%) and North Down (70.7%) - were all above the NI average.

Qualification levels

In terms of high educational achievement the DCAs with the highest proportion of working age persons qualified to NVQ level 4 or above were Castlereagh (36.0%) and Carrickfergus (35.6%) (compared to a NI average of 25.1%). In contrast, Strabane (39.5%) and Limavady (37.7%) had the highest proportion of working age persons with 'No qualifications'.

2007 Working Age Employment Rates District Council Areas

Figure 1



* Sample size too small to provide a reliable estimate

NUTS III areas

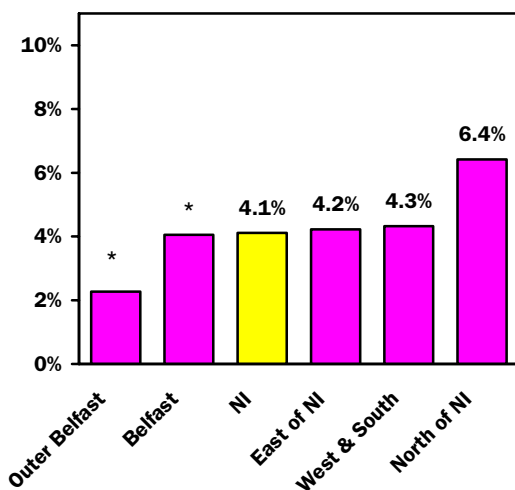
NUTS III (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics) regions are the European Commission's classification of sub-national areas for statistical purposes. They are amalgamations of district council areas and facilitate analyses by region due to the larger LFS sample sizes involved.

NUTS III Unemployment

NI's unemployment rate for 2007 was 4.1%, down 0.7 percentage points from the figure for 2006. The unemployment rate varied throughout NI, with the North of NI (6.4%) recording the highest unemployment rate.

NUTS III 16+ Unemployment Rate

Figure 2



NUTS III Economic activity

The overall NI working age activity rate for 2007 was 73.4%, however there was a considerable difference across the NUTS III regions in terms of labour market participation. Belfast (68.4%) had the lowest working age activity rate, 11 percentage points lower than the highest rate that was recorded for the surrounding area of the capital city, Outer Belfast (79.4%).

NUTS III Employment by industry

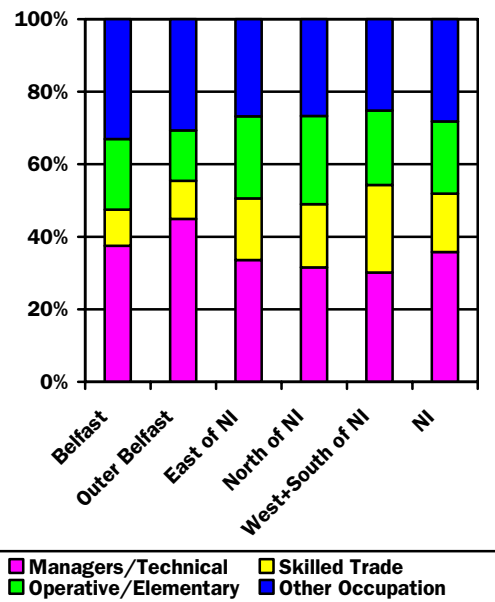
Public services represented the major employment industry for each of the NUTS III regions, but their impact varied from 40.7% of total employment in Belfast to 31.5% in the West & South of NI. The other major industries in terms of NI employment were retail and hotels (19.0%), manufacturing (12.4%) and finance (11.0%).

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 (24.2%) of people in the West & South of NI working in these occupations, compared to only 10.0% in Belfast. Conversely, the professional groupings consisting of management, professional and technical positions had higher proportions in the Belfast (37.5%) and Outer Belfast (44.9%) regions, compared to the equivalent proportions in the West & South of NI (30.1%) and the North of NI (31.5%) - see Figure 3.

NUTS III Occupation in Main Job (working age)

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 almost one-quarter of the NI population as a whole (23.0%) and 27.8% of those from the Belfast region.

NUTS III Education and training

The proportion of the working age population in NI with no discernible qualifications was 22.2% in 2007. This figure varies by region with 28.2% of those from the North of NI having no qualifications, compared to just 14.5% 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 (213,000) being over double the next largest DCA (Lisburn with 84,000). In contrast, Moyle DCA has the smallest population, with only 13,000 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 2006, the 16+ employment rate for NI was 58.0% (up slightly from the rate of 56.8% in 2005). The DCA's that recorded the highest 16+ employment rates were Castlereagh (67.0%), Lisburn (66.6%) and Cookstown (65.0%). Whereas, the lowest employment rates were recorded in Limavady (47.2%), Strabane (50.6%) and Ballymoney (51.0%).

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

Table 1

District Council	Total 16+	Economically active	In employment ¹	In full-time employment	In part-time employment	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)
Antrim	38	23	23	17	*	16	59.2%	59.2%
Ards	63	37	35	27	8	25	59.6%	55.3%
Armagh	42	26	25	19	6	16	61.5%	59.5%
Ballymena	49	30	29	25	*	19	60.9%	59.6%
Ballymoney	23	12	12	10	*	11	51.9%	51.0%
Banbridge	37	23	23	17	*	15	61.1%	60.5%
Belfast	213	116	112	84	27	96	54.7%	52.5%
Carrickfergus	34	22	22	17	*	11	65.9%	64.1%
Castlereagh	53	36	36	29	6	17	67.6%	67.0%
Coleraine	45	29	27	20	7	16	64.0%	61.0%
Cookstown	26	17	17	13	*	9	65.0%	65.0%
Craigavon	72	48	45	36	9	24	66.6%	62.9%
Derry	83	48	45	35	10	34	58.4%	54.7%
Down	53	33	31	22	8	20	61.7%	57.8%
Dungannon	40	26	25	20	*	14	65.0%	62.0%
Fermanagh	46	25	25	22	*	20	55.5%	54.4%
Larne	26	15	15	12	*	11	59.2%	57.6%
Limavady	25	13	12	10	*	12	53.4%	47.2%
Lisburn	84	57	56	42	14	27	67.8%	66.6%
Magherafelt	31	19	18	15	*	11	63.1%	59.7%
Moyle	13	7	7	*	*	*	55.8%	51.9%
Newry & Mourne	66	40	38	30	8	26	60.9%	57.5%
Newtownabbey	64	41	40	30	10	22	64.9%	62.3%
North Down	59	34	33	25	8	25	57.1%	55.8%
Omagh	41	25	23	19	*	16	60.0%	55.2%
Strabane	33	18	17	14	*	15	55.0%	50.6%
Northern Ireland	1357	821	787	615	170	536	60.5%	58.0%

* 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 working-age population in each of NI's district council areas.

Economic activity

The overall NI economic activity rate of 73.4% for 2007 has increased from the 2006 rate of 72.4%. The district council areas with the lowest working age economic activity rates were Limavady (61.9%) and Fermanagh (64.5%); conversely the DCAs with the highest rates were Castlereagh (88.2%), Craigavon (82.0%) and Newtownabbey (81.2%).

Qualification levels

District Council Labour Market Structure – Working Age Table 2

Of those district councils where sample sizes permitted reliable quotes, Strabane (39.5%) and Limavady (37.7%) had the highest proportion of working age persons with 'No qualifications'. In contrast, Newtownabbey (12.7%) had the lowest quotable proportion with no qualifications and the average for NI as a whole was 22.2%. (This is down from 23.3% in 2006).

In terms of high educational achievement the DCAs with the highest proportion of persons qualified to NVQ level 4 or above were Castlereagh (36.0%) and Carrickfergus (35.6%) The NI average was 25.1% in 2007 which has risen from 23.4% in 2006.

District Council	Total working Age (16-59/64)	Working Age Economic activity rate (%)	Working Age Employment rate (%)	All Working Age Qualification Levels		
				Achieved NVQ level 4 and above ¹	Achieved below NVQ level 4	No qualifications
Antrim	29	76.7%	76.7%	7	16	*
Ards	47	75.9%	70.2%	9	29	9
Armagh	34	72.6%	70.2%	8	19	7
Ballymena	37	76.9%	75.1%	8	19	8
Ballymoney	16	69.3%	68.0%	*	7	*
Banbridge	29	73.7%	73.0%	7	17	*
Belfast	167	68.4%	65.6%	48	76	40
Carrickfergus	26	79.7%	77.3%	9	14	*
Castlereagh	39	88.2%	87.4%	14	20	*
Coleraine	34	80.2%	76.1%	7	21	*
Cookstown	23	74.4%	74.4%	*	12	6
Craigavon	58	82.0%	77.3%	14	32	12
Derry	71	65.8%	61.7%	15	35	20
Down	43	72.3%	67.5%	12	23	7
Dungannon	34	74.9%	71.4%	*	16	10
Fermanagh	37	64.5%	63.2%	8	16	12
Larne	19	77.7%	75.5%	7	11	*
Limavady	21	61.9%	54.4%	*	10	8
Lisburn	72	77.7%	76.4%	21	37	14
Magherafelt	28	68.6%	64.8%	*	14	8
Moyle	10	65.8%	62.1%	*	7	*
Newry & Mourne	55	70.8%	66.7%	15	28	11
Newtownabbey	49	81.2%	78.3%	12	30	6
North Down	45	72.4%	70.7%	14	25	*
Omagh	32	71.6%	65.5%	7	16	10
Strabane	26	68.1%	62.6%	*	13	10
Northern Ireland	1082	73.4%	70.3%	268	564	237

*Sample size too small to provide a reliable estimate

¹Includes degree level and above

NUTS III Analysis

3

NUTS III Labour Market Structure

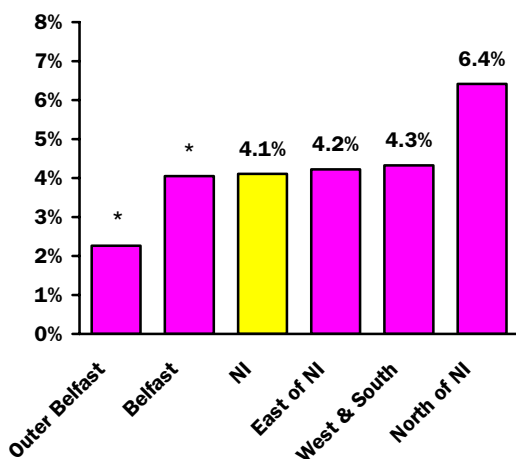
As many of the figures at district council level fall below the 6,000 (grossed) suppression threshold, District Councils have been aggregated into NUTS III regions as shown on page 13. NUTS (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics) is the European Commission's classification of sub-national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

Unemployment

NI's unemployment rate for 2007 was 4.1%, down 0.7 percentage points from the figure for 2006.

**2007 LADB NUTS III
16+ Unemployment Rate**

Figure 4



* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

There was considerable variation in the unemployment rates throughout NI. As per the previous year the North of NI (6.4%) recorded the highest unemployment rate, over two percentage points higher than the NI average (4.1%) – see figure 4.

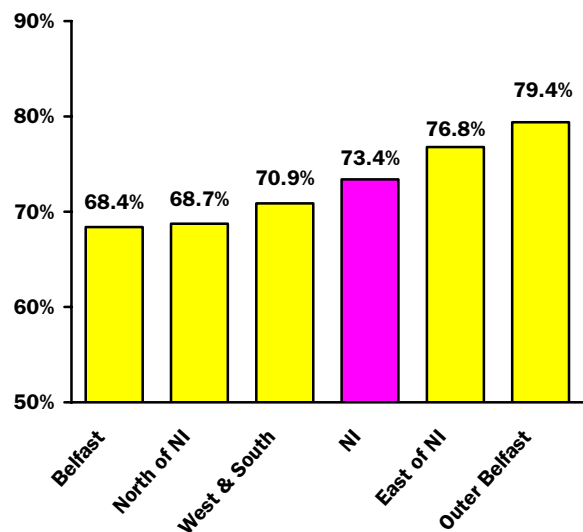
Economic activity

Figure 5 shows the working age economic activity rates for the NUTS III regions in NI. The overall NI working age activity rate for 2007 was 73.4%, however there was considerable difference across the NUTS III regions in terms of labour market participation. Belfast (68.4%) had the lowest working age activity rate, 11.0 percentage points

lower than the highest rate, which was recorded in Outer Belfast (79.4%).

**2007 LADB NUTS III
Working Age 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 77.4% of the inactive persons in the West & South of NI were neither wanting nor seeking work, the figure for Outer Belfast (87.1%) was considerably higher. Overall for NI in 2007, 82.6% of the working age economically inactive population (238,000 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	47	54	101	84	81	165	80	85	165	49	48	97	65	66	131	326	333	659
Self-employed	7	*	9	15	*	20	25	7	32	17	*	19	30	*	36	94	23	117
In employment¹	56	56	112	99	87	186	106	94	200	68	52	119	98	72	170	427	360	787
In full-time employment	51	33	84	90	53	143	99	58	156	63	30	93	93	46	139	395	220	615
In part-time employment	*	23	27	10	33	43	7	35	43	*	21	26	*	27	32	31	139	170
Unemployed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	*	*	8	*	*	8	20	13	34
Economically active	59	58	116	102	88	190	112	97	209	73	54	128	102	76	178	448	373	821
Economic activity rate (%)	62.0%	48.9%	54.7%	71.7%	58.2%	64.8%	67.5%	56.2%	61.7%	66.4%	49.0%	57.7%	70.7%	51.7%	61.2%	68.1%	53.3%	60.5%
Unemployment rate (%)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.2%	*	*	6.4%	*	*	4.3%	4.6%	3.5%	4.1%
Employment rate (%)	58.9%	47.4%	52.5%	69.7%	57.2%	63.3%	64.3%	54.2%	59.1%	61.6%	46.4%	54.0%	67.8%	49.4%	58.5%	65.0%	51.4%	58.0%
Economically inactive – wanting or seeking work	*	*	9	*	*	7	*	*	8	*	7	12	8	9	16	25	27	52
Economically inactive – neither wanting nor seeking work	32	56	88	37	60	97	49	72	121	32	50	82	35	62	97	184	300	484
Total economically inactive	36	60	96	40	63	104	54	76	130	37	57	94	42	71	113	209	327	536
Total Aged 16+	94	118	213	143	151	294	166	173	338	110	111	221	145	146	291	657	700	1357

* 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 – Working Age 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	47	52	99	83	77	160	79	82	161	49	46	95	65	63	128	323	320	643
Self-employed	7	*	9	14	*	19	23	*	29	15	*	17	28	*	33	88	19	107
In employment¹	55	54	110	98	82	180	104	89	193	66	49	115	95	68	164	418	343	761
In full-time employment	51	32	83	89	52	141	98	56	154	61	29	90	91	44	135	389	213	603
In part-time employment	*	22	26	9	30	39	*	32	38	*	20	24	*	24	29	27	128	155
Unemployed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	*	*	8	*	*	8	20	13	33
Economically active	58	56	114	101	83	184	109	92	201	71	52	123	100	72	171	438	356	794
Economic activity rate (%)	73.7%	63.6%	68.4%	82.8%	75.6%	79.4%	80.2%	73.2%	76.8%	75.1%	61.6%	68.7%	78.2%	62.7%	70.9%	78.5%	67.9%	73.4%
Unemployment rate (%)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.4%	*	*	6.4%	*	*	4.5%	4.6%	3.7%	4.2%
Employment rate (%)	70.1%	61.6%	65.6%	80.5%	74.5%	77.6%	76.2%	70.4%	73.4%	69.9%	58.1%	64.3%	74.8%	59.7%	67.7%	74.9%	65.5%	70.3%
Economically inactive – wanting or seeking work	*	*	8	*	*	6	*	*	8	*	7	12	7	9	16	25	25	50
Economically inactive – neither wanting nor seeking work	17	28	45	18	24	42	22	31	53	19	26	44	21	34	55	95	143	238
Total economically inactive	21	32	53	21	27	48	27	34	61	23	32	56	28	43	71	120	168	288
Total Working Age	79	88	167	122	110	232	136	126	262	94	84	178	127	115	242	558	524	1082

* 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 of working age 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 (34.9%) of all persons in employment in NI. Public services represent the major employment industry for each of the NUTS III regions, but their impact varies from 40.7% of total employment in Belfast to 31.5% in the West & South of NI. The other major industries in terms of NI employment are retail and hotels (19.0%) and manufacturing (12.4%).

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 14.6% of those in employment from the East of NI working in the manufacturing sector. Likewise, while the agriculture sector is a relatively small employer for NI as a whole (3.1% of total employment) it accounts for 6.8% of the employed from the West & South of NI.

Given that Belfast is the financial capital of NI it is no surprise that it has the highest proportion of employment in the finance and business sector (15.1%) compared to other regions (NI average = 11.0%).

NUTS III – Working Age Employment by Industry
Table 5

Industry Sector	Belfast	Outer Belfast	East of NI	North of NI	West & South of NI	Northern Ireland
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
A, B – Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	*	*	*	*	6.8%	3.1%
C, E - Mining, Quarrying and utilities	*	*	*	*	*	0.9%
D – Manufacturing industries	8.9%	10.7%	14.6%	13.2%	13.5%	12.4%
F - Construction	*	5.8%	11.1%	11.8%	17.7%	10.6%
G, H – Wholesale, Retail, Distribution, Hotels and catering	17.8%	21.2%	19.6%	21.1%	15.1%	19.0%
I – Transport storage and communications	6.4%	3.9%	3.9%	*	*	3.9%
J, K – Finance, Real estate and rent business	15.1%	14.6%	9.8%	8.2%	7.6%	11.0%
L, M, N, - Public Administration, health and education	40.7%	38.1%	33.1%	31.8%	31.5%	34.9%
O, P, Q, - Other community, social and personal services	*	3.7%	4.3%	5.7%	3.9%	4.3%
Total (100%)	109	179	192	114	163	757

* 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 16.1%. 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 (24.2%) of people in the West & South of NI working in these occupations, compared to only 10.0% in Belfast. Conversely, the professional groupings consisting of management, professional and technical positions had higher proportions in the Outer Belfast (44.9%) and Belfast (37.5%) regions, compared to the equivalent proportions in the North of NI (31.5%) and West & South of NI (30.1%).

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 almost one-quarter of the NI population as a whole (23.0%) and 27.8% of those from the Belfast region – see Table 7. In contrast, over one third (36.0%) of the population in Outer Belfast were in the managerial and professional classifications, compared to just 19.9% in the North of NI.

Education and training

The proportion of the working age population in NI with no discernible qualifications was 22.2% in 2007. Again this figure varies by region with 28.2% of those from the North of NI having no qualifications, compared to just 14.5% of those from Outer Belfast – see Table 8.

NUTS III – Working Age Employment by Occupation in Main Job
Table 6

Occupation	Belfast	Outer Belfast	East of NI	North of NI	West & South of NI	Northern Ireland
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Managers and Senior Officials	6.8%	13.7%	12.8%	10.3%	9.7%	11.1%
2 Professional occupations	17.4%	13.6%	10.1%	7.2%	12.0%	11.9%
3 Associate Professional and Technical	13.2%	17.6%	10.7%	14.0%	8.4%	12.7%
4 Administrative and Secretarial	15.1%	15.0%	12.8%	10.6%	10.3%	12.8%
5 Skilled Trades Occupations	10.0%	10.5%	17.0%	17.5%	24.2%	16.1%
6 Personal Service Occupations	8.6%	6.1%	7.7%	8.0%	7.9%	7.5%
7 Sales and Customer Service Occupations	9.4%	9.6%	6.3%	8.2%	7.0%	8.0%
8 Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	5.8%	6.8%	11.6%	10.9%	12.1%	9.6%
9 Elementary Occupations	13.7%	7.1%	11.0%	13.4%	8.5%	10.3%
Total (100%)	109	178	191	114	163	755

Total excludes those who do not state occupation

NUTS III – Working Age Socio-Economic Classification
Table 7

	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	13.4%	7.1%	10.1%	12.3%	*	8.8%	8.1%	5.4%	6.8%	*	*	5.3%	8.1%	*	6.6%	9.4%	5.4%	7.4%
Lower Managerial and professional	16.9%	16.5%	16.7%	22.6%	32.3%	27.2%	17.5%	21.7%	19.5%	11.9%	17.5%	14.6%	11.3%	19.3%	15.1%	16.2%	21.8%	18.9%
Intermediate occupations	*	15.8%	10.7%	7.0%	16.9%	11.7%	*	13.5%	8.5%	*	12.8%	8.8%	*	12.2%	7.8%	4.9%	14.2%	9.4%
Small employers and own account workers	*	*	*	8.9%	*	6.2%	16.2%	5.5%	11.0%	15.3%	*	9.3%	20.6%	*	12.5%	14.1%	3.2%	8.8%
Lower supervisory and technical	11.0%	*	7.8%	11.8%	*	7.6%	12.9%	6.3%	9.7%	13.3%	*	8.7%	11.1%	*	7.4%	12.0%	4.3%	8.3%
Semi – routine occupations	11.5%	13.7%	12.7%	10.5%	15.3%	12.8%	11.1%	17.7%	14.3%	12.2%	17.1%	14.5%	8.1%	18.5%	13.0%	10.5%	16.6%	13.5%
Routine occupations	12.5%	9.9%	11.1%	10.3%	*	6.9%	13.1%	8.4%	10.8%	15.0%	8.6%	12.0%	18.1%	6.9%	12.8%	13.8%	7.2%	10.6%
Never worked, unemployed, and nec	23.4%	31.6%	27.8%	16.6%	21.5%	18.9%	17.4%	21.4%	19.3%	21.5%	32.8%	26.8%	18.9%	31.5%	24.9%	19.1%	27.2%	23.0%
All Working Age Persons (100%)	79	88	167	122	110	232	136	126	262	94	84	178	127	115	242	558	524	1,082

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

NUTS III – Working Age Education & Training
Table 8

	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	28.1%	29.9%	29.0%	26.7%	34.4%	30.4%	21.7%	27.7%	24.6%	13.2%	25.9%	19.2%	16.9%	27.7%	22.0%	21.1%	29.2%	25.1%
Achieved below NVQ level 4	48.1%	45.1%	46.5%	57.8%	52.2%	55.1%	57.9%	55.4%	56.7%	55.3%	49.6%	52.6%	50.4%	51.1%	50.7%	54.4%	51.1%	52.8%
No qualifications	23.8%	25.0%	24.4%	15.5%	13.3%	14.5%	20.4%	16.9%	18.7%	31.5%	24.4%	28.2%	32.7%	21.3%	27.2%	24.5%	19.7%	22.2%
All Working Age Persons (100%)	77	87	164	120	110	230	134	125	259	94	84	178	125	113	238	550	519	1,069
Job related training in last 4 weeks	8	9	17	13	15	28	13	13	26	6	*	11	10	12	22	50	54	104
No job related training in last 4 weeks	67	73	140	102	89	192	119	110	229	83	76	158	113	93	206	484	441	925

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 2007 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

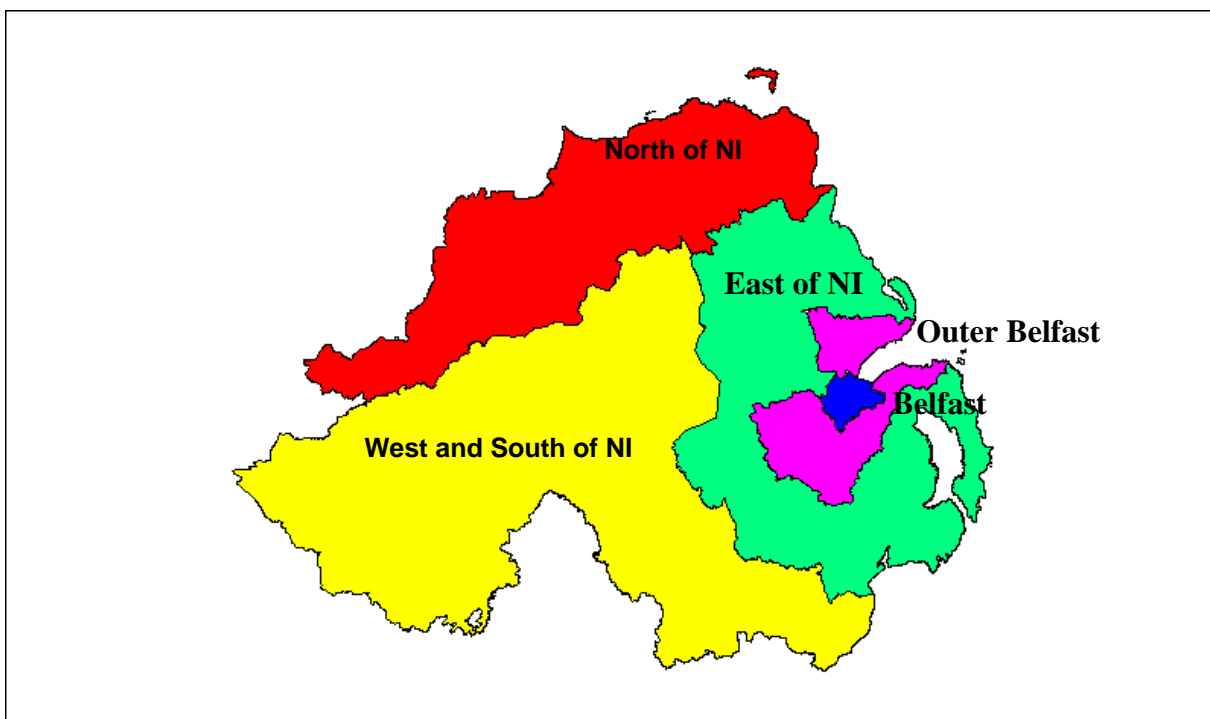
**Antrim
Ards
Ballymena
Banbridge
Craigavon
Down
Larne**

NORTH OF NI

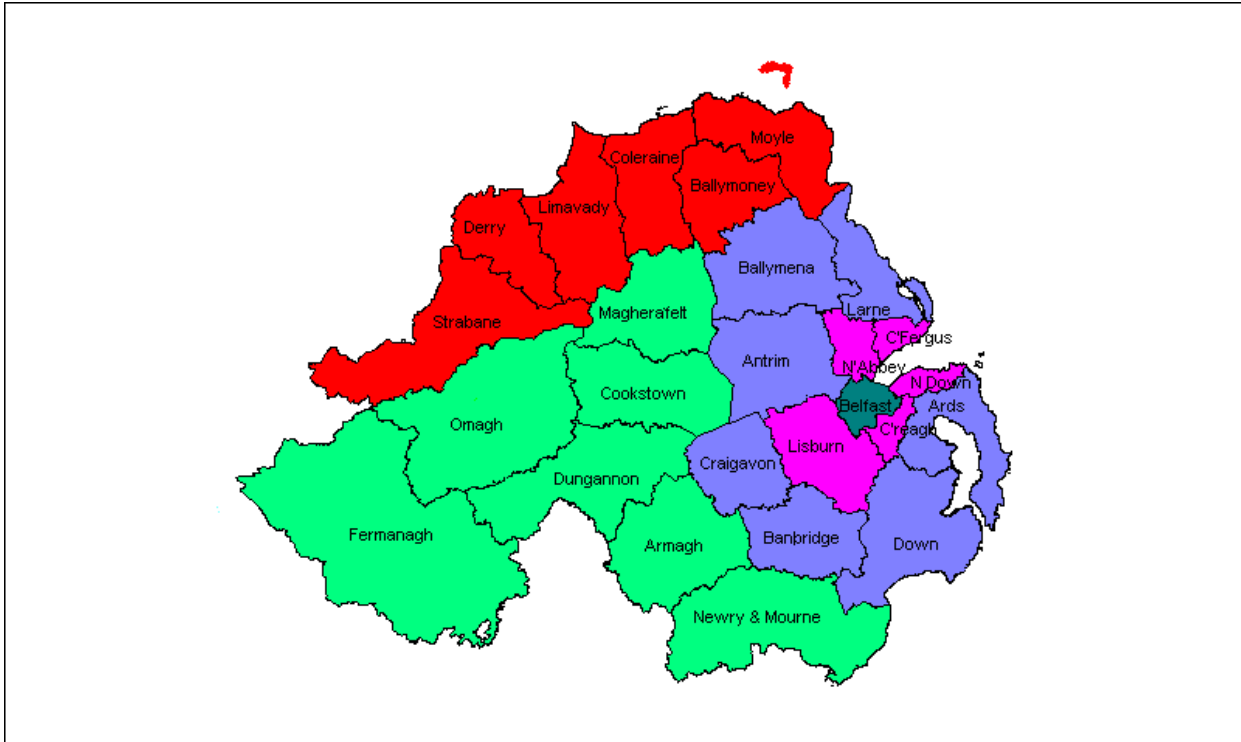
**Ballymoney
Coleraine
Derry
Limavady
Moyle
Strabane**

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)	A,B – agriculture, forestry and fishing C,E – mining quarrying and utilities D – manufacturing F – construction G,H – wholesale, retail, distribution, hotels and catering I – transport, storage and communication J,K – finance, real estate, rent business L,M,N – public administration, health and education
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

This refers to ages 16 to 59 for women and 16 to 64 for men.

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 aged 16 and over 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.

Unpaid Family Workers

The separate identification of this group in the LFS is in accordance with international recommendations. It comprises persons doing unpaid work for a business they own or a business that a relative owns.

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 2003: SIC(03)

Occupation

The classification of respondents' occupations are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), introduced in June 2000 which replaces SOC 90.

Further Information

Further information about the survey can be obtained by:

writing to:

Department of Enterprise,
Trade and Investment,
Statistics Research Branch,
Netherleigh, Massey Avenue,
Belfast BT4 2JP

telephoning: (028) 9052 9585

textphone: (028) 9052 9304

fax: (028) 9052 9459

e-mailing: joanne.henderson@detini.gov.uk

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

Appendices: 95% Confidence Intervals

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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	99	7	160	7	161	7	95	6	128	7	643	15
Self-employed	9	3	19	4	29	5	17	4	33	5	107	9
In employment	110	7	180	6	193	7	115	6	164	6	761	14
Unemployed	*	*	*	*	9	3	8	3	8	2	33	5
Economically active	114	7	184	6	201	6	123	6	171	6	794	14
Economic activity rate (%)	68.4%	3.9%	79.4%	2.7%	76.8%	2.5%	68.7%	3.2%	70.9%	2.6%	73.4%	1.3%
Unemployment rate (%)	*	*	*	*	4.4%	1.4%	6.4%	2.1%	4.5%	1.4%	4.2%	0.7%
Employment rate (%)	65.6%	4.0%	77.6%	2.7%	73.4%	2.6%	64.3%	3.3%	67.7%	2.7%	70.3%	1.3%
Economically inactive – wanting or seeking work	8	3	6	2	8	3	12	3	16	3	50	7
Economically inactive – neither wanting nor seeking work	45	6	42	6	53	6	44	5	55	6	238	13
Total economically inactive	53	7	48	6	61	6	56	6	71	6	288	14

* 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	101	8	165	8	165	9	97	7	131	7	659	17
Self-employed	9	3	20	4	32	5	19	4	36	5	117	10
In employment	112	8	186	8	200	8	119	7	170	7	787	17
Unemployed	*	2	*	2	9	3	8	3	8	2	34	5
Economically active	116	8	190	8	209	8	128	7	178	7	821	17
Economic activity rate (%)	54.7%	3.7%	64.8%	2.7%	61.7%	2.4%	57.7%	3.1%	61.2%	2.5%	60.5%	1.3%
Unemployment rate (%)	*	*	*	*	4.2%	1.3%	6.4%	2.0%	4.3%	1.4%	4.1%	0.7%
Employment rate (%)	52.5%	3.7%	63.3%	2.8%	59.1%	2.5%	54.0%	3.1%	58.5%	2.5%	58.0%	1.3%
Economically inactive – wanting or seeking work	9	3	7	3	8	3	12	3	16	3	52	7
Economically inactive – neither wanting nor seeking work	88	8	97	8	121	8	82	7	97	7	484	17
Total economically inactive	96	8	104	8	130	8	94	7	113	7	536	17

* 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 (%)		Working Age Achieved Below NVQ Level 4	
	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-
Antrim	23	3	23	3	16	3	59.2%	9.0%	59.2%	9.0%	76.7%	8.9%	76.7%	8.9%	16	3
Ards	37	4	35	4	25	4	59.6%	6.1%	55.3%	6.2%	75.9%	6.3%	70.2%	6.7%	29	3
Armagh	26	3	25	3	16	3	61.5%	6.3%	59.5%	6.3%	72.6%	6.5%	70.2%	6.7%	19	2
Ballymena	30	3	29	3	19	3	60.9%	6.5%	59.6%	6.6%	76.9%	6.6%	75.1%	6.8%	19	3
Ballymoney	12	2	12	2	11	2	51.9%	9.5%	51.0%	9.5%	69.3%	10.6%	68.0%	10.7%	7	2
Banbridge	23	3	23	3	15	3	61.1%	7.6%	60.5%	7.6%	73.7%	7.9%	73.0%	7.9%	17	3
Belfast	116	8	112	8	96	8	54.7%	3.7%	52.5%	3.7%	68.4%	3.9%	65.6%	4.0%	76	7
Carrickfergus	22	3	22	3	11	3	65.9%	8.3%	64.1%	8.4%	79.7%	8.2%	77.3%	8.5%	14	3
Castlereagh	36	4	36	4	17	4	67.6%	6.7%	67.0%	6.7%	88.2%	5.4%	87.4%	5.6%	20	3
Coleraine	29	3	27	3	16	3	64.0%	6.5%	61.0%	6.6%	80.2%	6.3%	76.1%	6.8%	21	3
Cookstown	17	2	17	2	9	2	65.0%	8.0%	65.0%	8.0%	74.4%	8.0%	74.4%	8.0%	12	2
Craigavon	48	3	45	3	24	3	66.6%	4.6%	62.9%	4.7%	82.0%	4.3%	77.3%	4.6%	32	3
Derry	48	4	45	4	34	4	58.4%	5.0%	54.7%	5.0%	65.8%	5.2%	61.7%	5.4%	35	4
Down	33	3	31	3	20	3	61.7%	6.0%	57.8%	6.1%	72.3%	6.3%	67.5%	6.6%	23	3
Dungannon	26	3	25	3	14	3	65.0%	6.8%	62.0%	6.9%	74.9%	6.8%	71.4%	7.1%	16	3
Fermanagh	25	3	25	3	20	3	55.5%	6.9%	54.4%	6.9%	64.5%	7.5%	63.2%	7.6%	16	3
Larne	15	2	15	2	11	2	59.2%	8.7%	57.6%	8.7%	77.7%	8.8%	75.5%	9.0%	11	2
Limavady	13	2	12	2	12	2	53.4%	9.7%	47.2%	9.7%	61.9%	10.5%	54.4%	10.8%	10	2
Lisburn	57	4	56	4	27	4	67.8%	5.1%	66.6%	5.2%	77.7%	5.0%	76.4%	5.1%	37	4
Magherafelt	19	2	18	2	11	2	63.1%	7.2%	59.7%	7.3%	68.6%	7.4%	64.8%	7.6%	14	2
Moyle	7	1	7	2	*	*	55.8%	11.3%	51.9%	11.4%	65.8%	12.3%	62.1%	12.6%	7	1
Newry & Mourne	40	3	38	4	26	3	60.9%	5.3%	57.5%	5.3%	70.8%	5.5%	66.7%	5.7%	28	3
Newtownabbey	41	4	40	4	22	4	64.9%	5.7%	62.3%	5.8%	81.2%	5.4%	78.3%	5.7%	30	3
North Down	34	4	33	4	25	4	57.1%	6.0%	55.8%	6.0%	72.4%	6.3%	70.7%	6.4%	25	3
Omagh	25	3	23	3	16	3	60.0%	6.7%	55.2%	6.8%	71.6%	7.0%	65.5%	7.4%	16	3
Strabane	18	3	17	3	15	3	55.0%	8.2%	50.6%	8.3%	68.1%	8.8%	62.6%	9.1%	13	2
Northern Ireland	821	17	787	17	536	17	60.5%	1.3%	58.0%	1.3%	73.4%	1.3%	70.3%	1.3%	564	16

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.