



NORTHERN IRELAND
**LABOUR FORCE SURVEY:
APRIL - JUNE 2008**

Published 27/08/08

This report provides a detailed analysis of the most recent (April - June 2008) quarterly information from the Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey. To allow detailed analysis most of the information used in the report is not seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated for regional comparison purposes. The figures show:

- In Northern Ireland there are an estimated 765,000 persons of working age in employment. This figure has increased by 7.6% (54,000 persons) during the last five years.
- The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in NI was estimated at 4.1%. This is down 0.4 percentage points from the estimate for the previous quarter, but is up 0.4 percentage points from the previous year. It remains below the UK rate (5.4%) and is joint second lowest among the UK regions.
- The seasonally adjusted economic inactivity rate for all working age persons (26.8%) has fallen marginally in NI over the past five years (27.1% in 2003). It remains the highest of all the UK regions (the UK average rate is 20.9%).
- A higher proportion of economically inactive persons of working age in NI identify sickness or disability (29%) as their main reason for not wanting work, compared to the UK (25%). NI also has a higher percentage of economically inactive persons of working age who cite being a student (30%) as their reason for not wanting work, compared to the UK (27%). This is partly a reflection of the younger population in NI.
- The number of people classified as self-employed in NI has increased by 25,000 (25%) over the last 10 years compared to a 16% increase in employee numbers over the same period.



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Executive Summary

1

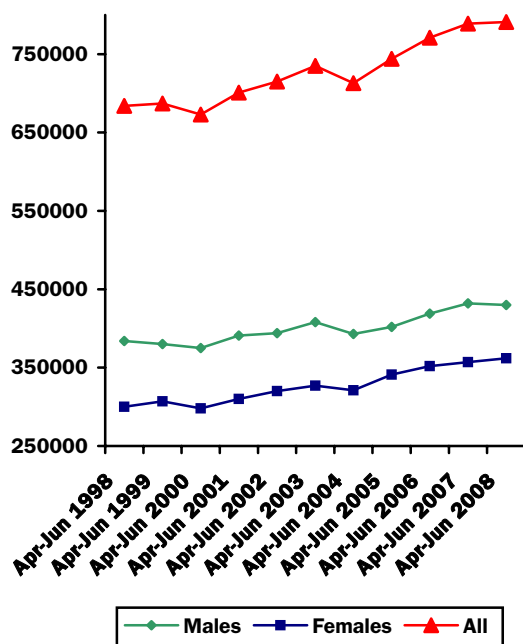
Introduction

The following estimates are based on the latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) April – June 2008 results. The LFS is a sample survey carried out by interviewing individuals in private households about their personal circumstances and work. It is the biggest regular household survey in Northern Ireland (NI) and provides a rich source of information on the labour force using internationally agreed concepts and definitions.

Employment

In NI there are an estimated 765,000 persons of working-age in employment. This figure shows little change since the last year, but has increased by 7.6% (54,000 persons) from the estimate for five years ago. However, the seasonally adjusted working-age employment rate (70.1%) for NI is the lowest of all the UK regions and is 4.7 percentage points below the UK rate of 74.8% (the South East region at 79.4% has the highest rate).

Employment (16+) 1998-2008



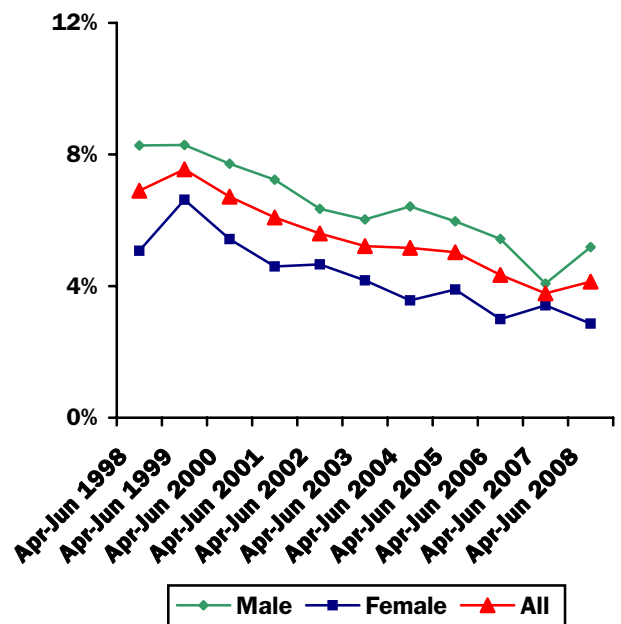
Both male and female employment levels have been increasing during the last ten years and the gap between male and female levels has narrowed slightly over the period. The difference between the working age employment rate of males and females is currently estimated at 11.9 percentage points, compared to an 15.2 percentage point difference 5 years ago.

Almost two-fifths (38%) of female employees work part-time compared to 8% of males. (This is similar to the figures of 41% for females and 7% for males five years ago.) Only 7% of females in employment are self-employed compared with 23% of males (5% and 22% respectively five years previously).

Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in NI was 4.1%. This is down 0.4 percentage points from the estimate for the previous quarter, but up 0.4 percentage points from the previous year. It is lower than the rate for the UK (5.4%) and is among the lowest of all the UK regions.

Seasonally adjusted Unemployment Rate (16+) 1998-2008

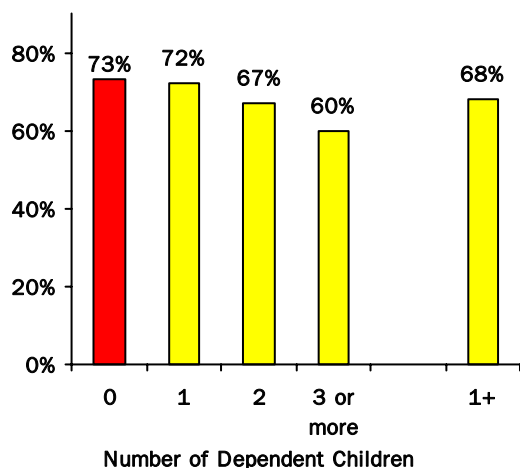


The unadjusted male unemployment rate (5.0%) has fallen by 0.8 percentage points during the last five years whilst the female rate (2.5%) has fallen by 1.4 percentage points during the same period. The unadjusted male unemployment rate of 5.0% is 2.5 percentage points above the female unemployment rate, compared to a 1.9 percentage point difference in the unemployment rates five years ago. Over two thirds of unemployed men (69%) are short-term unemployed, which is up from the proportion five years ago (52%).

Economic Activity

There are an estimated 797,000 persons of working age economically active in NI at April - June 2008, up 47,000 from five years ago. The working age economic activity rate (73.2%) for NI is the lowest across the UK regions and is 5.9 percentage points below the UK rate of 79.1%. At 79% the working age economic activity rate for males is approximately 12 percentage points higher than that for females (67%). The current 12 percentage point differential between the activity rates of males and females has narrowed from a 16 percentage point gap 5 years ago.

Unseasonally adjusted Working Age Female Economic Activity Rates by Number of Dependent Children,

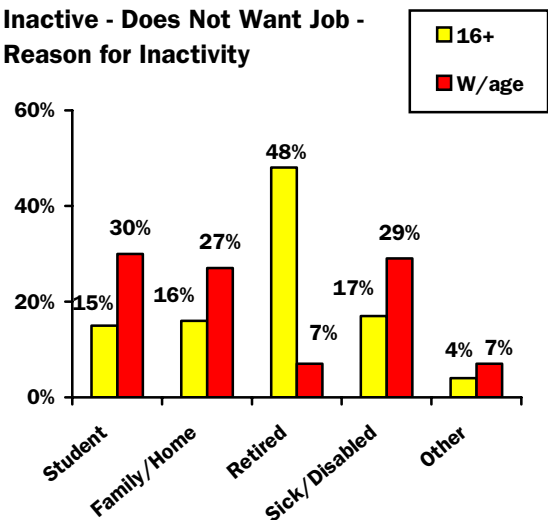


An estimated 68% of females of working age with dependent children under 16 were economically active. Women with dependent children have a 5 percentage point lower working age economic activity rate than those without dependent children.

Economic Inactivity

At April - June 2008 there were 547,000 persons aged 16 and over who were economically inactive in NI, with a resulting economic inactivity rate of 40% for this age group. Around 7% of these economically inactive persons (40,000) wanted a job, but did not satisfy the criteria of being available for work and actively seeking work to be classified as unemployed. The importance of this grouping is emphasised when we consider that there are more economically inactive persons who want a job than there are classified as unemployed (32,000).

Inactive - Does Not Want Job - Reason for Inactivity



The largest category of the economically inactive 16+ population that do not want a job were retired persons (48%). However, for those of working age the largest economically inactive category were students (30%). NI has a higher proportion of those who identify sickness or disability (29%) as the main reason for not wanting work, compared to the UK (25%). NI also has a higher percentage of economically inactive of working age that do not want a job who are students (30%) compared to the UK (27%) and this is partly a reflection of the younger population in NI.

Education and Training

In April - June 2008 almost two-fifths (39%) of economically inactive persons had no formal qualifications. Only 11% of the economically inactive had degree level or other higher qualifications compared to 32% of the economically active. Of employees of working age, 10% had undergone job-related education or training in the last 4 weeks.

Disabled Persons in the Labour Market

Almost one in five persons (19%) of working age in NI described themselves as having a current long-term disability, matching the figure of 19% for the UK as a whole. Approximately 60% of working age persons with a disability are economically inactive compared to 19% of those without disabilities. Furthermore under two fifths (38%) of disabled persons are in employment compared to 78% of non-disabled persons.

Special Feature: Self-Employment

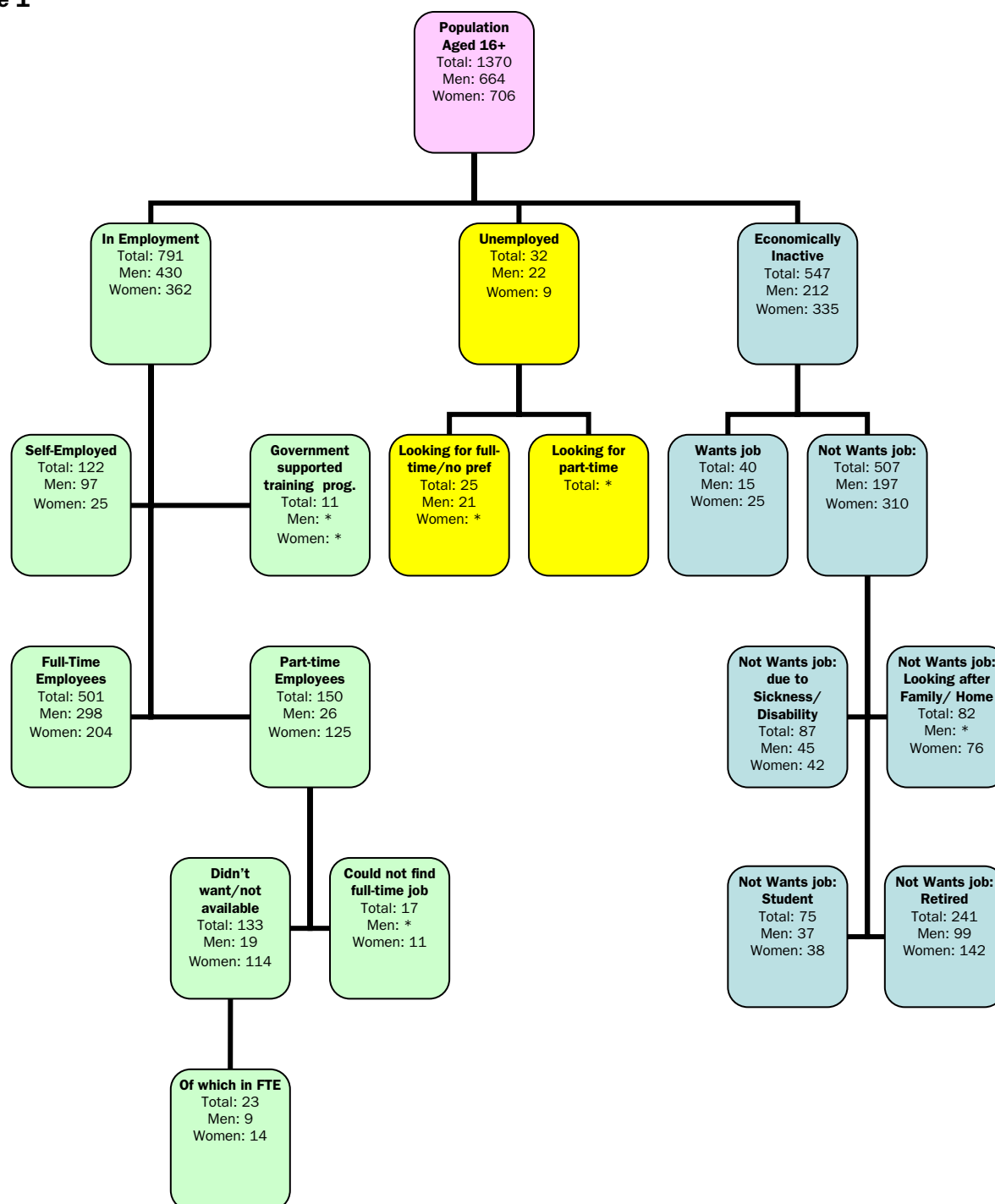
The self-employed have an important part to play in the NI labour market emphasised by the fact that NI has the highest self-employment rate amongst the UK regions. The number of people classified as self-employed in NI (122,000) has increased by 25,000 (25%) over the last 10 years compared to a 16% increase in employee numbers over the same period.

The employee and self-employed populations differ markedly in terms of the proportions of each category who work full-time and part-time. At April – June 2008 77% of employees were full-time and 23% part-time compared to 85% full-time and 15% part-time for the self-employed.

Overall Labour Market Structure

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Overall Labour Market Structure (16+ Population), April – June 2008
Figure 1



Notes:

This chart illustrates the structure of the private household population in relation to the key ILO defined categories of in employment, unemployed and economically inactive (see Technical Notes for definitions).

* Too small for a reliable estimate (this explains why a gender split for some categories is omitted).

- **A higher proportion of men than women are in employment**

Table 1 and Figure 2 summarise the economic activity of the population in Northern Ireland (NI). It shows that 60% of LFS respondents aged 16 and over, were economically active (either in employment or seeking work). However, results for males and females differ significantly with 68% of males compared to 53% of females falling into this category.

- **A higher proportion of men than women are unemployed.**

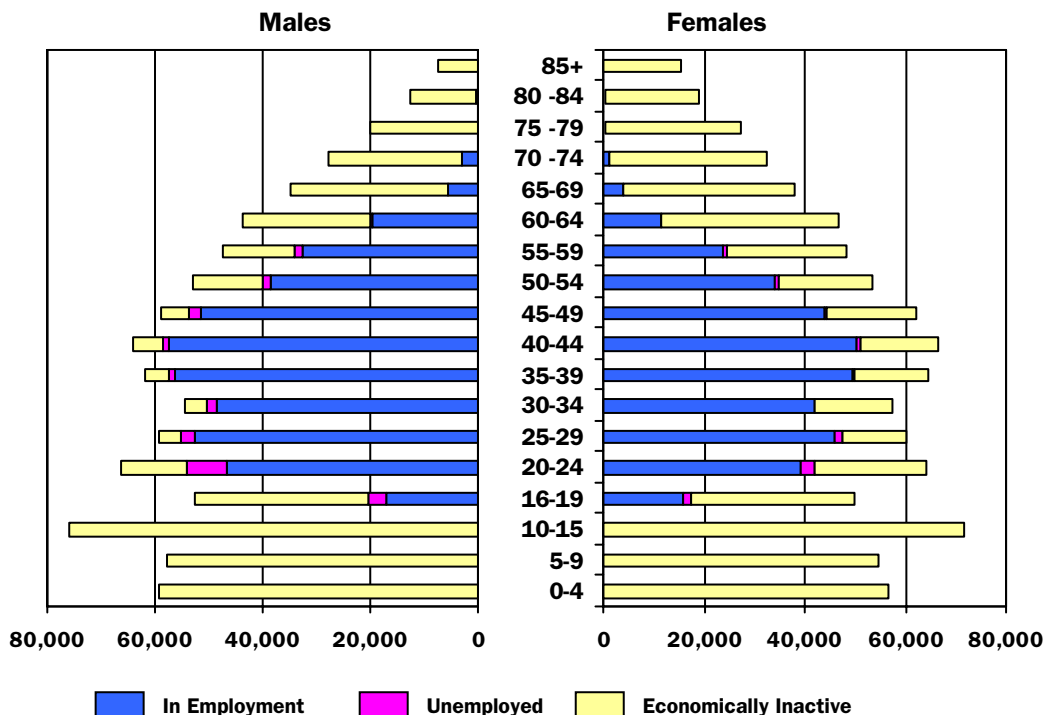
Overall, 2% of the population aged 16 and over are unemployed, however, again this differs for men and women – 3% of males are unemployed compared to 1% of females. In addition, 65% of the male population are in employment compared to 51% of the female population.

Private Household Population (16+) by Economic Status, April – June 2008
Table 1

	Male	Female	All persons
Economically active	68%	53%	60%
In employment	65%	51%	58%
Unemployed	3%	1%	2%
Economically inactive	32%	47%	40%
Total household population	100% (664,000)	100% (706,000)	100% (1,370,000)

Percentages may not sum due to rounding.

NI population structure by age, sex and economic activity
Figure 2



Economically Active

3

People aged 16 and over who are in employment or unemployed are classified as economically active. In April – June 2008 there were 823,000 economically active people in NI.

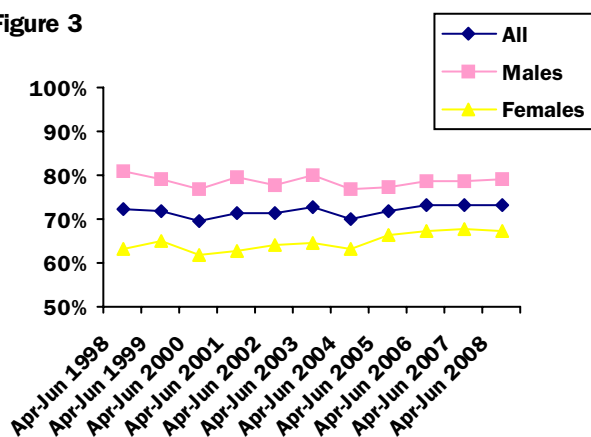
April – June 2008
Economically active-male: 452,000 (68%)
Economically active-female: 371,000 (53%)
Economically active-all persons: 823,000 (60%)
16+ population

- **The working-age economic activity rate for males is 12 percentage points higher than that for females.**

The economic activity rate is the proportion of persons in any specified age group who are economically active. The economic activity rate for persons of working-age was higher for males (79%) than females (67%) at April – June 2008. Figure 3 shows the economic activity rates for males and females of working-age from April – June 1998 to April – June 2008. The current 12 percentage point differential between the activity rates of males and females has narrowed from a 17 percentage point gap 10 years ago.

Economic Activity Rates (Working-age), 1998 - 2008

Figure 3



Economic Activity Rates (Working-age), 2003 – 2008

Table 2

	Economic Activity Rates		
	Male	Female	All
April – June 2003	79.9%	64.7%	72.5%
April – June 2004	76.9%	63.2%	70.2%
April – June 2005	77.2%	66.4%	71.9%
April – June 2006	78.6%	67.1%	73.0%
April – June 2007	78.8%	67.5%	73.3%
July - September 2007	78.1%	67.9%	73.2%
October – December 2007	78.3%	66.8%	72.7%
January – March 2008	79.0%	67.1%	73.2%
April – June 2008	78.9%	67.1%	73.2%

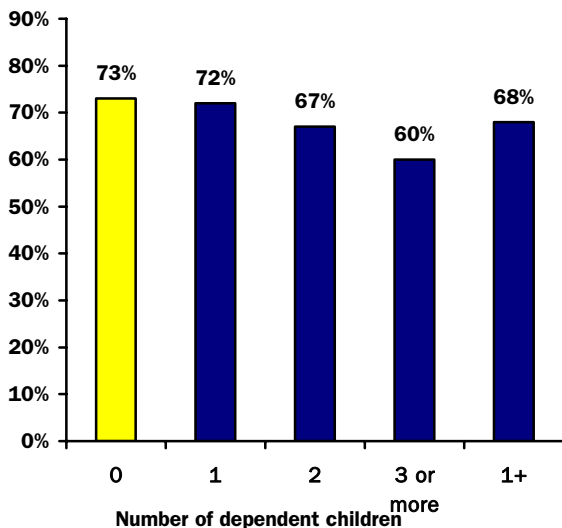
The working age economic activity rate gap between males and females has been historically larger for NI than for the UK (in April – June 2003 the gap in NI was 15.2 percentage points, compared to an 11.2 percentage point difference in the UK). By April - June 2008 the NI differential had narrowed to 11.9 percentage points, but was still higher than the equivalent UK figure (9.6 percentage points).

- **Women with dependent children have a 5 percentage point lower economic activity rate than those without dependent children.**

Economic activity rates are affected by the presence of dependent children aged under 16. This impact has different consequences for the male and female heads of family units¹. Males with dependent children had a higher economic activity rate (93%) than those without (77%), whereas the opposite is true for females as those with dependent children have a lower economic activity rate (68%) than those without (73%). This compares to a UK activity rate of 69% for women with dependent children and 80% for those without. Having more than two dependent children also meant considerably lower economic activity rates for females as shown in Figure 4.

Economic Activity Rates (Working age) for Females by Number of Dependent Children, April - June 2008

Figure 4



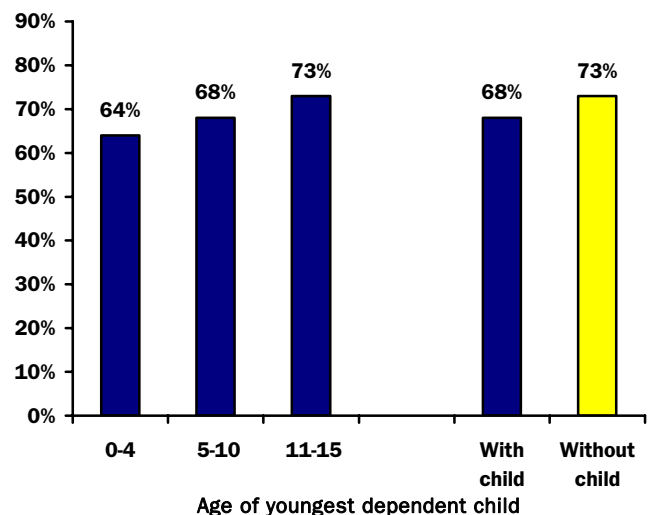
¹ The analysis on the effect of dependent children (under 16) on the economic activity rates of males/females is based on the head or partner of the head of family unit only. It does not include family members who are of working age but who do not have parental responsibilities such as an elder sibling.

- **Economic activity rates of the female head of family were also affected by the age of the youngest dependent child.**

Economic activity rates for female heads of family were found to be influenced by the age of the youngest dependent child. When the youngest dependent child was aged 0-4 the activity rate (64%) was 9 percentage points lower than the rate for the 11-15 (73%) age group.

Economic Activity Rates for Females by Age of Youngest Dependent Child, April - June 2008

Figure 5



In Employment

4

People in employment are defined 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 employment or training programmes; and those doing unpaid family work.

April – June 2008

In employment-male:

430,000 (65%)

In employment-female:

362,000 (51%)

In employment-all persons:

791,000 (58%)

16+ population

- **There were 765,000 persons of working-age in employment in NI, an increase of approximately 54,000 in the last five years.**

Table 4 shows estimates of employment rates over a five-year period from April - June 2002 to April - June 2008 and provides a comparison of rates over the last four quarters. At April - June 2008 there were 765,000 persons of working-age in employment and the corresponding working-age employment rate was estimated at 70.3%. This compares with 711,000 persons of working age in employment five years ago and equates to an increase of 1.5 percentage points in the employment rate.

Employment Rates and Numbers (Working age), 2003 – 2008

Table 4

	Employment rate	Total in employment
April – June 2003	68.8%	711,000
April – June 2004	66.7%	694,000
April – June 2005	68.4%	720,000
April – June 2006	70.0%	746,000
April – June 2007	70.7%	764,000
July - September 2007	70.1%	759,000
October – December 2007	69.6%	755,000
January – March 2008	69.8%	758,000
April – June 2008	70.3%	765,000

- **Fewer females than males work beyond the age of 60.**

Table 5 shows that the age distribution of employed males is very similar to that for employed females. The only apparent difference relates to the older age categories where fewer females work beyond the age of 60, reflecting the current state pension age for females.

Age Distribution of Those in Employment (16+), April – June 2008

Table 5

	Male	Female	All persons
16-19	4%	4%	4%
20-24	11%	11%	11%
25-29	12%	13%	12%
30-34	11%	12%	11%
35-39	13%	14%	13%
40-44	13%	14%	14%
45-49	12%	12%	12%
50-54	9%	9%	9%
55-59	8%	7%	7%
60+	7%	5%	6%
All 16+	100% (430,000)	100% (362,000)	100% (791,000)

Percentages may not sum due to rounding

Table 6 provides an analysis of the private household population aged 16 and over who were in employment. The breakdown of employees into full-time and part-time employment is based on the respondent's own description of their main employment rather than on the number of hours actually or usually worked.

- **Only 7% of females in employment are self-employed, compared to 23% of males.**

It is noticeable that, while 23% of males in employment are self-employed, just 7% of females are in this category. The LFS also gathers information on persons with a second job in addition to their main activity and 3% of all employees stated that they had a second job.

Employment Status of Those In Employment (16+), April – June 2008

Table 6

	Male	Female	All persons
All employees:	75%	91%	82%
- Full-time employees	92%	62%	77%
- Part-time employees	8%	38%	23%
Self-employed	23%	7%	15%
Govt. schemes	*	*	1%
Total in employment	100% (430,000)	100% (362,000)	100% (791,000)

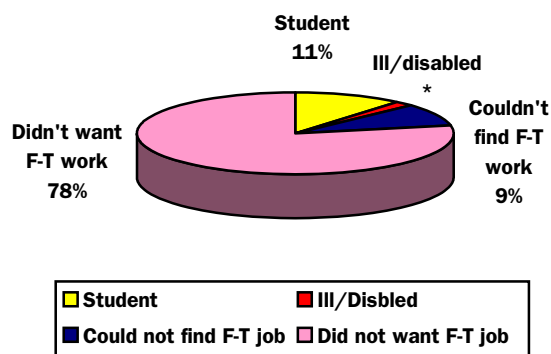
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Percentages may not sum due to rounding
Total includes a small number of unpaid family workers.

- **Almost two-fifths (38%) of female employees are part-time compared to 8% of males.**

One of the main features of the NI labour market is the contribution which part-time jobs make to female employment. Of all female employees, 38% are part-time compared with just 8% of males. Figure 6 shows the reasons given by female employees for working part-time. The main reasons given by females for working part-time were that they did not want a full-time job (78%) and that they were students working part-time (11%).

Reasons For Females Working Part-time, April - June 2008

Figure 6



Employment by Industry

- **The largest industrial sections are Wholesale and Retail Trade (15%), Health and Social Work (14%) and Public administration and defence (13%).**

Table 7 provides an analysis of persons in employment by industry (SIC03). The major industries in terms of employment were Wholesale and Retail Trade (15%), Health and Social Work (14%) and Public administration and defence (13%). Industries employing relatively few persons included Electricity, Gas and Water Supply and Mining and Quarrying.

- **Construction (18%) and Manufacturing (16%) are the largest employment sectors for males, while Health and Social Work (25%) is the largest sector for females.**

There are obvious differences between males and females in terms of the industries in which they are employed. While 18% of males work in the Construction sector, the number of females working in the Constuction industry was too small to be reliably quoted. In contrast, an estimated one quarter (25%) of females work in Health and Social Work compared to only 4% of males.

Persons in Employment by Industry Section, April – June 2008

Table 7

	Male	Female	All persons
Agriculture, hunting & forestry	5%	*	3%
Fishing	*	*	*
Mining and quarrying	*	*	*
Manufacturing	16%	6%	11%
Electricity, gas & water supply	*	*	*
Construction	18%	*	10%
Wholesale and retail trade	15%	15%	15%
Hotels and restaurants	3%	5%	4%
Transport, storage & communication	5%	3%	4%
Financial intermediation	2%	4%	3%
Real estate, renting & business	9%	8%	8%
Public administration and defence	13%	13%	13%
Education	5%	14%	9%
Health and social work	4%	25%	14%
Community, social & personal services	4%	5%	4%
All industries ¹	100% (427,000)	100% (356,000)	100% (783,000)

*Cell size too small for a reliable estimate

Percentages may not sum due to rounding

¹Total excludes those on college based government training and employment programmes and those who did not state industry.

Employment by Occupation

Table 8 provides an analysis of persons in employment by occupation using SOC2000 (Standard Occupational Classification) codes adopted since Spring 2001. These estimates are based on a different classification from those used previously and as a result, are not directly comparable.

- **Approximately one-sixth (16%) of persons work in Skilled Trade occupations.**

Skilled Trade occupations were the largest group with 16% of persons in employment, followed by Professional occupations (13%), Administrative and Secretarial (12%) and Associate Professional and Technical occupations (12%),.

- **A large proportion of males (27%) work in Skilled Trade occupations whereas the largest group for females was Administrative and Secretarial (21%).**

There are obvious differences between males and females in terms of the occupations in which they are employed. Over one quarter of males (27%) work in Skilled Trade occupations compared to just 2% of females. Conversely, 21% of females work in Administrative and Secretarial occupations compared to 5% of males.

A higher proportion of males in employment are Managers and/or Senior Officials compared to females (13% for males as opposed to 9% for females).

Persons in Employment by Occupation, April – June 2008

Table 8

	Male	Female	All persons
Managers and/or Senior Officials	13%	9%	11%
Professional Occupations	13%	14%	13%
Assoc. Professional and Technical	10%	15%	12%
Administrative and Secretarial	5%	21%	12%
Skilled Trade	27%	2%	16%
Personal Service	2%	14%	7%
Sales and Customer Service	6%	10%	7%
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	13%	2%	8%
Elementary	11%	13%	12%
All occupations ¹	100% (426,000)	100% (356,000)	100% (782,000)

*Cell size too small for a reliable estimate

Percentages may not sum due to rounding

¹Total excludes those on college based government training and employment programmes and those who did not state occupation.

Unemployment

5

The unemployed are defined as those without a job in the reference week who were available to start work within the next fortnight and who had either looked for work at some time in the last four weeks or were waiting to start a job already obtained.

April - June 2008

Unemployed-male:
22,000 (3%)

Unemployed-female:
9,000 (1%)

Unemployed-all persons:
32,000 (2%)

16+ population

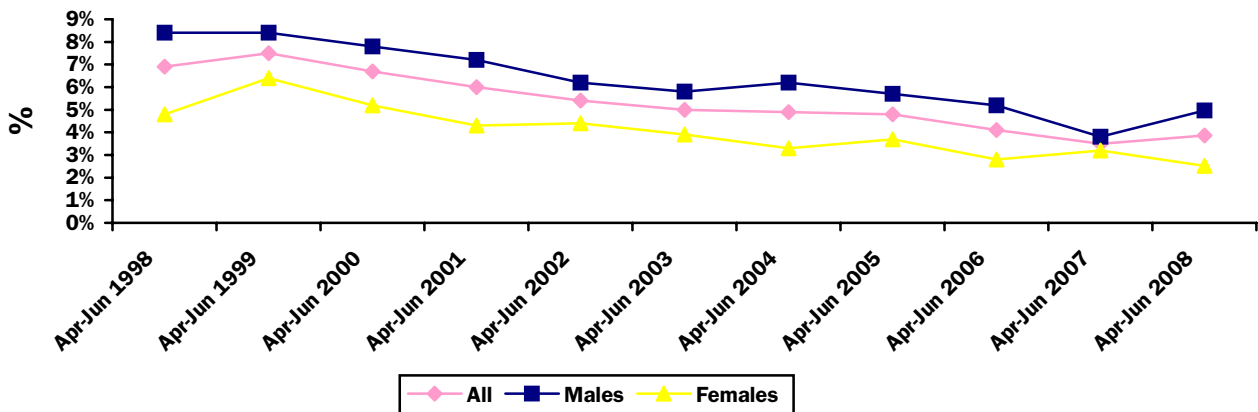
Overall, 2% of respondents aged 16 and over were unemployed and 3% of men were unemployed compared to 1% of women.

- **The unemployment rate for males is 5.0% compared to 2.5% for females.**

Unemployment rates can be obtained from the survey by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage of all those economically active (see Table 9). Unadjusted results show a 0.7 percentage point decrease in the overall unemployment rate between January - March 2008 and April - June 2008.

Unemployment Rates, 1998-2008

Figure 7



Unemployment Rates, 2003 – 2008

Table 9 (Unadjusted for Seasonality)

	Male	Female	All persons
April – June 2003	5.8%	3.9%	5.0%
April – June 2004	6.2%	3.3%	4.9%
April – June 2005	5.7%	3.7%	4.8%
April – June 2006	5.2%	2.8%	4.1%
April – June 2007	3.8%	3.2%	3.5%
July - September 2007	4.3%	3.9%	4.1%
October – December 2007	4.9%	3.4%	4.2%
January – March 2008	5.7%	3.2%	4.6%
April – June 2008	5.0%	2.5%	3.9%

Fluctuations in the unemployment rates from each quarter will be partly due to seasonal factors – please refer to the seasonally adjusted figures in Section 8.

The unemployment rate for April - June 2008 (3.9%) represented an increase of 0.3 percentage points from the same period one year ago.

- **Two thirds (60%) of unemployed persons are aged 16-29.**

Table 10 shows that three-fifths of unemployed persons are aged 16-29 (60%) with those aged 30 or over comprising the remaining 40%.

Age Distribution of the Unemployed, April - June 2008

Table 10

	Male	Female	All persons
16-29	58%	*	60%
30+	42%	*	40%
All 16+	100% (22,000)	100% (9,000)	100% (32,000)

* Cell size too small for a reliable estimate

Duration of Unemployment

- **Over one quarter (27%) of unemployed persons are long-term unemployed.**

In April - June 2008, over one quarter (27%) of unemployed persons had been out of work and seeking employment for less than one year. Over two-thirds (69%) of unemployed males were classified as short-term unemployed (i.e. less than one year); the corresponding figure for females was too small for reliable quotation – see Table 11.

Duration of Unemployment in Northern Ireland, April - June 2008

Table 11

	Male	Female	All persons
Short-term unemployed	69%	*	73%
Long-term unemployed	*	*	27%
All unemployed ¹	100% (22,000)	100% (9,000)	100% (31,000)

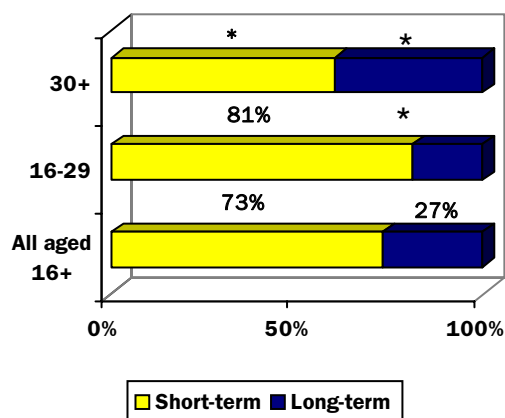
*Cell size too small for a reliable estimate.

Percentages may not sum due to rounding.

¹Excludes those that did not answer the questions on duration of unemployment.

The proportion of unemployed persons who were unemployed for one year or more is shown separately for younger and older age groups in Figure 8. Long-term unemployed accounted for 27% of the total unemployed and short-term unemployed for 73%. Of those aged 16-29, 81% were short-term unemployed; estimates of the long and short-term unemployed for the 30+ category were too small for reliable quotation.

Long-term and Short-term Unemployed by Age Group, Figure 8



Methods Used By The Unemployed To Seek Work

- **The two main methods of looking for work are visiting JobCentre Offices and answering advertisements/ studying 'situations vacant' columns in newspapers and journals.**

For unemployed persons, the two most common methods of looking for work were answering advertisements/studying 'situations vacant' columns in newspapers and journals (47%) and visiting JobCentre Offices (41%) as can be seen in Table 12. A small number of persons approached firms/employers directly and used personal contacts (such as asking friends, relatives and colleagues) to find out about the availability of work.

Main Method Of Seeking Work for Unemployed Persons (16+), April – June 2008

Table 12

	Male	Female	All persons
Advertisements/ Situations vacant	42%	*	47%
JobCentre Offices	43%	*	41%
Other methods	*	*	*
All methods	100% (22,000)	100% (9,000)	100% (31,000)

*Cell size too small for a reliable estimate.

Total includes those who were not seeking work in the previous four weeks because they were awaiting results of a job application, but excludes those who did not answer the question.

Occupation of Unemployed Persons in Last Job

The survey also asks unemployed persons their occupation in their most recent job, if applicable. Approximately 20,000 persons gave a previous occupational group. Estimates for a breakdown by occupational grouping were too small to be reliably quoted.

Economically Inactive

6

People aged 16 and over who are not in employment and are not unemployed are classified as economically inactive.

April - June 2008
Economically inactive-male: 212,000 (32%)
Economically inactive -female: 335,000 (47%)
Economically inactive -all persons: 547,000 (40%)
16+ population

In April - June 2008 there were 547,000 economically inactive people in NI – this represented 40% of the 16+ population.

- **Economic inactivity is highest for those aged 65 and over.**

For both males and females, economic inactivity is relatively high during the ages associated with full-time education (16-24), it drops during the “prime” working years and picks up towards retirement. For women this trend is affected by the impact of domestic commitments during the “prime” working years – see Table 13.

Age Distribution of the Economically Inactive NI, April - June 2008

Table 13

	Male	Female	All persons
16-24	21%	16%	18%
25-34	4%	8%	7%
35-44	5%	9%	7%
45-54	9%	11%	10%
55-64	17%	18%	18%
65+	44%	38%	40%
All 16+	100% (212,000)	100% (335,000)	100% (547,000)

Percentages may not sum due to rounding.

* Too small for a reliable estimate.

- **Almost two-thirds (65%) of the economically inactive in the UK are aged 55 or over.**

Table 14 shows the comparable age distribution of the economically inactive for the UK. It highlights that a higher proportion of the inactive in the UK are concentrated in the older age groups, with 65% being aged 55 and over, compared to 58% in NI. The UK also has a lower proportion of their economically inactive population in the youngest age group (14% of the UK economically inactive population are aged 16-24, compared to 18% for NI). These differences are partly explained by NI's younger population structure.

Age Distribution of the Economically Inactive UK, April - June 2008

Table 14

	Male	Female	All persons
16-24	17%	12%	14%
25-34	4%	8%	7%
35-44	5%	9%	7%
45-54	6%	7%	7%
55-64	15%	17%	16%
65+	53%	46%	49%
All 16+	100% (7,000,000)	100% (10,937,000)	100% (17,937,000)

Percentages may not sum due to rounding.

Reasons for Economic Inactivity

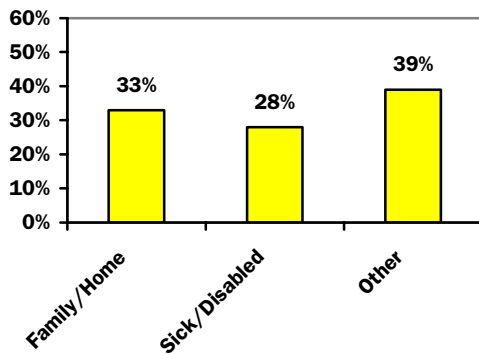
- **Around 7% of the economically inactive want a job.**

The economically inactive population is comprised of two main groups; those who do not want a job (93% in April - June 2008) and those who do want a job (7%). Equivalent figures for the UK show that 13% of the economically inactive want a job, whereas the remaining 87% do not. The main reasons given by those who want work in NI, but are not seeking work or available to start work are shown in Figure 9.

- **Sickness or disability is one of the main reasons for not looking for a job.**

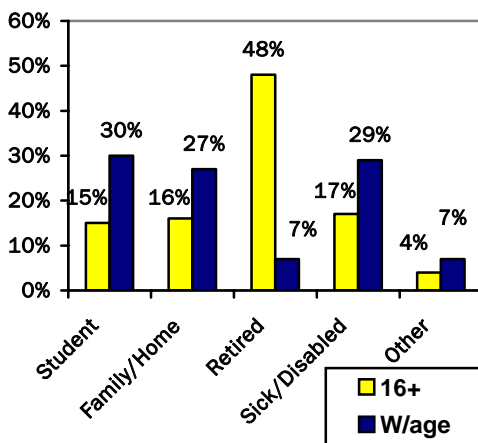
Of the economically inactive who want a job, 33% were not looking for work due to family/home commitments and 28% were not looking because of sickness or disability. "Other" includes students and discouraged workers (those not in a job who would like work and whose reason for not seeking work in the past four weeks is that they believe there are no jobs available).

Inactive - Wants Job (16+)
Figure 9



As mentioned previously, 93% of the economically inactive do not want a job and this group can be divided into the categories shown in Figure 10.

Inactive - Does Not Want Job - Reason for Inactivity (16+ and Working-age)
Figure 10



- **Of the 16+ population who do not want a job 48% are retired.**

Overall for the total population, the main reason for the inactive not wanting work was retirement (48%).

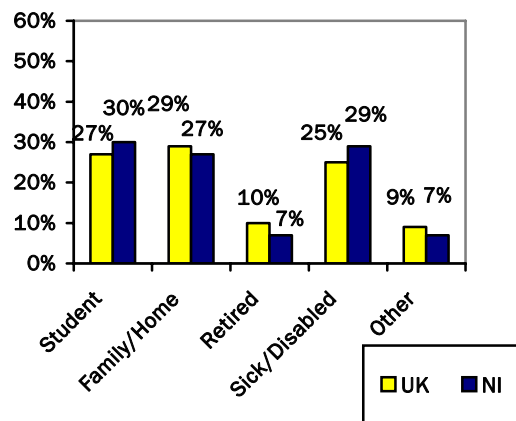
- **Twenty-nine per cent of the working-age population who do not want a job are sick or disabled.**

For the working-age population the main reasons for not wanting work were students (30%) followed by those who were in the sickness or disability group (29%) and those with family and home responsibilities (27%). Men were more likely to cite sickness/disability as their main reason (40%) for inactivity and women family commitments (42%).

- **In comparison to the UK, NI has a higher percentage of the economically inactive, who do not want a job, because they are sick or disabled or students.**

Figure 11 compares the working-age inactive population of NI with the UK. NI has a higher proportion of those who identify sickness or disability (29%) as the main reason for not wanting work, compared to the UK (25%). NI also has a higher percentage of economically inactive people who do not want a job because they are students (30%) compared to the UK (27%) and this is partly a reflection of the younger population in NI.

Inactive - Does Not Want Job - Reason for Inactivity (UK and NI by Working age)
Figure 11



Education and Training

7

Qualifications of the Employed and the Unemployed

- **Almost two-fifths (39%) of economically inactive persons had no formal qualifications at April – June 2008.**

Table 15 shows that the qualification levels of those of working-age in employment are consistently higher than those for the unemployed and economically inactive. Of those in employment 33% had higher qualifications, while the number of unemployed persons in this category was too small to quote a reliable estimate. Conversely, 39% of economically inactive people had no formal qualifications, compared with 16% of those in employment. The economically active comprise the employed and the unemployed. The qualification levels of this group are higher than the economically inactive. Of the economically inactive, only 11% had degree and other higher qualifications, while 39% had no qualifications at all. This compares to figures of 32% and 16% for the economically active population.

Qualifications By Economic Activity (Working-age), April – June 2008

Table 15

	In employment	Unemployed	Econ. active	Econ. inactive
Degree or higher	24%	*	24%	6%
Other higher below degree	9%	*	8%	5%
A level or equivalent	25%	37%	26%	20%
GCSE A-C or equivalent	20%	*	20%	24%
Other qualifications	6%	*	6%	6%
No Qualifications	16%	27%	16%	39%
All	100% (755,000)	100% (31,000)	100% (786,000)	100% (285,000)

* Cell size too small for a reliable estimate.

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

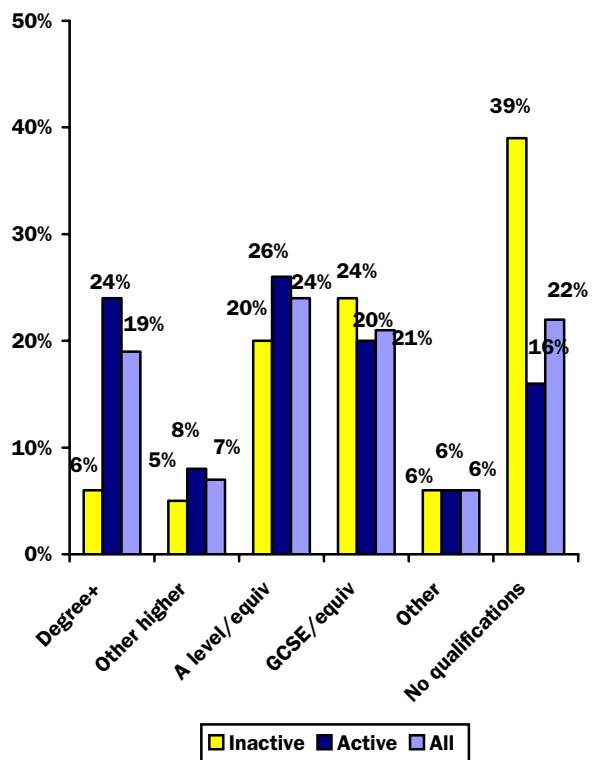
Total excludes those who did not state their highest level of qualification.

Please refer to Technical Notes for full definition of educational attainment categories.

Only men and women of working-age, and those of any age with a job were asked the question on qualifications.

Qualifications By Economic Activity, April - June 2008

Figure 12



Job-related Training

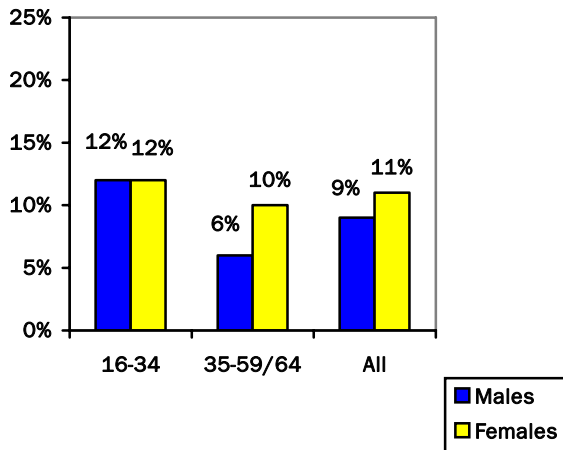
- **A higher proportion of younger employees receive job-related training.**

The LFS can be used to identify those employees who receive education or training connected with their job. Table 16 and Figure 13 overleaf show how the proportion of employees receiving job-related education or training varies with age and gender. In April - June 2008, 10% of employees of working-age had undergone some job-related training within the previous four weeks. For both males and females, those in the younger age group are more likely to be recipients than those in the older age group, with 12% of males and females in the 16-34 age groups having received such training.

Employees Receiving Job-related Training By Age Group (Working-age), April - June 2008
Table 16

	Male	Female	All persons
16-34	12%	12%	12%
35-59/64	6%	10%	8%
All	9%	11%	10%

Employees Receiving Job-related Training By Working Age, April - June 2007
Figure 13



Regional and International Summary

8

Table 17 and Figure 14 provide some labour market comparisons on a seasonally adjusted basis between NI and other UK regions.

- **The unemployment rate in NI is lower than the UK average and is joint second lowest of all the UK regions.**

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in NI at April - June 2008 (4.1%) was lower than the UK average (5.4%) and along with the South East was joint second lowest of all the UK regions (only the South West at 3.8% was lower). The NI employment rate for those of working-age (70.1%) was the lowest of all the UK regions. In contrast the region with the highest employment rate was the South East (79.4%).

- **The NI employment rate is 0.5 percentage points higher than the average rate for the European Union.**

Figure 15 overleaf shows how the harmonised employment rate in NI compares to other employment rates in the EU (based on those aged 15-64). The NI rate (66.2% - see Note 2 overleaf) is 0.5 percentage points higher than the EU average (65.7%). However, it is 2.8 percentage points below the current rate in the Republic of Ireland (69.0%).

The NI unemployment rate (4.1%) is 1.9 percentage points lower than the rate for the Republic of Ireland and 2.7 percentage points lower than the average rate for the European Union.

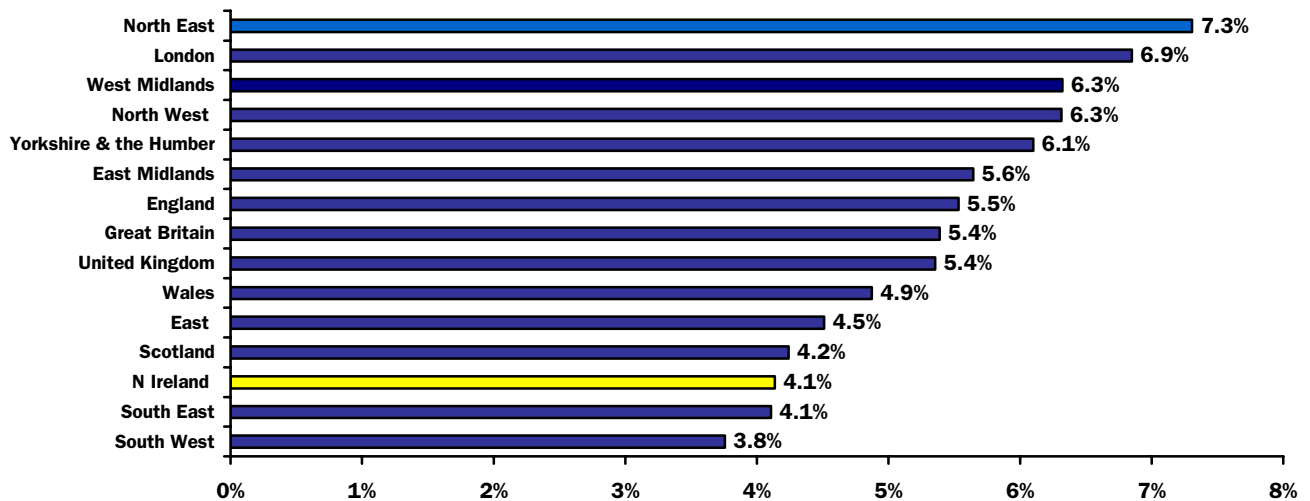
Regional Seasonally Adjusted Economic Activity Rates, April – June 2008

Table 17

	Econ. activity rate (working-age) %	Employment rate (working-age) %	Unemployment rate %
North East	75.9	70.2	7.3
North West & Mersey	77.4	72.3	6.3
Yorkshire & Humber	78.2	73.3	6.1
East Midlands	80.5	75.7	5.6
West Midlands	77.6	72.5	6.3
East	81.5	77.7	4.5
London	77.0	71.6	6.9
South East	83.0	79.4	4.1
South West	82.1	78.9	3.8
England	79.4	74.9	5.5
Wales	76.4	72.6	4.9
Scotland	79.9	76.4	4.2
Great Britain	79.3	74.9	5.4
Northern Ireland	73.2	70.1	4.1
United Kingdom	79.1	74.8	5.4

Regional Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates, April - June 2008

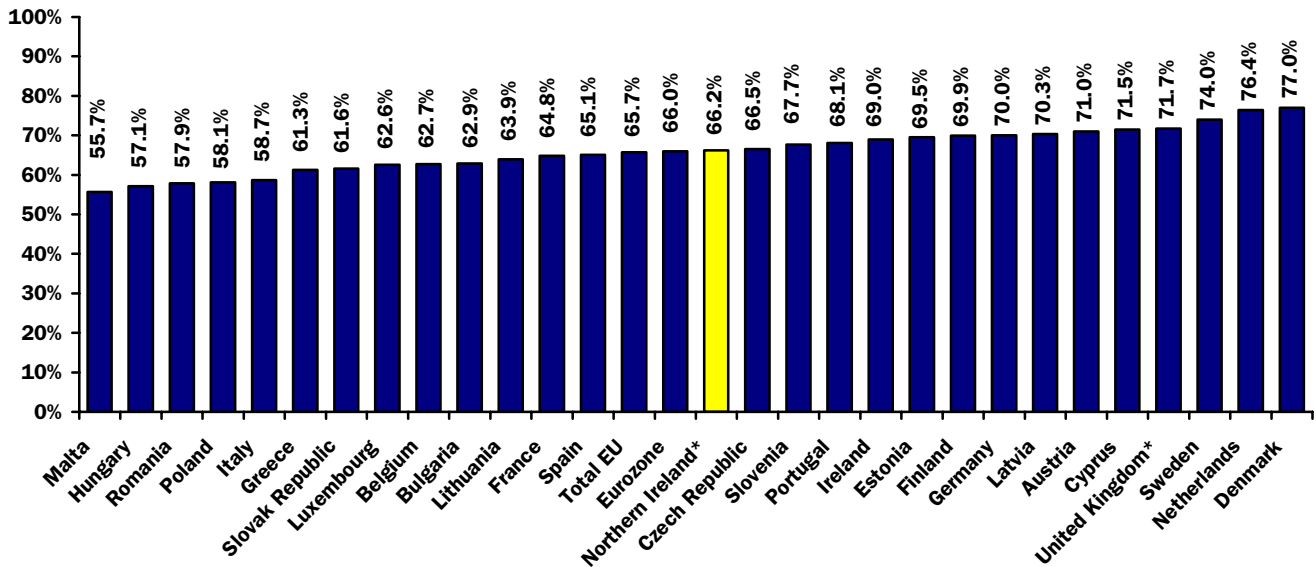
Figure 14



International Comparisons of ILO Employment

ILO Employment Rates (%) - Unadjusted¹

Figure 15



Source: Eurostat and StatBLS

¹ Employment rates are not seasonally adjusted.

The employment rates published by EUROSTAT are based on the population aged 15-64.

* A NI employment rate comparable to the EUROSTAT figures has been produced from the Calendar Quarter 4 2007 LFS dataset. It is based on the population aged 15-64 and differs from the working age rates (16-64 for men and 16-59 for women) published elsewhere in this publication, which take account of both the school-leaving and state pension age.

The employment rate for the UK as published by EUROSTAT will differ from the working age rate (16-59/64) published by ONS for the same reason.

Eurostat compiles 'harmonised' unemployment rates for most countries (but not NI and UK) by extrapolating from the most recent LFS data using monthly registered unemployment data. For further information see the Monthly Eurostat news release.

The Total EU compiles of all 27 EU countries. The Eurozone series consists of the following EU countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain.

Disability and the Labour Market

9

This section focuses on the characteristics and labour market experiences of people with disabilities. Disability as a concept is complex and can be defined in a number of ways and here it relates to current long-term disabilities among the working-age population that are covered by the 1995 Disability Discrimination Act and/or work-limiting disabilities – please refer to the Technical Notes section for a full definition.

Estimates of Numbers Disabled

- **Almost one in five persons (19%) of working-age are disabled in NI.**

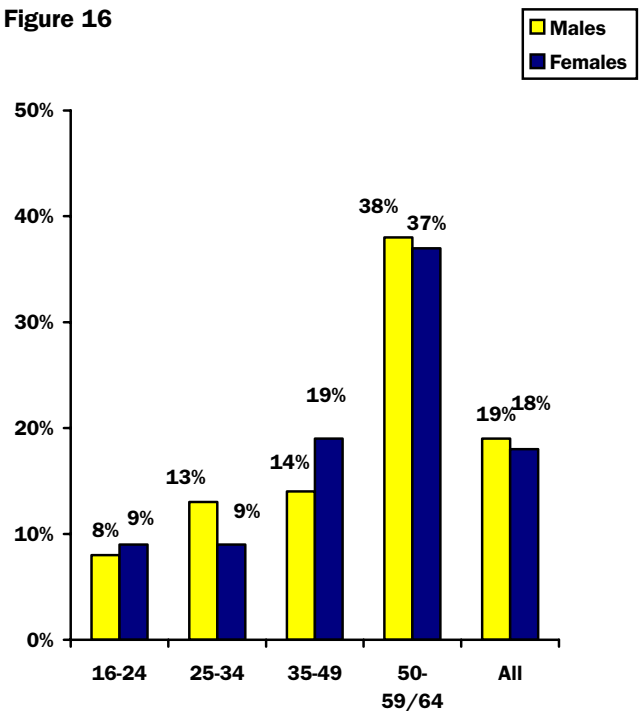
The April - June 2008 LFS estimates that almost one in five (19%) persons (201,000) of working-age in NI had a current long-term disability. This proportion was the similar for both males (19%) and females (18%), equating to 106,000 disabled men and 95,000 disabled women.

- **The likelihood of having a disability or health problem increases with age for both males and females.**

Figure 16 shows how numbers having a long-term disability or health problem increase with age for both males and females. The proportion of males with disabilities increased from 8% for the 16-24 age group to 38% for the 50-64 age group.

For females the proportion with disabilities increased from 9% for ages 16-24 to 37% for ages 50-59. For each age grouping females and males had similar proportions of persons with disabilities.

**Disability Rates By Age Group,
April - June 2008**
Figure 16



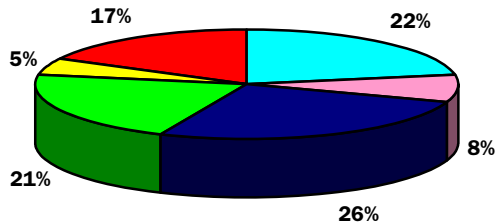
Qualifications of Persons With and Without Disabilities

- **Over twice the proportion of disabled persons have no qualification compared to non-disabled persons at April - June 2008.**

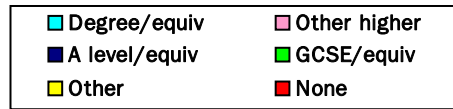
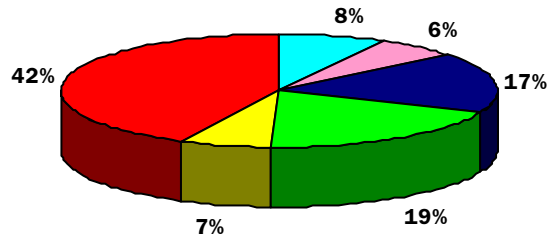
Figure 17 shows the qualification levels held by disabled and non-disabled persons at April - June 2008. Overall, persons with a disability are less qualified than those without. In particular, 14% of disabled persons held higher qualifications compared with 30% of non-disabled persons. Over two-fifths (42%) of disabled persons had no qualifications, more than twice the proportion of non-disabled persons (17%).

Qualifications Of Persons With Or Without Disabilities, April - June 2008
Figure 17

Non-Disabled



Disabled



Economic Activity of the Disabled and Non-Disabled

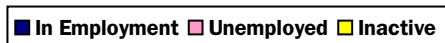
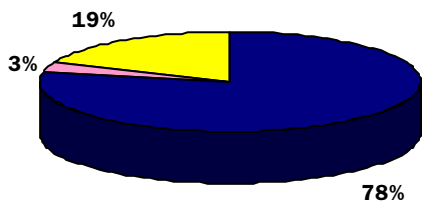
- **The employment rate for those without disabilities (78%) is over twice that of people with disabilities (38%).**

Please refer to Technical Notes for full definition of qualifications.
 Excludes those who did not state their highest level of qualification.
 Figures may not sum due to rounding.

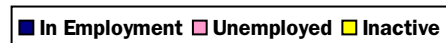
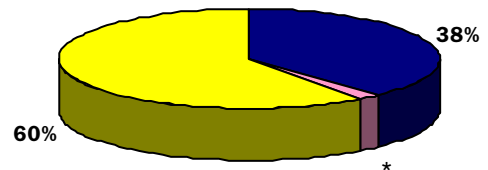
Figure 18 shows the relative importance of the three main economic categories for disabled and non-disabled persons of working age at April - June 2008. A much smaller proportion of the disabled (38%) are in employment compared with the non-disabled (78%). Conversely, the majority of the disabled (60%) are economically inactive, compared with 19% of the non-disabled.

Economic Activity Of Those With and Without Disabilities, April - June 2008
Figure 18

Non-Disabled



Disabled



Special Feature: Self-Employment

10

This feature looks at the number of self-employed in Northern Ireland during the last 10 years and examines in more detail the characteristics of this grouping at April – June 2008.

Self-employed people are defined as those who, in their main employment, work on their own account, whether or not they have employees. The division between employees and the self-employed for the LFS is based on survey respondents' own assessment of their employment status.

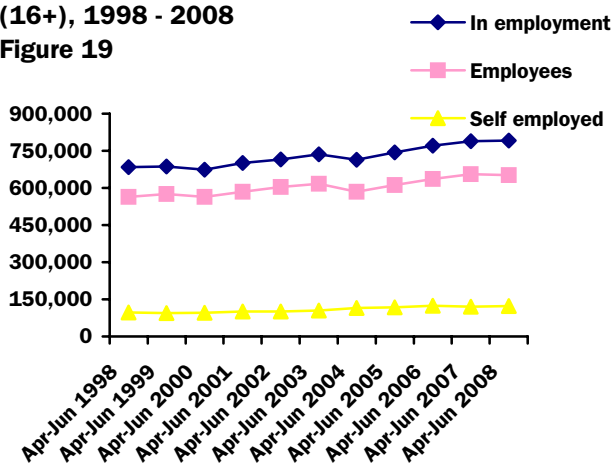
- **Number of self-employed people increased by 25,000 (25%) in the period 1998 to 2008.**

The numbers of self-employed in the period 1998 to 2008 increased by a larger proportion than those classified as employees. Self-employed numbers increased by 25,000 (25%) from 98,000 in 1998 to 122,000 in 2008 compared to an 88,000 (16%) increase in employee numbers over the same period. While the overall numbers increased between 1998 and 2008, this increase has not been regular, with decreases in numbers being recorded for some yearly intervals. The number of self-employed persons has varied between 95,000 and a peak of 124,000 in April – June 2006 during the period.

Employee & Self-Employment Numbers

(16+), 1998 - 2008

Figure 19



Factors affecting Employee/Self-employed status

In times of economic growth, with an expanding economy and an associated increase in the numbers of employees, the numbers of self-employed also tend to rise. This reflects increased demand for all goods and services, in particular non-essentials, and more opportunity to become self-employed.

Independent of the state of the economy there are also employees who are attracted to self-employment status, either because they find their present state unduly restrictive or they are attracted by the rewards of self-employment.

Self-employment by Gender

- **Number of self-employed males increased by 16,000 (19%), while self-employed females increased by 9,000 (56%) in the period 1998 to 2008.**

The increase in self-employment numbers since 1998 consisted of an increase of 16,000 (19%) in the number of self-employed males and a rise of 9,000 (56%) in the number of self-employed females. Female self-employment now sits at a peak of 25,000.

Self-employment Numbers (16+), 1998 - 2008

Table 18

	Numbers in Self-Employment		
	Male	Female	All
April – June 1998	98,000	81,000	16,000
April – June 2003	105,000	88,000	17,000
April – June 2004	115,000	94,000	21,000
April – June 2005	117,000	99,000	18,000
April – June 2006	124,000	101,000	23,000
April – June 2007	121,000	99,000	22,000
April – June 2008	122,000	97,000	25,000

Self-employment by full and part-time status

- A higher proportion of the self-employed are full-time compared to employees.

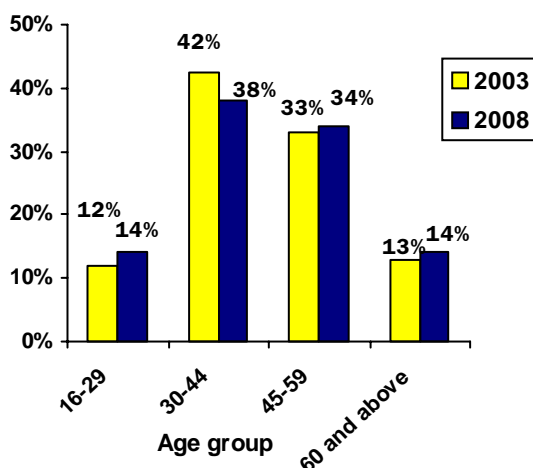
The employee and self-employed populations differ in terms of the proportions of each category who work full-time and part-time. At April – June 2008 77% of employees were full-time and 23% part-time compared to 85% full-time and 15% part-time for the self-employed. Similarly to the employee population a higher proportion of self-employed females are part-time (37%) whilst the proportion of self-employed males who are part-time is only 9%.

Age analysis of the self-employed

Figure 18 shows how the self-employed population aged 16 and over breaks down into each of the specified age groups for 2003 and 2008. The proportion of the self-employed in each age group has remained relatively stable from 2003 to 2008. The fact that the majority of the self-employed are found in the 30-44 and 45-59 age groups indicate the need for those who are self-employed to attain a level of training and/or expertise to facilitate their role.

Self-employed by age group (16+), 2002 and 2008

Figure 18



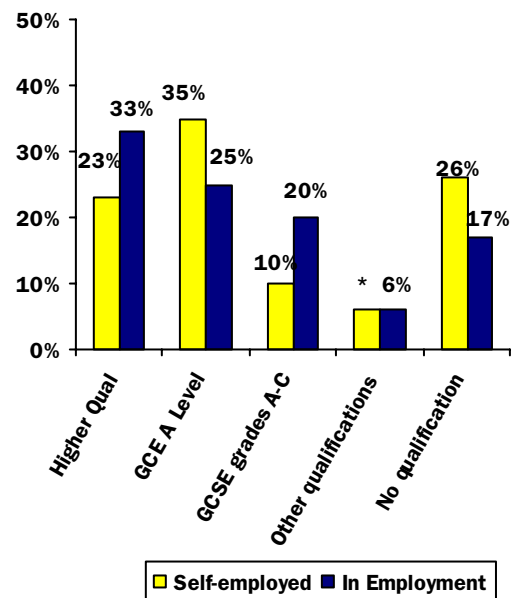
Qualifications of the Self-employed

- Those with a GCE A-level or equivalent qualification, a category which includes trade apprenticeships, are more likely to be self-employed than those with other types of qualifications.

Figure 19 shows the distribution of the highest qualifications held by self-employed persons aged 16 and over. It shows that the self-employed are more likely to have no qualifications than all those in employment. It also highlights the fact that the self-employed are less likely to have a degree or higher education. The single qualification level where the self-employed proportion exceeded that of the employed was at GCE A-Level or equivalent. This can be easily explained in that this category includes trade apprenticeships which are a common requirement for entry into the skilled trade occupations.

Highest qualification of self-employed and those in employment (16+), April – June 2008

Figure 19



*Cell size too small for a reliable estimate

Industry analysis

- **One quarter (27%) of those classified as self-employed were employed in the Construction industry at April – June 2008.**

Table 19 shows how the self-employed are distributed across the various industry sections. Over one quarter (27%) of those classified as self-employed were employed in the Construction industry at April – June 2007. Other major sectors of employment for the self-employed were Agriculture, hunting and forestry (20%) and the Wholesale and retail trade (14%). In sectors where the public service dominates such as Education and Health the numbers of self-employed are too small for a reliable estimate.

Persons in Self-Employment by Industry Section, April – June 2008

Table 19

	% of Self-Employed
Agriculture, hunting & forestry	16%
Fishing	*
Mining and quarrying	*
Manufacturing	*
Electricity, gas & water supply	*
Construction	27%
Wholesale and retail trade	17%
Hotels and restaurants	*
Transport, storage & communication	*
Financial intermediation	*
Real estate, renting & business	11%
Public administration and defence	*
Education	*
Health and social work	*
Community, social & personal services	7%
All industries ¹	100% (122,000)

*Cell size too small for a reliable estimate
Percentages may not sum due to rounding

¹Total excludes those on college based government training and employment programmes and those who did not state occupation.

Occupation analysis

- **Almost one half (46%) of those classified as self-employed were employed in Skilled Trade occupations.**

Table 20 shows that there were only four occupational groups where there were sufficient numbers of persons aged 16 and over working as self-employed to quote reliable estimates. Over two-fifths (46%) of those classified as self-employed were employed in Skilled Trade occupations. Skilled Trade occupations comprise metal, vehicle, electrical, construction, building, textile, printing and food preparation trades. One sixth of the self-employed (16%), were found to work as Managers and/or Senior officials whilst a further 10% worked in Professional occupations.

Persons in Self-Employment by Occupation Section, April – June 2008

Table 20

	% of Self-Employed
Managers and/or Senior Officials	16%
Professional Occupations	10%
Assoc. Professional and Technical	*
Administrative and Secretarial	*
Skilled Trade	46%
Personal Service	7%
Sales and Customer Service	*
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	*
Elementary	*
All occupations ¹ (100%)	122,000

*Cell size too small for a reliable estimate
Percentages may not sum due to rounding

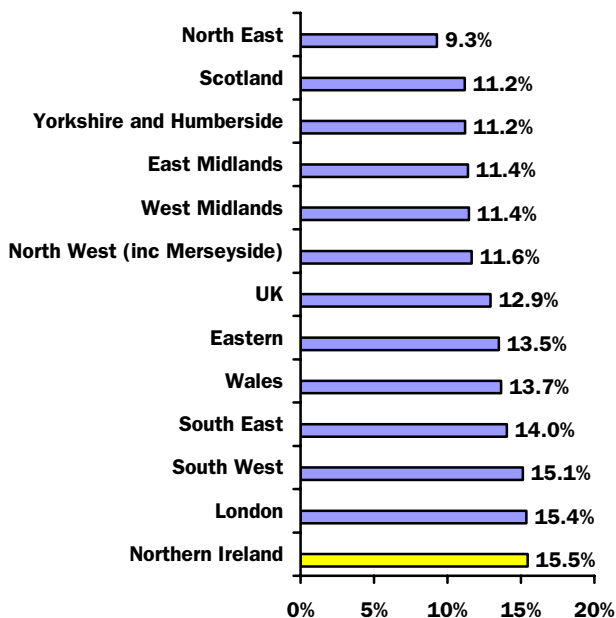
¹Total excludes those on college based government training and employment programmes and those who did not state occupation.

Regional comparison of self-employment

- **Northern Ireland (15.5%) ranked highest across UK regions in terms of self-employment rates for April – June 2008.**

The self-employment rate is equal to the proportion of all those in employment that are self-employed. In April - June 2008, the self-employment rate for persons aged 16 and over varied widely throughout the U.K, with the Northern Ireland rate of 15.5% above the UK rate of 12.9%. The lowest rate was in the North East (9.3%). The variation in self employment rates by region depends partly on the industry mix in the region. Southern England has a concentration of construction and those service industries in which workers are more likely to be self-employed, than in manufacturing industries, on which the North East is reliant. The relatively high percentage of self-employed in Northern Ireland may be partly due to the greater importance of agriculture (which has a high self-employment rate).

Self-employment rates (16+) for UK regions, April – June 2008
Figure 20



Technical Notes

11

Background

Following the UK's accession to the European Community, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) was carried out for the first time in 1973, under the terms of an EC Regulation. The Statistical Office of the European Communities co-ordinates information from all the Labour Force Surveys carried out by member states in order to assist in such matters as the allocation of Social Fund resources.

From 1973 to 1983, the LFS was carried out biennially in both Northern Ireland (NI) and Great Britain. Following a change in the requirements of the EC Regulation, from 1984 an annual survey was conducted and results referred to the spring months of each year. In March 1992 the GB portion of the survey moved onto a quarterly cycle and in December 1994 a quarterly survey was introduced in (NI).

As part of an EU requirement, where all member states must have an LFS based on calendar quarters, the NI Labour Force Survey moved to a calendar quarter basis from May 2006 onwards.

The LFS was previously based on seasonal quarters where, for example, the March – May months covered the Spring quarter, June - August was Summer and so forth. This has changed to calendar quarters where microdata will be available for January – March (Q1), April – June (Q2), July – September (Q3) and October - December (Q4). Initially, a back series of calendar quarter micro datasets will be available for the years 1997, 1999, 2001 – 2004, for Q2 and Q4, then for all quarters from 2005 onwards. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) are responsible for producing these back series and currently aim to have all periods revised and available as soon as possible.

The LFS is a sample survey carried out by interviewing individuals about their personal circumstances and work. It is the biggest regular household survey in NI and provides a rich source of information on the labour force using internationally agreed concepts and definitions. This statistics notice presents supplementary results from the April – June 2008 Quarterly LFS in Northern Ireland.

The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment is responsible for ensuring that the survey is conducted in NI and for the analysis and interpretation of the results. However, the day-to-day management of the fieldwork, including data collection and database creation, rests with the Central Survey Unit (CSU) of the NI Statistics and Research Agency. CSU are also in charge of the creation of a Computer Assisted Interviewing questionnaire (designed to mirror that used in GB), the sampling of addresses and the carrying out of fieldwork using a team of specialist interviewers.

Response Rates

The sample for the April - June 2008 LFS consisted of 2,480 addresses, (806 chosen at random from the Valuation & Lands Agency list of domestic properties, 1,674 carried forward from the previous quarter). A random start, fixed interval sampling technique of the addresses, which are ordered by District Council and Ward, is used. This ensures a proportional representation across the District Council areas in NI.

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.

Response Rates, April - June 2008

Total addresses sampled	2811*
Fully and partially responding	1886
Eligible sample	2480
Response rate	76.0%

*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.

Breakdown of Non-response and Ineligible Addresses, April – June 2008

Non-response/non-contact:	
- Outright refusal	187
- Circumstantial refusal	99
- Non-contact	308
Ineligible addresses:	
- Vacant/derelict/under construction	262
- Holiday accommodation	16
- Non-residential	3
- Second residence	27
- Other ineligible	18
- Household moves	5
Total	925

Sampling

Because the LFS is a sample survey, results are subject to sampling error, i.e. the actual proportion of the population in private households with a particular characteristic may differ from the proportion of the LFS sample with that characteristic. Accordingly, although percentages in most tables are quoted to the nearest whole number, they should not be regarded as having this degree of accuracy, and indeed some apparent trends over time may be misleading due to sampling error. In general, the larger the group, the more precise (proportionately) is the LFS estimate.

The following table shows the proportions obtained from the April - June 2008 survey for some key LFS variables and indicates their sampling accuracy. The confidence intervals represent the ranges either side of the LFS proportions which are 95% certain to include the true values of the quantities estimated.

LFS Proportions Of Total Private Household Population (16+), Including 95% Confidence Intervals, April - June 2008

	LFS Estimate	Confidence Interval
Economically active	60%	+/- 1.4%
In Employment	58%	+/- 1.6%
Employees*	82%	+/- 1.6%
Self-employed*	15%	+/- 1.5%
Unemployed	2%	+/- 0.4%
Economically inactive (16+)	40%	+/- 1.4%
Unemployment rate	3.9%	+/- 0.9%

* As a percentage of all in employment.

Confidence intervals for other proportions produced in this publication may be obtained on request from addresses given at the end of this note.

Publication Threshold

It is the nature of sampling variability that the smaller the group whose size is being estimated, the (proportionately) less precise that estimate is. LFS estimates of under 8,000 are not published in this supplement as they are likely to be unreliable. This revised publication threshold came into effect from 1 September 1999 and estimates below this threshold contained in earlier publications should, therefore, be treated with caution.

Grossing To Population Totals

Most of the results presented in this report are expressed in terms of percentages, following the grossing of sample numbers to population levels. Each individual participating in the survey is given a weight or "grossing factor" which is related to that person's age and sex. In this way the final grossed results give the population total for NI and reflect the distributions by sex and age shown by the population figures.

Re-weighting of LFS data to updated population estimates

LFS data back to 1992 has been revised in order to incorporate the latest population estimates. The magnitude of the revisions are relatively small, with the revisions to the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate and the working age employment rate falling within +/- 0.02 percentage points. The procedures being applied to the NI LFS results are consistent with those applied by the Office for National Statistics to other UK regions. Details of the 're-weighting' methodology used to adjust key LFS estimates was published in the May 2008 edition of Labour Market Trends and can be accessed via the link below:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/article.asp?id=1992>

Seasonal Adjustment

In conjunction with the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and consistent with all other UK regions, seasonally adjusted LFS estimates for the UK regions (including NI) have been reintroduced from Winter 2002/3. The seasonally adjusted estimates are quoted in Section 1 and Section 8 of this publication. Estimates in all other sections of this publication are not seasonally adjusted.

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.

Full-time Education

In the LFS this includes those people over the age of 16 who state that they are still at school or in some other form of full-time education, including sandwich courses.

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. This definition of unemployment is in accordance with that adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, further clarified at the 14th ICLS, and promulgated by the ILO in 1987.

Unemployment Rate

The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed.

Duration of Unemployment

Duration of unemployment is defined as the shorter of the following two periods:

- (a) duration of active search for work; and
- (b) length of time since employment.

The short-term unemployed are those people who have been unemployed for less than 1 year, while the long-term unemployed are defined as those who have been unemployed for 1 year or more.

Educational Attainment Categories

Degree or higher = degree or degree equivalent and above incl. First degree, Postgraduate Diplomas and Professional qualifications.
Other higher below degree = other Higher Education below degree level incl. HND/HNC/BTEC (Higher), teaching and nursing qualifications.

A level or equivalent = incl. vocational level 3

GCSE A-C or equivalent = incl. Trade Apprenticeships, vocational level 2.

Other qualifications = incl. vocational level 1 and below.

Disabilities

Since Spring 1997, LFS working-age respondents have been asked questions to identify whether they have a current disability covered by the 1995 Disability Discrimination or a work-limiting disability (which affects either the kind or amount of paid work they can do) or both. This broad description covering any of these three definitions (defined as a current long-term disability) is used in this publication. This definition covers a wide range of impairments which themselves can differ greatly in severity.

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