



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

**Statistics Bulletin**

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# Monthly Labour Market Report

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**August 2010**

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## **A NATIONAL STATISTICS PUBLICATION**

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

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Department of Enterprise,  
Trade and Investment

# **Monthly Labour Market Report**

August 2010

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# Labour Market

# 1

Seasonally adjusted Labour Force Survey (LFS) data for Northern Ireland for the period April - June 2010 estimated an increase over the quarter in the number of people employed and a decrease in the number of unemployed persons. The number of economically inactive was unchanged. The seasonally adjusted claimant count in July 2010 increased by 800 over the month to 56,800. The Department was notified of 265 proposed redundancies in the latest reference period and 140 confirmed redundancies in July 2010.

## Employment

The number of persons in employment in the period April - June 2010 was estimated at 777,000. This represented increases of 5,000 over the quarter and 30,000 over the year. The working age<sup>1</sup> employment rate, based on the 'new definition' of 16-64 for both males and females, was estimated at 66.4%, up 0.5 percentage points over the quarter and 2.4 percentage points over the year. However, NI's working age employment rate remained well below the UK average (70.5%) and was the lowest of the twelve UK regions.

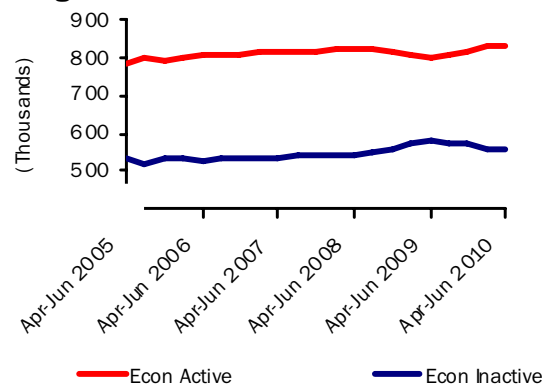
## Unemployment

The unemployment rate for the period April - June 2010 was estimated at 6.6%, down 0.2 percentage points over the quarter, but up 0.1 points over the year. The number of unemployed persons was estimated at 55,000, down 1,000 over the quarter, but up 3,000 over the year. The male unemployment rate (9.0%) was over double the female rate (3.8%) in April - June 2010.

Unadjusted figures show that 43.1% of the unemployed have been unemployed for 1 year or more – up 9.8 percentage points over the year. They also estimate the unemployment rate for

## Seasonally Adjusted Labour Market Summary for Northern Ireland (16+)

Figure 1



18-24 year olds at 15.9% – down 1.5 percentage points over the year.

## Economically Inactive

The seasonally adjusted number of economically inactive persons in the period April - June 2010 was estimated at 560,000. This figure was unchanged over the quarter but was down 21,000 over the year.

The working age<sup>1</sup> economic inactivity rate for NI stands at 28.8%. This is significantly higher than the UK average rate (23.4%) and is the highest of the twelve UK regions. Unadjusted figures estimate that 28% of the economically inactive of working age<sup>1</sup> in NI are students, 27% are sick/disabled, 23% are looking after the family/home, 14% are retired and 8% are 'other' reason.

Unadjusted figures also show that while 92% of the inactive do not want work, the remaining 8% want employment but do not satisfy the full ILO job search criteria (by actively seeking work and being available to start a job).

## Northern Ireland Labour Market Summary (seasonally adjusted)

Table 1

	Period	Estimate	Sampling Variability of estimate	Change over year	Sampling Variability of change
Employment	Apr-Jun 2010	777,000	+/-22,000	30,000	+/-28,000
Unemployment	Apr-Jun 2010	55,000	+/-10,000	3,000	+/-13,000
Economically inactive	Apr-Jun 2010	560,000	+/-20,000	-21,000	+/-25,000
Unemployment rate	Apr-Jun 2010	6.6%	+/-1.2pps	0.1pps	+/-1.7pps
Employment rate <sup>1</sup>	Apr-Jun 2010	66.4%	+/-1.7pps	2.4pps	+/-2.2pps
Economic inactivity rate <sup>1</sup>	Apr-Jun 2010	28.8%	+/-1.7pps	-2.6pps	+/-2.2pps
Claimant Count	July 2010	56,800		6,000	

Note: pps = percentage points, <sup>1</sup>Rates based on new definition of working age (i.e. 16-64 for males and females) - see Section 9 for details.

Estimates from the LFS have an associated degree of statistical error as they are based on a sample of the population. The annual changes for the main LFS categories of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity were tested for statistical significance. The results showed that the annual change in the employment and economic inactivity rates were statistically significant i.e. the recorded change exceeded the variability expected from a sample survey of this size (see table 1 and Section 9 for details).

### Unemployment Regional Comparison

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in NI (6.6%) remained below the UK average rate (7.8%) and was the third lowest rate among the twelve UK regions. The NI rate also compared favourably to the European Union rate (9.6%) and the Republic of Ireland rate (13.3%) for May 2010.

### Claimant Count

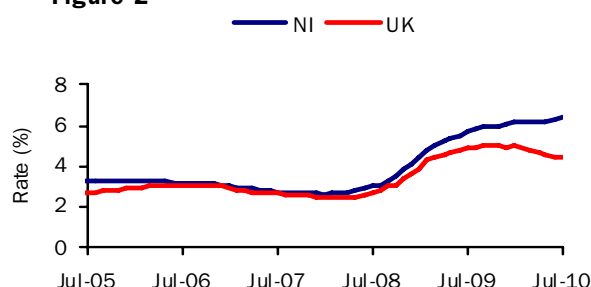
The more recent seasonally adjusted claimant count increased by 800 over the month to July 2010 to 56,800 (6.4% of the workforce). This compared to an increase of 500 in the previous month. Over the year the claimant count in NI has increased by 6,000 (11.8%) and the workforce unemployment rate has increased by 0.7 percentage points.

### Claimant Count Regional Comparison

The seasonally adjusted claimant count rate in NI (6.4%) was higher than the UK average rate (4.5%) and was the second highest rate among the twelve UK regions. Over the month to July 2010 the NI Claimant Count level increased by 1.4% (800 claimants), while the UK average decreased by 0.3% (Figure 2). NI showed the highest percentage monthly increase of all the UK regions. Over the year the NI Claimant Count level increased by 11.8%, compared to a fall of 7.6% in the UK. The annual change in NI was the highest increase among the twelve UK regions.

### Seasonally Adjusted Claimant Count Monthly Rates

Figure 2



### Claimant count rates for District Council Areas

Figure 3 (unadjusted numbers as a percentage of the resident working age population) show that the highest rates at July 2010 were in Derry (7.3%), Limavady (7.1%) and Belfast (6.6%). Those that showed the highest percentage increase in levels over the year to July 2010 were Newry & Mourne (22.2%), Armagh (21.3%), Castlereagh (19.1%) and Omagh (19.1%). For further District Council data please see section 3 of the Labour Market Report.

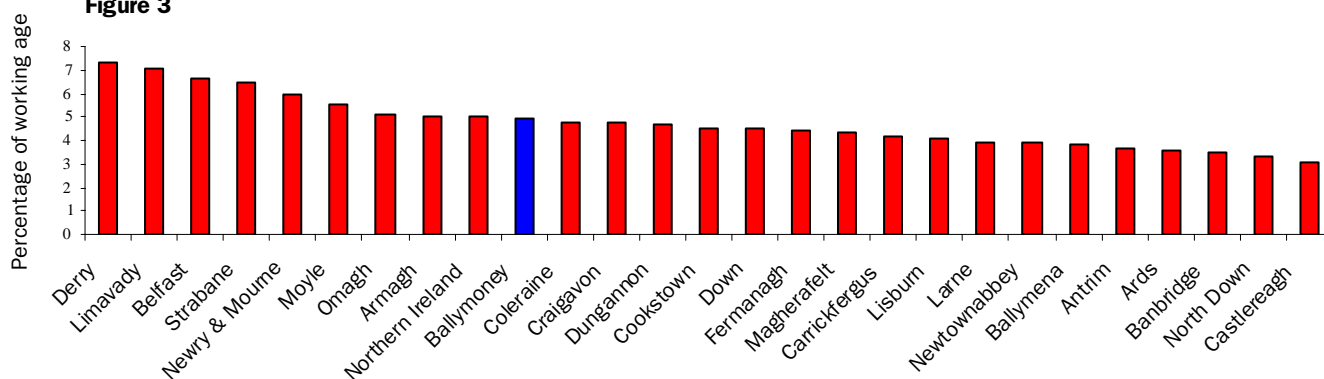
### Employment and Training Measures

The Department for Employment and Learning (DEL) provides a number of services and programmes to help jobseekers find work. In September 2008 Steps to Work, the Department's new flexible approach to helping people to find work, was introduced in Northern Ireland and subsumes the main New Deal programmes. Overall, there has been an increase of 61.1% (4,369 persons) to 11,525 over the year to July 2010 in the number of those claimants who are eligible for mandatory participation on Steps to Work. However, anyone over 18 years old (or lone parents aged 16 years old or over) who is not working (or working less than 16 hours each week) is eligible. New Deal statistics are currently accessible via the DEL web link below - Steps to Work statistics will be published when data is available.

[www.delni.gov.uk/index/statistics-and-research/labour-market/new-deal-statistics.htm](http://www.delni.gov.uk/index/statistics-and-research/labour-market/new-deal-statistics.htm)

### Unadjusted Claimant Count Rates By District Council Area

Figure 3



## Redundancies

The Department was notified of 265 proposed redundancies over the period mid July 2010 to mid August 2010. This compares to 224 proposed redundancies notified to the Department in the previous monthly period.

There were 140 confirmed redundancies in the month of July (Figure 5). Over the latest twelve monthly period there were a total of 2,994 confirmed redundancies, a decrease of 36% from the previous year (4,705). The highest number of confirmed redundancies took place in Belfast District Council area which had 32.4% (971) of all redundancies over the year.

Over the latest twelve month period there were a total of 3,531 proposed redundancies, a decrease of 41% from the previous year (5,941). Currently there are 1,136 outstanding redundancies (that is, proposed but not confirmed), which is 50% lower than this time last year (2,250).

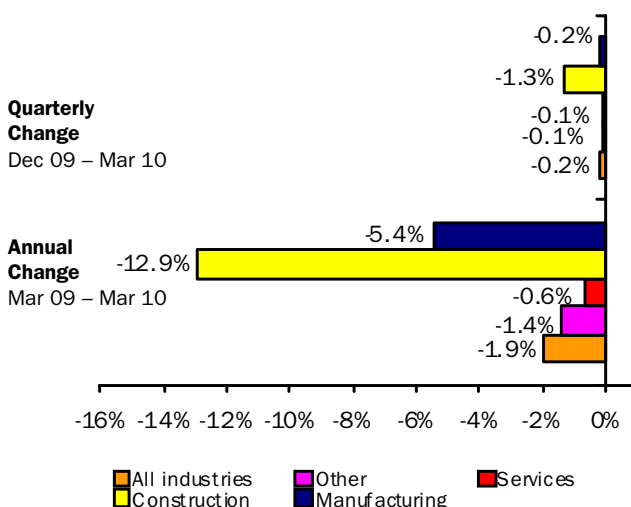
Note that since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses

## Quarterly Employment Survey

The QES provides an estimate of the number of jobs (rather than persons in employment) and is the preferred measure of change in employee jobs. The estimated seasonally adjusted employee jobs total in Northern Ireland at March 2010 was 700,210. This represents a decrease of 1,280 over the quarter and a decrease of 13,260 over the year.

### Annual and Quarterly changes in employee jobs (seasonally adjusted)

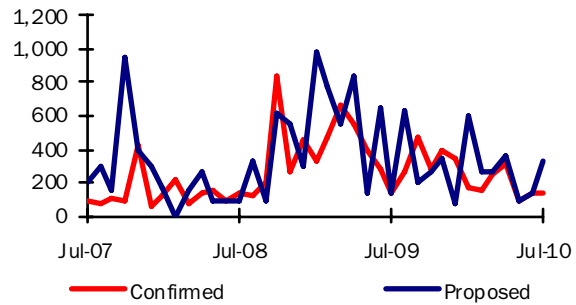
Figure 4



The seasonally adjusted quarterly change consisted of decreases in Manufacturing (-150), in the Service sector (-660), in Construction (-460) and also in Other industries (-20).

## Confirmed and Proposed Redundancies July 07 - July 10

Figure 5

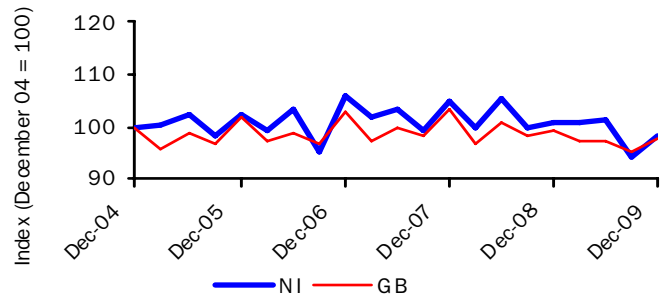


## Hours Worked

The total workforce hours worked per week in Northern Ireland in December 2009 was estimated at 25.5 million hours, representing a decrease of 2.7% over the year (compared with a decrease of 1.9% in GB). Between December 2004 and December 2009, NI's total workforce hours worked per week decreased by 1.9%, compared to a 2.4% fall in GB (Figure 6). In the three months to May 2010, the average actual weekly hours worked in NI was 33.4 hours, which was higher than the UK average (31.9).

## Index of total workforce hours worked per week, NI & GB

Figure 6



Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS

## Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)

Earning results for April 2009, which were released on 12th November 2009, show that yearly growth in median gross weekly earnings for all employees (i.e. both full- and part-time) in NI was 3.4% (to £356.7) compared to 2.2% in the UK (to £397.3). NI full-time employees' gross weekly earnings in April 2009 were £439.1, which was approximately 90% of the figure in the UK (£488.7). NI full-time earnings increased by 5.1% over the period, compared with an increase of 2.0% in the UK.

Full-time private sector median gross weekly earnings in NI increased at a marginally faster rate (1.6% to £383.0) than in the UK, where growth was 1.0% over the year (to £464.7). This represented little change in the NI/UK private sector pay gap, from 82.0% of the UK figure at April 2008 to 82.4% at April 2009.

# Labour Force Survey

## 2

### Background

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a sample survey carried out by interviewing individuals about their personal circumstances and work. It provides a rich source of information on the labour force using internationally agreed definitions. However, the estimates from it are subject to sampling error and care should be taken when making inferences from them (see section 9 for details).

### Labour Market Summary (seasonally adjusted)

The latest seasonally adjusted Labour Force Survey estimates for April - June 2010 (see Table 2) record the unemployment rate at 6.6% (55,000 persons), down 0.2 percentage points from the previous quarter. Employment was estimated to have increased by 5,000 (0.6%) over the quarter to 777,000.

### Labour Market change over the year

In the year to April - June 2010 (see Figure 7), LFS figures show increases of 30,000 in total employment and 3,000 in unemployment, leading to a rise of 33,000 in the economically active population (figures may not sum due to rounding). The number economically inactive fell by 21,000 over the year.

**Labour Market Structure  
Change over the year  
Figure 7**



### Employment

Latest seasonally adjusted estimates show that there were 777,000 persons in employment, which represents a rise of 4.1% (30,000 persons) over the year. Of the total, 54% (416,000) were male and 46% (361,000) were female.

There was a rise of 3.8% (+15,000) in the estimate for male employment and of 4.3% (+15,000) in female employment over the year.

### Economic Inactivity

The number of economically inactive persons in the period April - June 2010 was estimated at 560,000. This figure includes those people that are past retirement age and are unlikely to re-engage with the labour market. Therefore it is the economically inactive of working age (i.e. those aged 16 – 64) that are of most interest to labour market analysts. At April - June 2010 there were an estimated 331,000 economically inactive people of working age in NI. Of the total, 37% (123,000) were male and 63% (208,000) were female.

**To provide a more detailed analysis, the results below are unadjusted for seasonality, unless otherwise stated.**

Unadjusted figures show that 87% of the economically inactive of working age do not want a job, while the remaining 13% want work, but are not actively seeking or available to start work.

**Economically Inactive of Working Age  
Reason for not wanting work  
Figure 8**

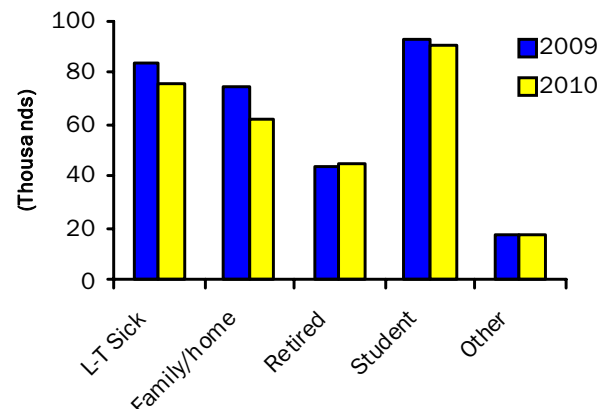


Figure 8 shows the reason given by these people for not wanting work. The largest categories were students (91,000), the long-term sick (76,000), and those looking after family/home (62,000). Among these categories, the largest change over the year occurred in those who were looking after family/home (-13,000 or -16.8%).

**Labour Market Structure – Seasonally adjusted**  
**Table 2**

(Thousands/Percentage)

	Total aged 16 and over	Total persons of working age 16-64	All aged 16+				All working age 16-64		
			Total economically active	Total in employment	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Unemployment rate (%)	Activity rate 16-64 (%)	Employment rate (%) 16-64
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>									
Apr-Jun 2007	1,353	1,124	818	789	29	535	3.6	71.4	68.8
Apr-Jun 2008	1,368	1,134	825	793	32	543	3.9	71.5	68.6
Apr-Jun 2009	1,381	1,141	799	747	52	581	6.5	68.6	64.0
Jul-Sep 2009	1,384	1,143	810	752	58	574	7.1	69.4	64.3
Oct-Dec 2009	1,387	1,144	817	768	49	570	6.0	69.8	65.5
Jan-Mar 2010	1,390	1,146	829	773	57	561	6.8	70.9	65.9
Apr-Jun 2010	1,393	1,148	833	777	55	560	6.6	71.2	66.4
<b>Change on Quarter</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Change on Year</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>MALES</b>									
Apr-Jun 2007	655	556	449	432	17	205	3.8	78.9	75.8
Apr-Jun 2008	663	561	453	431	23	210	5.0	79.2	75.2
Apr-Jun 2009	670	565	437	401	36	233	8.2	75.3	68.9
Jul-Sep 2009	671	566	443	400	42	229	9.6	76.2	68.7
Oct-Dec 2009	673	567	447	412	35	227	7.8	76.6	70.5
Jan-Mar 2010	675	568	455	413	42	219	9.3	78.0	70.6
Apr-Jun 2010	676	568	457	416	41	219	9.0	78.4	71.2
<b>FEMALES</b>									
Apr-Jun 2007	698	568	369	357	12	329	3.3	64.1	62.0
Apr-Jun 2008	705	572	372	362	10	333	2.6	63.9	62.2
Apr-Jun 2009	711	576	362	346	16	348	4.5	62.0	59.1
Jul-Sep 2009	712	577	367	352	15	345	4.2	62.7	60.1
Oct-Dec 2009	714	578	370	356	14	344	3.9	63.2	60.7
Jan-Mar 2010	715	579	374	359	14	341	3.9	63.9	61.3
Apr-Jun 2010	717	579	375	361	14	341	3.8	64.2	61.7

Relationship between columns: A=C+F; C=D+E; G=E/C, H=economically active of working age/total population of working age, I=in employment of working age/total population of working age, \* **A and B are underlying population estimates and are therefore not seasonally adjusted.**

Figures have been revised to incorporate the findings from the annual review of seasonal adjustment..

Please see note on revisions policy in Section 9.

Working age rates based on new definition of working age (i.e. 16-64 for males and females), see Section 9 for details.

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

## Labour Market Structure – Sample of data available on website

Table 3

Table Name	Description	File Size
2.1a	<a href="#">Labour Market Structure - Seasonally Adjusted</a>	22KB
2.1b	<a href="#">Labour Market Structure</a>	20KB
2.2	<a href="#">Economic Activity by Age</a>	19KB
2.3	<a href="#">Economic Activity Rates by Age</a>	19KB
2.4a	<a href="#">Economically Inactive Who Want Work</a>	20KB
2.4b	<a href="#">Economically Inactive Who Do Not Want Work</a>	18KB
2.5	<a href="#">Economic Inactivity by Age</a>	18KB
2.6	<a href="#">Employment by Category</a>	18KB
2.7	<a href="#">Actual Weekly Hours of Work</a>	17KB
2.8	<a href="#">Employment by Age</a>	18KB
2.9	<a href="#">Unemployment by Age</a>	17KB
2.10	<a href="#">Unemployment by Duration</a>	18KB
2.11	<a href="#">International Comparisons of Employment and Unemployment</a>	23KB
2.12	<a href="#">Comparisons of Working Age Rates</a>	
	<a href="#">Notes and Definitions</a>	16KB

## Other Labour Force Survey Publications available on website

Table 4

Publication title	File Size
<a href="#">LFS Labour Market Statistics (Apr 2010 – June 2010)</a>	98 KB
<a href="#">LFS Reweighted Back Series 2006-2009 (please enable macros)</a>	898 KB
<a href="#">LFS Quarterly Supplement – January - March 2010</a>	341 KB
*** All data below this does not yet incorporate the latest Mid-Year Population revisions. A programme of work to update these bulletins using the latest population estimates is currently underway. ***	**
<a href="#">LFS Reweighted Back Series 1992-2006 (please enable macros)</a>	638 KB
<a href="#">Labour Force Survey (LFS) Local Area Database 2008</a>	1364 KB
<a href="#">LFS Historical Supplement 2008</a>	418 KB
<a href="#">Women in Northern Ireland – September 2009</a>	203 KB
<a href="#">LFS Historical Data 1995-2008 (please enable macros)</a>	312 KB
<a href="#">LFS Historical Data 1984-1991</a>	76 KB
<a href="#">LFS Archive data</a>	**

# Claimant Count

# 3

## Unadjusted Claimant Count

The claimant count in NI at July 2010 was 57,045 (6.4% of the workforce), an increase of 3.1% (1,710) over the previous month. There was an increase of 10.9% (5,615) over the year and the rate increased by 0.6 percentage points. Five years ago the total was 29,561 (3.4%). (The seasonally adjusted claimant count increased by 800 over the month.)

## Youth Claimants

18,580 under 25's (32.6% of all claimants) were claiming benefits in July 2010, an increase of 6.5% (1,138 claimants) over the month and an increase of 2.1% (377) over the year. Youth claimants represent 2.1% of the workforce.

## Long-term Claimants

At July 2010, 13,971 (24.5% of all claimants) were claiming benefit for a year or more, an increase of 2.1% (285 claimants) over the month and an increase of 111.9% (7,377) over the year. Long-term claimants represent 1.6% of the workforce.

## Flows out from Job Seekers Allowance

The success rate of job seekers leaving the count to obtain employment in June 2010 increased by 0.6 percentage points (from 34.0% to 34.6%) since the same time last year. Of the 7,238 flows from the count in June 2010, 2,501 found employment compared to 2,728 of the 8,014 claimants who left the count in June 2009. This compares to 31.1% three months ago, and 33.7% five years ago.

In the period from June 2009 to June 2010 the highest proportion (45.8%) of persons leaving JSA to find employment was in February 2010, while in July 2009 the proportion finding employment was at its lowest (30.5%). The highest proportion (15.7%) of persons leaving JSA to enter education or training occurred in September 2009. Those who left JSA to claim other benefits varied between 3.3% and 7.9% in the period. Those who left JSA because they failed to sign peaked at 39.0% in March 2010.

## Flows in to Job Seekers Allowance

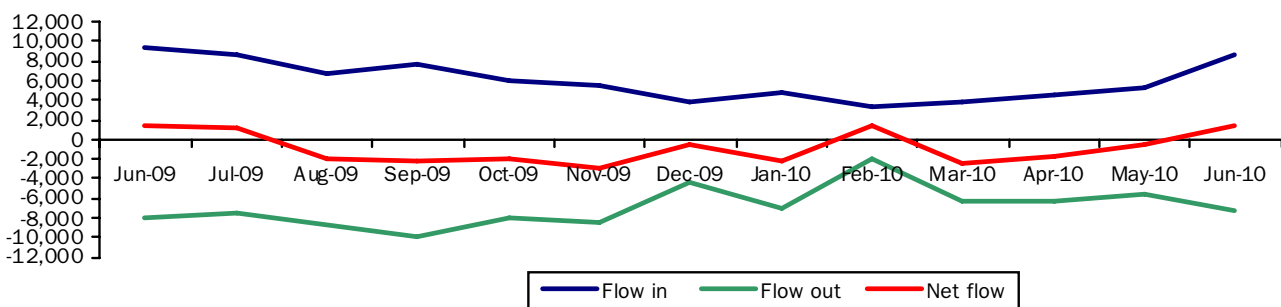
Of the 8,014 claimants who left the count in June 2009, 33.1% returned to the count within 3 months, 7.0% returned after 3-6 months and a further 6.9% returned after 6-12 months giving a total of 46.9% of those who left the count in June 2009 returned to claiming JSA within one year. This was lower than the 60.2% of leavers in June 2008 (1 year previously) and lower than 48.7% of leavers in June 2004 (5 years previously) returning within one year.

## Net Flow

There was a net flow of persons out from Job Seekers for 9 months and a net flow onto Job Seekers for 4 months between June 2009 and June 2010. Net flows off Jobseekers peaked in November 2009 with a net off-flow of 2,904 persons, while net flows onto Jobseekers peaked in February 2010 with a net on-flow of 1,422.

## Flows in and out from JSA

Figure 9

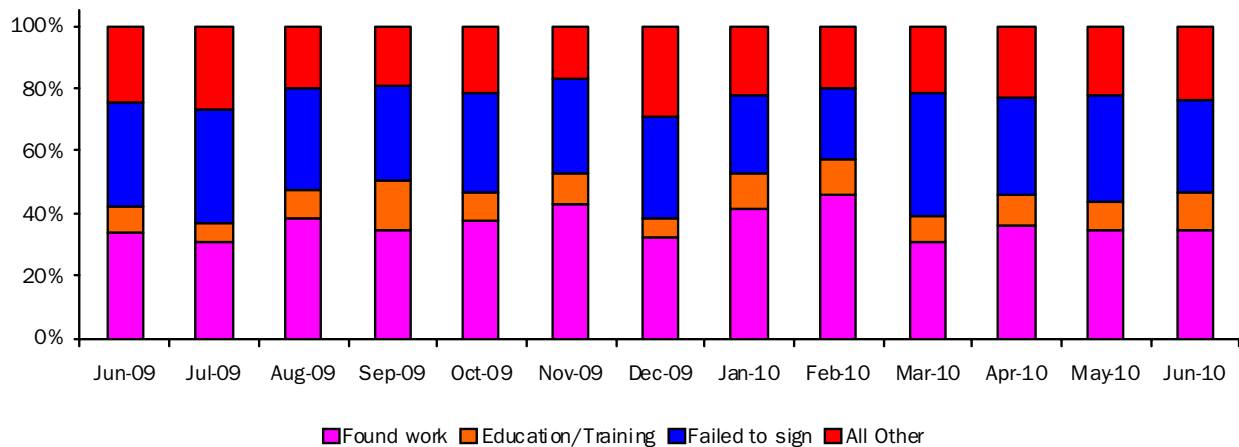


**Claimant Count by District Council Area – July 2010**  
**Number, Rate and % change over month and year (including jobs density indicator at 2008\*)**  
**Table 5**

District	Number of Claimants			% Of Working Age			Change over month		Change over Year		Jobs Density
	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Number	%	Number	%	Indicator*
Antrim	963	330	1,293	5.5	1.9	3.7	14	1.1	139	12.0	0.93
Ards	1,349	480	1,829	5.4	1.9	3.6	75	4.3	269	17.2	0.46
Armagh	1,388	473	1,861	7.5	2.6	5.0	82	4.6	327	21.3	0.72
Ballymena	1,098	411	1,509	5.5	2.1	3.8	45	3.1	113	8.1	1.01
Ballymoney	727	233	960	7.4	2.4	4.9	45	4.9	112	13.2	0.52
Banbridge	835	255	1,090	5.3	1.7	3.5	62	6.0	158	17.0	0.52
Belfast	8,838	2,773	11,611	10.3	3.1	6.6	247	2.2	1,142	10.9	1.38
Carrickfergus	794	297	1,091	6.2	2.2	4.2	48	4.6	94	9.4	0.40
Castlereagh	937	353	1,290	4.5	1.6	3.1	54	4.4	207	19.1	0.75
Coleraine	1,271	456	1,727	7.2	2.5	4.8	36	2.1	99	6.1	0.82
Cookstown	766	307	1,073	6.4	2.6	4.5	69	6.9	-9	-0.8	0.66
Craigavon	2,126	741	2,867	7.1	2.5	4.8	88	3.2	286	11.1	0.79
Derry	3,824	1,370	5,194	10.9	3.8	7.3	138	2.7	383	8.0	0.73
Down	1,596	445	2,041	7.0	2.0	4.5	-2	-0.1	185	10.0	0.55
Dungannon	1,203	517	1,720	6.4	2.9	4.7	63	3.8	80	4.9	0.79
Fermanagh	1,274	484	1,758	6.2	2.5	4.4	51	3.0	184	11.7	0.74
Larne	573	209	782	5.7	2.1	3.9	22	2.9	-31	-3.8	0.56
Limavady	1,188	389	1,577	10.5	3.6	7.1	62	4.1	181	13.0	0.56
Lisburn	2,222	852	3,074	6.1	2.2	4.1	133	4.5	235	8.3	0.69
Magherafelt	886	345	1,231	6.0	2.5	4.3	66	5.7	86	7.5	0.67
Moyle	423	160	583	7.8	3.0	5.5	23	4.1	6	1.0	0.48
Newry & Mourne	2,891	870	3,761	9.2	2.8	6.0	85	2.3	684	22.2	0.70
Newtownabbey	1,533	524	2,057	5.9	1.9	3.9	48	2.4	177	9.4	0.71
North Down	1,227	465	1,692	4.9	1.8	3.3	60	3.7	195	13.0	0.54
Omagh	1,250	472	1,722	7.3	2.8	5.1	85	5.2	276	19.1	0.73
Strabane	1,187	465	1,652	9.3	3.7	6.5	11	0.7	37	2.3	0.50
<b>NI TOTAL</b>	<b>42,369</b>	<b>14,676</b>	<b>57,045</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5,615</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>0.79</b>

\* Data relates to 2008. Jobs Density = total number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population of working age in the area

**Claimant spells ended by destination**  
**Figure 10**



**Occupation Data**

Publication of monthly claimant count figures by occupation had been deferred from March 2002, due to the switch in occupational coding in April 2002 from SOC 90 to SOC 2000. Work has now been completed to produce and validate the figures, and the latest results for July 2010 are shown below.

Note that the new SOC 2000 data cannot be compared directly with the previous SOC 90 data. A variety of claimant count data by occupation back to January 2005 is available on Nomis®.

At July 2010, 30.1% (17,050) of all claimants defined their usual (or previous) occupation as an Elementary Occupation. Elementary Occupations includes elementary agricultural, construction, process plant, goods storage, administrative, personal services, cleaning, security and sales occupations. A further

18.1% (10,225) gave their usual occupation as working in the Skilled Trades. These two groups account for approximately one half of all claimants in July 2010. The smallest occupation group, with 2.1% (1,200) of all claimants, was Managers and Senior Officials.

Overall the NI claimant count (computerised claims only) increased by 3.2% over the month to July 2010. Seven of the nine occupational groups showed an increase in levels with the largest increase occurring in Professional Occupations which increased by 560 (37.1%), followed by Sales and Customer Service Occupations which increased by 455 (6.3%) and Administrative and Secretarial Occupations which increased by 320 (7.3%). The largest decrease in levels was in Skilled Trade Occupations which decreased by 130 (1.3%).

**Claimant Count (unadjusted) by Usual Occupation – July 2010 (Computerised claims only)**  
**Table 6**

Occupational Groups (Usual Occupation)	July 2010		Change over month	
	Number of Claimants	% of Claimants	Number of claimants	% change
Managers and Senior Officials	1,200	2.1	35	3.0
Professional Occupations	2,070	3.7	560	37.1
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	2,660	4.7	195	7.9
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	4,730	8.4	320	7.3
Skilled Trade Occupations	10,225	18.1	-130	-1.3
Personal Service Occupations	3,055	5.4	295	10.7
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	7,735	13.7	455	6.3
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	7,750	13.7	-70	-0.9
Elementary Occupations	17,050	30.1	50	0.3
Not Known	105	0.2	20	23.5
<b>NI Total</b>	<b>56,580</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>3.2</b>

**Claimant Count -Sample of data available on website:  
Table 7**

Table Name	Description	File Size
Table 3.1	<a href="#">Seasonally Adjusted Claimant Count</a>	17.5KB
Table 3.2	<a href="#">Total Claimant Count</a>	16.0KB
Table 3.3	<a href="#">Claimant Count Trends – Seasonally Adjusted Claimant Count</a>	18.0KB
Table 3.4	<a href="#">Claimant Count Trends – Total Claimant Count</a>	17.0KB
Table 3.5	<a href="#">Claimant Count Trends – Long-Term Claimant Count</a>	16.0KB
Table 3.6	<a href="#">Claimant Count Trends- Youth Claimant Count</a>	14.5KB
Table 3.7	<a href="#">Claimant Count by Travel-to-Work-Area</a>	19.5KB
Table 3.8	<a href="#">Claimant Count by District Council Area</a>	21.0KB
Table 3.9	<a href="#">Claimant Count by Parliamentary Constituency Area</a>	20.0KB
Table 3.10	<a href="#">Claimant Count by NUTSiii Area</a>	18.5KB
Table 3.11	<a href="#">Claimant Count by Usual Occupation</a>	17.0KB
Table 3.12	<a href="#">Outflows by Destination (including percentage recycled)</a>	21.5KB
Table 3.13	<a href="#">Total Annual Outflows by Destination</a>	20.0KB
Table 3.14	<a href="#">Recycling of Claimants by District Council Area</a>	19.0KB
Table 3.15	<a href="#">Claimant Count by Ward</a>	81.0KB

# Redundancies

## 4

There were 2,994 confirmed redundancies over the year to 31<sup>st</sup> July 2010, a decrease of 36% compared to the same period in the previous year (4,705). Of these, 140 confirmed redundancies took place during the calendar month of July 2010 and 136 in the previous month of June 2010. This compares to 141 in July 2009 (one year ago).

Table 8 shows the distribution of these confirmed redundancies by District Council area.

The largest number of redundancies occurred in Belfast (971), Derry (494) and Castlereagh (316) District Council areas.

### Confirmed redundancies by District Council in year to 31 July 2010

Table 8

District Council Area	Total
Antrim	67
Ards	8
Armagh	116
Ballymena	63
Ballymoney	5
Banbridge	28
Belfast	971
Carrickfergus	5
Castlereagh	316
Coleraine	18
Cookstown	4
Craigavon	147
Derry	494
Down	1
Dungannon	64
Fermanagh	7
Larne	51
Limavady	61
Lisburn	75
Magherafelt	1
Moyle	0
Newry & Mourne	211
Newtownabbey	104
North Down	124
Omagh	32
Strabane	21
N. Ireland	2,994

Of these 2,994 confirmed redundancies, 1,257 or 42% were in the Manufacturing sector, with 389 redundancies (13% of all redundancies) occurring in the Manufacture of other transport equipment.

Altogether there have been 1,136 outstanding redundancies notified that have yet to take place compared with 2,250 this time one year ago (a decrease of 50%).

### Redundancies – Sample of Data Available on Website

Table 9

Regional Redundancy data	File size
<a href="#">District Council (Jan 2000 –date)</a>	33.0KB
<a href="#">Parliamentary Constituency (Jan 2000-date)</a>	29.0KB
<a href="#">Travel to Work Area (Jan 2000 – date)</a>	29.0KB

Industrial Sector	File size
<a href="#">Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (Jan 2000 – date)</a>	70.0KB

### Redundancy Legal Requirements

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

# Quarterly Employment Survey

## 5

### Seasonally Adjusted

The March 2010 seasonally adjusted employee jobs figure stands at 700,210.

This represents a seasonally adjusted decrease of 0.2% (or 1,280 jobs) from the revised December 2009 estimate of 701,490.

Over the quarter seasonally adjusted employee jobs decreased in the Manufacturing Sector by 0.2% (150 jobs), in the Service Sector by 0.1% (660 jobs) while employee jobs in the Construction Sector fell by 1.3% (460 jobs).

### Unadjusted

The March 2010 seasonally unadjusted figure stands at 699,450.

This represents a decrease of 1.1% (or 7,590 jobs) from December 2009 and a decrease of 1.9% (13,340 jobs) in the past year.

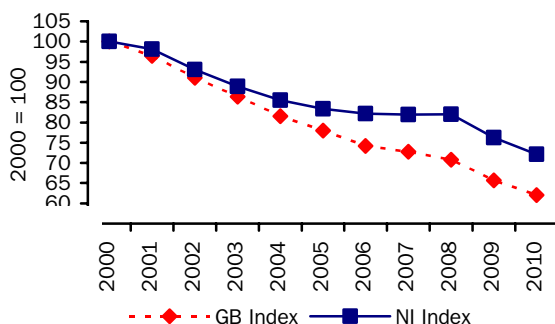
Over the year, March 2009 to March 2010, the unadjusted employee jobs figure for Construction decreased by 12.9% (5,020 jobs), Manufacturing employee jobs decreased by 5.4% (4,170 jobs) while employee jobs in the Service Sector decreased by 0.7% (3,840 jobs).

### Manufacturing Employee Jobs

The level of jobs in the Manufacturing sector in both NI and GB has declined significantly over the past 10 years.

### Manufacturing jobs for NI & GB indexed (March of each year\*)

Figure 11



NI manufacturing jobs recorded a marked decline between 2000 and 2006, with the figure for 2006 falling to 82% of the 2000 figure. Manufacturing employee jobs in NI were fairly stable between 2006 and 2008, with the 2008 figure remaining at 82% of the 2000 level. However manufacturing jobs have fallen again in 2010 to 72% of their 2000 level.

Manufacturing jobs in GB have been in sharp decline from 2000 and the 2010 estimate stands at 65% of the 2000 level.

### Changes in the Structure of Manufacturing Jobs (NI)

Over the period 2000-2010, Manufacturing jobs in NI decreased by 28,360, with 19 of the 23 manufacturing divisions recording a decrease. The largest decrease occurred in the Manufacture of wearing apparel, which recorded -9,640 fewer jobs. There were -5,610 fewer jobs in the Manufacture of textiles, -4,740 fewer in the Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, -1,830 fewer in the Manufacture of other transport equipment and -1,720 fewer in the Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.

However, these decreases were partially offset by increases in the Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (560), in the Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (320) and in the Repair and installation of machinery and equipment (90).

The large decline in the Manufacture of Textiles and Wearing Apparel and Leather related products sectors has impacted on the structure of Northern Ireland Manufacturing jobs. In 2000 17.6% of Manufacturing jobs were located in the Textiles and Wearing Apparel sectors; by 2010 this had fallen to 3.3%.

**Quarterly Employment Survey**  
**Northern Ireland Seasonally Adjusted Employee Jobs\* March 2010**  
**Table 10**

				% change in total	
	Males	Females	All persons	since last	since last
				quarter	year
Manufacturing	57,500	16,150	73,640	-0.2	-5.4
Construction <sup>1</sup>	29,990	4,040	34,030	-1.3	-12.9
Services	226,970	344,940	571,910	-0.1	-0.6
Other <sup>2</sup>	17,850	2,780	20,630	-0.1	-1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>332,310</b>	<b>367,910</b>	<b>700,210</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-1.9</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures for females in the construction industry are not seasonally adjusted

<sup>2</sup> Covers Industry Sections A, B, D and E which have not been seasonally adjusted

\* Figures are rounded to the nearest 10 and may not sum due to rounding

**Northern Ireland Employee Jobs\* - Seasonally Adjusted Series**  
**Table 11**

		Manufacturing	Construction <sup>1</sup>	Services	Other Industries <sup>2</sup>	All Industries	Public <sup>3</sup>	Private <sup>3</sup>
2004	March	87,320	37,220	534,150	22,610	681,300	215,506	465,770
	June	86,330	37,230	535,630	22,290	681,480	213,860	467,590
	September	85,890	37,240	541,460	22,480	687,070	217,537	469,620
	December	85,490	37,410	544,540	22,770	690,220	217,942	472,250
2005	March	85,150	37,890	551,230	22,430	696,700	218,688	478,030
	June	84,320	38,780	551,740	21,130	695,970	219,870	476,070
	September	84,170	39,290	553,950	21,310	698,720	220,835	477,870
	December	83,770	41,000	557,250	21,390	703,410	220,907	482,490
2006	March	83,900	41,940	559,300	21,390	706,530	220,653	485,960
	June	83,770	42,330	560,070	20,830	707,000	220,812	486,170
	September	83,870	42,660	562,810	20,910	710,270	221,098	489,100
	December	84,000	43,000	564,480	20,990	712,470	220,166	492,230
2007	March	83,650	43,610	567,030	21,050	715,350	220,270	495,280
	June	84,260	44,730	571,200	20,890	721,080	220,915	500,160
	September	83,990	45,290	575,280	21,070	725,630	219,590	505,900
	December	83,730	46,140	579,710	21,300	730,880	220,181	510,520
2008	March	83,700	45,550	582,770	21,230	733,250	220,513	513,110
	June	83,710	44,440	584,420	21,420	733,990	219,627	514,370
	September	82,430	43,030	580,760	21,470	727,700	217,794	509,660
	December	80,180	41,210	578,170	21,040	720,600	222,484	498,010
2009	March	77,840	39,070	575,640	20,930	713,470	223,721	490,100
	June	75,290	37,560	574,620	20,810	708,280	224,558	483,690
	September	73,760	36,030	573,110	20,700	703,600	224,295	479,010
	December	73,790	34,480	572,570	20,650	701,490	225,251	476,260
2010	March	73,640	34,030	571,910	20,630	700,210	224,468	476,030

<sup>1</sup> Figures for females in the construction industry are not seasonally adjusted

<sup>2</sup> Covers Industry Sections A, B, D and E which have not been seasonally adjusted

<sup>3</sup> Public and Private sector seasonal adjusted totals will not sum to the all industries total due to seasonal adjustment methodology.

\* Figures are rounded to the nearest 10 and may not sum due to rounding

## Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) – Sample of data available on website

### The Northern Ireland Quarterly Employment Survey Table 12

Table Name	Description	File Size
5.1	<a href="#">NI Employee Jobs - Seasonally Adjusted March 2010</a>	15.5 KB
5.2	<a href="#">NI Employee Jobs - Seasonally Adjusted 1998 – 2010</a>	15.5 KB
5.3	<a href="#">NI Employee Jobs - Unadjusted 1998 – 2010</a>	15.5 KB
5.4	<a href="#">NI Employee Jobs (Unadjusted) by Industry Section – March 2010</a>	15.5 KB
5.5	<a href="#">NI Public Sector Jobs (Unadjusted) – March 2010</a>	13.5 KB
5.6	<a href="#">NI Employee Jobs by Industry Section (Unadjusted) March 2009, December 2009 and March 2010</a>	15.5 KB
5.7	<a href="#">Self Employment Jobs in NI by Broad Industry Group (June of Each Year)</a>	15.0 KB
5.8	<a href="#">Workforce in Employment 1983 – 2009</a>	15.0 KB
5.9	<a href="#">NI Employee Jobs by 2-digit SIC07 Class – March 2010</a>	31.5 KB

### Other Quarterly Employment Survey Publications available on website Table 13

Publication title	File Size
<a href="#">Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) Supplement - March 2010</a>	493 KB

# Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

## 6

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) provides information on employees' hourly, weekly and annual earnings by gender and working pattern. It has been designed by the Office for National Statistics and is carried out in Northern Ireland by statisticians within DETI. Both median and mean results are reported by ASHE, where the mean is the arithmetic average while the median is the value below which 50 per cent of employees fall. The median is often preferred for earnings data as it is influenced less by extreme values and because of the skewed distribution of earnings data.

The median gross weekly earnings for all (i.e. both full- and part-time) employees in NI in 2009 was £356.7, some 10% lower than the UK (£397.3). This represented a growth in NI median earnings for all employees of 3.4% over the year to April 2009, compared to growth in the UK of 2.2%.

NI full-time employees' median gross weekly earnings in April 2009 were £439.1, which was approximately 90% of the figure in the UK (£488.7). NI full-time earnings increased by 5.1% over the period, which was markedly higher than the increase in the UK (2.0%). The median gross weekly part-time earnings in NI at April 2009 was £159.5, over 4% higher than the figure in the UK (£152.9). As such, growth over the year was higher in NI (6.3%) than in the UK (4.0%) for part-time employees.

Marginally faster growth in median private sector weekly earnings in NI (1.6%) compared to the UK (1.0%) has resulted in a slight narrowing of the NI/UK private sector pay gap. Full-time private sector gross weekly earnings in NI at April 2009 (£383.0) were some 82.4% of the figure in the UK, compared to 82.0% in the previous year.

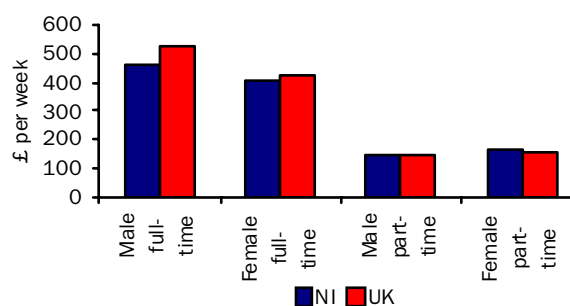
There has been a widening of the gender pay gap for all employees in NI over the period 2008-2009. Female median hourly earnings excluding overtime were 87.3% of male earnings at April 2009, compared to 90.4% a year earlier. The NI gender pay gap remains less marked than in the UK, where the equivalent female to male earnings ratio was 78.0% at April 2009. It should also be noted that gender pay differences continue to exist for various occupational and industry groupings in NI, as evidenced by weekly and annual earnings trends.

Please note, changes in NI earnings over the year and relative to the UK can be influenced by a range of factors including the timing of pay settlements, the extent of overtime, and differences in the composition of the workforce. As ASHE is a sample survey, results are also subject to an associated level of sampling variability. Further information is available at:

[http://www.detini.gov.uk/ashe\\_2009\\_ni\\_statistical\\_bulletin-3.pdf](http://www.detini.gov.uk/ashe_2009_ni_statistical_bulletin-3.pdf)

### Median gross weekly earnings by full-/part-time and gender, April 2009

Figure 12



### Median and mean gross weekly earnings 2006-09

Table 14

£ per week	Median			Mean		
	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All
April 2009						
Men	460.9	150.0	418.8	545.6	193.8	500.6
Women	406.5	161.4	297.8	462.5	188.4	351.2
All	439.1	159.5	356.7	511.2	189.6	424.6
April 2008						
Men	439.8	139.9	404.3	520.7	214.3	479.2
Women	385.2	152.6	287.0	438.4	188.8	335.0
All	417.7	150.0	345.0	487.0	195.0	406.4
% Change 08 - 09						
Men	4.8	7.3	3.6	4.8	-9.6	4.5
Women	5.5	5.8	3.8	5.5	-0.2	4.8
All	5.1	6.3	3.4	5.0	-2.7	4.5
April 2007						
Men	421.7	126.9	394.2	501.4	178.6	463.7
Women	367.7	145.3	272.6	427.9	173.8	321.1
All	400.3	140.8	329.9	471.7	174.8	391.3
April 2006						
Men	421.6	122.3	390.7	500.9	169.7	456.9
Women	374.2	132.5	260.2	423.3	162.7	307.5
All	402.5	130.8	322.7	469.4	164.2	379.9
Excluding methodological changes introduced in 2007						
April 2006						
Men	424.3	122.5	392.8	502.9	172.6	459.0
Women	377.5	133.3	262.7	426.8	163.9	310.2
All	405.1	131.6	325.1	472.0	165.8	382.3

## Average full-time earnings by occupation, April 2009

**Table 15**

	Count (thousands)	Median gross weekly pay (£)	Mean gross weekly pay (£)	Median total weekly hours	Mean total weekly hours
Managers and Senior Officials	70	593.3	689.0	37.8	38.6
Professional Occupations	87	673.1	710.9	37.0	36.2
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	84	564.2	595.1	37.6	39.6
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	67	338.6	368.4	37.0	37.6
Skilled Trades Occupations	48	401.0	441.8	40.0	41.5
Personal Service Occupations	30	318.7	337.2	37.6	39.5
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	18	260.0	285.7	39.0	39.1
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	51	357.9	383.9	40.0	42.9
Elementary Occupations	44	301.0	324.9	40.0	40.6

## Average full-time earnings by industry, April 2009 (based on the 2007 UK Standard Industrial Classification – SIC 2007)

**Table 16**

	Count (thousands)	Median gross weekly pay (£)	Mean gross weekly pay (£)	Median total weekly hours	Mean total weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	x	283.5	329.3	40.0	40.6
Mining and quarrying	x	x	446.7	41.6	43.1
Manufacturing	74	417.6	476.8	39.3	40.6
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply	4	636.3	704.3	37.0	37.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	x	357.4	368.1	42.5	42.5
Construction	29	406.9	498.3	40.0	41.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	64	338.6	416.8	39.9	39.7
Transportation and storage	17	398.9	461.6	40.0	42.3
Accommodation and food services activities	14	260.8	313.5	38.2	39.1
Information and communication	15	522.6	560.7	37.6	38.2
Financial and insurance activities	15	480.5	556.7	35.0	35.6
Real estate activities	7	434.8	506.1	37.0	37.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	21	463.6	527.3	37.5	37.7
Administrative and support service activities	16	338.0	379.3	40.0	42.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	64	548.2	596.6	39.0	40.8
Education	57	648.1	624.0	32.7	34.5
Human health and social work activities	80	461.3	535.1	37.5	38.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7	364.8	443.3	39.0	39.8
Other service activities	7	424.9	486.2	37.7	38.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	x	x	318.0	34.4	37.1

x Coefficient of Variation too large to provide a reliable estimate

Please note that the figures in the above two tables relating to numbers employed relate to PAYE employees as defined by ASHE and should not be considered an accurate estimate of employee job counts.

## Sample of ASHE data available on website

**Table 17**

Table name	Description	File size
6.1	<a href="#">ASHE 2001 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	72 KB
6.2	<a href="#">ASHE 2002 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	78 KB
6.3	<a href="#">ASHE 2003 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	163 KB
6.4	<a href="#">ASHE 2004 Headline Data for Key Variables excluding supplementary information</a>	51 KB
6.5	<a href="#">ASHE 2004 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	52 KB
6.6	<a href="#">ASHE 2005 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	52 KB
6.7	<a href="#">ASHE 2006 Headline Data for Key Variables excluding methodological changes</a>	168 KB
6.8	<a href="#">ASHE 2006 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	176 KB
6.9	<a href="#">ASHE 2007 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	165 KB
6.10	<a href="#">ASHE 2008 Headline Data for Key Variables - revised</a>	165 KB
6.11	<a href="#">ASHE 2009 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	166 KB

# Vacancy Statistics and Employment & Training

## 7

**Vacancy Statistics and Employment & Training Measures**  
**Participation in the Department for Employment and Learning Schemes to June 2010**  
**Table 18**

	New Deal 18-24 (2, 3)	New Deal 25+ (2, 3)	Future Managers	Employment Support	Training for Success (4, 5)	Jobskills (4, 5)
<u>2008</u>						
June	2,150	2,250	150	800	5,800	5,950
<u>2009</u>						
June	600	400	150	750	12,050	2,650
July	600	400	150	750	12,050	2,400
Aug	550	350	150	750	11,850	1,950
Sept	550	350	150	750	15,950	1,650
Oct	550	350	200	750	16,450	1,500
Nov	450	300	150	750	16,550	1,400
Dec	450	300	200	700	16,350	1,300
<u>2010</u>						
Jan	500	400	200	700	15,250	1,200
Feb	500	350	200	700	15,900	1,100
Mar	500	400	250	700	15,600	1,050
Apr	500	450	200	700	15,550	800
May	700	600	250	700	15,400	700
June	650	550	200	700	15,250	600

**Figures in the above table are not National Statistics.**

(1) Figures are rounded to the nearest fifty.

(2) New Deal 18-24 and 25+ figures relate to the last Sunday of each month and are revised on a monthly basis.

(3) On 29th September 2008, StW was widely introduced in NI and subsumes New Deal. However, New Deal continues to operate in the Foyle and Lisnagelvin areas. StW statistics are not yet available.

(4) Training for Success (TfS), was introduced in September 2007, and will ultimately replace Jobskills. In September 2008, TfS was divided into two separate provisions, TfS and ApprenticeshipsNI. The reported TfS figures include both provisions. In response to the economic downturn an intervention measure, Programme LED Apprenticeships, was introduced on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2009, and the figures for this programme are now included under the TfS heading.

(5) June 2010 Jobskills and TfS figures are as at the 6th June 2010.

## Vacancies data

Headline figures are presented for vacancies which have been notified to JobCentres / Jobs & Benefits offices (JBO) of the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL). The statistics do not represent the total unsatisfied demand for staff by employers within Northern Ireland, but are only those vacant positions notified by employers to DEL. Vacancy inflow and outflow figures are shown on a standardised basis, where values are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week period.

## Revisions

**Enhancements have recently been made to the vacancy database used to derive the statistics below. Unfilled vacancies which are live on the count date are now available. From August 2010 publication onwards, vacancy statistics are subject to revision each month to take account of amendments to the live system. Table 19 therefore includes data which may have been revised from previous publications. While the numbers of vacancies (notified, filled and cancelled, unfilled) have changed slightly, the**

**overall trend in vacancy statistics is unchanged.**

## Standardised Vacancies notified (Inflow)

There were 5,160 vacancies notified in the period ending 4<sup>th</sup> June 2010. This was 19% higher than the number of vacancies notified in June 2009 (4,337) and a decrease of 31% on the number of vacancies notified in June 2008 (7,511).

## Standardised Vacancies filled and cancelled (Outflows)

The number of placed and cancelled vacancies in the period ending 4<sup>th</sup> June 2010 was 4,723. This was an increase of 8% from June 2009 (4,364) and a decrease of 37% from the same period two years previously (7,465).

## Unfilled Vacancies

A total of 6,532 vacancies remained unfilled on 4<sup>th</sup> June 2010, an increase of 6% on the amount of unfilled vacancies in June 2009 (6,170) and a decrease of 40% on the amount unfilled in June 2008 (10,865). Of the 6,532 unfilled vacancies, 2,386 were available to jobseekers.

**Vacancies Notified, Outflow and Vacancies Unfilled: June 2008 to June 2010**  
**Table 19**

Report Period Ending	Vacancies notified (Inflows) (1)			Vacancies Filled and Cancelled (Outflows) (2)			Unfilled Vacancies (3)			
	Level Unadjusted (4)	Level (standardised) (5)	Change on same month in previous year	Level unadjusted (4)	Level (standardised) (5)	Change on same month in previous year	Level Unadjusted	Change on same month in previous year	Of which Live	
2008	06-Jun	8,667	7,511	-10%	8,613	7,465	-8%	10,865	-10%	-
2009	05-Jun	4,003	4,337	-42%	4,028	4,364	-42%	6,170	-43%	-
	03-Jul	3,574	3,872	-38%	4,114	4,457	-39%	5,630	-43%	-
	07-Aug	4,720	4,091	-36%	4,605	3,991	-37%	5,745	-43%	-
	04-Sep	4,922	5,332	-26%	3,651	3,955	-38%	7,016	-35%	-
	02-Oct	6,224	6,743	-13%	5,573	6,037	-16%	7,667	-32%	-
	06-Nov	5,960	5,165	-17%	6,617	5,735	-24%	7,010	-28%	-
2010	04-Dec	4,134	4,479	-1%	4,799	5,199	-26%	6,345	-14%	-
	08-Jan	3,306	2,865	24%	5,319	4,610	-7%	4,332	-13%	-
	05-Feb	4,197	4,547	-17%	2,796	3,029	-27%	5,733	-12%	-
	05-Mar	4,523	4,900	-12%	3,840	4,160	-20%	6,416	-6%	-
	02-Apr	4,222	4,574	6%	4,408	4,775	1%	6,230	-4%	-
	07-May	5,278	4,574	8%	5,379	4,662	3%	6,129	-1%	2,074
	04-Jun	4,763	5,160	19%	4,360	4,723	8%	6,532	6%	2,386

**Figures in the above table are not National Statistics.**

- (1) Vacancies notified (inflow) are all vacancy positions notified and added to JobCentres / JBOs of DEL.
- (2) Outflows are those vacancies that have been notified to JobCentres / JBOs of DEL and have been placed or cancelled. This includes vacancies filled by JobCentres / JBOs or other recruitment channels and vacancies that have been withdrawn.
- (3) Vacancies unfilled are those vacancies notified to JobCentres / JBOs of DEL remaining unfilled on the count date (the first Friday after the first Thursday of every month). Unfilled vacancies can be split into live and pended. Live vacancies are those for which job seekers can apply. Vacancies are pended while DEL staff await feedback from employers.
- (4) Monthly flow data is collected for a 4 or 5 week period between count dates. Unadjusted levels reflect either a 4 or 5 week period.
- (5) Standardised levels convert volumes to a standard 4 1/3 week month. Figures are not seasonally adjusted.

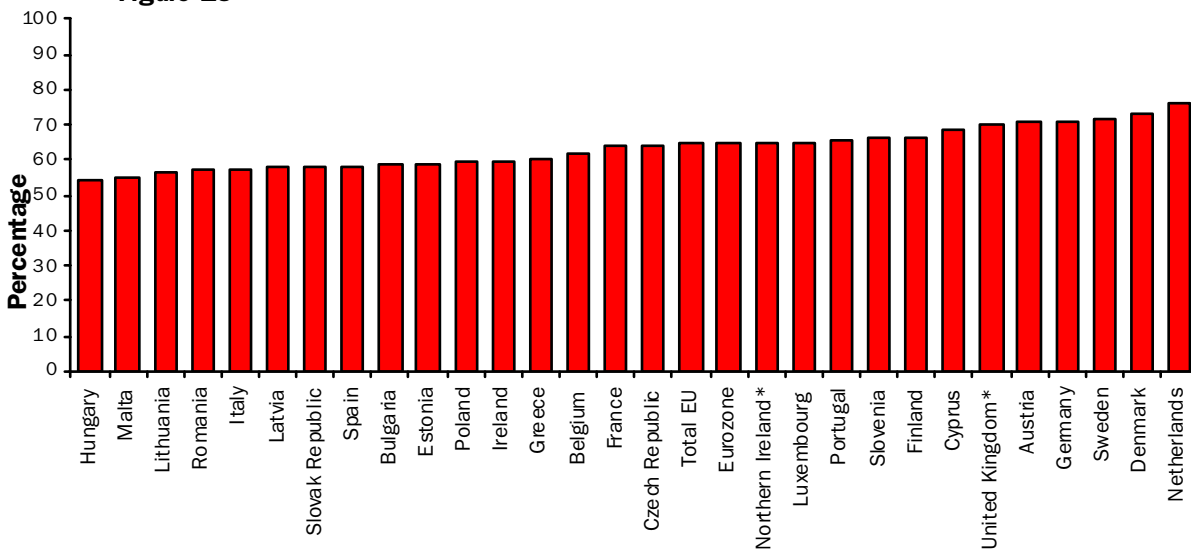
**For further details of Vacancy Statistics and Employment and Training Measures visit the DEL website at the following link: <http://www.delni.gov.uk/index/statistics-and-research/labour-market.htm> or alternatively contact the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL) by telephoning (028) 9025 7714.**

# International - Regional Analysis

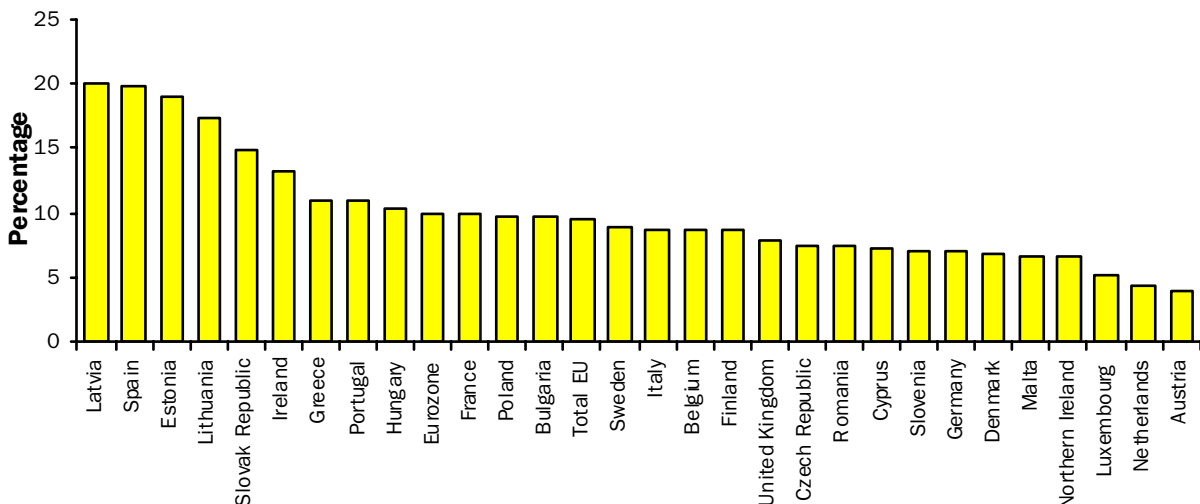


## International Comparisons of ILO Employment and Unemployment

**ILO Employment Rates (%) - Unadjusted**  
**Figure 13**



**Unemployment Rates (%) - Seasonally Adjusted**  
**Figure 14**



**Source: Eurostat**

\* A NI employment rate comparable to the EUROSTAT figures has been produced from the Calendar Quarter 4 2009 LFS dataset. It is based on the population aged 15-64 and differs from the working age rates 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 differs from the working age rate (16-64) published by ONS for the same reason. Figures behind the charts and further information can be found at; [International Comparisons of Employment](#)

**Seasonally Adjusted Regional Summary, April - June 2010**

**Table 20**

	Labour Force Survey (LFS) <sup>1</sup>						Employee Jobs <sup>3</sup>	Claimant count rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Claimant count level Percentage Change over the year	Claimant count level Percentage Change over the month	Jobs Density Indicator <sup>5</sup>
	Employment		Unemployment		Economically Inactive						
	Rate	Annual Change <sup>2</sup>	Rate	Annual Change <sup>2</sup>	Rate	Annual Change <sup>2</sup>					
North East	67.8	2.6	9.4	-0.5	25.0	-2.6	1,039	6.6	-7.5	0.0	0.72
North West	69.1	0.0	8.1	-0.5	24.7	0.3	2,904	5.0	-9.8	-0.6	0.80
Yorkshire & the Humber	69.7	0.7	9.1	0.3	23.1	-1.0	2,134	5.4	-7.6	-0.8	0.79
East Midlands	71.0	-2.1	7.4	0.2	23.2	2.2	1,813	4.4	-12.0	-0.7	0.81
West Midlands	69.3	0.9	8.3	-2.4	24.3	1.0	2,226	5.8	-11.1	-0.7	0.81
East	73.4	-1.6	6.8	0.4	21.2	1.4	2,360	3.7	-9.5	0.3	0.81
London	68.0	0.1	9.3	0.4	25.0	-0.4	4,030	4.4	-2.6	-0.3	0.93
South East	74.6	-0.8	6.1	0.2	20.5	0.7	3,539	3.0	-13.1	-1.0	0.86
South West	73.8	-0.6	6.1	-0.2	21.3	0.8	2,133	3.0	-15.3	-0.4	0.86
England	70.9	-0.2	7.7	-0.2	23.0	0.4	22,178	4.4	-9.3	-0.5	0.84
Wales	66.7	-1.0	9.0	1.2	26.5	0.0	1,159	5.0	-10.8	-0.4	0.76
Scotland	70.2	-1.9	8.4	1.3	23.2	0.9	2,201	4.9	4.0	1.3	0.84
Great Britain	70.6	-0.4	7.8	0.0	23.2	0.4	25,538	4.4	-8.3	-0.3	0.83
N Ireland	66.4	2.4	6.6	0.1	28.8	-2.6	700	6.4	11.8	1.4	0.78
United Kingdom	70.5	-0.3	7.8	0.0	23.4	0.3	26,238	4.5	-7.6	-0.3	0.83

<sup>1</sup> Employment and economic inactivity rates are based on working age population (16-64); Unemployment rates are based on 16+ population.

<sup>2</sup> Data refer to percentage point change of respective rate.

<sup>3</sup> As at March 2010 (thousands).

<sup>4</sup> As at July 2010: percentage of the workforce.

<sup>5</sup> Not seasonally adjusted – data relates to 2007. Jobs Density – total number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population of working age in that area.

# Further Information

## 9

### DEFINITIONS

#### **ILO definition**

The definition of unemployment used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is in accordance with that promulgated by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The ILO unemployed include those without a job who were able to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

The definition of ILO employed applies to anyone (aged 16 or over) who has done at least one hour's paid work in the week prior to interview, or has a job they are temporarily away from (e.g. on holiday). Also included are people who do unpaid work in a family business and people on Government-supported employment training schemes.

The ILO measures are particularly useful for examining short term and long term trends over time and key LFS time series data are available both seasonally adjusted and unadjusted.

#### **Sampling variability**

The LFS is a sample survey, and as such, estimates obtained from it are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in table 1 represent 95% confidence intervals i.e. we would expect that in 95% of samples the range would contain the true value. These confidence intervals have been calculated using data that is unadjusted for seasonality, with the relevant sampling errors produced applied to the seasonally adjusted data.

If the 'annual change' for an estimate has increased or decreased by more than the 'sampling variability of the change', this change would be statistically significant. The annual changes for the main LFS categories of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity were tested for statistical significance. The results for April - June 2010 showed that the annual change in the employment and economic inactivity rates were statistically significant at the 95% level.

Please see attached link for further LFS notes and definitions:

[Labour Force Survey Notes and Definitions](#)

#### **LFS revisions**

Information on the revision policy concerning labour market statistics can be found through the link below:

[Labour market statistics revisions policy](#)

#### **New definition of 'working age'**

The 'working age' definition, used in the calculation of employment and economic inactivity rates, has been changed this month to include those aged from 16 to 64 for both men and women. Previously these rates were based on upper age limits of 59 for women and 64 for men, reflecting the state pension ages in the UK. However, between 2010 and 2020, the state pension age for women is increasing (by one month every two months) from 60 to 65, thereby making a change to the definition necessary.

The change in definition follows a UK wide public consultation on the issue and the approach being applied to Northern Ireland labour market statistics mirrors the approach that the Office for National Statistics (ONS) are applying to other UK regions. A consistent time series for the new headline rates has been produced and all future reference to working age rates will be based on the 16 to 64 definition. Please see link for further details

[http://www.detini.gov.uk/introduction\\_of\\_new\\_working\\_age\\_definition.pdf](http://www.detini.gov.uk/introduction_of_new_working_age_definition.pdf).

For a limited period, employment and economic inactivity rates based on the old working age definition (i.e. 16-59/64) will be available on the DETI website at <http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/stats-surveys.htm>.

Please note that there are no implications for the headline unemployment rate, which will continue to be based on the economically active population aged 16 and over.

### **Claimant Count definition**

Claimant Count figures are derived from records of claimants held at Social Security Offices. The term 'claimants' in the claimant count is used to include those who claim Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits. The figures include severely disabled claimants, but exclude students seeking vacation work and the temporarily stopped. The Claimant Count is a very up-to-date measure of those eligible to claim a specific unemployment related benefit and data are available for a range of geographical sub-regions (e.g. District Council Areas, Parliamentary Constituency Areas, Travel-to-Work Areas and Wards). It also provides seasonally adjusted and unadjusted data and as a result is a useful measure for examining both short-term and long-term trends.

Seasonally Adjusted claimant count figures are provisional when published and subject to revision, mainly the following month and are only available at Northern Ireland level. Seasonally Adjusted totals are subject to an annual update (usually April) to take account of latest assessment trends.

[Background Notes to the Quarterly Employment Survey \(QES\)](#)

[Definitions for the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings ASHE](#)

### **Government Targets**

Data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) are used in the measurement of targets set in the Northern Ireland Executive's Programme for Government (PSA targets) See [www.pfgbudgetni.gov.uk/finalpfg.pdf](http://www.pfgbudgetni.gov.uk/finalpfg.pdf) for further details. The LFS and QES data feed into productivity estimates for NI and are therefore indirectly used to measure progress towards PSA 1: Productivity growth. In addition, LFS data is used to measure the proportion of the working age population qualified to Skill levels 2 and 3. This data therefore feeds into the measurement of PSA 2: Skills for prosperity.

Details of progress towards these targets can be found at:

[www.pfgbudgetni.gov.uk/pfg\\_delivery\\_report\\_q4\\_08\\_09-final-pdf-version-5.pdf](http://www.pfgbudgetni.gov.uk/pfg_delivery_report_q4_08_09-final-pdf-version-5.pdf)

### **For further information:**

**AN ELECTRONIC VERSION OF THIS DOCUMENT WITH ASSOCIATED HYPERLINKS IS AVAILABLE ON THE HOME PAGE OF THE BRANCH WEBSITE AT:**

[www.statistics.detini.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.detini.gov.uk)

You can also contact Statistics Research Branch by: -

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