



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

Statistics Bulletin

Monthly Labour Market Report

July 2010



Department of Enterprise,
Trade and Investment

Monthly Labour Market Report

July 2010

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Labour Market

1

Seasonally adjusted Labour Force Survey (LFS) data for Northern Ireland for the period March - May 2010 estimated an increase over the quarter in the number of employed and unemployed persons, while there was a fall in the number of economically inactive. The seasonally adjusted claimant count in June 2010 increased by 600 over the month to 56,100 and the Department was notified of 224 proposed redundancies in the latest reference period and 135 confirmed redundancies in June 2010.

Employment

The number of persons in employment in the period March - May 2010 was estimated at 776,000. This represented increases of 2,000 over the quarter and 29,000 over the year. The working age employment rate was estimated at 68.3%, up 0.4 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 (72.3%) and was the lowest of the twelve UK regions.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate for the period March - May 2010 was estimated at 7.0%, up 0.6 percentage points over the quarter and 0.7 points over the year. The number of unemployed persons was estimated at 59,000, up 6,000 over the quarter and 8,000 over the year. The male unemployment rate (9.6%) was over double the female rate (4.0%) in March - May 2010.

Unadjusted figures show that 40.9% of the unemployed have been unemployed for 1 year or more – up 12.8 percentage points over the year. They also estimate the unemployment rate for 18-24 year olds at 17.4% – up 0.6 percentage points over the year.

Northern Ireland Labour Market Summary (seasonally adjusted)

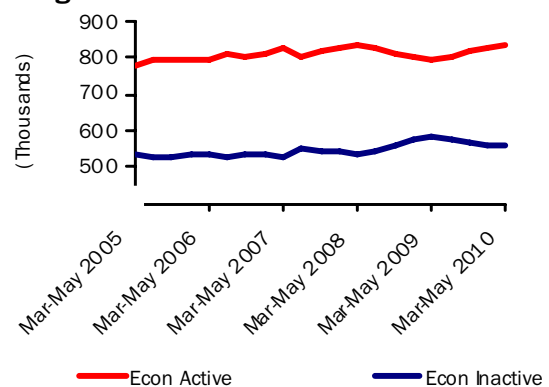
Table 1

	Period	Estimate	Sampling Variability of estimate	Change over year	Sampling Variability of change
Employment	Mar-May 2010	776,000	+/-22,000	29,000	+/-28,000
Unemployment	Mar-May 2010	59,000	+/-10,000	8,000	+/-13,000
Economically inactive	Mar-May 2010	557,000	+/-20,000	-25,000	+/-25,000
Unemployment rate	Mar-May 2010	7.0%	+/-1.3pps	0.7pps	+/-1.7pps
Employment rate ¹	Mar-May 2010	68.3%	+/-1.7pps	2.4pps	+/-2.3pps
Economic inactivity rate ¹	Mar-May 2010	26.4%	+/-1.7pps	-3.2pps	+/-2.2pps
Claimant Count	June 2010	56,100		6,700	

Note: pps = percentage points, ¹ Rates based on working age population (16-59/64), see Section 9 for details.

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

Figure 1



Economically Inactive

The seasonally adjusted number of economically inactive persons in the period March - May 2010 was estimated at 557,000. This figure has decreased by 5,000 over the quarter and by 25,000 over the year.

The working age economic inactivity rate for NI stands at 26.4%. This is significantly higher than the UK average rate (21.3%) and is the highest of the twelve UK regions. Unadjusted figures estimate that 33% of the economically inactive of working age in NI are students, 29% are sick/disabled, 24% are looking after the family/home, 6% are retired and 8% are 'other' reason.

Unadjusted figures also show that while 93% of the inactive do not want work, the remaining 7% want employment but do not satisfy the full ILO job search criteria (by actively seeking work and being available to start a job). The number of economically inactive persons who want a job stood at 42,000 in the latest period.

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 figures 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 (7.0%) remained below the UK average rate (7.8%) and was the fourth lowest rate among the twelve UK regions. The NI rate also compared favourably to the European Union rate (9.7%) and the Republic of Ireland rate (13.2%) for April 2010. However, the annual increase in the NI unemployment rate (+0.7 percentage points) was greater than the increase in the UK rate (+0.3 percentage points).

Claimant Count

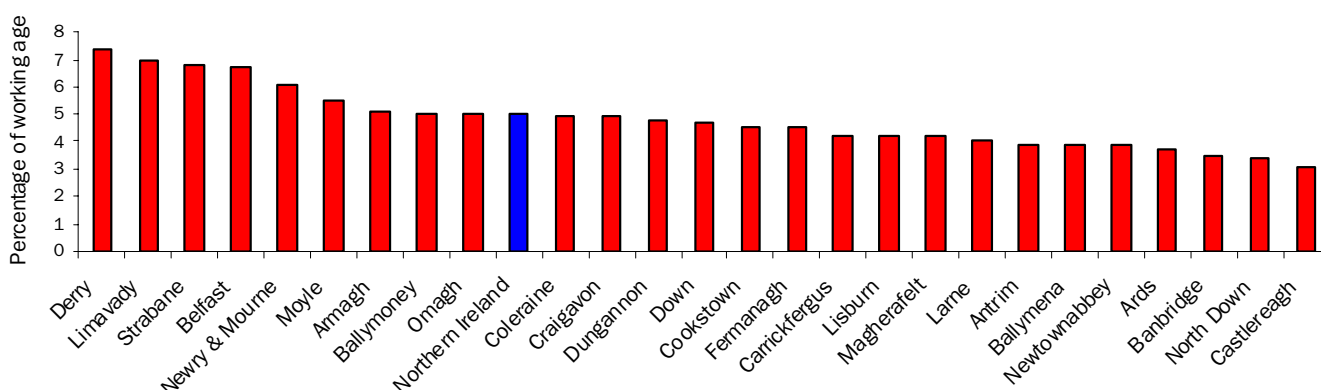
The more recent seasonally adjusted claimant count increased by 600 over the month to June 2010 to 56,100 (6.3% of the workforce). This compared to an increase of 100 in the previous month. Over the year the claimant count increased by 6,700 (13.6%) and the workforce unemployment rate increased by 0.8 percentage points.

Claimant Count Regional Comparison

The seasonally adjusted claimant count rate in NI (6.3%) was higher than the UK average rate (4.5%) and was the second highest rate among the twelve UK regions. Over the month to June 2010 the NI Claimant Count level increased by 1.1% (600 claimants), while the UK average decreased by 1.4% (Figure 2). NI showed the highest percentage increase of all the UK regions. Over the year the NI Claimant Count level increased by 13.6%, which was higher than the UK average (-6.4%) and was the highest annual increase among the twelve UK regions.

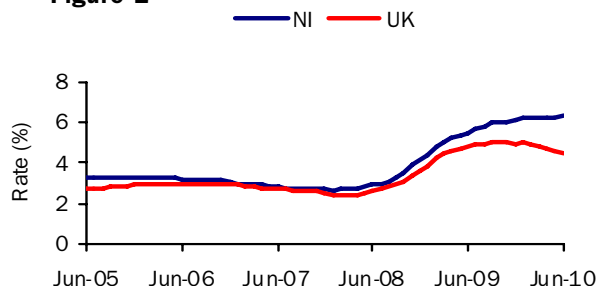
Unadjusted Claimant Count Rates By District Council Area

Figure 3



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 June 2010 were in Derry (7.4%), Limavady (7.0%) and Strabane (6.8%). Those that showed the highest percentage increase in levels over the year to June 2010 were Newry & Mourne (27.5%), Castlereagh (22.6%) and Armagh (20.4%). 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 66.5% (4,631 persons) to 11,593 over the year to June 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

Redundancies

The Department was notified of 224 proposed redundancies over the period mid June 2010 to mid July 2010. This compares to 81 proposed redundancies notified to the Department in the previous monthly period.

There were 135 confirmed redundancies in the month of June (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 (4,697). The highest number of confirmed redundancies took place in Belfast District Council area which had 33.0% (987) of all redundancies over the year.

Over the latest twelve month period there were a total of 3,347 proposed redundancies, a decrease of 43% from the previous year (5,878). Currently there are 1,073 outstanding redundancies (that is, proposed but not confirmed), which is 48% lower than this time last year (2,052).

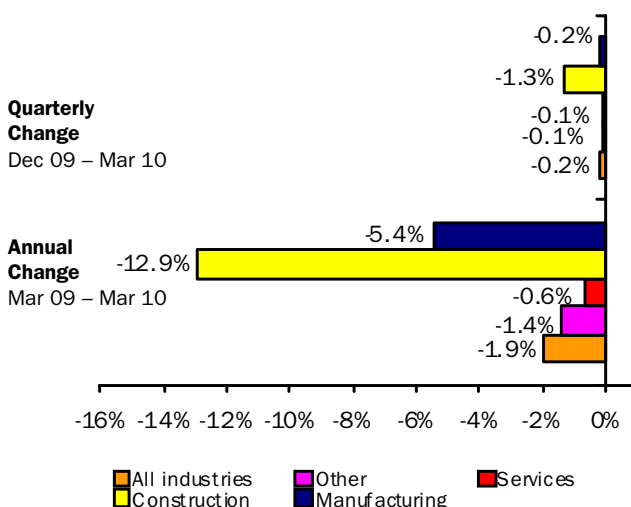
Note that since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses

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

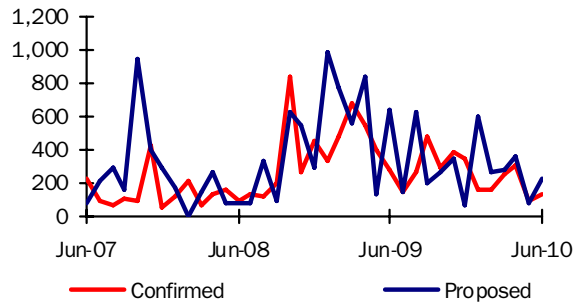


The seasonally adjusted quarterly change consisted of decreases in Manufacturing (-150), in the Service sector (-660), in Construction (-460) and also in Other industries (-20).

Confirmed and Proposed Redundancies

June 07 - June 10

Figure 5

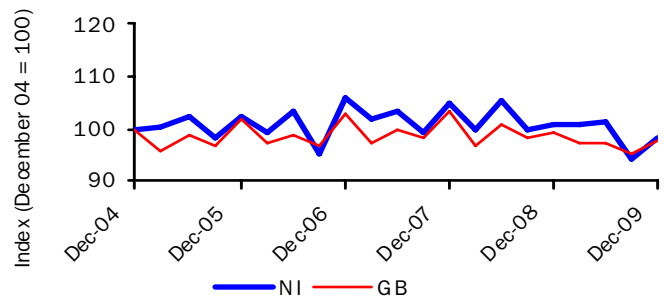


Hours Worked

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 April 2010, the average actual weekly hours worked in NI was 33.3 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 March - May 2010 (see Table 2) record the unemployment rate at 7.0% (59,000 persons), up 0.6 percentage points from the previous quarter. Employment was estimated to have increased by 2,000 (0.3%) over the quarter to 776,000.

Labour Market change over the year

In the year to March - May 2010 (see Figure 7), LFS figures show increases of 29,000 in total employment and 8,000 in unemployment, leading to a rise of 38,000 in the economically active population (figures may not sum due to rounding). The number economically inactive fell by 25,000 over the year.

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



Employment

Latest seasonally adjusted estimates show that there were 776,000 persons in employment, which represents a rise of 3.9% (29,000 persons) over the year. Of the total, 53% (414,000) were male and 47% (362,000) were female.

There was a rise of 3.2% (+13,000) in the estimate for male employment and of 4.8% (+16,000) in female employment over the year.

Economic Inactivity

The number of economically inactive persons in the period March - May 2010 was estimated at 557,000. 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 that are of most interest to labour market analysts. At March - May 2010 there were an estimated 290,000 economically inactive people of working age in NI. Of the total, 42% (121,000) were male and 58% (169,000) 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**

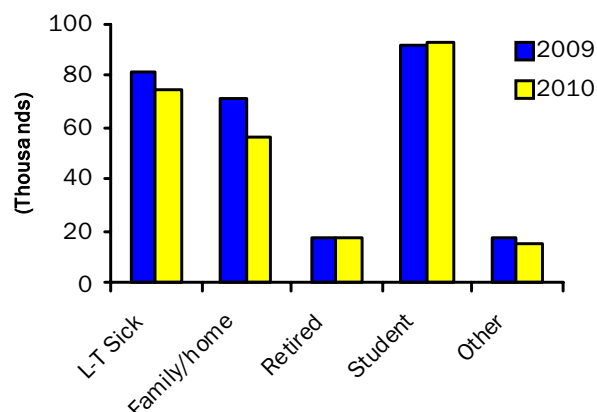


Figure 8 shows the reason given by these people for not wanting work. The largest categories were students (93,000), the long-term sick (75,000), and those looking after family/home (56,000). Among these categories, the largest change over the year occurred in those who were looking after family/home (-14,000 or -20.3%).

Labour Market Structure – Seasonally adjusted
Table 2

(Thousands/Percentage)

	Total aged 16 and over	Total persons of working age 16-59/64	All aged 16+				All working age 16-59/64		
			Total economically active	Total in employment	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Unemployment rate (%)	Activity rate 16-59/64 (%)	Employment rate (%) 16-59/64
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
ALL PERSONS									
Mar-May 2007	1,352	1,077	827	793	34	525	4.1	74.3	71.2
Mar-May 2008	1,367	1,086	835	801	34	532	4.1	74.3	71.2
Mar-May 2009	1,379	1,093	798	747	51	582	6.4	70.5	65.9
Jun-Aug 2009	1,383	1,095	804	748	56	578	7.0	70.9	65.8
Sep-Nov 2009	1,386	1,097	820	766	54	566	6.6	72.2	67.4
Dec-Feb 2010	1,389	1,098	828	774	53	561	6.4	72.8	67.9
Mar-May 2010	1,392	1,100	835	776	59	557	7.0	73.6	68.3
Change on Quarter	3	2	8	2	6	-5	0.6	0.9	0.4
Change on Year	13	6	38	29	8	-25	0.7	3.2	2.4
MALES									
Mar-May 2007	654	555	450	430	21	204	4.6	79.2	75.5
Mar-May 2008	662	561	458	433	24	205	5.3	79.9	75.6
Mar-May 2009	669	565	437	401	36	232	8.2	75.4	69.1
Jun-Aug 2009	671	565	442	399	42	229	9.6	76.0	68.5
Sep-Nov 2009	673	566	446	407	39	226	8.8	76.6	69.7
Dec-Feb 2010	674	567	450	411	40	224	8.8	77.2	70.2
Mar-May 2010	676	568	458	414	44	218	9.6	78.6	70.9
FEMALES									
Mar-May 2007	698	522	376	363	13	321	3.5	69.1	66.7
Mar-May 2008	704	526	377	368	10	327	2.5	68.4	66.6
Mar-May 2009	710	529	360	346	15	350	4.1	65.2	62.5
Jun-Aug 2009	712	530	362	348	14	349	3.9	65.5	62.9
Sep-Nov 2009	713	530	374	359	15	339	4.0	67.6	64.9
Dec-Feb 2010	715	531	377	363	14	338	3.6	68.0	65.5
Mar-May 2010	716	532	377	362	15	339	4.0	68.3	65.5

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 from 2006 onwards have been revised to incorporate the latest population estimates.

Please see note on revisions policy in Section 9.

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	Labour Market Structure - Seasonally Adjusted	22KB
2.1b	Labour Market Structure	20KB
2.2	Economic Activity by Age	19KB
2.3	Economic Activity Rates by Age	19KB
2.4a	Economically Inactive Who Want Work	20KB
2.4b	Economically Inactive Who Do Not Want Work	18KB
2.5	Economic Inactivity by Age	18KB
2.6	Employment by Category	18KB
2.7	Actual Weekly Hours of Work	17KB
2.8	Employment by Age	18KB
2.9	Unemployment by Age	17KB
2.10	Unemployment by Duration	18KB
2.11	International Comparisons of Employment and Unemployment	23KB
	Notes and Definitions	16KB

Other Labour Force Survey Publications available on website

Table 4

Publication title	File Size
LFS Labour Market Statistics (Mar 2010 – May 2010)	98 KB
LFS Reweighted Back Series 2006-2009 (please enable macros)	898 KB
LFS Quarterly Supplement – January - March 2010	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. ***	**
LFS Reweighted Back Series 1992-2006 (please enable macros)	638 KB
Labour Force Survey (LFS) Local Area Database 2008	1364 KB
LFS Historical Supplement 2008	418 KB
Women in Northern Ireland – September 2009	203 KB
LFS Historical Data 1995-2008 (please enable macros)	312 KB
LFS Historical Data 1984-1991	76 KB
LFS Archive data	**

Claimant Count

3

Unadjusted Claimant Count

The claimant count in NI at June 2010 was 55,335 (6.2% of the workforce), an increase of 0.4% (215) over the previous month. There was an increase of 12.6% (6,196) over the year and the rate increased by 0.7 percentage points. Five years ago the total was 28,178 (3.2%). (The seasonally adjusted claimant count increased by 600 over the month.)

Youth Claimants

17,442 under 25's (31.5% of all claimants) were claiming benefits in June 2010, an increase of 2.5% (433 claimants) over the month and an increase of 4.1% (690) over the year. Youth claimants represent 2.0% of the workforce.

Long-term Claimants

At June 2010, 13,686 (24.7% of all claimants) were claiming benefit for a year or more, an increase of 2.2% (291 claimants) over the month and an increase of 119.1% (7,440) over the year. Long-term claimants represent 1.5% of the workforce.

Flows out from Job Seekers Allowance

The success rate of job seekers leaving the count to obtain employment in May 2010 decreased by 2.0 percentage points (from 38.2% to 36.2%) since the same time last year. Of the 5,227 flows from the count in May 2010, 1,890 found employment compared to 2,922 of the 7,652 claimants who left the count in May 2009. This compares to 45.8% three months ago, and 39.0% five years ago.

In the period from May 2009 to May 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 38.9% in March 2010.

Flows in to Job Seekers Allowance

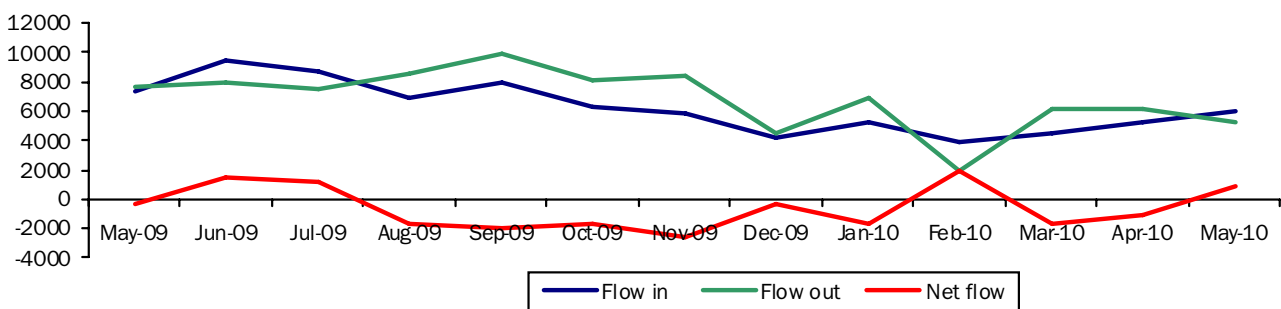
Of the 7,652 claimants who left the count in May 2009, 29.6% returned to the count within 3 months, 8.5% returned after 3-6 months and a further 7.1% returned after 6-12 months giving a total of 45.2% of those who left the count in May 2009 returned to claiming JSA within one year. This was lower than the 57.6% of leavers in May 2008 (1 year previously) and lower than 47.0% of leavers in May 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 May 2009 and May 2010. Net flows off Jobseekers peaked in November 2009 with a net off-flow of 2,603 persons, while net flows onto Jobseekers peaked in February 2010 with a net on-flow of 1,871.

Flows in and out from JSA

Figure 9

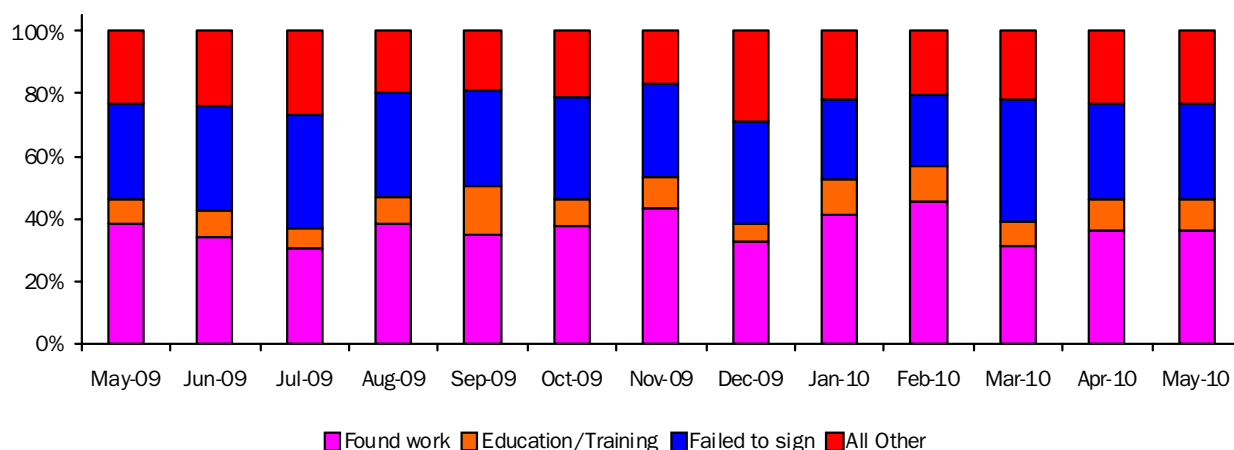


Claimant Count by District Council Area – June 2010
Number, Rate and % change over month and year (including jobs density indicator at 2008*)
Table 5

District	Number of Claimants			% Of Working Age			Change over month		Change over Year		Jobs Density
Council Area	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Number	%	Number	%	Indicator*
Antrim	970	309	1,279	5.6	2.0	3.9	7	0.6	161	14.4	0.93
Ards	1,314	440	1,754	5.3	1.9	3.7	34	2.0	248	16.5	0.46
Armagh	1,370	409	1,779	7.4	2.4	5.1	82	4.8	302	20.4	0.72
Ballymena	1,079	385	1,464	5.4	2.1	3.9	-53	-3.5	163	12.5	1.01
Ballymoney	716	199	915	7.4	2.3	5.0	13	1.4	94	11.4	0.52
Banbridge	805	223	1,028	5.2	1.6	3.5	13	1.3	163	18.8	0.52
Belfast	8,792	2,572	11,364	10.3	3.1	6.7	156	1.4	1,386	13.9	1.38
Carrickfergus	775	268	1,043	6.1	2.2	4.2	-24	-2.2	74	7.6	0.40
Castlereagh	916	320	1,236	4.5	1.6	3.1	-20	-1.6	228	22.6	0.75
Coleraine	1,273	418	1,691	7.2	2.5	4.9	-4	-0.2	104	6.6	0.82
Cookstown	727	277	1,004	6.1	2.6	4.5	0	0.0	-43	-4.1	0.66
Craigavon	2,109	670	2,779	7.2	2.5	4.9	-28	-1.0	248	9.8	0.79
Derry	3,796	1,260	5,056	10.8	3.7	7.4	75	1.5	507	11.1	0.73
Down	1,618	425	2,043	7.1	2.1	4.7	-7	-0.3	252	14.1	0.55
Dungannon	1,197	460	1,657	6.5	2.8	4.8	-4	-0.2	106	6.8	0.79
Fermanagh	1,283	424	1,707	6.3	2.4	4.5	43	2.6	175	11.4	0.74
Larne	587	173	760	5.8	1.9	4.0	-26	-3.3	-21	-2.7	0.56
Limavady	1,169	346	1,515	10.2	3.4	7.0	41	2.8	154	11.3	0.56
Lisburn	2,190	751	2,941	6.1	2.2	4.2	-21	-0.7	211	7.7	0.69
Magherafelt	868	297	1,165	5.9	2.3	4.2	0	0.0	85	7.9	0.67
Moyle	424	136	560	7.9	2.8	5.5	-10	-1.8	11	2.0	0.48
Newry & Mourne	2,891	785	3,676	9.3	2.7	6.1	-26	-0.7	792	27.5	0.70
Newtownabbey	1,536	473	2,009	5.9	1.9	3.9	-17	-0.8	198	10.9	0.71
North Down	1,206	426	1,632	4.8	1.9	3.4	-34	-2.0	233	16.7	0.54
Omagh	1,229	408	1,637	7.2	2.6	5.0	49	3.1	271	19.8	0.73
Strabane	1,203	438	1,641	9.4	3.8	6.8	-24	-1.4	94	6.1	0.50
NI TOTAL	42,043	13,292	55,335	7.4	2.5	5.0	215	0.4	6,196	12.6	0.79

* 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 June 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 June 2010, 31.0% (17,000) 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

18.9% (10,355) gave their usual occupation as working in the Skilled Trades. These two groups account for approximately one half of all claimants in June 2010. The smallest occupation group, with 2.1% (1,165) of all claimants, was Managers and Senior Officials.

Overall the NI claimant count (computerised claims only) increased by 0.4% over the month to June 2010. Four of the nine occupational groups showed a decrease in levels with the largest decrease occurring in Skilled Trades Occupations which decreased by 265 (2.5%), followed by Process, Plant and Machine Operatives which decreased by 145 (1.8%) and Elementary Occupations which decreased by 60 (0.4%). The largest increase in levels were in Professional Occupations which increased by 225 (17.5%).

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

Occupational Groups (Usual Occupation)	June 2010		Change over month	
	Number of Claimants	% of Claimants	Number of claimants	% change
Managers and Senior Officials	1,165	2.1	-5	-0.4
Professional Occupations	1,510	2.8	225	17.5
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	2,465	4.5	100	4.2
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	4,410	8.0	115	2.7
Skilled Trade Occupations	10,355	18.9	-265	-2.5
Personal Service Occupations	2,760	5.0	100	3.8
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	7,280	13.3	145	2.0
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	7,820	14.3	-145	-1.8
Elementary Occupations	17,000	31.0	-60	-0.4
Not Known	85	0.2	10	13.3
NI Total	54,845	100.0	215	0.4

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

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

Redundancies

4

There were 2,994 confirmed redundancies over the year to 30th June 2010, a decrease of 36% compared to the same period in the previous year (4,697). Of these, 135 confirmed redundancies took place during the calendar month of June 2010 and 91 in the previous month of May 2010. This compares to 280 in June 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 (987), Derry (470) and Castlereagh (309) District Council areas.

Confirmed redundancies by District Council in year to 30 June 2010

Table 8

District Council Area	Total
Antrim	66
Ards	8
Armagh	116
Ballymena	46
Ballymoney	6
Banbridge	34
Belfast	987
Carrickfergus	6
Castlereagh	309
Coleraine	19
Cookstown	4
Craigavon	147
Derry	470
Down	1
Dungannon	70
Fermanagh	7
Larne	52
Limavady	61
Lisburn	89
Magherafelt	1
Moyle	0
Newry & Mourne	211
Newtownabbey	105
North Down	124
Omagh	34
Strabane	21
N. Ireland	2,994

Of these 2,994 confirmed redundancies, 1,202 or 40% were in the Manufacturing sector, with 392 redundancies (13% of all redundancies) occurring in the Manufacture of other transport equipment.

Altogether there have been 1,073 outstanding redundancies notified that have yet to take place compared with 2,052 this time one year ago (a decrease of 48%).

Redundancies – Sample of Data Available on Website

Table 9

Regional Redundancy data	File size
District Council (Jan 2000 –date)	33.0KB
Parliamentary Constituency (Jan 2000-date)	29.0KB
Travel to Work Area (Jan 2000 – date)	29.0KB

Industrial Sector	File size
Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (Jan 2000 – date)	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.

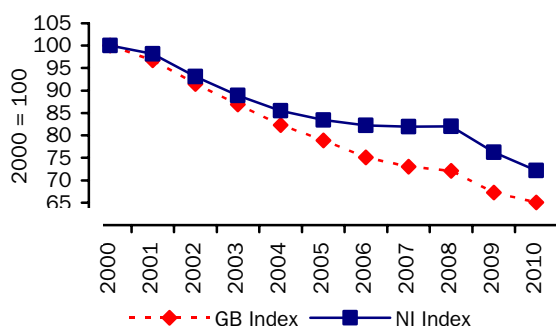
Over the year, March 2009 to March 2010, the unadjusted employee jobs figure for Construction decreased by 12.9% (5,020 jobs), Manufacturing employee jobs decreased by 5.4% (4,170 jobs) while employee jobs in the Service Sector decreased by 0.7% (3,840 jobs).

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



*GB figures for 2010 refer to December 2009

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 quarter	since last year
Manufacturing	57,500	16,150	73,640	-0.2	-5.4
Construction ¹	29,990	4,040	34,030	-1.3	-12.9
Services	226,970	344,940	571,910	-0.1	-0.6
Other ²	17,850	2,780	20,630	-0.1	-1.4
Total	332,310	367,910	700,210	-0.2	-1.9

¹ Figures for females in the construction industry are not seasonally adjusted

² 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 ¹	Services	Other Industries ²	All Industries	Public ³	Private ³
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

¹ Figures for females in the construction industry are not seasonally adjusted

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

³ 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	NI Employee Jobs - Seasonally Adjusted March 2010	15.5 KB
5.2	NI Employee Jobs - Seasonally Adjusted 1998 – 2010	15.5 KB
5.3	NI Employee Jobs - Unadjusted 1998 – 2010	15.5 KB
5.4	NI Employee Jobs (Unadjusted) by Industry Section – March 2010	15.5 KB
5.5	NI Public Sector Jobs (Unadjusted) – March 2010	13.5 KB
5.6	NI Employee Jobs by Industry Section (Unadjusted) March 2009, December 2009 and March 2010	15.5 KB
5.7	Self Employment Jobs in NI by Broad Industry Group (June of Each Year)	15.0 KB
5.8	Workforce in Employment 1983 – 2009	15.0 KB
5.9	NI Employee Jobs by 2-digit SIC07 Class – March 2010	31.5 KB

Other Quarterly Employment Survey Publications available on website

Table 13

Publication title	File Size
Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) Supplement - March 2010	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.

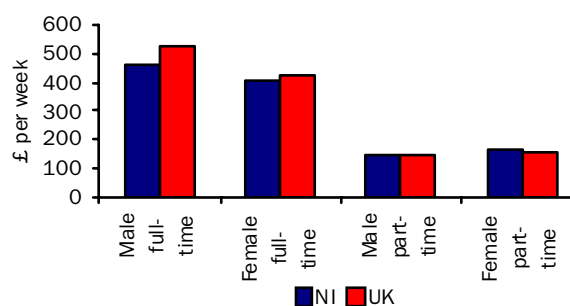
There has been a widening of the gender pay gap for all employees in NI over the period 2008-2009. Female median hourly earnings excluding overtime were 87.3% of male earnings at April 2009, compared to 90.4% a year earlier. The NI gender pay gap remains less marked than in the UK, where the equivalent 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

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	ASHE 2001 Headline Data for Key Variables	72 KB
6.2	ASHE 2002 Headline Data for Key Variables	78 KB
6.3	ASHE 2003 Headline Data for Key Variables	163 KB
6.4	ASHE 2004 Headline Data for Key Variables excluding supplementary information	51 KB
6.5	ASHE 2004 Headline Data for Key Variables	52 KB
6.6	ASHE 2005 Headline Data for Key Variables	52 KB
6.7	ASHE 2006 Headline Data for Key Variables excluding methodological changes	168 KB
6.8	ASHE 2006 Headline Data for Key Variables	176 KB
6.9	ASHE 2007 Headline Data for Key Variables	165 KB
6.10	ASHE 2008 Headline Data for Key Variables - revised	165 KB
6.11	ASHE 2009 Headline Data for Key Variables	166 KB

Vacancy Statistics and Employment & Training

7

Vacancy Statistics and Employment & Training Measures
Participation in the Department for Employment and Learning Schemes to May 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>						
May	2,250	2,350	150	800	5,800	6,300
<u>2009</u>						
May	600	450	150	750	12,100	2,800
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

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 7th September 2009, and the figures for this programme are now included under the TfS heading.

(5) May 2010 Jobskills and TfS figures are as at the 9th May 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). This series of statistics takes into account the total number of notified vacancy positions in addition to those that have been subsequently added or cancelled. 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 the Department. Vacancy inflow and outflow figures are shown on a standardised basis, where values are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week period.

Revisions

From August 2010 publication onwards, vacancy statistics will be subject to revision each month to take account of amendments to the live system, and live unfilled vacancies will also be included.

Vacancies notified (Inflow)

There were 4,574 standardised vacancies notified in the period ending 7th May 2010. This was 8% higher than the number of standardised vacancies notified in May 2009 (4,254) and a decrease of 45% on the number of vacancies notified in May 2007 (8,323).

Vacancies filled and cancelled (Outflows)

The number of standardised placed and cancelled vacancies in the period ending 7th May 2010 was 4,616. This was an increase of 2% from May 2009 (4,521) and a decrease of 37% from the same period three years previously (7,367).

Unfilled Vacancies

A total of 6,220 unadjusted vacancies remained unfilled on 7th May 2010, an increase of 4% on the unfilled vacancies total in May 2009 (5,957) and a decrease of 47% on the total unfilled in May 2007 (11,663)

Vacancies Notified, Outflow and Vacancies Unfilled: May 2007 to May 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
2007	04-May	7,683	8,323	75%	6,800	7,367	32%	11,663	30%
2008	02-May	7,508	8,134	-2%	8,070	8,743	19%	10,509	-10%
2009	08-May	4,909	4,254	-48%	5,216	4,521	-48%	5,957	-43%
	06-Jun	4,068	4,407	-41%	4,036	4,372	-41%	5,989	-43%
	03-Jul	3,689	3,996	-36%	4,229	4,581	-37%	5,449	-44%
	07-Aug	4,719	4,090	-36%	4,604	3,990	-37%	5,564	-43%
	04-Sep	4,922	5,332	-25%	3,651	3,955	-38%	6,835	-35%
	02-Oct	6,224	6,743	-13%	5,573	6,037	-16%	7,486	-32%
	06-Nov	5,998	5,198	-16%	6,619	5,736	-24%	6,865	-27%
	05-Dec	4,281	4,638	3%	4,829	5,231	-26%	6,317	-10%
2010	08-Jan	3,319	2,876	24%	5,375	4,658	-6%	4,261	-8%
	05-Feb	4,241	4,594	-16%	2,796	3,029	-27%	5,706	-7%
	05-Mar	4,523	4,900	-12%	3,820	4,138	-20%	6,409	-1%
	02-Apr	4,222	4,574	3%	4,363	4,727	0%	6,268	0%
	07-May	5,278	4,574	8%	5,326	4,616	2%	6,220	4%

Figures in the above table are not National Statistics.

(1) Vacancies notified (inflow) are all vacancy positions notified and added to JobCentres / JBOs of the Department for Employment and Learning (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).

(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.

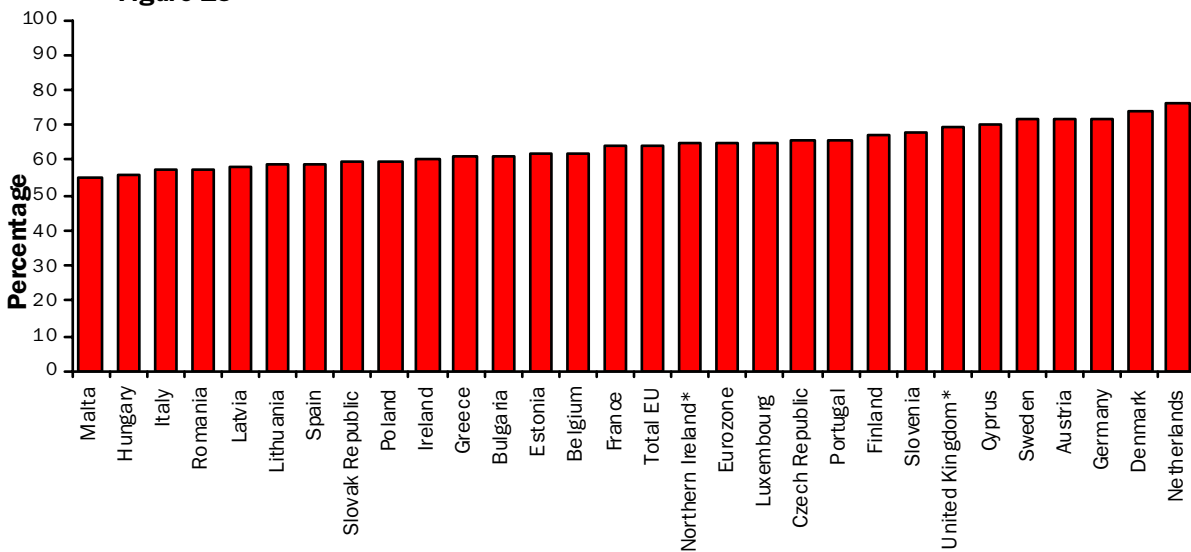
For further details of Vacancy Statistics and Employment and Training Measures visit the DEL website at the following link: <http://www.delni.gov.uk/index/statistics-and-research/labour-market.htm> or alternatively contact the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL) by telephoning (028) 9025 7714.

International - Regional Analysis

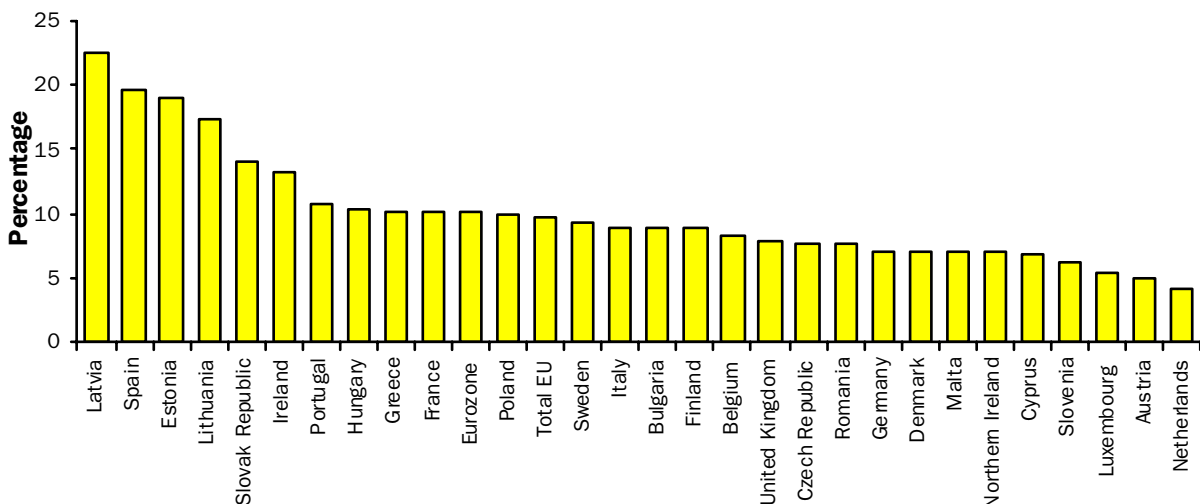


International Comparisons of ILO Employment and Unemployment

ILO Employment Rates (%) - Unadjusted
Figure 15



Unemployment Rates (%) - Seasonally Adjusted
Figure 16



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 (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 differs from the working age rate (16-59/64) 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, March - May 2010

Table 20

	Labour Force Survey (LFS) ¹						Employee Jobs ³	Claimant count rate (%) ⁴	Claimant count level Percentage Change over the year	Claimant count level Percentage Change over the month	Jobs Density Indicator ⁵
	Employment		Unemployment		Economically Inactive						
	Rate	Annual Change ²	Rate	Annual Change ²	Rate	Annual Change ²					
North East	70.4	2.0	9.4	0.2	22.2	-2.3	1,005	6.6	-6.4	0.4	0.72
North West	70.9	-0.3	8.3	0.1	22.4	0.3	2,917	5.1	-8.3	-1.2	0.80
Yorkshire & the Humber	71.7	-0.1	9.1	0.5	20.8	-0.4	2,117	5.4	-6.1	-2.6	0.79
East Midlands	73.4	-2.0	7.2	0.0	20.7	2.3	1,817	4.5	-10.8	-2.1	0.81
West Midlands	71.2	1.2	8.6	-1.6	21.8	0.0	2,246	5.8	-10.0	-1.7	0.81
East	75.7	-1.2	6.6	0.3	18.8	1.0	2,292	3.7	-9.3	-1.5	0.81
London	69.1	-0.2	9.3	0.6	23.7	-0.3	3,985	4.4	-0.7	-1.2	0.93
South East	76.1	-1.4	6.2	0.2	18.8	1.3	3,615	3.0	-11.4	-2.4	0.86
South West	75.5	-1.1	6.3	0.1	19.2	1.1	2,156	3.0	-14.3	-1.5	0.86
England	72.7	-0.5	7.8	0.1	21.0	0.5	22,149	4.4	-8.0	-1.6	0.84
Wales	68.9	-0.8	9.1	1.5	23.8	-0.5	1,111	5.0	-9.9	-1.9	0.76
Scotland	72.1	-2.3	8.1	1.4	21.2	1.1	2,322	4.8	4.3	-0.4	0.84
Great Britain	72.5	-0.7	7.9	0.3	21.1	0.5	25,582	4.4	-7.1	-1.5	0.83
N Ireland	68.3	2.4	7.0	0.7	26.4	-3.2	701	6.3	13.6	1.1	0.78
United Kingdom	72.3	-0.6	7.8	0.3	21.3	0.4	26,281	4.5	-6.4	-1.4	0.83

¹ Employment and economic inactivity rates are based on working age population (16-59/64); Unemployment rates are based on 16+ population.

² Data refer to percentage point change of respective rate.

³ As at December 2009 (thousands).

⁴ As at June 2010: percentage of the workforce.

⁵ 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 March - May 2010 showed that the annual change in the employment and economic inactivity levels 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 State Pension Age

The state pension age for women is set to rise between 2010 and 2020. More information on the implications of this change on labour market statistics in Northern Ireland can be found through the link below:

<http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/stats-national-statistics/user-consultation-and-information.htm>

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 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

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

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