



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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**September 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**

September 2010

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# Labour Market

# 1

Seasonally adjusted Labour Force Survey (LFS) data for Northern Ireland for the period May - July 2010 estimated an increase over the quarter in the number of employed persons, while there was a fall in the number of unemployed and economically inactive persons. The seasonally adjusted claimant count in August 2010 increased by 900 over the month to 57,800. The Department was notified of 277 proposed redundancies in the latest reference period and 172 confirmed redundancies in August 2010.

## Employment

The number of persons in employment in the period May - July 2010 was estimated at 781,000. This represented increases of 7,000 over the quarter and 32,000 over the year. The employment rate for those aged 16-64 was estimated at 66.5%, up 0.5 percentage points over the quarter and 2.3 percentage points over the year. However, NI's employment rate remained well below the UK average (70.7%) and was the lowest of the twelve UK regions.

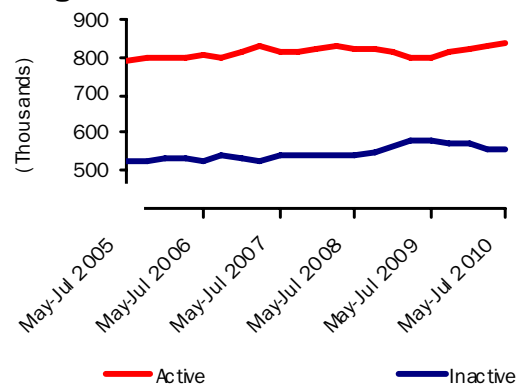
## Unemployment

The unemployment rate for the period May - July 2010 was estimated at 6.8%, down 0.3 percentage points over the quarter, but up 0.2 points over the year. The number of unemployed persons was estimated at 57,000, down 2,000 over the quarter, but up 4,000 over the year. The male unemployment rate (8.8%) was over double the female rate (4.3%) in May - July 2010.

Unadjusted figures show that 41.4% of the unemployed have been unemployed for 1 year or more – up 10.7 percentage points over the year. They also estimate the unemployment rate for 18-24 year olds at 17.2% – down 1.2 percentage points over the year.

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

Figure 1



## Economically Inactive

The seasonally adjusted number of economically inactive persons in the period May - July 2010 was estimated at 556,000. This figure was down 2,000 over the quarter and 23,000 over the year.

The NI economic inactivity rate for those aged 16-64 stands at 28.6%. This is significantly higher than the UK average rate (23.2%) and is the highest of the twelve UK regions. Unadjusted figures estimate that 27% of the economically inactive, aged 16-64, in NI are students, 27% are sick/disabled, 24% 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	May-Jul 2010	781,000	+/-22,000	32,000	+/-28,000
Unemployment	May-Jul 2010	57,000	+/-10,000	4,000	+/-13,000
Economically inactive	May-Jul 2010	556,000	+/-20,000	-23,000	+/-26,000
Unemployment rate	May-Jul 2010	6.8%	+/-1.2pps	0.2pps	+/-1.7pps
Employment rate <sup>1</sup>	May-Jul 2010	66.5%	+/-1.7pps	2.3pps	+/-2.2pps
Economic inactivity rate <sup>1</sup>	May-Jul 2010	28.6%	+/-1.7pps	-2.6pps	+/-2.2pps
Claimant Count	August 2010	57,800		5,600	

Note: pps = percentage points, <sup>1</sup>Rates based on 16-64 population - 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 (6.8%) remained below the UK average rate (7.8%) and was the joint 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 June 2010.

### Claimant Count

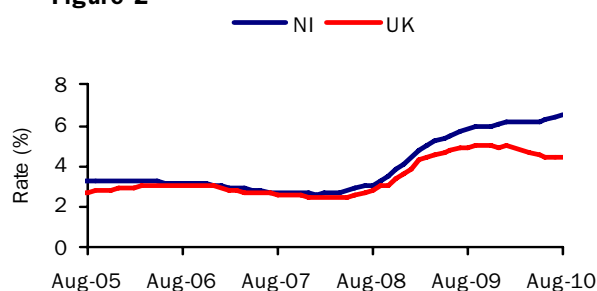
The more recent seasonally adjusted claimant count increased by 900 over the month to August 2010 to 57,800 (6.5% of the workforce). This is the same as the increase for the previous month. Over the last three months the Claimant Count in NI increased by 2,300. Over the year it increased by 5,600 (10.7%) and the workforce unemployment rate has increased by 0.7 percentage points.

### Claimant Count Regional Comparison

The seasonally adjusted claimant count rate in NI (6.5%) was higher than the UK average rate (4.5%) and was the second highest rate among the twelve UK regions. Over the month to August 2010 the NI Claimant Count level increased by 1.6% (900 claimants), while the UK average increased by 0.2% (Figure 2). NI showed the highest percentage monthly increase of all the UK regions. Over the year the NI Claimant Count level increased by 10.7%, compared to a fall of 8.5% 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 August 2010 were in Derry (7.6%), Limavady (7.1%) and Belfast (6.8%). Those that showed the highest percentage increase in levels over the year to August 2010 were Newry & Mourne (28.9%), Ards (18.5%), Banbridge (18.5%) and North Down (18.5%). For further District Council data please see section 3 of the Labour Market Report.

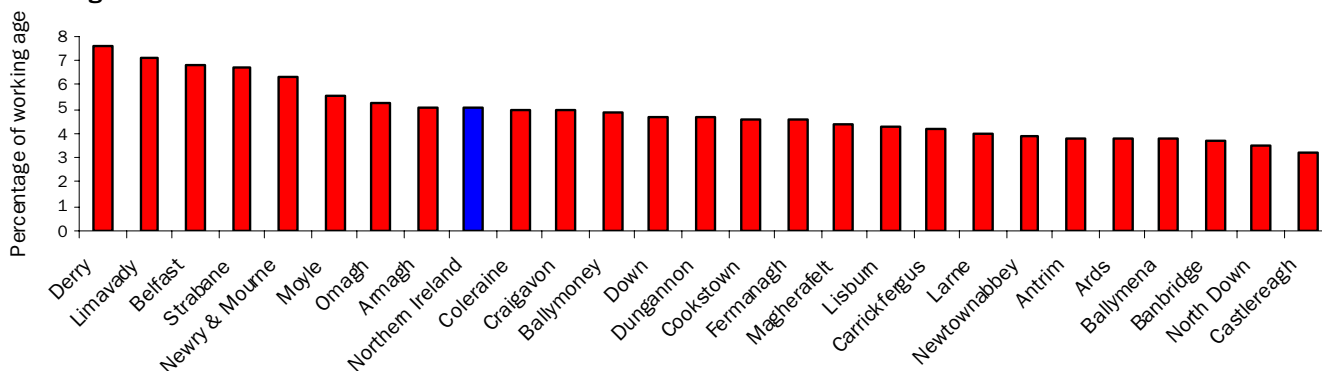
### Employment and Training Measures

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 53.2% (4,307 persons) to 12,403 over the year to August 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 277 proposed redundancies over the period mid August 2010 to mid September 2010. This compares to 265 proposed redundancies notified to the Department in the previous monthly period.

There were 172 confirmed redundancies in the month of August (Figure 5). Over the latest twelve monthly period there were a total of 2,935 confirmed redundancies, a decrease of 39% from the previous year (4,851). The highest number of confirmed redundancies took place in Belfast District Council area which had 33.5% (983) of all redundancies over the year.

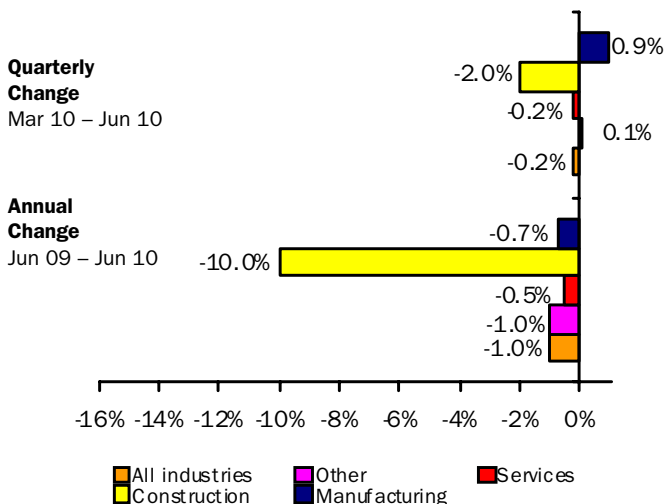
Over the latest twelve month period there were a total of 3,204 proposed redundancies, a decrease of 49% from the previous year (6,236). Currently there are 1,036 outstanding redundancies (that is, proposed but not confirmed), which is 51% lower than this time last year (2,117).

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

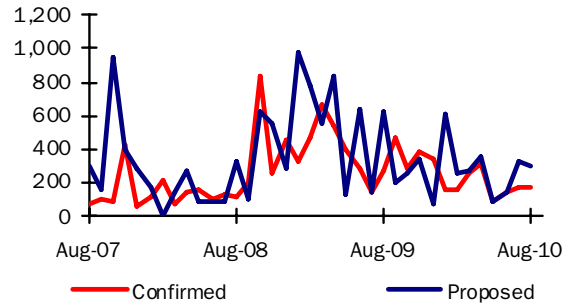
The QES provides an estimate of the number of jobs (rather than persons in employment) and is the preferred measure of change in employee jobs. The estimated seasonally adjusted employee jobs total in Northern Ireland at June 2010 was 699,230. This represents a decrease of 1,120 over the quarter and a decrease of 7,220 over the year.

**Annual and Quarterly changes in employee jobs (seasonally adjusted)**  
**Figure 4**



The seasonally adjusted quarterly change consisted of decreases in the Service sector (-1,090) and in Construction (-690). There were increases in Manufacturing (630) and Other industries (30) over the quarter.

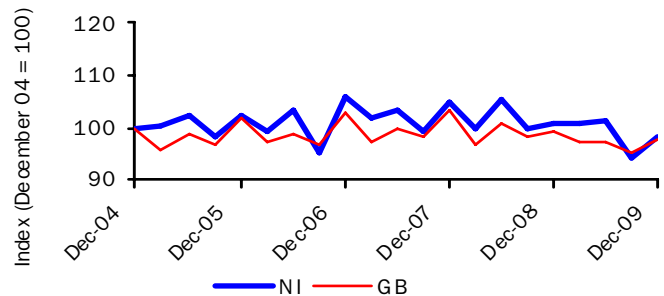
**Confirmed and Proposed Redundancies**  
**August 07 - August 10**  
**Figure 5**



## 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 June 2010, the average actual weekly hours worked in NI was 33.5 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 May - July 2010 (see Table 2) record the unemployment rate at 6.8% (57,000 persons), down 0.3 percentage points from the previous quarter. Employment was estimated to have increased by 7,000 (0.9%) over the quarter to 781,000.

### Labour Market change over the year

In the year to May - July 2010 (see Figure 7), LFS figures show increases of 32,000 in total employment and 4,000 in unemployment, leading to a rise of 36,000 in the economically active population (figures may not sum due to rounding). The number economically inactive fell by 23,000 over the year.

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



### Employment

Latest seasonally adjusted estimates show that there were 781,000 persons in employment, which represents a rise of 4.3% (32,000 persons) over the year. Of the total, 54% (419,000) were male and 46% (362,000) were female.

There was a rise of 4.6% (+19,000) in the estimate for male employment and of 3.9% (+14,000) in female employment over the year.

### Economic Inactivity

The number of economically inactive persons in the period May - July 2010 was estimated at 556,000. 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 May - July 2010 there were an estimated 328,000 economically inactive people aged 16-64 in NI. Of the total, 37% (122,000) were male and 63% (207,000) 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**

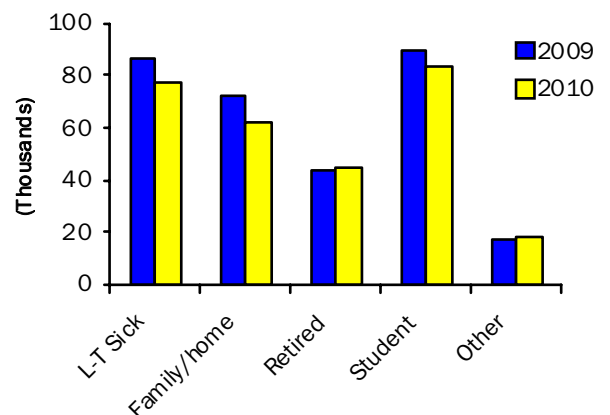


Figure 8 shows the reason given by these people for not wanting work. The largest categories were students (84,000), the long-term sick (77,000), and those looking after family/home (62,000). Among these categories, the largest change over the year occurred in those who were looking after the family/home (-10,000 or -11.7%).

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

	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>									
May-Jul 2007	1,354	1,125	814	787	27	541	3.3	71.0	68.6
May-Jul 2008	1,369	1,134	824	789	35	545	4.3	71.3	68.2
May-Jul 2009	1,382	1,142	802	749	53	579	6.6	68.8	64.1
Aug-Oct 2009	1,385	1,143	815	761	54	570	6.6	69.8	65.1
Nov-Jan 2010	1,388	1,145	819	768	52	569	6.3	69.9	65.4
Feb-Apr 2010	1,391	1,147	833	774	59	558	7.1	71.1	66.0
May-Jul 2010	1,394	1,148	838	781	57	556	6.8	71.4	66.5
<b>Change on Quarter</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Change on Year</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>MALES</b>									
May-Jul 2007	655	556	447	431	16	209	3.6	78.6	75.7
May-Jul 2008	664	562	452	428	24	211	5.3	79.0	74.7
May-Jul 2009	670	565	439	401	38	232	8.6	75.5	68.8
Aug-Oct 2009	672	566	445	405	40	227	8.9	76.6	69.5
Nov-Jan 2010	674	567	447	409	38	227	8.4	76.3	69.7
Feb-Apr 2010	675	568	460	416	44	216	9.6	78.9	71.1
May-Jul 2010	677	569	460	419	40	217	8.8	78.6	71.4
<b>FEMALES</b>									
May-Jul 2007	699	569	367	356	11	332	3.0	63.5	61.7
May-Jul 2008	705	573	372	361	11	334	3.0	63.8	61.9
May-Jul 2009	711	576	364	348	15	348	4.2	62.2	59.6
Aug-Oct 2009	713	577	370	356	14	343	3.8	63.2	60.8
Nov-Jan 2010	714	578	373	359	14	342	3.8	63.7	61.2
Feb-Apr 2010	716	579	373	358	15	343	3.9	63.6	61.0
May-Jul 2010	717	580	378	362	16	339	4.3	64.4	61.6

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 16-64 population for both 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 (May 2010 – July 2010)</a>	98 KB
<a href="#">LFS Reweighted Back Series 2006-2009 (please enable macros)</a>	898 KB
<a href="#">LFS Quarterly Supplement – April - June 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 August 2010 was 59,015 (6.6% of the workforce), an increase of 3.5% (1,970) over the previous month. There was an increase of 10.3% (5,504) over the year and the rate increased by 0.6 percentage points. Five years ago the total was 30,260 (3.5%). (The seasonally adjusted claimant count increased by 900 over the month.)

## Youth Claimants

19,178 under 25's (32.5% of all claimants) were claiming benefits in August 2010, an increase of 3.2% (598 claimants) over the month and an increase of 2.0% (374) over the year. Youth claimants represent 2.1% of the workforce.

## Long-term Claimants

At August 2010, 14,501 (24.6% of all claimants) were claiming benefit for a year or more, an increase of 3.8% (530 claimants) over the month and an increase of 101.6% (7,307) 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 July 2010 increased by 0.8 percentage points (from 30.5% to 31.3%) since the same time last year. Of the 6,388 flows from the count in July 2010, 2,009 found employment compared to 2,287 of the 7,493 claimants who left the count in July 2009. This compares to 35.7% three months ago, and 35.7% five years ago.

In the period from July 2009 to July 2010 the highest proportion (45.7%) 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 7.8% 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 7,493 claimants who left the count in July 2009, 38.5% returned to the count within 3 months, 9.7% returned after 3-6 months and a further 8.6% returned after 6-12 months giving a total of 56.9% of those who left the count in July 2009 returned to claiming JSA within one year. This was higher than the 56.5% of leavers in July 2008 (1 year previously) and higher than 47.8% of leavers in July 2004 (5 years previously) returning within one year.

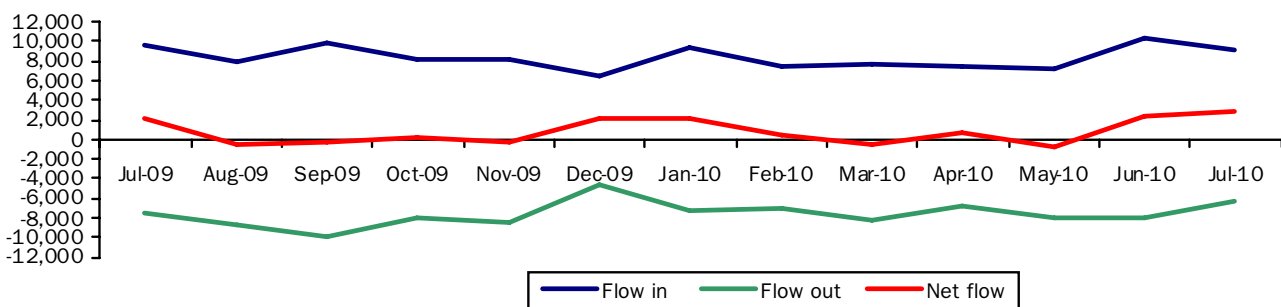
## Net Flow

There was a net flow of persons out from Job Seekers for 5 months and a net flow onto Job Seekers for 8 months between July 2009 and July 2010. Net flows off Jobseekers peaked in May 2009 with a net off-flow of 744 persons, while net flows onto Jobseekers peaked in July 2010 with a net on-flow of 2,824.

Further information on flows data is available on section 9.

## Flows in and out from JSA

Figure 9

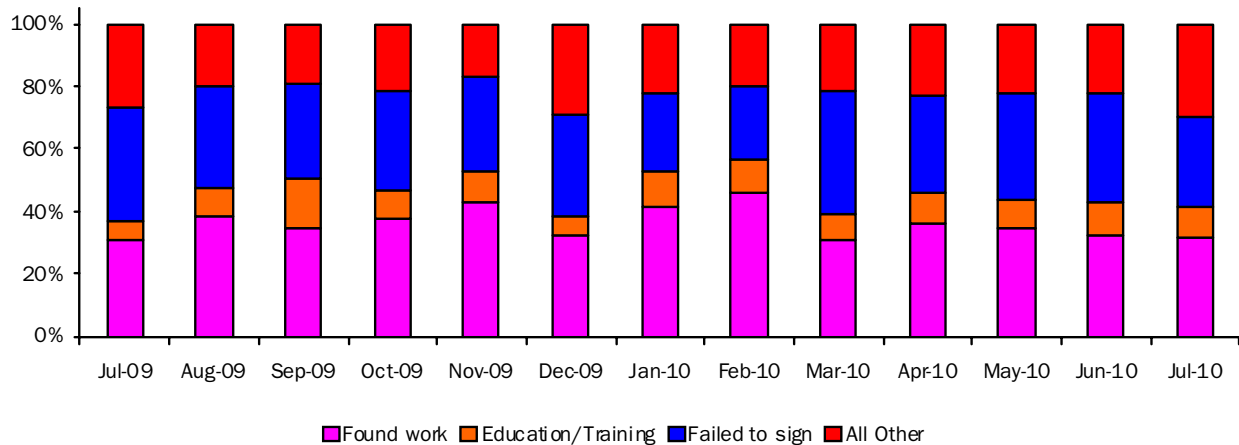


**Claimant Count by District Council Area – August 2010**  
**Number, Rate and % change over month and year (including jobs density indicator at 2008\*)**  
**Table 5**

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	977	347	1,324	5.6	2.0	3.8	31	2.4	113	9.3	0.93
Ards	1,380	515	1,895	5.5	2.0	3.8	66	3.6	296	18.5	0.46
Armagh	1,373	529	1,902	7.4	2.9	5.1	41	2.2	294	18.3	0.72
Ballymena	1,098	429	1,527	5.5	2.1	3.8	18	1.2	105	7.4	1.01
Ballymoney	729	229	958	7.4	2.4	4.9	-2	-0.2	69	7.8	0.52
Banbridge	863	279	1,142	5.5	1.8	3.7	52	4.8	178	18.5	0.52
Belfast	9,012	2,973	11,985	10.5	3.3	6.8	374	3.2	1,130	10.4	1.38
Carrickfergus	774	320	1,094	6.1	2.4	4.2	3	0.3	24	2.2	0.40
Castlereagh	966	383	1,349	4.7	1.8	3.2	59	4.6	177	15.1	0.75
Coleraine	1,283	492	1,775	7.3	2.7	5.0	48	2.8	74	4.4	0.82
Cookstown	766	321	1,087	6.4	2.7	4.6	14	1.3	-73	-6.3	0.66
Craigavon	2,198	792	2,990	7.3	2.7	5.0	123	4.3	263	9.6	0.79
Derry	3,957	1,487	5,444	11.2	4.1	7.6	250	4.8	530	10.8	0.73
Down	1,629	497	2,126	7.1	2.2	4.7	85	4.2	149	7.5	0.55
Dungannon	1,193	550	1,743	6.3	3.1	4.7	23	1.3	31	1.8	0.79
Fermanagh	1,335	522	1,857	6.5	2.7	4.6	99	5.6	192	11.5	0.74
Larne	579	232	811	5.7	2.3	4.0	29	3.7	-14	-1.7	0.56
Limavady	1,193	390	1,583	10.6	3.6	7.1	6	0.4	159	11.2	0.56
Lisburn	2,281	900	3,181	6.3	2.4	4.3	107	3.5	207	7.0	0.69
Magherafelt	884	366	1,250	6.0	2.6	4.4	19	1.5	67	5.7	0.67
Moyle	419	167	586	7.8	3.2	5.5	3	0.5	-24	-3.9	0.48
Newry & Mourne	3,007	998	4,005	9.5	3.2	6.3	244	6.5	899	28.9	0.70
Newtownabbey	1,557	548	2,105	6.0	2.0	3.9	48	2.3	86	4.3	0.71
North Down	1,291	507	1,798	5.1	2.0	3.5	106	6.3	281	18.5	0.54
Omagh	1,277	513	1,790	7.5	3.0	5.3	68	3.9	234	15.0	0.73
Strabane	1,215	493	1,708	9.5	3.9	6.7	56	3.4	57	3.5	0.50
<b>NI TOTAL</b>	<b>43,236</b>	<b>15,779</b>	<b>59,015</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5,504</b>	<b>10.3</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

At August 2010, 29.9% (17,485) 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 17.5% (10,265) gave their usual occupation as working in the Skilled Trades. These two groups account for approximately one half of all claimants in August 2010. The smallest occupation group, with 2.1% (1,255) of all claimants, was Managers and Senior Officials.

Overall the NI claimant count (computerised claims only) increased by 3.4% over the month to August 2010. All nine occupational groups showed an increase in levels with the largest increase occurring in Elementary Occupations which increased by 435 (2.6%), followed by Administrative and Secretarial Occupations which increased by 385 (8.1%) and Sales and Customer Service Occupations which increased by 325 (4.2%). The smallest increase in levels was in Skilled Trade Occupations which increased by 40 (0.4%).

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

Occupational Groups (Usual Occupation)	August 2010		Change over month	
	Number of Claimants	% of Claimants	Number of claimants	% change
Managers and Senior Officials	1,255	2.1	55	4.6
Professional Occupations	2,340	4.0	270	13.0
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	2,785	4.8	125	4.7
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	5,115	8.7	385	8.1
Skilled Trade Occupations	10,265	17.5	40	0.4
Personal Service Occupations	3,280	5.6	225	7.4
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	8,060	13.8	325	4.2
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	7,840	13.4	90	1.2
Elementary Occupations	17,485	29.9	435	2.6
Not Known	90	0.2	-15	-14.3
<b>NI Total</b>	<b>58,515</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>3.4</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 2,935 confirmed redundancies over the year to 31<sup>st</sup> August 2010, a decrease of 39% compared to the same period in the previous year (4,851). Of these, 172 confirmed redundancies took place during the calendar month of August 2010 and 175 in the previous month of July 2010. This compares to 266 in August 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 (983), Derry (515) and Castlereagh (323) District Council areas.

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

Table 8

District Council Area	Total
Antrim	67
Ards	8
Armagh	96
Ballymena	65
Ballymoney	5
Banbridge	26
Belfast	983
Carrickfergus	4
Castlereagh	323
Coleraine	16
Cookstown	4
Craigavon	147
Derry	515
Down	1
Dungannon	51
Fermanagh	7
Larne	87
Limavady	60
Lisburn	67
Magherafelt	1
Moyle	0
Newry & Mourne	207
Newtownabbey	104
North Down	69
Omagh	1
Strabane	21
N. Ireland	2,935

Of these 2,935 confirmed redundancies, 1,147 or 39% were in the Manufacturing sector, with 362 redundancies (12% of all redundancies) occurring in the Manufacture of other transport equipment.

Altogether there have been 1,036 outstanding redundancies notified that have yet to take place compared with 2,117 this time one year ago (a decrease of 51%).

### 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 June 2010 seasonally adjusted employee jobs figure stands at 699,230.

This represents a seasonally adjusted decrease of 0.2% (or 1,120 jobs) from the revised March 2010 estimate of 700,350.

Over the quarter seasonally adjusted employee jobs decreased in the Service Sector by 0.2% (1,090 jobs) and also in the Construction Sector by 2.0% (690 jobs). The Manufacturing sector increased over the quarter by 0.9% (630 jobs). "Other Industries" also increased by 0.1% (30 Jobs).

### Unadjusted

The June 2010 seasonally unadjusted figure stands at 697,950.

This represents a decrease of 0.2% (or 1,640 jobs) from March 2010 and a decrease of 1.0% (7,120 jobs) in the past year.

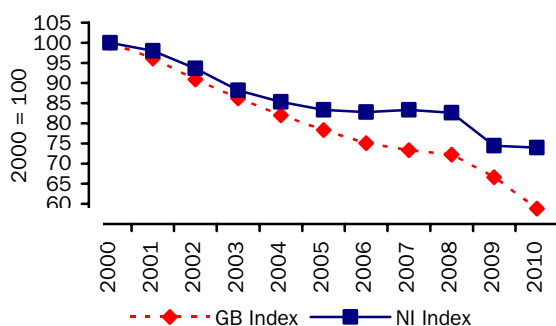
Over the year, June 2009 to June 2010, the unadjusted employee jobs figure for Construction decreased by 10.0% (3,810 jobs), Manufacturing employee jobs decreased by 0.7% (520 jobs) while employee jobs in the Service Sector decreased by 0.5% (2,590 jobs).

### 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 (June of each year\*)

Figure 11



\*GB figures for 2010 refer to March 2010

NI manufacturing jobs recorded a marked decline between 2000 and 2006, with the figure for 2006 falling to 83% of the 2000 figure. Manufacturing employee jobs in NI were fairly stable between 2006 and 2008, with the 2008 figure remaining at 83% of the 2000 level. However manufacturing jobs have fallen again in 2009 to 74% of their 2000 level and remain at that level in 2010.

Manufacturing jobs in GB have been in sharp decline from 2000 and the 2010 estimate stands at 59% of the 2000 level.

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

Over the period 2000-2010, Manufacturing jobs in NI decreased by 26,310, with 18 of the 23 manufacturing divisions recording a decrease. The largest decrease occurred in the Manufacture of wearing apparel, which recorded 8,450 fewer jobs. There were 5,420 fewer jobs in the Manufacture of textiles, 4,980 fewer in the Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, 1,950 fewer in the Manufacture of other transport equipment and 1,800 fewer in the Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.

However, these decreases were partially offset by increases in the Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (650), in the Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (620) and in the Repair and installation of machinery and equipment (160).

The large decline in the Manufacture of Textiles and Wearing Apparel sectors has impacted on the structure of Northern Ireland Manufacturing jobs. In 2000 16.1% of Manufacturing jobs were located in the Textiles and Wearing Apparel sectors; by 2010 this had fallen to 3.2%.

**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	58,510	16,150	74,670	0.9	-0.7
Construction <sup>1</sup>	30,310	4,050	34,360	-2.0	-10.0
Services	227,510	342,950	570,460	-0.2	-0.5
Other <sup>2</sup>	17,010	2,740	19,740	0.1	-1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>333,350</b>	<b>365,880</b>	<b>699,230</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-1.0</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	87,340	37,210	534,170	22,610	681,330	215,520	465,780
	June	86,310	37,230	535,700	22,290	681,530	213,871	467,590
	September	85,890	37,250	541,360	22,480	686,970	217,505	469,590
	December	85,500	37,420	544,550	22,770	690,250	217,941	472,270
2005	March	85,170	37,870	551,240	22,430	696,710	218,718	478,030
	June	84,290	38,780	551,870	21,130	696,060	219,892	476,080
	September	84,160	39,300	553,800	21,310	698,560	220,763	477,830
	December	83,790	41,010	557,270	21,390	703,460	220,917	482,510
2006	March	83,930	41,910	559,290	21,390	706,530	220,701	485,950
	June	83,730	42,320	560,230	20,830	707,120	220,860	486,190
	September	83,850	42,680	562,650	20,910	710,100	220,956	489,100
	December	84,020	43,010	564,490	20,990	712,510	220,206	492,190
2007	March	83,710	43,580	567,000	21,050	715,350	220,330	495,270
	June	84,200	44,730	571,410	20,890	721,230	220,996	500,200
	September	83,960	45,310	575,110	21,070	725,450	219,364	505,970
	December	83,560	46,660	578,070	20,430	728,730	219,388	509,110
2008	March	83,590	45,940	581,450	20,360	731,340	219,992	511,740
	June	83,460	44,800	583,110	20,550	731,920	218,909	513,050
	September	82,210	43,400	578,960	20,590	725,160	216,297	508,600
	December	80,000	41,580	576,330	20,150	718,050	221,752	496,170
2009	March	77,850	39,520	573,780	20,040	711,180	222,815	488,690
	June	75,180	38,170	573,160	19,950	706,450	223,778	482,740
	September	73,730	36,680	572,320	19,810	702,530	223,873	478,320
	December	73,980	35,390	572,750	19,730	701,860	224,312	477,550
2010	March	74,030	35,050	571,550	19,720	700,350	223,783	476,800
	June	74,670	34,360	570,460	19,740	699,230	223,580	475,790

<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 splits may not sum to total.

\* 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 June 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 – June 2010</a>	15.5 KB
5.5	<a href="#">NI Public Sector Jobs (Unadjusted) – June 2010</a>	13.5 KB
5.6	<a href="#">NI Employee Jobs by Industry Section (Unadjusted) June 2009, March 2010 and June 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 – 2010</a>	15.0 KB
5.9	<a href="#">NI Employee Jobs by 2-digit SIC07 Class – June 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 - June 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.

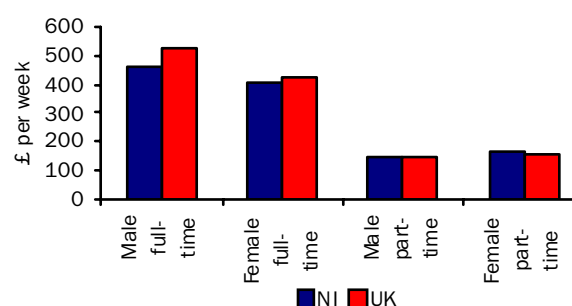
There has been a widening of the gender pay gap for all employees in NI over the period 2008-2009. Female median hourly earnings excluding overtime were 87.3% of male earnings at April 2009, compared to 90.4% a year earlier. The NI gender pay gap remains less marked than in the UK, where the equivalent 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 July 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>						
July	2,050	2,150	200	800	5,750	5,700
<u>2009</u>						
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	650	550	250	700	15,400	700
June	650	550	200	700	15,250	600
July	650	600	250	700	15,200	550

**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) July 2010 Jobskills and TfS figures are as at the 4th July 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 3,898 vacancies notified in the period ending 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2010. This was 1% higher than the number of vacancies notified in July 2009 (3,872) and a decrease of 38% on the number of vacancies notified in July 2008 (6,245).

## Standardised Vacancies filled and cancelled (Outflows)

The number of placed and cancelled vacancies in the period ending 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2010 was 4,902. This was an increase of 10% from July 2009 (4,457) and a decrease of 32% from the same period two years previously (7,254).

## Unfilled Vacancies

A total of 5,536 vacancies remained unfilled on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2010, a decrease of 2% on the amount of unfilled vacancies in July 2009 (5,630) and a decrease of 44% on the amount unfilled in July 2008 (9,934). Of the 5,536 unfilled vacancies, 1,660 were available to jobseekers.

## Vacancies Notified, Outflow and Vacancies Unfilled: July 2008 to July 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	04-Jul	5,765	6,245	-17%	6,696	7,254	-18%	9,934	-9%	-
2009	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%	-
	04-Dec	4,134	4,479	-1%	4,799	5,199	-26%	6,345	-14%	-
2010	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%	3,841	4,161	-20%	6,415	-6%	-
	02-Apr	4,222	4,574	6%	4,412	4,780	1%	6,225	-4%	-
	07-May	5,278	4,574	8%	5,411	4,690	4%	6,092	-2%	2,074
	04-Jun	4,762	5,159	19%	4,391	4,757	9%	6,463	5%	2,386
	02-Jul	3,598	3,898	1%	4,525	4,902	10%	5,536	-2%	1,660

**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 pending. Live vacancies are those for which job seekers can apply. Vacancies are pending 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:**

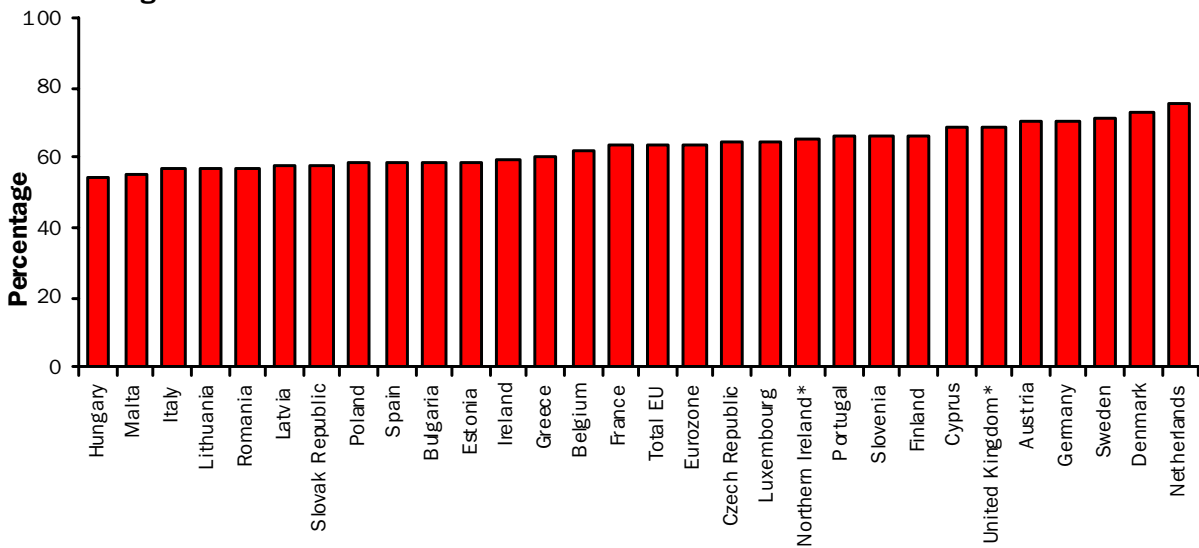
**<http://www.delni.gov.uk/index/statistics-and-research/labour-market.htm> or alternatively contact the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL) by telephoning (028) 9025 7714.**

# International - Regional Analysis

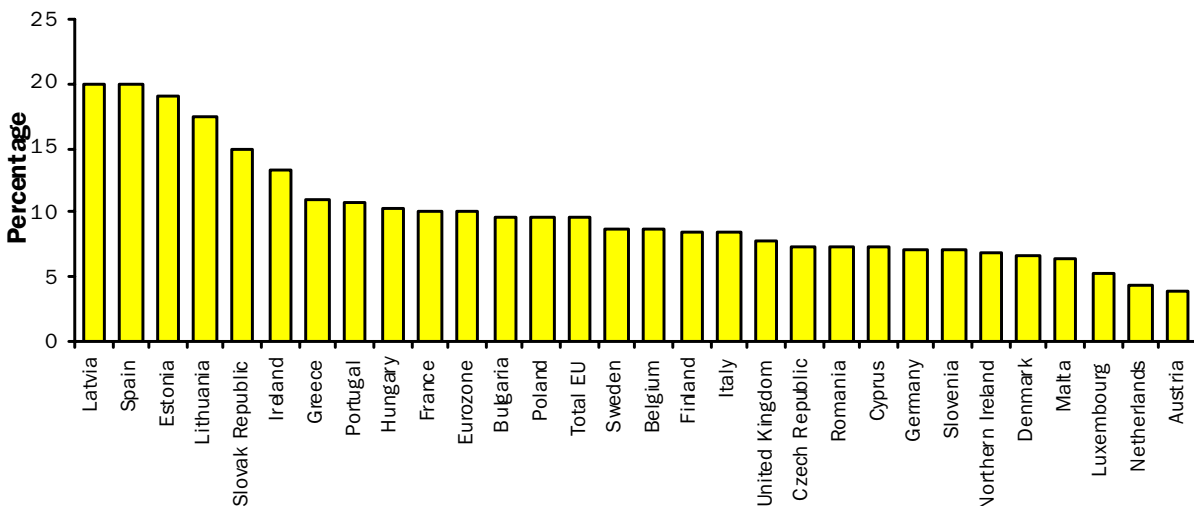


## International Comparisons of ILO Employment and Unemployment

**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 1 2010 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, May - July 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	68.3	2.8	9.1	-0.4	24.7	-2.7	1,039	6.6	-7.3	0.5	0.72
North West	69.3	0.5	8.1	-0.6	24.5	-0.1	2,904	5.1	-10.2	0.4	0.80
Yorkshire & the Humber	69.3	0.3	9.1	0.2	23.6	-0.6	2,134	5.5	-8.2	0.2	0.79
East Midlands	71.4	-1.5	7.4	0.1	22.8	1.5	1,813	4.4	-13.2	-0.7	0.81
West Midlands	69.6	1.5	8.4	-2.2	23.8	0.1	2,226	5.8	-12.4	-0.4	0.81
East	73.6	-1.4	6.8	0.3	20.9	1.2	2,360	3.8	-10.1	0.6	0.81
London	68.1	0.7	9.2	0.0	24.8	-0.8	4,030	4.4	-4.1	0.0	0.93
South East	74.7	-0.4	6.2	0.1	20.3	0.4	3,539	3.0	-14.6	-0.6	0.86
South West	74.2	0.1	6.0	-0.7	20.9	0.5	2,133	3.0	-15.3	0.5	0.86
England	71.1	0.2	7.7	-0.3	22.8	0.1	22,178	4.4	-10.2	0.0	0.84
Wales	67.0	-0.5	8.4	0.3	26.6	0.2	1,159	5.0	-10.8	0.3	0.76
Scotland	70.5	-1.3	8.9	1.8	22.5	-0.2	2,201	4.9	3.0	0.5	0.84
Great Britain	70.9	0.0	7.8	-0.1	23.0	0.0	25,538	4.5	-9.1	0.1	0.83
N Ireland	66.5	2.3	6.8	0.2	28.6	-2.6	700	6.5	10.7	1.6	0.78
United Kingdom	70.7	0.1	7.8	-0.1	23.2	0.0	26,239	4.5	-8.5	0.2	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 August 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 May - July 2010 showed that the annual change in the employment level, as well as 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](#)

#### **Definition of 'working age'**

The 'working age' definition, used in the calculation of employment and economic inactivity rates, was changed in August 2010 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.

The 'Flows' data that is published in section three relates to the date the claimant actually joined or left the claimant count. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) use a different methodology when collating flows. They count flows based on the month in which the flow was added to the system regardless of the actual period to which the flow related. Since the majority of flows are recorded on the system in the month they actually happen, there is not much difference between these two methodologies.

[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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