

Labour Market

Statistics Bulletin

Monthly Labour Market Report

August 2014



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- are produced according to sound methods, and
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Northern Ireland Statistics &
Research Agency

Monthly Labour Market Report

August 2014

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Labour Market

1

Seasonally adjusted Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for Northern Ireland for the period April - June 2014 showed an increase over the quarter in the number of employed while the number of unemployed and economically inactive decreased. The seasonally adjusted claimant count in July 2014 decreased by 1,400 over the month to 52,700. There were 93 proposed redundancies notified in the latest reference period and 162 confirmed redundancies in July 2014.

Employment

The number of persons in employment in the period April - June 2014 was estimated at 821,000. This estimate increased by 11,000 over the quarter and by 24,000 over the year. The employment rate for those aged 16-64 was estimated at 68.4%, this increased by 0.6 percentage points over the quarter and by 2.1 percentage points over the year. The employment rate in NI remained below the UK average (73.0%) and was the lowest rate among the twelve UK regions.

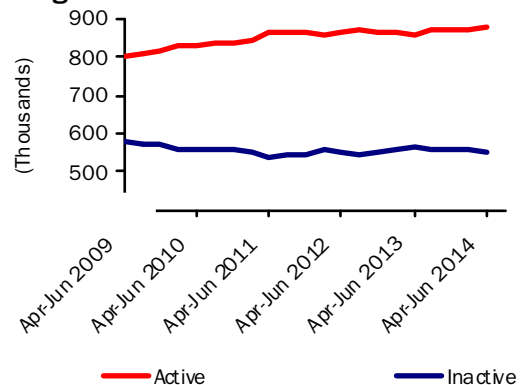
Unemployment

The unemployment rate for the period April - June 2014 was estimated at 6.7%. This estimate decreased by 0.5 over the quarter and by 0.8 percentage points over the year. The number of unemployed persons was estimated at 59,000, down 4,000 over the quarter and down 6,000 over the year.

Unadjusted figures show that 51.7% of the unemployed have been unemployed for 1 year or more – down 2.5 percentage points over the year. They also estimate the unemployment rate for 18 - 24 year olds at 19.4% – down 0.9 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 April - June 2014 was estimated at 554,000. This figure is down 5,000 over the quarter and down 12,000 over the year.

The NI economic inactivity rate for those aged 16-64 stood at 26.6%. This is significantly higher than the UK average rate (21.9%) and is the highest of the twelve UK regions. Unadjusted figures estimate that 28% of the economically inactive, aged 16-64, are students. 28% are sick/disabled, 26% are looking after the family/home, 12% are retired and 7% are 'other' reason.

Unadjusted figures, of all those economically inactive, show that while 91% of the inactive do not want work, the remaining 9% (50,000) want employment but do not satisfy the full ILO job search criteria (by actively seeking work and being available to start a job).

Estimates from the LFS have an associated

Northern Ireland Labour Market Summary (seasonally adjusted)

Table 1

| | Period | Estimate | Sampling Variability of estimate | Change over year | Sampling Variability of change |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Employment | Apr-Jun 2014 | 821,000 | +/-24,000 | 24,000 | +/-31,000 |
| Unemployment | Apr-Jun 2014 | 59,000 | +/-11,000 | -6,000 | +/-15,000 |
| Economically inactive | Apr-Jun 2014 | 554,000 | +/-22,000 | -12,000 | +/-28,000 |
| Unemployment rate | Apr-Jun 2014 | 6.7% | +/-1.2pps | -0.8pps | +/-1.7pps |
| Employment rate ¹ | Apr-Jun 2014 | 68.4% | +/-1.8pps | 2.1pps | +/-2.2pps |
| Economic inactivity rate ¹ | Apr-Jun 2014 | 26.6% | +/-1.7pps | -1.6pps | +/-2.1pps |
| Claimant Count | July 2014 | 52,700 | | -9,700 | |

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

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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 none of the annual changes in the estimates were statistically significant i.e. the recorded change did not exceed the variability expected from a sample survey of this size (see table 1 and Section 9 for details).

Unemployment Regional Comparison

The latest NI seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (6.7%) is above the overall UK average rate (6.4%) and was the joint sixth lowest rate among the twelve UK regions. The NI rate was below the European Union (10.3%) and Republic of Ireland (12.0%) rates for May 2014. Comparable figures for the April - June 2014 estimate the NI unemployment rate for 18-24 year olds at 19.4%, compared to a UK average rate of 14.4%.

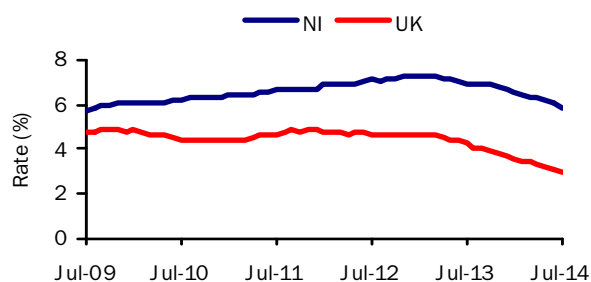
Claimant Count

The more recent seasonally adjusted claimant count decreased by 1,400 from last month’s revised total. It now stands at 52,700 (5.9% of the workforce) in July 2014. Over the year the Claimant Count in NI has decreased by 9,700 (15.5%) and the workforce unemployment rate has decreased by 1.1 percentage point. The claimant count has fallen 12,100 since its most recent peak in December 2012 and this is the first time there has been a fall in nineteen consecutive months since June 1995.

Claimant Count Regional Comparison

The seasonally adjusted claimant count rate in NI (5.9%) was higher than the UK average rate (3.0%) and was the highest rate among the twelve UK regions. This is the 52nd consecutive month that NI has had the highest or second highest UK region unemployment rate, on this measure. The monthly decrease in NI claimants (2.6%) was lower than the UK average decrease (3.2%) during the same period. The annual decrease in NI claimants (15.5%) was the lowest decrease of twelve UK regions (the annual decrease in the UK was 29.5%).

Seasonally Adjusted Claimant Count Monthly Rates
Figure 2



Claimant count rates for District Council Areas

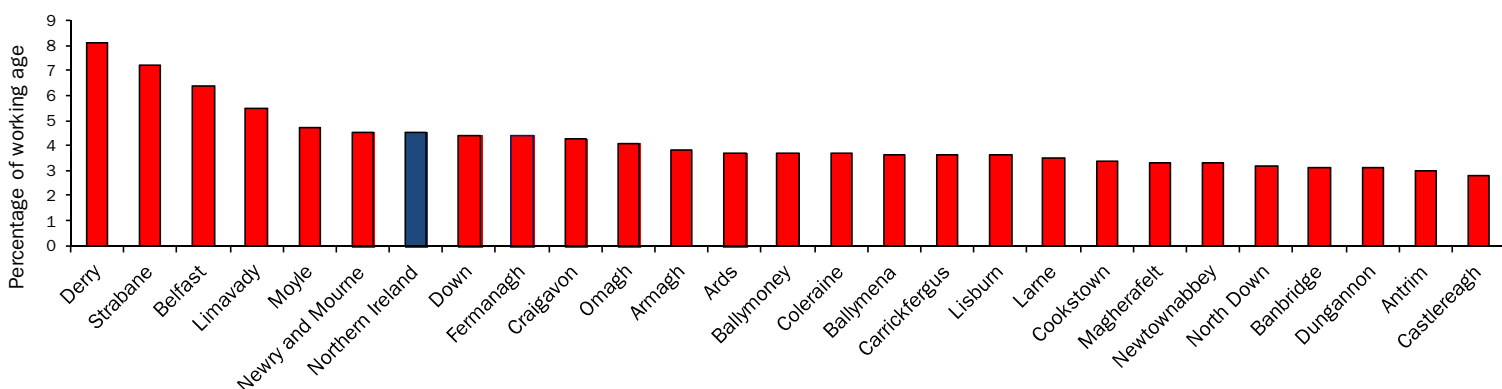
Figure 3 (unadjusted numbers as a percentage of the resident working age population) show that the highest rates at July 2014 were in Derry (8.1%), Strabane (7.2%), Belfast (6.4%), and Limavady (5.5%). All 26 District Council Areas showed a decrease over year, with the largest decreases in Dungannon (27.4%), Coleraine (24.4%) and Carrickfergus (23.5%).

Context

Please note that although there is a large degree of overlap between the LFS and claimant count measures of unemployment, they measure unemployment using different criteria. While they are broadly consistent in terms of longer term trends, the results may differ in any given period. A full explanation of differences between the LFS and claimant count definitions of unemployment are provided at the following link http://www.detini.gov.uk/unemployment_measures-2.pdf

It should also be noted that while the claimant count provides a complete census of all those in receipt of Jobseekers Allowance the LFS is a survey based measure which has an associated statistical margin of error around all estimates, including the level of unemployment.

Unadjusted Claimant Count Rates By District Council Area
Figure 3



Redundancies

There were 93 proposed redundancies notified during the period mid July 2014 to mid August 2014. This compares to 86 proposed redundancies that were notified in the previous monthly period.

There were 162 confirmed redundancies in the month of July (Figure 5). Over the latest twelve month period there were a total of 2,228 confirmed redundancies, a decrease of 30% from the previous year (3,194).

Over the latest twelve month period there were a total of 3,134 proposed redundancies, an increase of 12% from the previous year (2,806). Currently there are 1,009 outstanding redundancies (that is, proposed but not confirmed), which is 12% higher than this time last year (901).

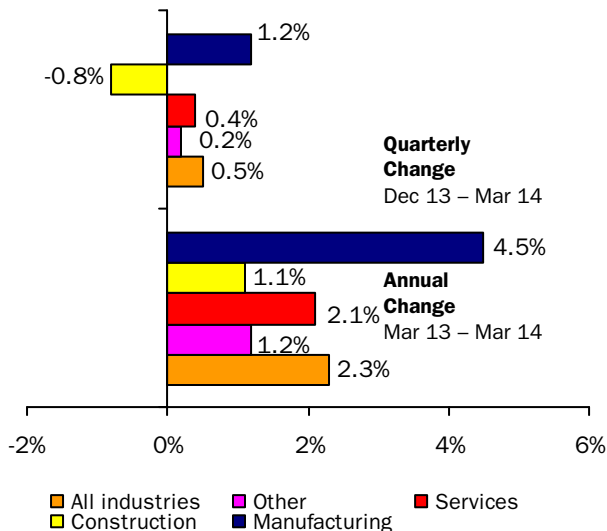
Note that since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses.

Quarterly Employment Survey

The estimated seasonally adjusted employee jobs total in Northern Ireland at March 2014 was 711,210. This represents an increase (+3,310 jobs) from the revised figure for the previous quarter and represents an increase of 15,980 jobs over the year (see Section 9 for details of QES revisions).

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

Figure 4

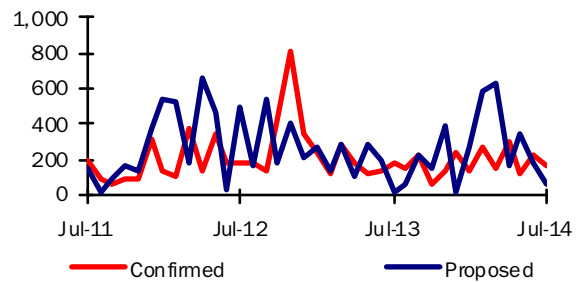


The seasonally adjusted quarterly change consisted of increases across; the Service Sector (+2,600 jobs), the Manufacturing Sector (+920 jobs) and the Other Industries Sector (+40 jobs). There was a decrease in the Construction Sector (-250 jobs). Over the same period the Public Sector decreased by 130 jobs while the private sector increased by 3,860 jobs.

Over the year to March 2014, the public sector increased by 0.7% (+1,540 jobs) compared to an increase of 3.0% (+14,510 jobs) in the private sector.

Confirmed and Proposed Redundancies July 11 - July 14

Figure 5

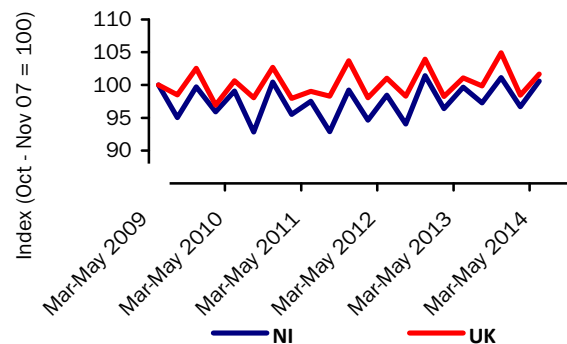


Hours worked

In the three months to May 2014, the average actual weekly hours worked in NI was 33.9 hours – higher than the UK average (32.3) for the same period. For full-time workers, in Northern Ireland, the average actual number of hours worked was 38.8 and was above that for the UK (37.7). For part-time workers in Northern Ireland, the average actual numbers of hours worked stood at 17.3 hours whereas the respective figure stood at 16.0 hours in the UK.

Index of average actual weekly hours worked, NI and UK

Figure 6



Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)

Earnings results for April 2013, which were released on 12 December 2013, show that yearly growth in median gross weekly earnings for all employees (i.e. both full- and part-time) in NI was 1.7% (to £367), compared to the UK where earnings increased by 2.6% (to £417). NI full-time employees' gross weekly earnings at April 2013 were £460, which was 88.9% of the figure in the UK (£518). NI full-time earnings increased by 0.5% over the period, compared with an increase of 2.2% in the UK.

Full-time weekly private sector earnings in NI increased over the year by 2.3%, to £403. This represented no change to the NI/UK private sector pay gap which remains at 82.1% of the UK figure. Part-time private sector earnings grew 7.9% to £132.

Labour Force Survey

2

Background

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

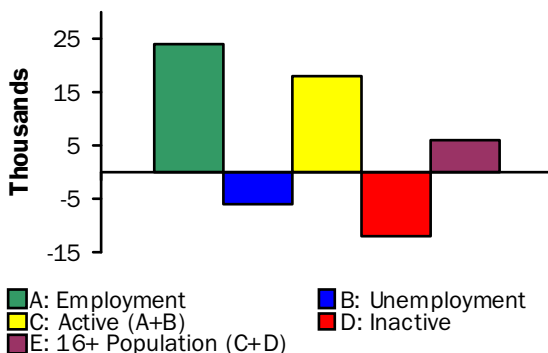
Labour Market Summary (seasonally adjusted)

The latest seasonally adjusted Labour Force Survey estimates for April - June 2014 (see Table 2) estimated the unemployment rate at 6.7% (59,000 persons), down 0.5 percentage points from the previous quarter. The employment level increased by 11,000 over the quarter (821,000 persons).

Labour Market change over the year

In the year to April - June 2014 (see Figure 7), LFS figures estimated that total employment increased by 24,000, that unemployment decreased by 6,000, that numbers of economically active increased by 18,000 (figures may not sum due to rounding). The number economically inactive decreased by 12,000 over the year.

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



Employment

Latest seasonally adjusted estimates show that there were 821,000 persons in employment, which is up 24,000 over the year. Of the total, 53% (435,000) were male and 47% (386,000) were female.

Male employment rate increased by 2.1 percentage points over the year while the female rate increased by 2.1 percentage points.

Economic Inactivity

The number of economically inactive persons in the period April - June 2014 was estimated at 554,000. 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. In April - June 2014, there were an estimated 309,000 economically inactive people aged 16-64 in NI. Of the total, 38% (117,000) were male and 62% (192,000) were female.

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

Unadjusted figures show that 85% of the economically inactive of working age do not want a job, while the remaining 15% want work, but are not actively seeking or available to start work.

Economically Inactive of Working Age Reason for not wanting work

Figure 8

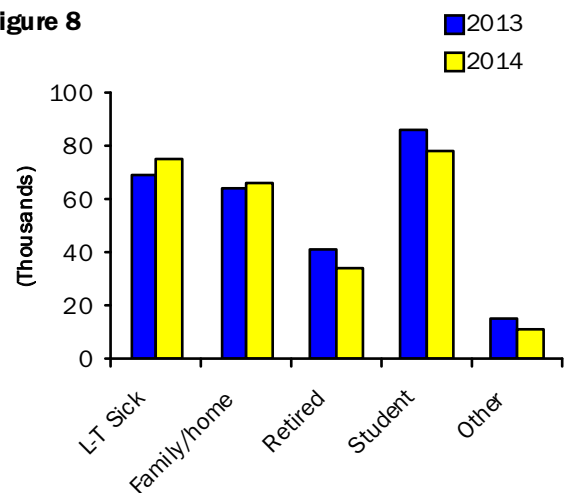


Figure 8 shows the reason given by these people for not wanting work. The largest categories were students (78,000), long-term sick (75,000) and those looking after family/home (66,000). Among these categories, the largest change over the year occurred for students (-8,000 or -9.4%).

Labour Market Structure – Seasonally adjusted

Table 2

(Thousands/Percentage)

| | Total aged 16 and over | Total persons of working age 16-64 | All aged 16+ | | | | All working age 16-64 | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | Total economically active | Total in employment | Unemployed | Economically inactive | Unemployment rate (%) | Activity rate 16-64 (%) | Employment rate (%) 16-64 |
| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| ALL PERSONS | | | | | | | | | |
| Apr-Jun 2011 | 1,405 | 1,154 | 865 | 803 | 63 | 540 | 7.2 | 73.3 | 67.9 |
| Apr-Jun 2012 | 1,416 | 1,158 | 862 | 796 | 66 | 555 | 7.6 | 72.7 | 67.1 |
| Apr-Jun 2013 | 1,428 | 1,163 | 861 | 797 | 64 | 567 | 7.5 | 71.8 | 66.3 |
| Jul-Sep 2013 | 1,430 | 1,163 | 871 | 808 | 63 | 558 | 7.3 | 72.6 | 67.2 |
| Oct-Dec 2013 | 1,431 | 1,163 | 871 | 807 | 64 | 560 | 7.4 | 73.1 | 67.6 |
| Jan-Mar 2014 | 1,432 | 1,163 | 873 | 810 | 63 | 560 | 7.2 | 73.2 | 67.8 |
| Apr-Jun 2014 | 1,434 | 1,163 | 879 | 821 | 59 | 554 | 6.7 | 73.4 | 68.4 |
| Change on Quarter | 1 | 0 | 7 | 11 | -4 | -5 | -0.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Change on Year | 6 | 0 | 18 | 24 | -6 | -12 | -0.8 | 1.6 | 2.1 |
| MALES | | | | | | | | | |
| Apr-Jun 2011 | 683 | 572 | 464 | 423 | 41 | 219 | 8.7 | 79.4 | 72.3 |
| Apr-Jun 2012 | 689 | 574 | 465 | 421 | 45 | 224 | 9.6 | 79.0 | 71.2 |
| Apr-Jun 2013 | 696 | 577 | 469 | 423 | 46 | 226 | 9.8 | 78.6 | 70.6 |
| Jul-Sep 2013 | 697 | 577 | 472 | 429 | 43 | 225 | 9.1 | 79.4 | 72.0 |
| Oct-Dec 2013 | 698 | 578 | 466 | 423 | 43 | 232 | 9.1 | 79.1 | 71.8 |
| Jan-Mar 2014 | 699 | 578 | 468 | 425 | 44 | 230 | 9.3 | 79.1 | 71.5 |
| Apr-Jun 2014 | 700 | 578 | 475 | 435 | 40 | 224 | 8.5 | 79.7 | 72.8 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | | | |
| Apr-Jun 2011 | 722 | 582 | 402 | 379 | 22 | 320 | 5.5 | 67.3 | 63.5 |
| Apr-Jun 2012 | 727 | 584 | 396 | 375 | 21 | 331 | 5.3 | 66.6 | 63.0 |
| Apr-Jun 2013 | 732 | 586 | 392 | 374 | 18 | 340 | 4.6 | 65.1 | 62.0 |
| Jul-Sep 2013 | 733 | 586 | 400 | 379 | 20 | 333 | 5.1 | 66.0 | 62.5 |
| Oct-Dec 2013 | 733 | 586 | 406 | 384 | 22 | 328 | 5.3 | 67.1 | 63.5 |
| Jan-Mar 2014 | 734 | 586 | 405 | 385 | 19 | 329 | 4.8 | 67.4 | 64.1 |
| Apr-Jun 2014 | 734 | 585 | 404 | 386 | 19 | 330 | 4.6 | 67.2 | 64.0 |

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.**

The estimates above have been revised to incorporate latest population figures - 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. * - sample too small for a reliable estimate.

Labour Market Structure – Sample of data available on website

Table 3

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

Other Labour Force Survey Publications available on website

Table 4

| Publication title | File Size |
|--|-----------|
| LFS Labour Market Statistics (April - June 2014) | 210 KB |
| LFS Quarterly Supplement (January - March 2014) | 268 KB |
| LFS Key Data Historical Series 1995 – present (please enable macros) | 628 KB |
| LFS Historical Data 1984 - 1991 | 76 KB |
| Women in Northern Ireland Publication September 2013 | 674 KB |
| Labour Force Survey (LFS) Local Area Database 2012 | 587KB |
| | |
| LFS Archive data | ** |

Claimant Count

3

Unadjusted Claimant Count

The claimant count in NI at July 2014 was 52,628 (5.9% of the workforce), a decrease of 0.5% (264) over the previous month. There was a decrease of 16.0% (10,038) over the year and the rate decreased by 1.2 percentage points. Five years ago the total was 51,430 (5.8%). (The seasonally adjusted claimant count decreased by 1,400 from the previous month's revised figure).

Youth Claimants

A total of 13,806 under 25's (26.2% of all claimants) were claiming benefits in July 2014, representing an increase of 3.3% (446 claimants) over the month and a decrease of 19.8% (3,402) over the year. Youth claimants represent 1.6% of the workforce.

Long-term Claimants

At July 2014, 17,781 (33.8% of all claimants) were claiming benefit for a year or more, representing a decrease of 1.5% (277 claimants) over the month and a decrease of 3.9% (712) over the year. Long-term claimants represent 2.0% of the workforce.

Flows out from Job Seekers Allowance

The success rate of job seekers leaving the count to obtain employment in July 2014 decreased by 1.5 percentage points since the same time last year. Of the 7,095 flows from the count in July 2014, 2,400 (33.8%) found employment, compared to 2,685 (35.3%) of the 7,615 claimants who left the count in July 2013. This compares to 39.8% three months ago and 32.6% six months ago.

In the period from July 2013 to July 2014 the highest proportion (46.6%) of persons leaving JSA to find employment is in December 2013, while in January 2014 the proportion finding employment was at its lowest (32.6%). The highest proportion (21.7%) of persons leaving JSA to enter education or training occurred in October 2013. Those who left JSA to claim other benefits varied between 3.4% and 5.2% in the period. Those who left JSA because they failed to sign peaked at 29.2% in January 2014.

Flows on to Job Seekers Allowance

Of the 6,985 claimants who joined the count in July 2014, 45.6% were under 25, 25.7% were aged between 25-34 years, 12.2% were aged between 35-44 years, 10.6% were aged between 45-54 years and 5.8% were 55 and over. In July 2014, 4,245 males (60.8%) joined the count compared to 2,740 females (39.2%).

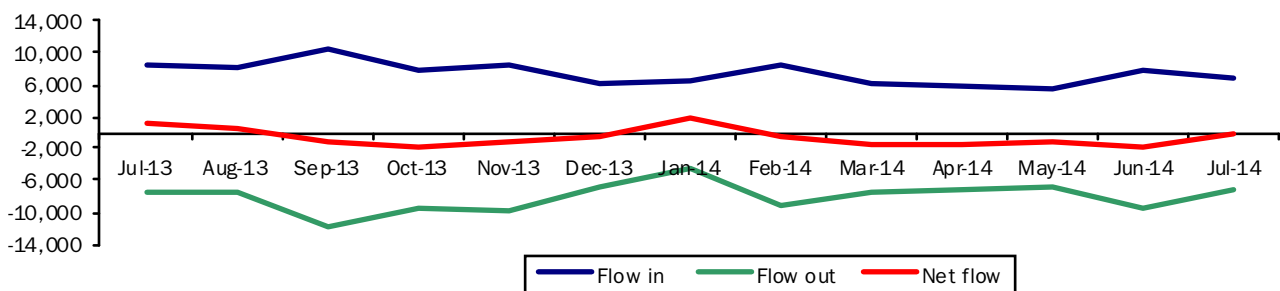
Net Flow

There was a net flow of persons out from Job Seekers for 10 months and a net flow onto Job Seekers for 3 months between July 2013 and July 2014. Net flows off Jobseekers peaked in October 2013 with a net off-flow of 1,785 persons, while net flows onto Jobseekers peaked in January 2014 with a net on-flow of 1,770.

Further information on flows data is available in section 9.

Flows in and out from JSA

Figure 9

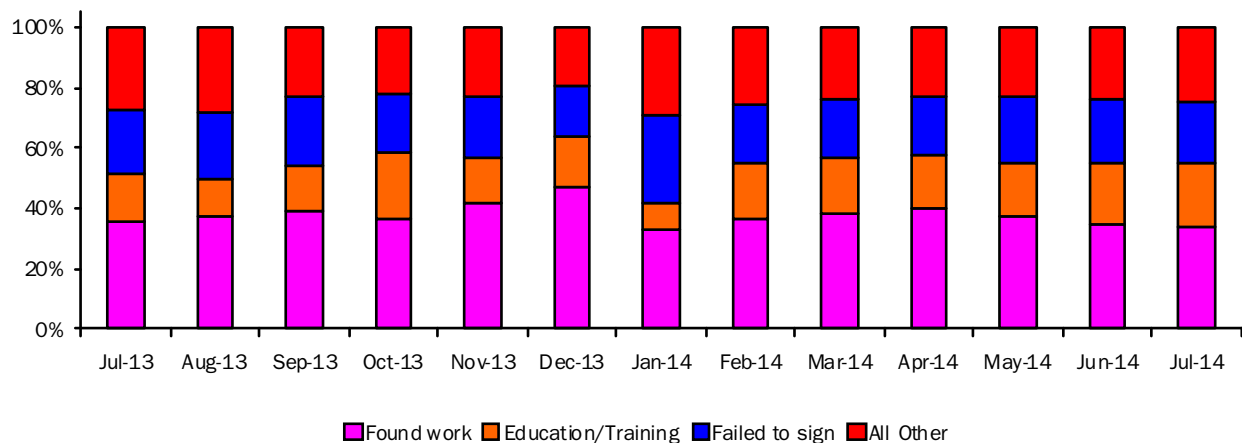


Claimant Count by District Council Area – July 2014
Number, Rate and % change over month and year (including jobs density indicator at 2011*)
Table 5

| 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 | 678 | 338 | 1,016 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | -22 | -2.1 | -256 | -20.1 | 0.94 |
| Ards | 1,266 | 537 | 1,803 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 3.7 | -46 | -2.5 | -337 | -15.7 | 0.41 |
| Armagh | 939 | 504 | 1,443 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 3.8 | -8 | -0.6 | -405 | -21.9 | 0.67 |
| Ballymena | 958 | 485 | 1,443 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 40 | 2.9 | -274 | -16.0 | 0.78 |
| Ballymoney | 525 | 227 | 752 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 9 | 1.2 | -214 | -22.2 | 0.49 |
| Banbridge | 676 | 288 | 964 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 3.1 | -26 | -2.6 | -288 | -23.0 | 0.45 |
| Belfast | 8,623 | 3,341 | 11,964 | 9.5 | 3.5 | 6.4 | -89 | -0.7 | -1,773 | -12.9 | 1.18 |
| Carrickfergus | 628 | 277 | 905 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 3.6 | -2 | -0.2 | -278 | -23.5 | 0.39 |
| Castlereagh | 865 | 341 | 1,206 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 18 | 1.5 | -206 | -14.6 | 0.65 |
| Coleraine | 944 | 429 | 1,373 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 3.7 | -1 | -0.1 | -443 | -24.4 | 0.69 |
| Cookstown | 528 | 301 | 829 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 34 | 4.3 | -215 | -20.6 | 0.66 |
| Craigavon | 1,741 | 877 | 2,618 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 4.3 | -11 | -0.4 | -493 | -15.8 | 0.71 |
| Derry | 3,963 | 1,778 | 5,741 | 11.5 | 4.9 | 8.1 | -25 | -0.4 | -339 | -5.6 | 0.68 |
| Down | 1,391 | 557 | 1,948 | 6.3 | 2.5 | 4.4 | -26 | -1.3 | -442 | -18.5 | 0.53 |
| Dungannon | 714 | 452 | 1,166 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 3.1 | -49 | -4.0 | -441 | -27.4 | 0.71 |
| Fermanagh | 1,185 | 547 | 1,732 | 5.9 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 27 | 1.6 | -333 | -16.1 | 0.74 |
| Larne | 501 | 223 | 724 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 4 | 0.6 | -187 | -20.5 | 0.53 |
| Limavady | 857 | 367 | 1,224 | 7.6 | 3.4 | 5.5 | -17 | -1.4 | -291 | -19.2 | 0.46 |
| Lisburn | 1,922 | 910 | 2,832 | 5.1 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 6 | 0.2 | -674 | -19.2 | 0.57 |
| Magherafelt | 609 | 361 | 970 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 6 | 0.6 | -246 | -20.2 | 0.61 |
| Moyle | 357 | 141 | 498 | 6.6 | 2.7 | 4.7 | -21 | -4.0 | -108 | -17.8 | 0.49 |
| Newry & Mourne | 1,985 | 880 | 2,865 | 6.1 | 2.7 | 4.5 | -64 | -2.2 | -683 | -19.3 | 0.62 |
| Newtownabbey | 1,267 | 549 | 1,816 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 3.3 | -8 | -0.4 | -352 | -16.2 | 0.60 |
| North Down | 1,091 | 506 | 1,597 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 3.2 | -10 | -0.6 | -195 | -10.9 | 0.48 |
| Omagh | 891 | 472 | 1,363 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 26 | 1.9 | -397 | -22.6 | 0.71 |
| Strabane | 1,238 | 598 | 1,836 | 9.7 | 4.7 | 7.2 | -9 | -0.5 | -168 | -8.4 | 0.58 |
| NI TOTAL | 36,342 | 16,286 | 52,628 | 6.3 | 2.8 | 4.5 | -264 | -0.5 | -10,038 | -16.0 | 0.71 |

* Data relates to 2012. 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 July 2014, 32.5% (16,755) 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% (9,000) gave their usual occupation as working in Sales and Customer Service Occupations. These two groups account for approximately one half of all claimants in July 2014. The smallest occupation group, with 1.6% (800) of all claimants, was Managers and Senior Officials.

Overall the NI claimant count (computerised claims only) decreased by 0.4% over the month to July 2014. Four of the nine occupational groups showed a decrease in levels, with the largest decrease in levels occurring in Elementary Occupations which decreased by 450 (2.6%), followed by Process, Plant and Machine Operatives which decreased by 215 (3.2%). The group showing the largest increase occurred in Professional Occupations, which increased by 355 (31.6%), followed by Associate Professional and Technical Operatives which increased by 125 (5.2%).

Claimant Count (unadjusted) by Usual Occupation – July 2014 (Computerised claims only)

Table 6

| Occupational Groups (Usual Occupation) | July 2014 | | Change over month | |
|--|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | Number of Claimants | % of Claimants | Number of claimants | % change |
| Managers and Senior Officials | 800 | 1.6 | -20 | -2.4 |
| Professional Occupations | 1,480 | 2.9 | 355 | 31.6 |
| Associate Professional and Technical Occupations | 2,510 | 4.9 | 125 | 5.2 |
| Administrative and Secretarial Occupations | 4,295 | 8.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Skilled Trade Occupations | 6,190 | 12.0 | -170 | -2.7 |
| Personal Service Occupations | 3,885 | 7.5 | 95 | 2.5 |
| Sales and Customer Service Occupations | 9,000 | 17.5 | 50 | 0.6 |
| Process, Plant and Machine Operatives | 6,565 | 12.7 | -215 | -3.2 |
| Elementary Occupations | 16,755 | 32.5 | -450 | -2.6 |
| Not Known | 45 | 0.1 | 5 | 12.5 |
| NI Total | 51,525 | 100 | -230 | -0.4 |

Claimant Count -Sample of data available on website:

Table 7

| Table Name | Description | File Size |
|-------------------|---|------------------|
| Table 3.1 | <u>Seasonally Adjusted Claimant Count</u> | 27.0KB |
| Table 3.2 | <u>Total Claimant Count</u> | 16.0KB |
| Table 3.3 | <u>Claimant Count Trends – Seasonally Adjusted Claimant Count</u> | 18.0KB |
| Table 3.4 | <u>Claimant Count Trends – Total Claimant Count</u> | 17.0KB |
| Table 3.5 | <u>Claimant Count Trends – Long-Term Claimant Count</u> | 16.0KB |
| Table 3.6 | <u>Claimant Count Trends- Youth Claimant Count</u> | 14.5KB |
| Table 3.7 | <u>Claimant Count by Travel-to-Work-Area</u> | 19.5KB |
| Table 3.8 | <u>Claimant Count by District Council Area</u> | 21.0KB |
| Table 3.9 | <u>Claimant Count by Parliamentary Constituency Area</u> | 20.0KB |
| Table 3.10 | <u>Claimant Count by NUTSiii Area</u> | 18.5KB |
| Table 3.11 | <u>Claimant Count by Usual Occupation</u> | 17.0KB |
| Table 3.12 | <u>Outflows by Destination (including percentage recycled)</u> | 21.5KB |
| Table 3.13 | <u>Total Annual Outflows by Destination</u> | 20.0KB |
| Table 3.14 | <u>Total On Flows by District Council Area and Age</u> | 19.0KB |
| Table 3.15 | <u>Claimant Count by Ward</u> | 300.0KB |
| Table 3.16 | <u>Claimant Count by Super Output Area</u> | 234.0KB |

Redundancies

4

There were 2,228 confirmed redundancies over the year to 31st July 2014, a decrease of 30% compared to the same period in the previous year (3,194). Of these, 162 confirmed redundancies took place during the calendar month of July 2014 and 230 in the previous month of June 2014. This compares to 188 in July 2013 (one year ago).

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

The largest number of redundancies occurred in Belfast (568), Limavady (273) and Down (210) District Council areas.

Confirmed redundancies by District Council in year to 31st July 2014

Table 8

| District Council Area | Total |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Antrim | 51 |
| Ards | 23 |
| Armagh | 6 |
| Ballymena | 20 |
| Ballymoney | 7 |
| Banbridge | 28 |
| Belfast | 568 |
| Carrickfergus | 8 |
| Castlereagh | 84 |
| Coleraine | 54 |
| Cookstown | 22 |
| Craigavon | 94 |
| Derry | 165 |
| Down | 210 |
| Dungannon | 14 |
| Fermanagh | 93 |
| Larne | 29 |
| Limavady | 273 |
| Lisburn | 139 |
| Magherafelt | 45 |
| Moyle | 0 |
| Newry & Mourne | 25 |
| Newtownabbey | 154 |
| North Down | 108 |
| Omagh | 3 |
| Strabane | 5 |
| N. Ireland | 2,228 |

Of these 2,228 confirmed redundancies, 762 or 34% were in the Wholesale and Retail sector, with 515 redundancies (23% of all redundancies) occurring in Retail Trade (except of motor vehicles and motor cycles). A further 235 redundancies (11% of all redundancies) occurred in the Construction sector.

Altogether there are 1,009 outstanding redundancies that have been notified, but have yet to take place. This compares with 901 this time one year ago – an increase of 12%.

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 (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 2014 seasonally adjusted employee jobs figure stands at 711,210.

This represents an increase of 0.5% (or +3,310 jobs) from the revised December 2013 estimate of 707,900.

Over the quarter seasonally adjusted employee jobs increased across; the Service sector by 0.4% (+2,600 jobs), the Manufacturing Sector by 1.2% (+920 jobs) and in the 'Other' industries sector by 0.2% (+40 jobs). There was a decrease in the Construction Sector by 0.8% (-250 jobs).

Unadjusted

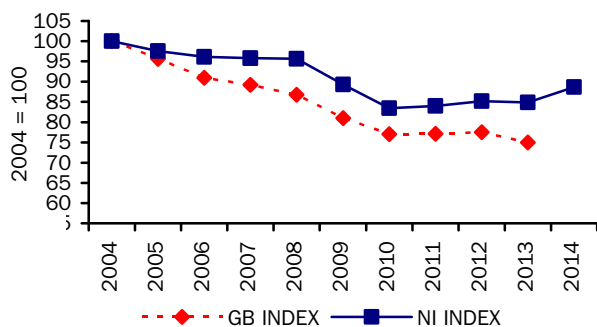
The March 2014 unadjusted employee jobs estimate stands at 709,710.

This represents a decrease of 0.4% (+2,840 jobs) since December 2013 and an increase of 2.3% (+15,880 jobs) in the past year.

Over the year, March 2013 to March 2014, there were increases across all sectors; the Service sector by 2.1% (+11,970 jobs), in the Manufacturing Sector by 4.5% (+3,320 jobs), in the Construction sector by 1.1% (+340 jobs) and in the 'Other' industries sector by 1.2% (+250 jobs).

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

Figure 11



*GB data for March 2014 was not available at time of publication

Manufacturing Employee Jobs

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

NI manufacturing jobs steadily declined between 2004 and 2010, falling to 83% of the 2004 figure.

NI Manufacturing employee jobs figures have then increased steadily from 2011 to 2014 now standing at 89% of the 2004 figure.

Manufacturing jobs in GB have been in steady decline from 2004 until 2011 before increasing slightly to the 2012 figure and then declining again to the March 2013 figure of 75%. Between March 2013 and December 2013 there was some growth with the estimate standing at 77% of the March 2003 level in December 2013.

Changes in the Structure of Manufacturing Jobs (NI)

Over the period 2004-2014, Manufacturing jobs in NI decreased by 9,870, with 15 of the 23 manufacturing divisions recording a decrease. The largest decrease occurred in the Manufacture of textiles, which recorded 2,830 fewer jobs. There were 2,020 fewer jobs in the Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, 1,970 fewer in the Manufacture of wearing apparel, 1,630 fewer jobs in the Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products and 1,100 fewer in the Manufacture of rubber and plastic products.

However, these decreases were partially offset by increases in the Manufacture of food products (+1,270 jobs), in Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (+1,010 jobs) and in the Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (+700 jobs).

The large decline in the Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel and Leather Products sectors has impacted on the structure of Northern Ireland Manufacturing jobs. In 2004 8.3% of Manufacturing jobs were located in the Textiles, Wearing Apparel and Leather sectors; by 2014 this had fallen to 3.1%.

Quarterly Employment Survey
Northern Ireland Seasonally Adjusted Employee Jobs* March 2014

Table 10

| | | | | % change in total | |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | Males | Females | All persons | since last quarter | since last year |
| Manufacturing | 61,170 | 16,650 | 77,820 | 1.2 | 4.5 |
| Construction ¹ | 25,970 | 4,050 | 30,010 | -0.8 | 1.1 |
| Services | 238,060 | 344,570 | 582,630 | 0.4 | 2.1 |
| Other ² | 17,750 | 3,000 | 20,750 | 0.2 | 1.2 |
| Total | 342,950 | 368,270 | 711,210 | 0.5 | 2.3 |

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 |
|------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 2006 | March | 84,080 | 41,790 | 559,320 | 21,390 | 706,590 | 220,590 | 485,830 |
| | June | 83,580 | 42,300 | 560,090 | 20,830 | 706,800 | 220,680 | 486,290 |
| | September | 83,870 | 42,690 | 562,620 | 20,910 | 710,100 | 221,070 | 489,330 |
| | December | 84,000 | 43,140 | 564,620 | 20,990 | 712,750 | 220,430 | 491,940 |
| 2007 | March | 83,860 | 43,460 | 567,150 | 21,050 | 715,520 | 220,220 | 495,190 |
| | June | 84,060 | 44,710 | 571,070 | 20,890 | 720,740 | 220,740 | 500,300 |
| | September | 83,950 | 45,320 | 575,140 | 21,070 | 725,480 | 219,430 | 506,230 |
| | December | 83,480 | 46,820 | 578,860 | 20,170 | 729,330 | 219,740 | 509,130 |
| 2008 | March | 83,730 | 45,860 | 582,910 | 20,150 | 732,650 | 219,850 | 512,810 |
| | June | 83,340 | 44,860 | 584,470 | 20,370 | 733,030 | 218,450 | 515,000 |
| | September | 82,230 | 43,500 | 581,330 | 20,440 | 727,510 | 216,170 | 511,270 |
| | December | 80,150 | 41,670 | 579,510 | 20,040 | 721,360 | 224,030 | 497,020 |
| 2009 | March | 78,210 | 39,420 | 577,670 | 19,960 | 715,260 | 224,430 | 490,890 |
| | June | 75,280 | 38,210 | 577,060 | 19,910 | 710,450 | 225,060 | 485,660 |
| | September | 74,020 | 36,780 | 577,590 | 19,800 | 708,190 | 225,510 | 482,510 |
| | December [^] | 73,360 | 37,120 | 580,940 | 19,820 | 711,240 | 224,900 | 486,180 |
| 2010 | March | 73,120 | 36,960 | 579,690 | 19,850 | 709,610 | 223,520 | 486,280 |
| | June | 73,010 | 36,200 | 579,070 | 19,620 | 707,900 | 221,820 | 486,260 |
| | September | 72,950 | 35,790 | 576,450 | 19,800 | 704,990 | 219,780 | 484,920 |
| | December | 73,900 | 33,610 | 573,510 | 19,830 | 700,850 | 219,180 | 481,600 |
| 2011 | March | 73,650 | 33,370 | 573,130 | 19,850 | 699,990 | 216,850 | 480,470 |
| | June | 73,400 | 32,780 | 570,790 | 20,260 | 697,240 | 216,850 | 480,470 |
| | September | 73,770 | 32,930 | 569,310 | 20,000 | 696,020 | 215,510 | 480,180 |
| | December | 75,550 | 31,650 | 564,640 | 19,790 | 691,630 | 213,920 | 477,710 |
| 2012 | March | 74,760 | 31,490 | 565,250 | 19,810 | 691,310 | 214,390 | 477,210 |
| | June | 75,220 | 31,370 | 566,120 | 20,620 | 693,320 | 213,870 | 479,460 |
| | September | 75,000 | 31,060 | 567,990 | 20,540 | 694,590 | 214,080 | 480,150 |
| | December | 74,410 | 29,870 | 569,980 | 20,600 | 694,870 | 214,300 | 480,580 |
| 2013 | March | 74,450 | 29,680 | 570,600 | 20,500 | 695,230 | 214,630 | 480,890 |
| | June | 75,660 | 29,460 | 574,100 | 20,620 | 699,830 | 215,220 | 484,460 |
| | September | 76,450 | 29,690 | 577,230 | 20,720 | 704,090 | 215,350 | 488,490 |
| | December | 76,900 | 30,260 | 580,030 | 20,710 | 707,900 | 216,300 | 491,540 |
| 2014 | March | 77,820 | 30,010 | 582,630 | 20,750 | 711,210 | 216,180 | 495,400 |

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 splits may not sum to total.

[^] Due to revisions in the QES sampling methodology, a discontinuity in the jobs series exists for all estimates from Q3 2009 onwards. For more details please follow link: <http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/stats-surveys/stats-qes/stats-qes-discontinuity-notice.htm>

* 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 |
|------------|--|-----------|
| | Industry Split Tables | |
| 5.1 | NI Employee Jobs - Seasonally Adjusted March 2014 | 14 KB |
| 5.2 | NI Employee Jobs - Seasonally Adjusted 1998 – 2014 | 23 KB |
| 5.3 | NI Employee Jobs - Unadjusted 1998 – 2014 | 64 KB |
| 5.4 | NI Employee Jobs (Unadjusted) by Industry Section – March 2014 | 13 KB |
| 5.5 | NI Employee Jobs by Industry Section (Unadjusted) March 2013, December 2013 and March 2014 | 13 KB |
| 5.6 | Self Employment Jobs in NI by Broad Industry Group (June of Each Year) | 13 KB |
| 5.7 | Workforce in Employment 1983 – 2013 | 13 KB |
| 5.8 | NI Employee Jobs by 2-digit SIC07 Class – March 2014 | 27 KB |
| | Public – Private Sector Tables | |
| 5.9 | NI Public Sector Jobs (Unadjusted) – March 2014 | 11 KB |
| 5.10 | NI Employee Jobs - Seasonally Adjusted (Public / Private) 1993 - 2014 | 16 KB |
| 5.11 | NI Employee Jobs - Unadjusted (Public / Private) 1993 - 2014 | 64 KB |
| 5.12 | NI Employee Jobs June 1971 – March 2014 - by SIC code | 1,337KB |
| 5.13 | NI Employee Jobs June 1978 – March 2014 - by broad industry sector | 56KB |
| 5.14 | NI Employee Jobs - Public Sector - December 2007 – March 2014 | 324KB |

Other Quarterly Employment Survey Publications available on website

Table 13

| Publication title | File Size |
|---|-----------|
| Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) Supplement – March 2014 | 412 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 NISRA statisticians. 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 2013 was £367, some 12.0% lower than the UK (£417). This represented a growth in NI median earnings for all employees of 1.7% over the year to April 2013, compared to the UK, where earnings increased by 2.6%.

NI full-time employees' median gross weekly earnings at April 2013 were £460, which was 88.9% of the figure in the UK (£518). NI full-time earnings increased by 0.5% over the period, compared to an increase of 2.2% in the UK. The median gross weekly part-time earnings in NI at April 2013 was £154, up 3.8% over the year compared with an increase of 3.1% in the UK (to £160).

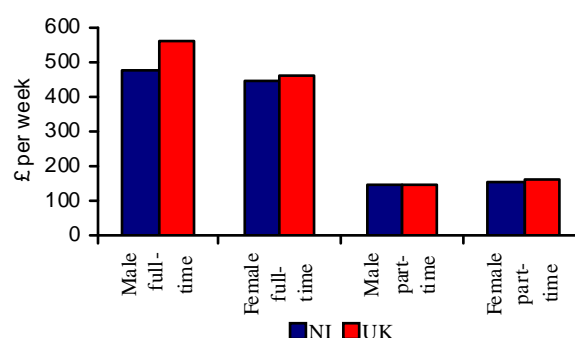
Median gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in the NI private sector increased at the same rate as the UK (2.3%) over the period, to £403 and £490 respectively. This represented no change to the NI/UK private sector pay gap which remains at 82.1% of the UK figure.

There has been a widening of the gender pay gap for all employees in NI over the period 2012-2013. Female median hourly earnings excluding overtime were 89.7% of male earnings at April 2013, compared to 90.6% a year earlier. The NI gender pay gap remains less marked than in the UK, where the equivalent female to male earnings ratio was 80.3% at April 2013. 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 in section 12 of the ASHE publication: [Background notes for ASHE](#)

Median gross weekly earnings by full-/part-time and gender, April 2013
Figure 12



Median and mean gross weekly earnings 2009-13
Table 14

| £ per week | Median | | | Mean | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| | Full-time | Part-time | All | Full-time | Part-time | All |
| April 2013 | | | | | | |
| Men | 477.4 | 145.1 | 429.9 | 567.6 | 185.7 | 504.1 |
| Women | 441.5 | 158.0 | 300.0 | 497.2 | 190.8 | 358.5 |
| All | 460.0 | 153.9 | 366.8 | 538.7 | 189.5 | 429.1 |
| April 2012 | | | | | | |
| Men | 477.7 | 138.8 | 420.0 | 558.9 | 172.0 | 492.2 |
| Women | 440.0 | 153.5 | 298.6 | 502.4 | 181.4 | 360.4 |
| All | 457.6 | 148.3 | 360.8 | 535.5 | 178.9 | 424.7 |
| % Change 2012 - 13 | | | | | | |
| Men | -0.1 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 7.9 | 2.4 |
| Women | 0.3 | 2.9 | 0.5 | -1.1 | 5.2 | -0.5 |
| All | 0.5 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 6.0 | 1.0 |
| April 2011 | | | | | | |
| Men | 461.8 | 139.2 | 412.7 | 557.9 | 179.2 | 496.1 |
| Women | 417.9 | 154.4 | 300.0 | 480.4 | 182.9 | 352.1 |
| All | 444.7 | 150.5 | 354.5 | 526.1 | 181.9 | 423.2 |
| April 2010 | | | | | | |
| Men | 455.6 | 132.4 | 410.8 | 537.1 | 191.2 | 487.8 |
| Women | 409.4 | 152.2 | 297.7 | 469.9 | 180.7 | 347.4 |
| All | 437.3 | 149.1 | 354.7 | 509.6 | 183.3 | 416.6 |
| April 2009 | | | | | | |
| Men | 460.0 | 150.0 | 416.6 | 543.6 | 190.1 | 498.5 |
| Women | 402.6 | 161.4 | 297.2 | 460.6 | 187.7 | 350.4 |
| All | 437.1 | 159.1 | 354.6 | 509.1 | 188.3 | 422.9 |

Average full-time earnings by occupation, April 2013, based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2010)

Table 15

| | Count (thousands) | Median gross weekly pay (£) | Mean gross weekly pay (£) | Median total weekly hours | Mean total weekly hours |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Managers, Directors and Senior Officials | 47 | 686.0 | 795.8 | 38.2 | 38.9 |
| Professional Occupations | 115 | 697.9 | 721.7 | 37.5 | 37.3 |
| Associate Professional and Technical Occupations | 55 | 535.2 | 566.8 | 38.8 | 40.0 |
| Administrative and Secretarial Occupations | 62 | 388.9 | 414.7 | 37.5 | 38.7 |
| Skilled Trades Occupations | 50 | 431.2 | 470.6 | 40.0 | 42.2 |
| Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations | 27 | 309.3 | 336.4 | 37.5 | 39.5 |
| Sales and Customer Service Occupations | 26 | 286.1 | 314.6 | 38.8 | 39.1 |
| Process, Plant and Machine Operatives | 49 | 388.0 | 416.3 | 40.5 | 43.1 |
| Elementary Occupations | 33 | 316.2 | 340.3 | 39.8 | 40.6 |

Average full-time earnings by industry, April 2013, 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 | x | x | 40.0 | 43.6 |
| Mining and quarrying | x | x | x | 40.5 | 45.9 |
| Manufacturing | 69 | 460.1 | 536.5 | 40.0 | 41.1 |
| Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply | x | 858.8 | 881.3 | 37.0 | 39.6 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 5 | 452.7 | 527.2 | 42.0 | 43.6 |
| Construction | 18 | 447.9 | 509.5 | 40.0 | 41.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 57 | 344.3 | 428.3 | 39.3 | 39.3 |
| Transportation and storage | 17 | 441.3 | 531.9 | 40.2 | 43.6 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 14 | 268.5 | 322.8 | 37.3 | 38.5 |
| Information and communication | 15 | 558.4 | 626.9 | 37.5 | 39.9 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 11 | 557.0 | 669.1 | 35.0 | 36.1 |
| Real estate activities | 6 | 434.4 | 457.3 | 37.0 | 38.2 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 19 | 479.2 | 533.3 | 37.5 | 38.4 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 19 | 374.5 | 427.3 | 40.0 | 42.3 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 41 | 519.2 | 573.0 | 42.0 | 42.3 |
| Education | 51 | 696.6 | 657.6 | 32.4 | 34.2 |
| Human health and social work activities | 75 | 501.0 | 569.2 | 37.5 | 38.8 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 7 | 380.8 | 453.7 | 37.5 | 39.1 |
| Other service activities | 7 | x | 493.8 | 37.0 | 37.5 |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use | x | x | x | x | x |

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 | <u>ASHE 2004 Headline Data for Key Variables (excluding supplementary information)</u> | 51 KB |
| 6.2 | <u>ASHE 2004 Headline Data for Key Variables (including supplementary information)</u> | 52 KB |
| 6.3 | <u>ASHE 2005 Headline Data for Key Variables</u> | 52 KB |
| 6.4 | <u>ASHE 2006 Headline Data for Key Variables (consistent with 2005 methodology)</u> | 168 KB |
| 6.5 | <u>ASHE 2006 Headline Data for Key Variables (consistent with 2007 methodology)</u> | 176 KB |
| 6.6 | <u>ASHE 2007 Headline Data for Key Variables</u> | 165 KB |
| 6.7 | <u>ASHE 2008 Headline Data for Key Variables</u> | 165 KB |
| 6.8 | <u>ASHE 2009 Headline Data for Key Variables</u> | 52 KB |
| 6.9 | <u>ASHE 2010 Headline Data for Key Variables (SOC2000 basis)</u> | 54KB |
| 6.10 | <u>ASHE 2011 Headline Data for Key Variables (SOC2010 basis)</u> | 64KB |
| 6.11 | <u>ASHE 2012 Headline Data for Key Variables (SOC2010 basis, revised)</u> | 52KB |
| 6.12 | <u>ASHE 2013 Headline Data for Key Variables (SOC2010 basis, provisional)</u> | 52KB |

Vacancy Statistics and Employment & Training

7

Due to improved data validation and cleansing, the way we publish information is changing. Data will now only be published in this report following publication on the DEL website <http://www.delni.gov.uk/index/statsandresearch.htm>. Information in Table 18 relating to Steps to Work and Training for Success will only be updated on a quarterly basis. The next Steps to Work Factsheet will be published on 17th September 2014 and the next Training for Success Bulletin will be published on 27th August 2014.

Employment & Training Measures

Participation in the Department for Employment and Learning Schemes to June 2014

Table 18

| | Steps to Work (2) | Future Managers | Employment Support | Training for Success (4) |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| <u>2012</u> | | | | |
| June | 16,650 | 100 | 650 | 16,500 |
| <u>2013</u> | | | | |
| June | 15,100 | 100 | 600 | 14,200 |
| July | 14,550 | 150 | 550 | 13,550 |
| August | 14,050 | 100 | 550 | 12,950 |
| September | 14,250 | 150 | 550 | 15,450 |
| October | 14,700 | 150 | 550 | 15,250 |
| November | 14,500 | 150 | 550 | 15,100 |
| December | 14,450 | 200 | 550 | 14,600 |
| <u>2014</u> | | | | |
| January | 14,950 | 200 | 550 | 14,250 |
| February | 16,250 | 200 | 550 | - |
| March | 17,300 | 200 | 550 | - |
| April | - | 150 | 550 | - |
| May | - | 100 | 550 | - |
| June | - | 150 | 550 | - |

Figures in the above table are not National Statistics.

(1) Figures are rounded to the nearest fifty.

(2) On 29th September 2008, Steps to Work was widely introduced in NI and subsumed the main New Deal programmes. However, Steps to Work was not introduced in the Foyle and Lisnagelvin office areas until 25th July 2011. Figures relate to the last Friday of each month and are revised on a quarterly basis. A data cleansing exercise in August and September 2012 has resulted in changes to previously published data. Statistics for April, May and June 2014 will be published in October 2014.

(3) Training for Success (TfS), was introduced in September 2007 and replaced the Jobskills programme. In September 2008, TfS was restructured into two separate provisions, TfS and ApprenticeshipsNI (AppsNI). Programme-Led Apprenticeships (PLA) were introduced from 7th September 2009 as an intervention measure to respond to the economic downturn. The figures presented in this table under the TfS heading include AppsNI, PLA and TfS. Figures relate to the last Friday of the month and are revised on a quarterly basis. Statistics for February, March and April 2014 will be published in September 2014 and statistics for May and June 2014 will be published in December 2014.

Vacancies Data

The information in Table 19 was first published in the Vacancies Bulletin on 28th August 2013. After a quality assurance exercise carried out within the Department for Employment and Learning errors were discovered. These errors have now been corrected. For a full description of the revisions made please see the 'Description of Revisions' document available at www.delni.gov.uk/vacancies-statistics-2013.

Headline figures are presented for vacancies which have been notified to JobCentres / Jobs & Benefits offices (J&Bo) of the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL). A small proportion of vacancies notified are based in the UK mainland or in the Republic of Ireland. The statistics do not represent the total unsatisfied demand for staff by employers, 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.

Standardised Notified Vacancies (Inflow)

There were 4,419 vacancies notified in the period ending 7th June 2013. This was 6% lower than the number of vacancies notified in June 2012 (4,677) and an increase of 13.5% on the number of vacancies notified in June 2011 (3,894).

Standardised Filled and Cancelled Vacancies (Outflows)

The number of filled and cancelled vacancies in the period ending 7th June 2013 was 5,698. This was an increase of 30% from June 2012 (4,393) and an increase of 45% from June 2011 (3,924).

Unfilled Vacancies

A total of 6,943 vacancies remained unfilled on 7th June 2013, an increase of 6% on the unfilled total in June 2012 (6,536) and an increase of 45% on the amount unfilled in June 2011 (4,799). On 7th June 2013, the number of unfilled vacancies available to jobseekers was 2,380, a decrease of 12% on June 2012 (2,707) and an increase of 44% on June 2011 (1,653).

Vacancies Notified, Outflow and Vacancies Unfilled: June 2011 to June 2013

Table 19

| Report Period Ending | | Notified Vacancies (Inflows) (1) | | | Filled and Cancelled Vacancies (Outflows) (2) | | | Unfilled Vacancies (3) | | | |
|----------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Level Unadjusted (4) | Level (standardised) (5) | Change on same month in previous year (6) | Level unadjusted (4) | Level (standardised) (5) | Change on same month in previous year (6) | Level Unadjusted | Change on same month in previous year | Of which live | Change on same month in previous year |
| 2011 | 03-Jun | 3,594 | 3,894 | -25% | 3,622 | 3,924 | -18% | 4,799 | -25% | 1,653 | -31% |
| 2012 | 08-Jun | 5,396 | 4,677 | 20% | 5,069 | 4,393 | 12% | 6,536 | 36% | 2,707 | 64% |
| | 06-Jul | 4,337 | 4,698 | 34% | 4,493 | 4,867 | 41% | 6,380 | 32% | 2,374 | 57% |
| | 03-Aug | 4,237 | 4,590 | 33% | 4,278 | 4,635 | 30% | 6,339 | 33% | 2,838 | 63% |
| | 07-Sep | 6,306 | 5,465 | 5% | 5,174 | 4,484 | 20% | 7,471 | 22% | 3,163 | 41% |
| | 05-Oct | 6,012 | 6,513 | 23% | 4,963 | 5,377 | 22% | 8,520 | 19% | 3,673 | 42% |
| | 02-Nov | 4,689 | 5,080 | -4% | 5,092 | 5,516 | 6% | 8,117 | 13% | 3,198 | 5% |
| | 07-Dec | 4,945 | 4,286 | 16% | 6,323 | 5,480 | 6% | 6,739 | 15% | 2,276 | 33% |
| 2013 | 04-Jan | 2,390 | 2,589 | 14% | 3,969 | 4,300 | 3% | 5,160 | 42% | 1,946 | 43% |
| | 08-Feb | 5,706 | 4,945 | 17% | 4,762 | 4,127 | 21% | 6,104 | 39% | 2,985 | 48% |
| | 08-Mar | 4,391 | 4,757 | 20% | 3,845 | 4,165 | 40% | 6,650 | 25% | 2,666 | 19% |
| | 05-Apr | 5,690 | 6,164 | 28% | 3,941 | 4,269 | 5% | 8,399 | 35% | 2,295 | -16% |
| | 03-May | 4,957 | 5,370 | 16% | 4,937 | 5,348 | 15% | 8,419 | 36% | 2,909 | 9% |
| | 07-Jun | 5,099 | 4,419 | -6% | 6,575 | 5,698 | 30% | 6,943 | 6% | 2,380 | -12% |

Figures in the above table are not National Statistics.

(1) Notified vacancies (inflow) are all vacancy positions notified and added to JobCentres / J&Bos of DEL.

(2) Outflows are those vacancies that have been notified to JobCentres / J&Bos of DEL and have been filled or cancelled. This includes vacancies filled by JobCentres / J&Bos or other recruitment channels and vacancies that have been withdrawn.

(3) Unfilled vacancies are those vacancies notified to JobCentres / J&Bos of DEL remaining unfilled on the count date (the first Friday after the first Thursday of every month). Unfilled vacancies can be split into live and pended. Live vacancies are those for which job seekers can apply. Vacancies are pended while DEL staff await feedback from employers.

(4) Monthly flow data is collected for a 4 or 5 week period between count dates. Unadjusted levels reflect either a 4 or 5 week period.

(5) Standardised levels convert volumes to a standard 4 1/3 week month. Figures are not seasonally adjusted.

(6) Percentage change calculated using non-rounded standardised figures.

For further details of Vacancy Statistics and Employment and Training Measures visit the DEL website at the following link:

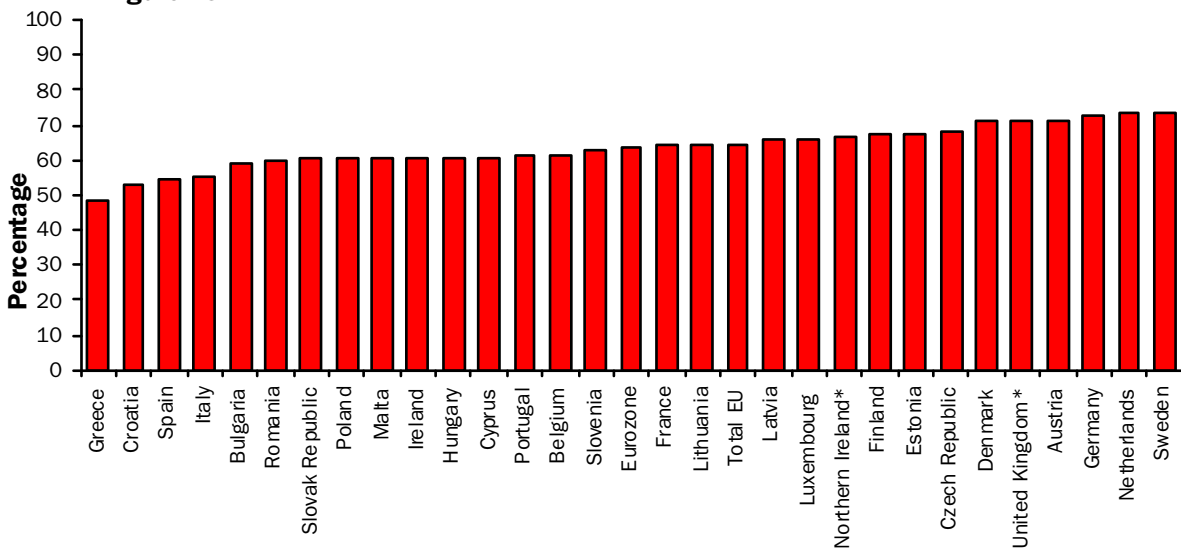
<http://www.delni.gov.uk/index/statsandresearch.htm> or alternatively contact the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL) by telephoning (028) 9025 7609.

International - Regional Analysis

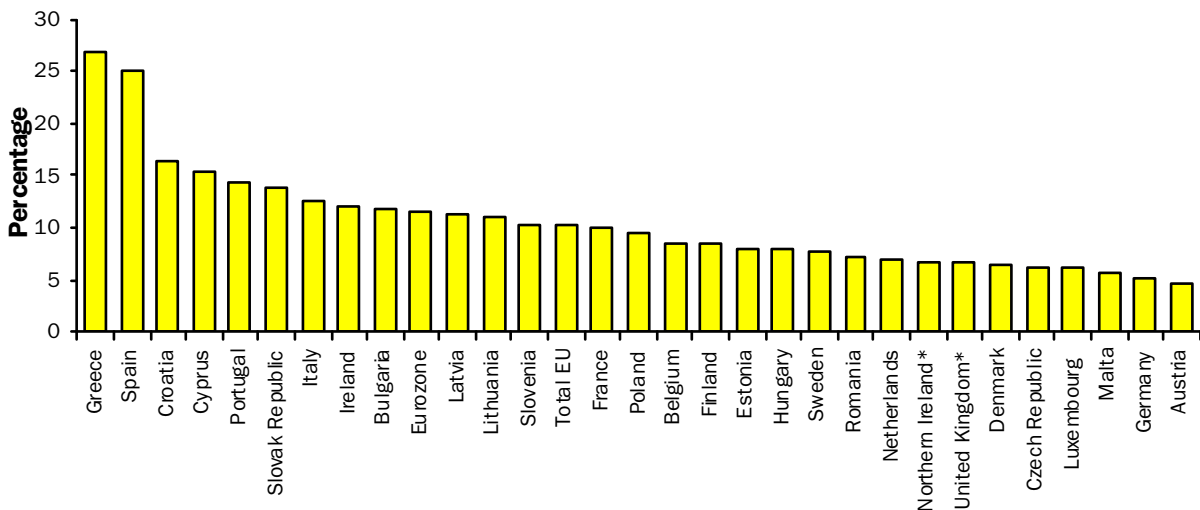


International Comparisons of ILO Employment and Unemployment

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 2014 LFS dataset. It is based on the population aged 15-64 and differs from the working age rates published elsewhere in this publication, which take account of both the school-leaving and state pension age. The employment rate for the UK as published by EUROSTAT differs from the working age rate (16-64) published by ONS for the same reason. Figures behind the charts and further information can be found at; [International Comparisons of Employment](#)

Seasonally Adjusted Regional Summary, April - June 2014
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 | 70.0 | 3.5 | 9.4 | -1.0 | 22.7 | -3.1 | 979 | 5.0 | -28.6 | -2.6 | 0.67 |
| North West | 69.9 | 0.8 | 7.0 | -1.2 | 24.7 | 0.2 | 3,033 | 3.3 | -33.8 | -4.9 | 0.75 |
| Yorkshire & the Humber | 71.8 | 1.6 | 7.8 | -1.1 | 22.0 | -0.8 | 2,214 | 4.0 | -29.1 | -3.8 | 0.73 |
| East Midlands | 74.0 | 2.8 | 5.4 | -2.5 | 21.7 | -0.9 | 1,915 | 2.9 | -30.6 | -2.9 | 0.75 |
| West Midlands | 70.0 | 0.9 | 7.7 | -2.2 | 23.9 | 0.9 | 2,336 | 3.9 | -28.5 | -3.4 | 0.75 |
| East of England | 76.6 | 1.1 | 5.0 | -1.5 | 19.3 | 0.2 | 2,508 | 2.2 | -34.2 | -3.3 | 0.77 |
| London | 72.6 | 2.6 | 7.2 | -1.6 | 21.8 | -1.4 | 4,730 | 2.7 | -28.5 | -2.3 | 0.92 |
| South East | 76.7 | 0.9 | 4.4 | -1.6 | 19.7 | 0.5 | 3,894 | 1.7 | -32.9 | -3.0 | 0.81 |
| South West | 76.1 | 1.8 | 5.3 | -0.7 | 19.5 | -1.3 | 2,263 | 1.8 | -32.7 | -3.4 | 0.81 |
| England | 73.3 | 1.6 | 6.3 | -1.5 | 21.6 | -0.5 | 23,872 | 2.8 | -30.8 | -3.3 | 0.79 |
| Wales | 69.1 | -0.3 | 6.7 | -1.5 | 25.7 | 1.4 | 1,173 | 4.0 | -22.7 | -2.4 | 0.71 |
| Scotland | 73.5 | 1.4 | 6.4 | -0.9 | 21.4 | -0.6 | 2,345 | 3.4 | -27.6 | -3.2 | 0.76 |
| Great Britain | 73.1 | 1.5 | 6.3 | -1.4 | 21.8 | -0.4 | 27,390 | 2.9 | -30.1 | -3.3 | 0.78 |
| N Ireland | 68.4 | 2.1 | 6.7 | -0.8 | 26.6 | -1.6 | 708 | 5.9 | -15.5 | -2.6 | 0.71 |
| United Kingdom | 73.0 | 1.5 | 6.4 | -1.4 | 21.9 | -0.4 | 28,097 | 3.0 | -29.5 | -3.2 | 0.78 |

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

² Data refer to percentage point change of respective rate.

³ As at March 2014 (thousands).

⁴ As at July 2014: percentage of the workforce.

⁵ Not seasonally adjusted – data relates to 2012. Jobs Density – total number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population of working age in that area.

Further Information

9

Unemployment

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.

Unemployment rate - the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed. Please note that it is possible for the number of unemployed to increase and the unemployment rate to fall during the same period, as the latter measure is a ratio e.g. if the number of economically active has increased at a faster rate than the number unemployed, the unemployment rate will fall.

Employment

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 showed that none of the annual changes, for April – June 2014, were statistically significant over the year, i.e. the recorded change did not exceed the variability expected from a sample survey of this size and was likely to reflect a real change.

Please see attached link for further LFS notes and definitions:

[Labour Force Survey Notes and Definitions](#)

LFS revisions

In April - June 2012 the LFS data was revised to incorporate the latest population estimates, the revisions apply to June - August 2009 onwards. The magnitude of the revisions are relatively small, with the revisions to the unemployment rate falling within +/- 0.1 percentage points and the working age employment rate within +/- 0.2 percentage points. The procedures being applied to the NI LFS results are consistent with those applied by the Office for National Statistics to other UK regions

More 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.

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.

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: [Comparison of working age rates](#).

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.

Hours Worked

Due to current resource pressures, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) has discontinued the publication of the Regional Workforce Hours data series. The Hours worked section now details data on the average actual hours worked as estimated by the LFS.

Claimant Count definition

Claimant Count figures are derived from records of claimants held at Jobs and Benefits 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, which revises back for 3 years (usually April) to take account of latest assessment trends. The magnitudes of the revisions are relatively small, with the change of the monthly total claimants within +/- 0.8%. For further information see: [Claimant Count Revisions](#)

The 'Flows' data contained in section three is sourced to the Official of National Statistics (via the NOMIS website). Claimants appear as flows if they have either joined or left the count in the reference period or if they joined the count in a previous period, but were only processed during the reference period.

Universal Credit

In November 2010 the government announced plans to reform the welfare system by creating a new Universal Credit. The new benefit will replace many of the current separate welfare benefits, as well as subsuming in-work support currently administered through tax credits. Among those benefits to be replaced is the means-tested element of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) which makes up a significant proportion of the monthly Claimant Count.

Universal Credit will progressively roll out from October 2013 in GB and Initially new claimants will begin to move to Universal Credit instead of Jobseeker's Allowance, with a migration of the existing caseload and recipients of other welfare benefits following at a later date. ONS aims to include these new Universal Credit claimants in the Claimant Count in line with the proposals laid out in its recent:

[Consultation on the production and dissemination of Claimant Count statistics following the introduction of Universal Credit.](#)

Further details will be available nearer the time.

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

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:

[ASHE statistical bulletin](#)

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

Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) Revisions

QES estimates are revised quarterly to reflect the latest information provided to the Department by employers. The December 2013 seasonally adjusted estimate first published in March 2014 has subsequently been revised up (0.1%). For further details of QES revisions please see link below.

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

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 [Programme for Government](#) 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:

[Programme for Government Delivery Report](#)

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

You can also contact Economic & Labour Market Statistics Branch by: -

Writing to:

Andrew Mawhinney
Economic & Labour Market Statistics Branch,
Room 110, Netherleigh, Massey Avenue, Belfast
BT4 2JP.

Tel: (028) 9052 9668

Fax: (028) 9052 9658

Textphone: (028) 9052 9304

Email: statistics@dfpni.gov.uk