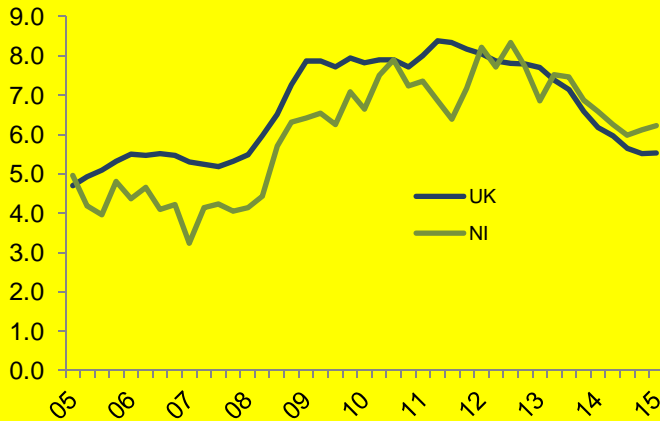


NISRA Labour Market Statistics

Labour Force Survey

LFS unemployment – NI and UK, 2005 - 2015



NI unemployment **6.2%**

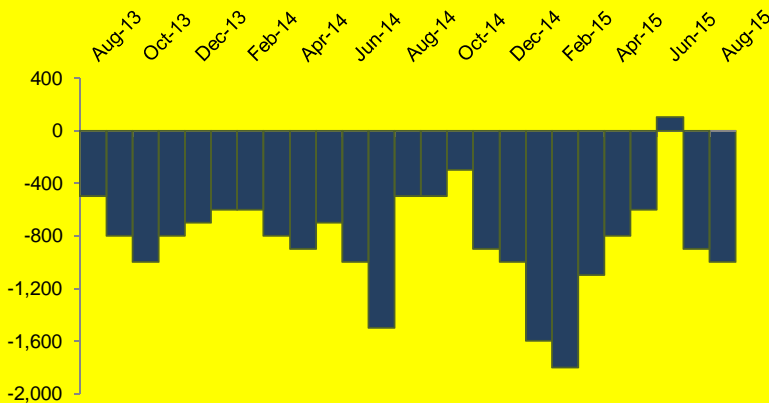
UK unemployment **5.5%**

NI Unemployment
Change on Quarter:
+0.1pps

Two consecutive quarterly increases in NI unemployment

Claimant Count

Claimant count change NI, August 2013 – August 2015



Claimants decrease by **1,000** over the month

42,000 people claiming unemployment related benefits

Nearly **2,000** left the register in the last two months

All data seasonally adjusted and subject to future revisions.

Data published 16th September 2015 by Economic & Labour Market Statistics branch which is part of NISRA.



Context

The Labour Market Report is a monthly overview of Northern Ireland key labour market statistics. It includes figures from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the claimant count, the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) and the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) as well as up to date redundancies data. More information about the data sources can be found in section 6.

Comparative UK data produced by the ONS are presented where these are available. The latest labour market statistics are available on the [ONS website](#).

Key users of Northern Ireland labour market statistics include government departments, in particular the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI) and the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL), to design and monitor the impact of economic and labour market policy. Other Government departments such as the Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister (OFMDFM), the Department of Finance and Personnel (DFP) and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), as well as bodies such as Invest NI and Belfast City Council, regularly require specific ad hoc labour market analysis in order to monitor policies for example, equality and employment. In addition, significant 'non-governmental' users of labour market statistics include the media, banks, academics, private consultants and the general public, primarily for reporting or researching the performance of the economy in general. Labour market statistics attract widespread media coverage, with a number of broadcasters publishing articles on the labour market on a monthly basis, generally on the day of publication of the Labour Market Report.

LFS and the QES are used in the measurement of targets set in the Northern Ireland Executive's [Programme for Government](#) (PSA targets). 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. These data therefore feed into the measurement of PSA 2: Skills for prosperity.

Labour market statistics feature in the [DETI Economic Commentary](#) which provides an overview of the state of the Northern Ireland economy, setting it in context with the UK and Republic of Ireland. The most up-to-date official statistics on the economy and labour market are available on the [Economic Overview section](#) of the website.

Further information on using labour market statistics can be found on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) website:

- [Explaining the concepts of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity](#)
- [Interpreting Labour Market statistics](#)
- [Guide to Labour Market Statistics](#)
- [Glossary](#)

2

Unemployment

Labour Force Survey

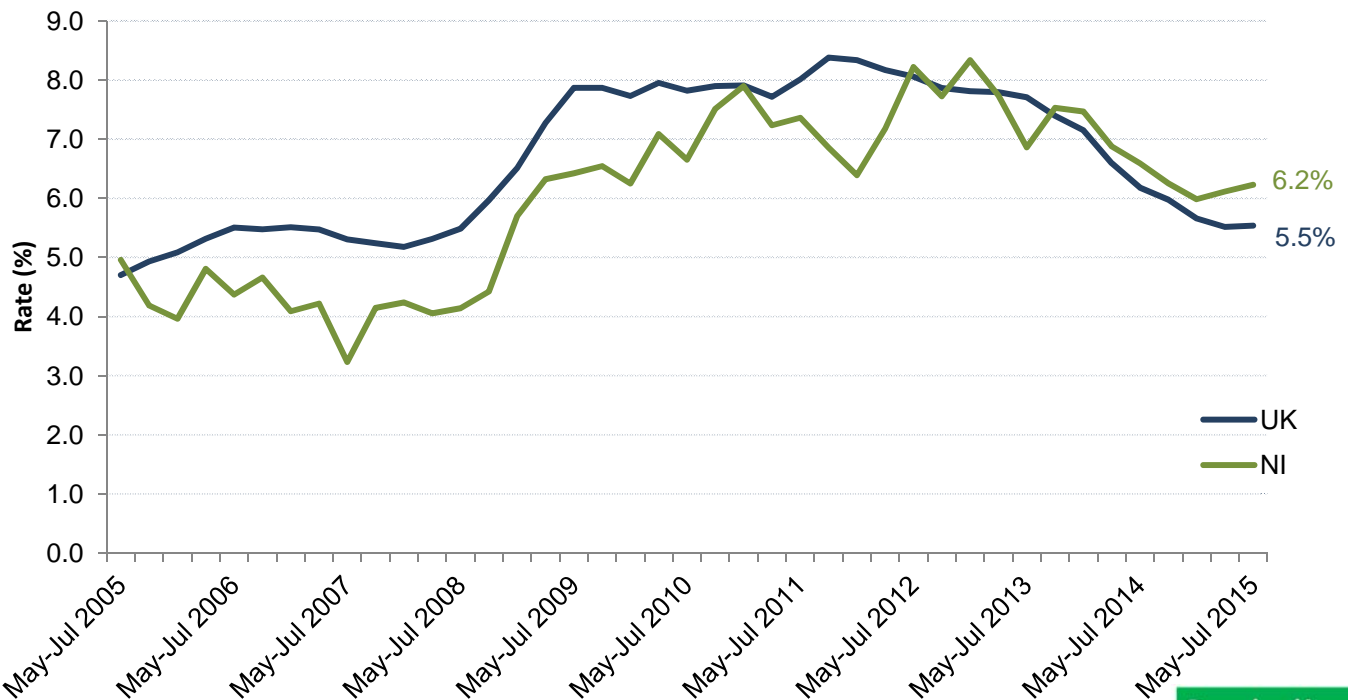
The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a household sample survey carried out by interviewing individuals about their personal circumstances and work. It provides a rich source of information on the labour force using internationally agreed definitions. However, the estimates from it are subject to sampling error and care should be taken when making inferences from them (see section 6 for details).

LFS unemployment: The International Labour Organisation (ILO) define unemployed as 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.

Key Findings

- LFS unemployment rate in NI increased over the quarter and fell over the year
- LFS unemployment rate in NI above the UK average and below the EU and RoI
- NI long-term unemployment rate nearly twice that of the UK

Figure 2: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, May - July 2005 to May - July 2015



LFS unemployment

The unemployment rate for the period May - July 2015 was estimated at 6.2%. This was:

- an increase of 0.1 percentage points (pps) over the quarter and
- a decrease of 0.4 pps over the year.

The number of unemployed persons was estimated at 54,000, which was:

- unchanged over the quarter
- down 3,000 over the year.

UK national and international LFS comparisons

Figure 2 shows unemployment rates on the current 3 month rolling average for NI and UK over the last decade. The unemployment rate in NI was at its lowest point of 3.2% in May - July 2007 and peaked at 8.3% in November - January 2013. NI has had a lower unemployment rate than the UK for much of the last decade until August – October 2013. Since this point the NI rate has been above the UK rate.

The NI rate has shown two quarterly increases from a six year low of 6.0% in November – January 2015. The UK rate has not experienced these increases, decreasing and remaining unchanged respectively over the most recent two quarters.

The most recent NI unemployment rate (6.2%) was:

- above the overall UK average rate (5.5%)
- the fifth highest rate among the twelve UK regions
- below the European Union (9.6%) and Republic of Ireland (9.7%) rates for June 2015.

Long-term and youth unemployment

The long-term unemployment rate (percentage of unemployed who have been unemployed for 1 year or more) was 58.0%, which was:

- up 6.1 percentage points over the year
- higher than the UK average (29.4%).

The youth unemployment rate (percentage of economically active 18 - 24 year olds who are unemployed) was 20.2% and was:

- up 0.2 percentage points over the year
- higher than the UK average rate (14.3%).

Further information is available on the NISRA - Economic and Labour Market Statistics website:

[LFS unemployment](#)

Claimant count

The claimant count is an administrative data source derived from Jobs and Benefits Offices systems, which records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (Jobseeker's Allowance). Please note that changes have been made to the measurement of the claimant count in GB. This should be taken into account when making NI and UK comparisons (see special note 1 overleaf).

Claimant count: The NI claimant count consists of all people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) at Jobs and Benefits offices. They must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which their claim is made. From June the GB claimant count includes JSA claimants and out-of-work claimants of Universal Credit.

Percentage of workforce: This measure expresses the number of claimants as a percentage of workforce jobs plus claimants. Workforce jobs are the sum of employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces, & government-supported trainees. This measure is only available at the NI level.

Residence-based proportions: This is the official measure below national/regional level. It expresses the number of claimants as a percentage of the population aged 16-64, sourced from the mid-year population estimates. This measure is used for sub regional analysis.

Ke

Figure 3:

[Download in excel](#)

Claimant count unemployment

NI seasonally adjusted claimant count stood at 42,000 (4.7% of the workforce) in August 2015, representing:

- a decrease of 1,000 from last month's revised total
- a decrease of 10,400 (19.8%) over the year
- a decrease of 1.2 pps in the workforce unemployment rate over the year.

Figure 3 shows the NI claimant count has consistently been above the UK average over the last 10 years. The NI figure has fallen by 22,700 since its most recent peak in February 2013. The most recent level remained above the low-point in September 2007 (23,500) and showed a decrease of 1,000 over the month to August 2015.

Youth claimants (not adjusted for seasonality)

A total of 11,754 under 25's (27.5% of all claimants) were claiming benefits in August 2015, which showed:

- an increase of 0.03% (3 claimants) over the month
- a decrease of 16.2% (2,264) over the year.

Long-term claimants (not adjusted for seasonality)

At August 2015, 15,703 (36.7% of all claimants) were claiming benefit for a year or more, which showed:

- an increase of 0.1% (9 claimants) over the month
- a decrease of 12.4% (2,224) over the year.

Claimant count regional comparison

The seasonally adjusted claimant count rate in NI (4.7%):

- was higher than the UK average rate (2.3%)
- was the highest rate among the twelve UK regions
- was either the highest or second highest unemployment rate on this measure since April 2010.

The seasonally adjusted claimant count level in NI (42,000):

- showed a decrease of 2.3% over the month, compared to an increase of 0.2% in the UK
- showed the fourth lowest annual decrease (19.8%) of the twelve UK regions (the annual decrease in the UK was 18.8%)
- decreased by 1,900 in the last two months

Special note

¹ From 17 June 2015, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) replaced the claimant count based on JSA for Great Britain (GB) with an experimental claimant count based on JSA claimants and a measure of out-of-work claimants of Universal Credit (UC). As the roll-out of UC in GB proceeds, the undercount arising from continuing to use only JSA data increases and its usefulness decreases as a measure of the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits. As a result the Statistics Authority assessed the designation of the claimant count and decided to withdraw National Statistics designation. The full correspondence between ONS and the Statistics Authority can be accessed at the links below:

[Letter from National Statistician to UK Statistics Authority, 9 June 2015](#)

[Reply from UK Statistics Authority to National Statistician, 10 June 2015](#)

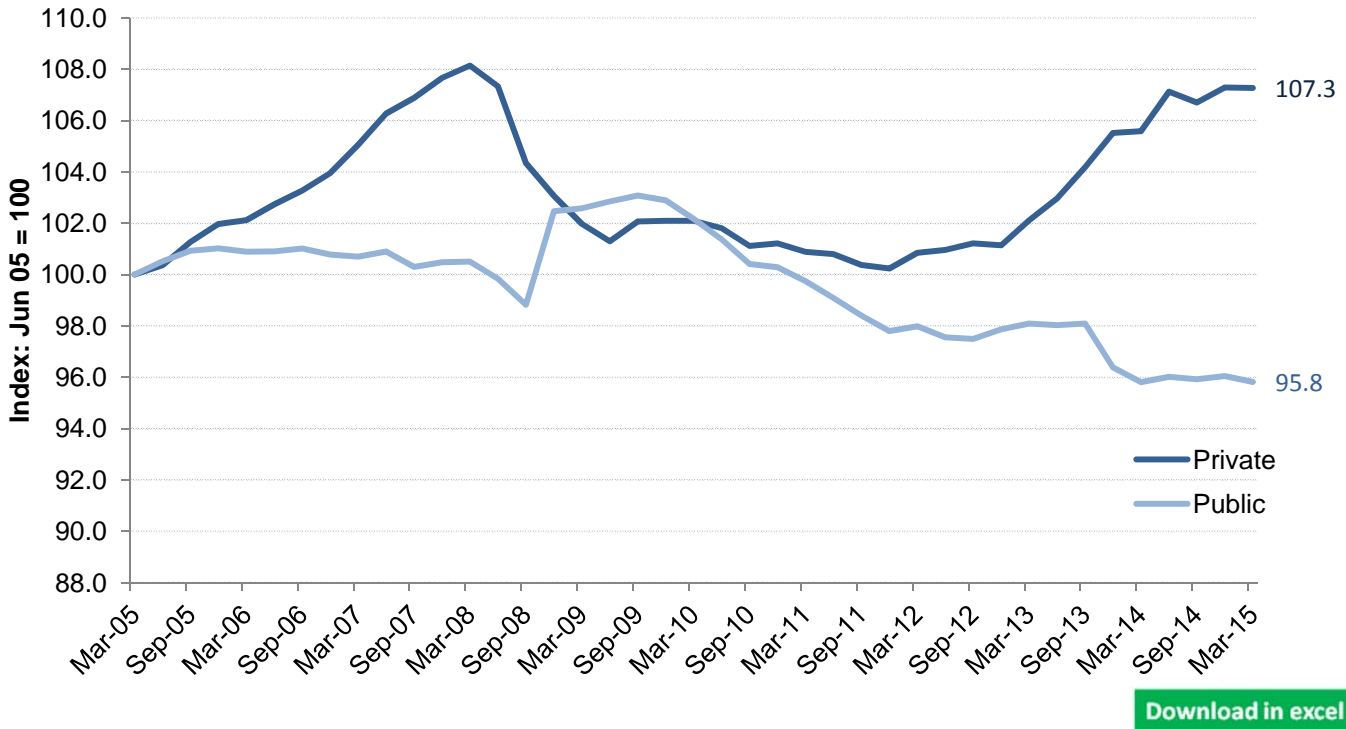
As UC has not been introduced in NI this issue does not arise for the NI series. However it does apply to comparisons between the NI claimant count series and the new GB measure based on Jobseeker's Allowance and out of work UC recipients. ONS have indicated that while the new and old claimant count do not match precisely, their analysis suggests any bias is less than in the old series. For more information please refer to Page 27 of the Further Information section.

- a decrease of 0.7% in the other industries sector (-150 jobs)
- a decrease of 510 jobs in the public sector
- a slight decrease of 90 jobs in the private sector.

Over the year to March 2015:

- the public sector increased slightly (20 jobs)
- the private sector increased by 1.6% (8,000 jobs).

Figure 9: Index of NI Private and Public Sector Jobs, March 2005 – March 2015



¹ Users of QES data should be aware that the sample coverage used to derive employee jobs estimates in Northern Ireland has been extended. This has resulted in a discontinuity in the QES employee jobs series from the reference period Q3 2009 onwards.

² Royal Mail plc is included in the public sector for September 2013 and earlier periods, but not for subsequent periods.

³ Lloyds Banking Group and its subsidiaries are included in public sector estimates from December 2008 to December 2013 but not in earlier or subsequent periods.

Figure 9 shows that private sector jobs peaked in Q1 2008 and public sector reached its peak in Q3 2009. In the latest quarter, private sector jobs experienced a slight decrease of 90 jobs while public sector jobs decreased by 510 jobs (-0.2%).

Further information is available on the NISRA - Economic and Labour Market Statistics website:

[Quarterly Employment Survey](#)

Further breakdowns of employee jobs by geography and industry are available from the [Business Register and Employment Survey](#).

Comparisons between LFS Employment and QES Employee Jobs

The concept of employment (measured by the LFS as the number of people in work) differs from the concept of jobs, since a person can have more than one job, and some jobs may be shared by more than one person.

The LFS and QES measure employment in different ways. The LFS is a sample survey carried out by interviewing individuals about their personal circumstances and work. The QES is a quarterly survey of businesses which provides short term employee jobs estimates for Northern Ireland. It surveys all public sector jobs, all private sector firms with 25 or more employees and a sample of the remainder. LFS employment figures are based on a rolling three month period and QES measures the number of jobs on a particular day.

LFS employment includes those who are employed, self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on Government supported training programmes. QES employee jobs include full-time and part-time jobs and those on a training scheme and excludes self-employed.

Vacancies – First published July 2015

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.

There were 12,705 vacancies notified in the first quarter of the 2015/16 financial year, a decrease of 9% when compared against the same period in the 2014/15 financial year.

Table 3: Monthly Notified Vacancies

Financial Year 2014/15	Notified Vacancies (1)			Total
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Casual	
Jul-14	2,717	1,195	298	4,210
Aug-14	2,827	1,691	352	4,870
Sep-14	3,118	2,052	481	5,651
Oct-14	3,032	2,030	450	5,512
Nov-14	2,160	1,301	342	3,803
Dec-14	1,823	763	194	2,780
Jan-15	2,638	1,460	368	4,466
Feb-15	2,677	1,451	364	4,492
Mar-15	2,915	1,648	432	4,995
Financial Year 2015/16				
Apr-15	2,417	1,403	383	4,203
May-15	2,345	1,458	369	4,172
Jun-15	2,352	1,552	426	4,330
Total	31,021	18,004	4,459	53,484

Figures in the above table are not National Statistics.

[Download in excel](#)

(1) Monthly notified vacancies are all new vacancy positions notified and added to JobCentres / Jobs & Benefits Offices of the Department for Employment and Learning. Notified is subdivided by financial years which run from 1st April to 31st March. All statistics are derived from data extracted from the Department for Employment and Learning Client Management System (CMS) on 3rd July 2015.

(2) Vacancies data is published quarterly and reported by financial year. Data for July-September will be published on 28th October 2015.

Further statistics are available on the DELNI website: [DEL Statistics](#)

4

Economic Inactivity

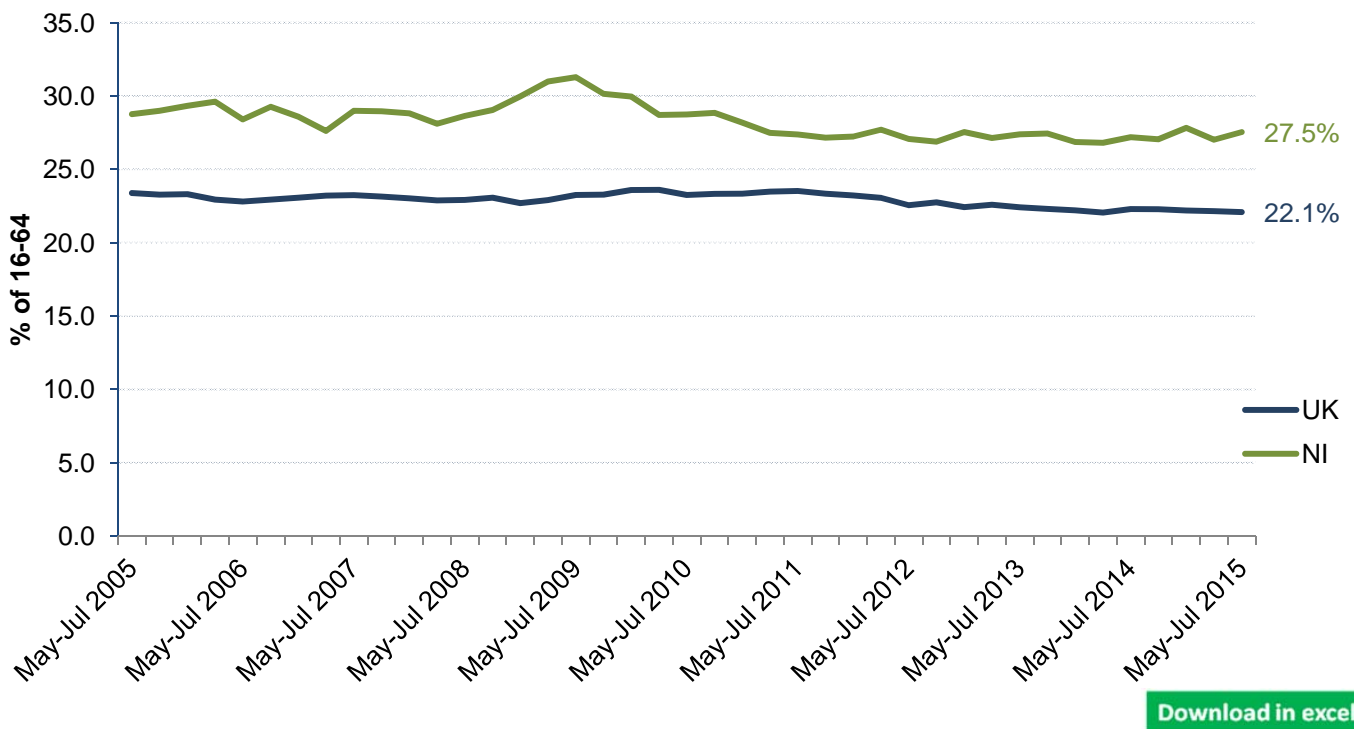
LFS economic inactivity

Economically inactive: people who are neither in employment nor unemployed on the ILO measure. This group includes all those who are looking after a home, long term sick or disabled, students and retired.

Key Findings

- NI economic inactivity increased over the quarter and over the year
- NI economic inactivity highest of the twelve UK regions
- Of the 16-64 economically inactive, 17% wanted to work

Figure 10: Seasonally adjusted economic inactivity rates (16-64), May-Jul 2005 to May-Jul 2015



[Download in excel](#)

Figure 10 shows that over the last 10 years the NI economic inactivity rate was consistently higher than the UK.

Economically inactive

The seasonally adjusted economic inactivity rate (16-64) in the period May - July 2015 was estimated at 27.5%, which was:

- an increase of 0.5 percentage points over the quarter and
- an increase of 0.4 percentage points over the year.

The number of economically inactive persons (16-64) was estimated at 321,000. This was:

- an increase of 6,000 over the quarter
- an increase of 5,000 over the year.

Of the economically inactive:

- 39% (124,000) were male and 61% (197,000) were female

Figures unadjusted for seasonality show that, of the economically inactive:

- 83% did not want a job while 17% did
- 34% were long-term sick / disabled, 26% were students, 24% were looking after the family / home, 11% were retired and 6% cited an 'other' reason for inactivity.

Regional comparison

The NI economic inactivity rate for those aged 16-64 stood at 27.5%. This was:

- significantly higher than the UK average rate (22.1%)
- the highest of the twelve UK regions.

Further information is available on the NISRA - Economic and Labour Market Statistics website:

[LFS economic inactivity](#)

5

Earnings

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) – First published November 2014

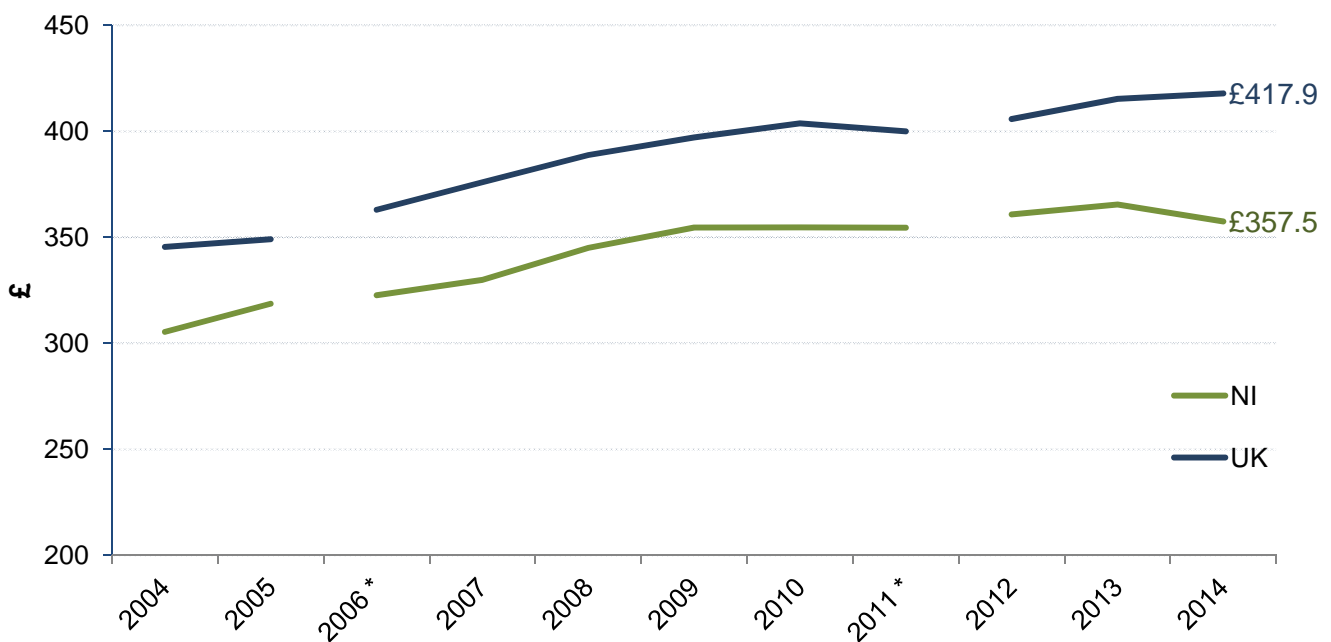
ASHE provides information on employees' hourly, weekly and annual earnings by gender, work pattern, industry and occupation. It has been designed by the Office for National Statistics and is carried out in Northern Ireland by NISRA statisticians.

Median earnings: Both median and mean results are reported by ASHE. 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 skewed data such as earnings as it is influenced less by extreme values.

Key Findings

- Median weekly earnings for all employees in NI at April 2014 were down from 2013
- Full-time weekly earnings in NI decreased over the year while part-time increased
- Weekly earnings for all employees decreased over the year in NI while the UK reported an increase

Figure 11: Median gross weekly earning for all employees, 2004 - 2014



* The introduction of methodological changes to improve the quality of ASHE data has resulted in discontinuities in trends.

[Download in excel](#)

Earnings

Figure 11 shows that over the last 10 years the median gross weekly earnings in NI has consistently been below the UK average. Results for 2014 showed that:

- over the year to April 2014, median gross weekly earnings for all employees (i.e. both full- and part-time) in NI decreased by 2.2% (to £358)

Further information is available on the NISRA - Economic and Labour Market Statistics website: [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings](#)

LFS unemployment

The definition of unemployment used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is in accordance with that of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The ILO unemployed includes 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.

LFS 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 the table overleaf 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 not seasonally adjusted, with the relevant sampling errors produced then 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 May – July 2015, 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 not likely to reflect a real change.

Table 4: Sampling variability of labour market estimates, May - July 2015

	Reference period	Estimate	Sampling variability of estimate	Change over quarter	Sampling variability of quarterly change	Change over year	Sampling variability of annual change
Unemployment ¹	May-Jul 2015	54,000	+/-11,000	0	+/-11,000	-3,000	+/-15,000
Employment ²	May-Jul 2015	815,000	+/-25,000	-12,000	+/-18,000	5,000	+/-32,000
Economically inactive ²	May-Jul 2015	577,000	+/-23,000	14,000	+/-16,000	6,000	+/-29,000
Unemployment rate ¹	May-Jul 2015	6.2%	+/-1.3pps	0.1pps	+/-1.3pps	-0.4pps	+/-1.7pps
Employment rate ²	May-Jul 2015	67.8%	+/-1.9pps	-0.5pps	+/-1.4pps	-0.1pps	+/-2.4pps
Economic inactivity rate ²	May-Jul 2015	27.5%	+/-1.8pps	0.5pps	+/-1.3pps	0.4pps	+/-2.3pps

¹ People aged 16 and over. Unemployment rate = total unemployed as a proportion of the economically active.

² Levels for all persons aged 16 and over, rates for working age (16-64).

[Download in excel](#)

Please see attached link for further LFS notes and definitions:

[Labour Force Survey Background Information](#)

LFS Comparisons

Estimates of employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity are derived from the LFS, a survey of households. The most robust estimates of short-term movements in these estimates are obtained by comparing the estimates over rolling three month periods. For example the 3 months ending July 2015 should be compared with the estimates for February - April 2015, which were first published on 17 June 2015. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for April - June 2015. This is because the May and June data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of April 2015 and July 2015. The LFS is sampled such that it is representative of the NI population over a three month period, not for single month periods.

Seasonal adjustment

All estimates discussed in this Statistical Bulletin are seasonally adjusted except where otherwise stated. Like many economic indicators, the labour market is affected by factors that tend to occur at around the same time every year; for example school leavers entering the labour market in July and whether Easter falls in March or April. In order to compare movements other than annual changes in labour market statistics, such as since the previous quarter or since the previous month, the data are seasonally adjusted to remove the effects of seasonal factors and the arrangement of the calendar.

LFS revisions

LFS microdata have recently been revised to incorporate estimates from the 2011 Census. The revisions affect LFS data from the period June to August 2001 onwards and were first published in October 2014. 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.

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 NI level. Seasonally adjusted totals are subject to an annual update, which revises back for 3 years (usually May) to take account of latest assessment trends. The most recent revision took place on 17th June 2015. 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](#)

Universal Credit

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

From 17 June 2015, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) replaced the claimant count based on JSA for Great Britain (GB) with an experimental claimant count based on JSA claimants and a measure of out-of-work claimants of UC. As the roll-out of UC in GB proceeds, the undercount arising from continuing to use only JSA data increases and its usefulness decreases as a measure of the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits. As a result the Statistics Authority assessed the designation of the claimant count and decided to withdraw National Statistics designation. The full correspondence between ONS and the Statistics Authority can be accessed at the links below:

[Letter from National Statistician to UK Statistics Authority, 9 June 2015](#)

[Reply from UK Statistics Authority to National Statistician, 10 June 2015](#)

As UC has not been introduced in NI this issue does not arise for the NI series. However it does apply to comparisons between the NI claimant count series and the new GB measure based on Jobseeker's Allowance and out of work UC recipients. ONS have indicated that the new and old claimant counts are not identical since the definition of out-of-work for UC does not precisely match the claimant count definition (since it includes economically inactive claimants i.e. those not seeking and/or not available for work). However ONS analysis has shown that any bias in the new experimental measure is now less than the bias in the old series.

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.

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)

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:

[Northern Ireland Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings](#)

[ASHE Background Information](#)

Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) Revisions

QES estimates are revised quarterly to reflect the latest information provided to the Department by employers. The December 2014 seasonally adjusted estimate first published in March 2015 has subsequently been revised up (-0.3%). For further details of QES revisions please see link below:

[QES Background Information](#)

For further information:

AN ELECTRONIC VERSION OF THIS DOCUMENT WITH ASSOCIATED HYPERLINKS IS AVAILABLE ON THE [NISRA – ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS WEBSITE](#)

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

Twitter: [@ELMSNISRA](#)

Annex Index of Tables

Table No. Title

Labour Force Survey

2.1a	Labour Market Structure – Seasonally Adjusted
2.1b	Labour Market Structure
2.2	Economic Activity by Age
2.3	Economic Activity Rates by Age
2.4a	Economically Inactive Who Want Work
2.4b	Economically Inactive Who Do Not Want Work
2.5	Economically Inactive by Age
2.6	Employment by Category
2.7	Actual Weekly Hours of Work
2.8	Employment by Age
2.9	Unemployment by Age
2.10	Unemployment by Duration
2.11	International Comparisons of Unemployment

Claimant Count

3.1	Latest Seasonally Adjusted
3.2	Latest Unadjusted
3.3	Seasonally adjusted over the year
3.4	Unadjusted over the year
3.5	Long-term Claimant Count Over the Year
3.6	Youth Claimant Count Over the Year
3.7	Travel-to-Work Area
3.8a	District Council Area
3.8b	New District Council Area
3.9	Parliamentary Constituency Area
3.10	NUTS iii
3.11	Usual Occupation
3.12	Outflows by Destination (including percentage recycled)
3.13	Total Annual Outflows by Destination
3.14	On flows by District Council Area and Age
3.15	Ward Data
3.16	Super Output Area

Redundancies

4.1	Council Area
4.2	Parliamentary Constituency
4.3	Travel-to-Work Area
4.4	Standard Industrial Classification

Quarterly Employment Survey

- 5.1 NI Employee Jobs - Seasonally Adjusted March 2015
- 5.2 NI Employee Jobs - Seasonally Adjusted 1993 – 2015
- 5.3 NI Employee Jobs - Unadjusted 1993 – 2015
- 5.4 NI Employee Jobs (Unadjusted) by Industry Section – March 2015
- 5.5 NI Employee Jobs by Industry Section (Unadjusted) March 2014, December 2014 and March 2015
- 5.6 Self Employment Jobs in NI by Broad Industry Group (June of Each Year)
- 5.7 Workforce Jobs 1983 - 2015
- 5.8 NI Employee Jobs by 2-digit SIC07 Class – March 2015
- 5.9 NI Public Sector Jobs (Unadjusted) – March 2015
- 5.10 NI Employee Jobs - Seasonally Adjusted (Public / Private) 1993 - 2015
- 5.11 NI Employee Jobs - Unadjusted (Public / Private) 1993 - 2015
- 5.12 NI Employee Jobs June 1971 – March 2015 - by SIC code
- 5.13 NI Employee Jobs June 1978 – March 2015 - by broad industry sector
- 5.14 NI Employee Jobs - Public Sector – June 1974 – March 2015

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

- 1.1 ASHE 2014 (provisional)
- 2.1 ASHE 2014 (provisional) by industry
- 2.2 ASHE 2014 (provisional) by occupation (2 digit)
- 2.3 ASHE 2014 (provisional) by occupation (4 digit)
- 2.4 ASHE 2014 (provisional) by age
- 2.5 ASHE 2014 (provisional) by public/private sector
- 2.6 ASHE 2014 (provisional) by skill level
- 3.1 ASHE 2014 (provisional) Local Government District (by place of work)
- 3.2 ASHE 2014 (provisional) Local Government District (by residence)
- 3.3 ASHE 2014 (provisional) Parliamentary Constituency (by place of work)
- 3.4 ASHE 2014 (provisional) Parliamentary Constituency (by residence)