

25 September 2018

Labour Force Survey Annual Report 2017

Geographical Area: Northern Ireland

Theme: Labour Market

Frequency: Annual

Correction Notice: On the 5th of October 2018 a labeling error was corrected on tables LFSAR 5.1-5.8 - the corrected titles for tables relate to percentage of persons aged 16-64 by qualification level and number of persons aged 16 - 64 by qualification level. Please note there has been no change to the data

The Annual Report is based on data collected from four consecutive quarters of the Labour Force Survey in the 2017 calendar year. The report provides data disaggregated by Local Government Districts on labour market status, employment by industry sector, occupation and qualification levels.

The report also contains updates for six indicators for the Outcomes Delivery Plan (ODP), details of which have been included in Section 2 of this report.

Key points:

- In 2017, the employment rate for NI was (69.0%). The highest employment rate (16-64) for a Local Government District (LGD) was recorded in Antrim and Newtownabbey (76.0%) and was 19.2 percentage points above the lowest rate, which was recorded in Derry City and Strabane (56.8%).
- The 2017 economic inactivity rate (16-64) for NI was 27.7%. This was highest in Derry City and Strabane (37.0%) and lowest in Antrim and Newtownabbey (19.5%).
- The 2017 NI unemployment rate (16+) was (4.4%). The average rate for urban areas (5.0%) was higher than in rural areas (3.5%).
- Approximately a third (32.3%) of those aged 16-64 years in NI were qualified to degree level or above. The LGD with the highest proportion of people qualified to this level was Lisburn and Castlereagh at 40.7% and lowest was Derry City and Strabane at 27.3%.
- 16.5% of those aged 16-64 years in NI had no qualifications. This varied from 9.7% in Lisburn and Castlereagh to 22.1% in Newry Mourne and Down.

The Annual Report contains the following sections:

- 1. Commentary**
 - 2. Northern Ireland labour market structure**
 - 2.1 Employment**
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National Statistics

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

It is a producer's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

1 Commentary

In 2017, the employment rate for NI was relatively high at 69.0%, economic inactivity rate was 27.7% and the unemployment rate was low at 4.4%. Nearly a third (32.3%) of those aged 16-64 years were qualified to degree level or above while one in six had no qualifications.

Performance against the key economic indicators varied across the Local Government Districts in 2017. Derry City and Strabane, and Causeway Coast and Glens reported the lowest employment rates and the highest inactivity rates in NI. Derry City and Strabane and Causeway Coast and Glens also had the lowest proportion of the working age population educated to degree level or above. Antrim and Newtownabbey, Lisburn and Castlereagh, and Ards and North Down local government districts had the highest rates of employment, lowest inactivity rates, and the lowest rates of 16-64 year olds with no qualifications. Antrim and Newtownabbey also had the highest proportion of people employed in higher managerial and professional occupations.

Belfast had the 3rd lowest employment rate with 65.1% of those aged 16-64 either employed, self-employed, in government training or doing unpaid work for family. It also had the highest rate of employed persons aged 16-64 who worked part-time (29.2%) and the lowest rate of people in full-time employment (70.8%). In terms of qualifications, there were mixed results in Belfast where there were relatively high proportions of people aged 16-64 with no qualifications (18.8%), and qualified to degree level and above (35.2%).

Newry Mourne and Down, and Mid Ulster had similar qualification profiles; they had the highest rates of 16-64s with no qualifications (22.1% and 19.7% respectively), along with low rates of 16-64s who had qualifications below degree level (49.0% and 48.6% respectively). Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon, and Mid and East Antrim also had similar qualification profiles; in these councils more than half (54%) of the working age population had qualifications up to but not including degree level while approximately 30% were educated to degree level or above and approximately 15% had no qualifications. Fermanagh and Omagh had the closest qualifications profile to the Northern Ireland level average.

Context

This report provides detailed geographical analysis of the main indicators from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) January - December 2017 Annual Dataset. The LFS is the largest regular household survey in Northern Ireland and provides information on the labour force using internationally agreed concepts and definitions.

The annual dataset provides a larger range of statistics from the LFS than is available from the monthly Labour Market Report and its Quarterly Supplement. This is because the annual dataset contains 60% more records than is available each quarter. However, as the LFS is a sample survey estimates are subject to sampling error. Data in the annual report estimated below 6,000 are suppressed. The Further Information section provides more detail on sampling variability.

Key users of Northern Ireland labour market statistics include government departments, in particular the Department for the Economy (DfE), the Department for Communities (DfC) and the Executive Office (TEO), to design and monitor the impact of economic and labour market policy. Other government departments such as the Department of Finance (DoF) and the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA), 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 publication day of the monthly Labour Market Report.

Labour market statistics feature in the [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. The NINIS website also contains [economic area profiles](#) containing a range of labour market data organised by Local Government District.

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

- [Interpreting Labour Market statistics](#)
- [Guide to Labour Market Statistics](#)
- [Glossary](#)

Outcomes Delivery Plan Indicators (ODP)

The delivery plan sets out the actions that departments intend to take during 2018/19 to give effect to the previous Executive's stated objective of improving wellbeing for all – by tackling disadvantage and driving economic growth. The 2018/19 ODP contains 12 strategic outcomes supported by 49 indicators overall. That framework reflects population conditions in 12 key areas of economic and societal wellbeing identified through consultation as priorities. The LFS annual dataset informs seven indicators, six of which have been detailed in the next section of this report. The six indicators support 4 of the strategic outcomes. The 7th indicator (ODP 42, Life Satisfaction score of people with disabilities) is published in the [Personal Wellbeing section](#) of the NISRA website. The 2018/19 ODP can be found [here](#).

2 Northern Ireland Labour Market Structure

2.1 Employment

LFS employed: people aged 16 or over who did at least one hour of paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed); those who had a paid job that they were temporarily away from; those on government-supported training and employee programmes and those doing unpaid family work.

Key points

In 2017, the 16-64 employment rate:

- was 69.0% in NI, similar to the rate for 2016 (69.3%)
- Equivalent to 808,000 persons (16-64) in employment (421,000 males and 386,000 females).

ODP Indicator 16: Increase the proportion of people in work – Employment rate (16-64).

Current position: The Northern Ireland employment rate for those aged 16-64 in 2017 was 69.0%. This represents a 0.6 percentage points increase from the baseline year (2015). This is not a statistically significant change and is not likely to reflect real change.

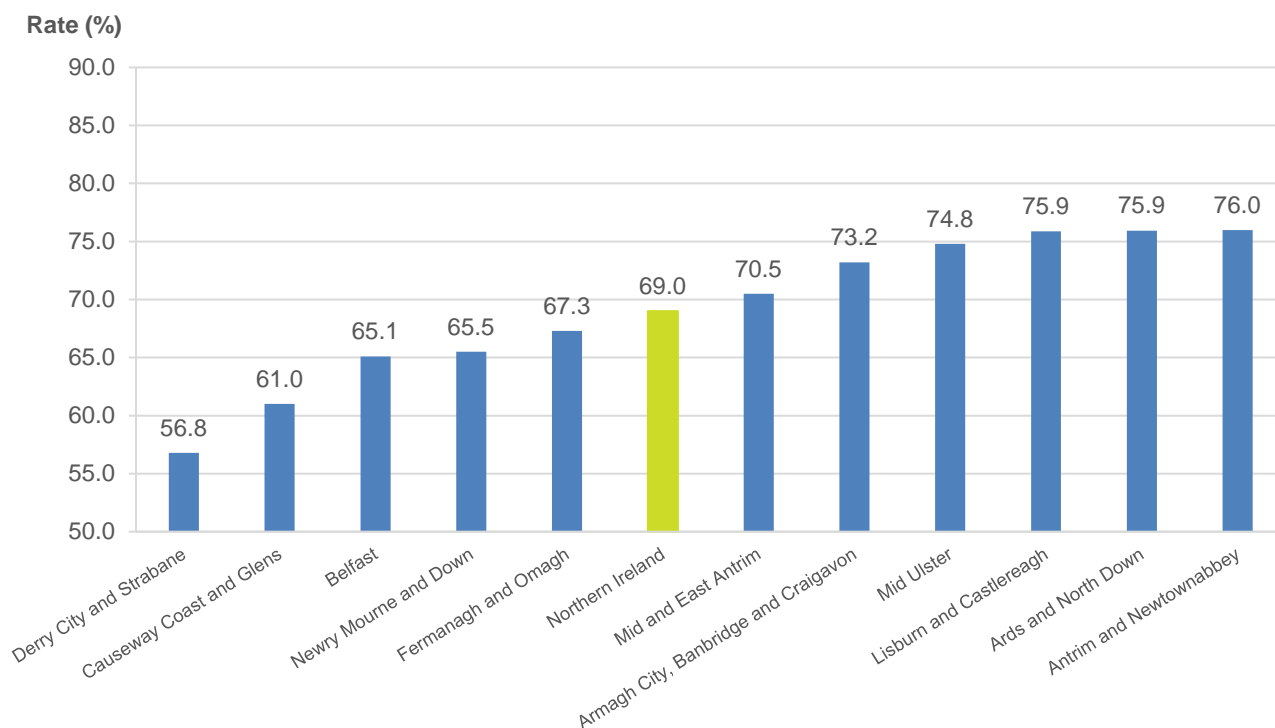
Outcome 1 – We prosper through a strong, competitive, regionally balanced economy.

Outcome 3 – We have a more equal society.

Outcome 6 – We have more people working in better jobs.

Outcome 10 – We have created a place to where people want to live and work, to visit and invest.

Figure 1: Employment rate (16-64) by local government district



[Download in excel](#)

In 2017, the 16-64 employment rate:

- was highest in Antrim and Newtownabbey (76.0%).
- was lowest in Derry City and Strabane (56.8%).
- was lowest in the most deprived quintile (of small areas) and highest in the least deprived areas.

ODP Indicator 34: Improve the regional balance of economic prosperity through increased employment – Employment rate (16-64) by council area.

Current position: In 2017, the highest two LGD's had a combined employment rate of 76.0% (Antrim and Newtownabbey and Ards and North Down) while the lowest two LGD's had a combined employment rate of 58.7% (Causeway Coast and Glens and Derry City and Strabane). This represents a difference between the highest two and lowest two LGD's of 17.2 percentage points, a 4.0 percentage point increase from the baseline year (2015). This is not a statistically significant change and is not likely to reflect real change.

Outcome 1 – We prosper through a strong, competitive, regionally balanced economy.

Outcome 3 – We have a more equal society.

Outcome 6 – We have more people working in better jobs.

Outcome 10 – We have created a place to where people want to live and work, to visit and invest.

Deprivation Quintile: Spatial measures of deprivation are used to inform policy and target areas of need in Northern Ireland. The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure comprises seven domains of deprivation developed to measure a distinct form or type of deprivation including income, employment, health, education, proximity to services, living environment and crime. Further information on deprivation can be found [here](#). The 7 domains were combined at Super Output Area (SOA) level to produce an overall rank of multiple deprivation which was then split into 5 equal groups to form deprivation quintiles, group 1 being the most deprived.

ODP Indicator 32: Increase economic opportunities for our most deprived communities – Employment rate of 16-64 year olds by deprivation quintile*

Current position: The employment rate in deprivation quintile 1 in 2017 was 55.6%. This is a decrease from the baseline rate in 2015 (58.8%). This was not a statistically significant change and is unlikely to reflect real change.

The employment rate in deprivation quintile 2 in 2017 was 66.1%. This is an increase from the baseline rate in 2015 (64.3%). This was not a statistically significant change and is unlikely to reflect real change.

The employment rate in deprivation quintile 3 in 2017 was 71.3%. This is an increase from the baseline rate in 2015 (71.2%). This was not a statistically significant change and is unlikely to reflect real change.

The employment rate in deprivation quintile 4 in 2017 was 73.8%. This is an increase from the baseline rate in 2015 (71.6%). This was not a statistically significant change and is unlikely to reflect real change.

The employment rate in deprivation quintile 5 in 2017 was 77.6%. This is an increase from the baseline rate in 2015 (75.8%). This was not a statistically significant change and is unlikely to reflect real change.

Outcome 3 – We have a more equal society.

Outcome 6 – We have more people working in better jobs.

Please note: The baseline year data is based on the 2010 multiple deprivation measure and the 2017 update data is based on the new 2017 multiple deprivation measure

Employed - Working Patterns

In 2017 approximately three-quarters of the 16+ population in employment (74.6%) were working full-time, the equivalent of 620,000 people.

- full-time employment varied from 77.9% in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon to 70.4% in Belfast
- Fermanagh and Omagh had the highest rate of full-time employment for females at 65.8% but had the joint 2nd lowest rate (with Ards and North Down) for males at 86.4%.

In 2017 the trend of more females working part-time than males continues with 40.5% or 161,000 females working part-time compared to males (11.6%, equivalent to 50,000). Just over a quarter, or 211,000, of the 16+ population in employment were working part-time. Of this 14.6%¹ (30,000) would like to work more hours.

ODP Indicator 33: Reduce underemployment – % of people (16+) working part-time who would like to work more hours.

Current position: The Northern Ireland rate of people working part time who would like more hours was 14.6% in 2017. This represents a 5.9 percentage point decrease from the baseline year (2015). This is a statistically significant change and is likely to reflect real change.

Outcome 3 – We have a more equal society.

Outcome 6 – We have more people working in better jobs.

Further information is available on the NISRA - Economic and Labour Market Statistics website: [LFS employment](#)

¹ % of a total which excludes those who were not classified as either Underemployed or Not Underemployed due to lack of information.

2.2 Unemployment

LFS unemployment: The International Labour Organisation (ILO) defines 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.

The 2017 NI unemployment rate (16+) was estimated at 4.4% (39,000 people);

- unemployment was higher for males than females with unemployment rate of 5.6% for males and 3.1% for females.
- unemployment varied with age - the 16-24 age group had the highest unemployment rate (11.2%), this age group also accounted for almost one-third (32.3%) of all unemployed persons.
- estimates by LGD are not available due to the low number of people unemployed

Further information is available on the NISRA - Economic and Labour Market Statistics website: [LFS unemployment](#)

2.3 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 home, long term sick or disabled, students and retired.

The NI economic inactivity rate 16-64 for 2017 was 27.7%. The trend for higher rates among females than males continues (32.6% and 22.7% respectively).

- The highest level of economic inactivity was in Derry City and Strabane with 37.0% of those aged 16-64 economically inactive. The total number of economically inactive in Derry City and Strabane was made up of 16,000 males and 18,000 females.

ODP Indicator 17: Reduce economic inactivity – Economic inactivity (16-64) rate excluding students.

Current position: The Northern Ireland economic inactivity rate (16-64) excluding students in 2017 was 20.1%. This is a 0.1 percentage point decrease from the baseline year (2015). This is not a statistically significant change.

Outcome 3 – We have a more equal society.

Outcome 6 – We have more people working in better jobs.

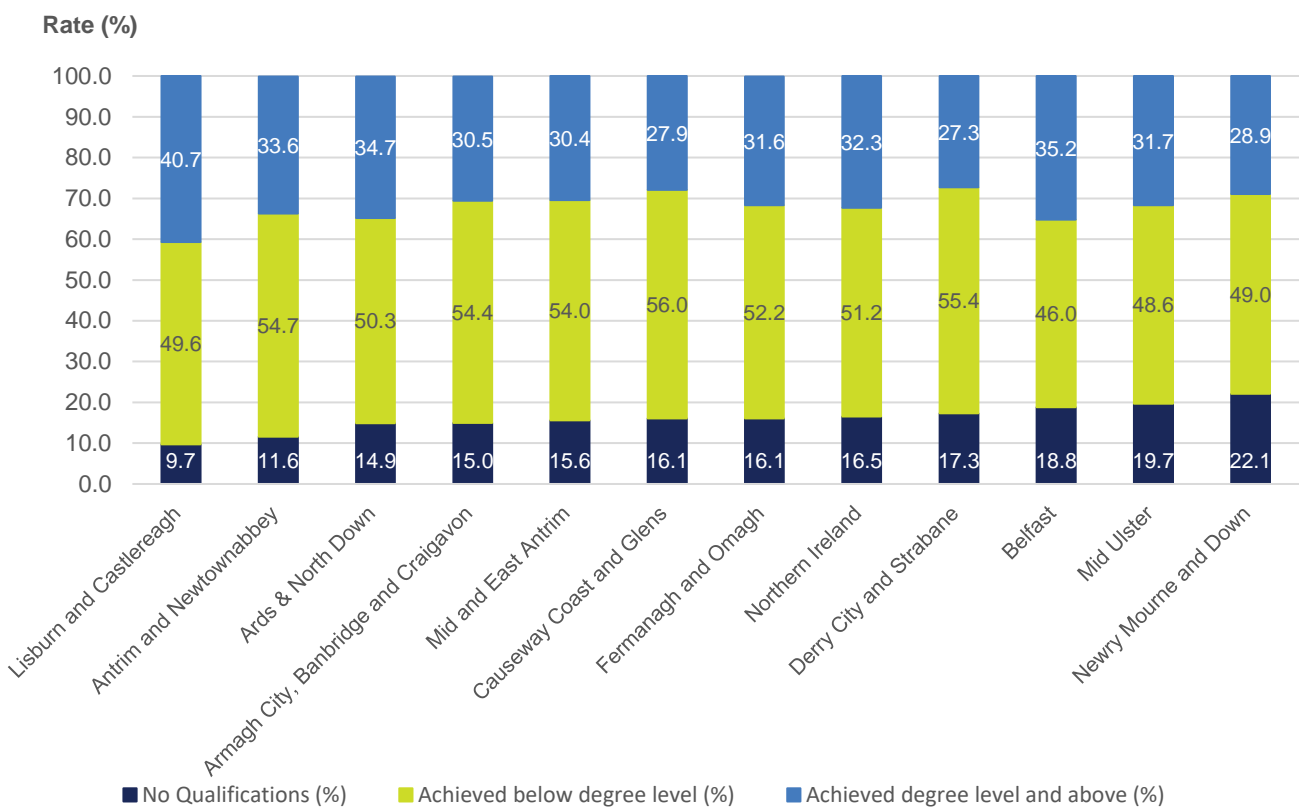
2.4 Qualification levels

Qualification Level: Qualification analysis is split into degree level and above, below degree level, and no qualifications.
 Degree level and above includes foundation degrees, higher degrees, teaching and nursing degrees.
 Below degree level 4 includes A-Levels, AS Levels, GCSE's, BTEC National, Entry level certificates and diplomas and international Baccalaureate.

More than half of people aged 16-64 in NI had qualifications up to degree level. Approximately a third (32.3%) had degree level and 16.5% had no qualifications.

- Lisburn and Castlereagh had the lowest proportion of 16-64 year olds with no qualifications (9.7%) and the highest proportion qualified to degree level and above (40.7%).
- Newry Mourne and Down and Mid Ulster had the highest rates of 16-64s who had no qualifications (22.1% and 19.7% respectively).
- In Belfast there were both relatively high proportions of people aged 16-64 with no qualifications (18.8%), and qualified to degree level and above (35.2%).

Figure 2: Highest level of qualification attained (16-64) by local government district, 2017



[Download in excel](#)

ODP Indicator 14: Improve the skills profile of the population (16+) – Proportion of the workforce in employment qualified to level 1 and above, level 2 and above, level 3 and above and level 4 and above².

Current position: In 2017 the percentage of the workforce in employment qualified to NQF level 1 and above was 88.5%, a decrease on the baseline year (2015) by 0.1 percentage points. This is not a statistically significant change.

The percentage of the workforce in employment qualified to NQF level 2 and above was 76.8%, an increase on the baseline year (2015) by 1.5 percentage points. This is not a statistically significant change.

The percentage of the workforce in employment qualified to NQF level 3 and above has seen the largest increase (3.0 percentage points) from 59.0% in 2015 to 62.0% in 2017, this is a statistically significant change and is likely to reflect real change.

The percentage of the workforce in employment qualified to NQF level 4 and above was 40.0%, this is an increase on the baseline year (2015) by 2.8 percentage points. This is a statistically significant change and is likely to reflect real change.

Outcome 6 – We have more people working in better jobs

Comparisons between Qualification levels and NQF levels

The ODP indicator 14 is based on the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) which classes qualifications by level and makes qualifications easier to understand and compare across different countries.

Section 2.4 uses 3 separate levels for our analysis, no qualifications, qualified to below degree level or qualified to degree level in above, this is for consistency across publications. In comparison the ODP Indicator 14 looks at overlapping qualification levels, level 1 and above, level 2 and above etc. and does not discuss those with no qualifications.

² Please note that the ODP indicator is based on the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) which classifies qualifications by level, based on learning outcomes. This classification reflects the content and profile of qualifications - that is, what the holder of a certificate or diploma is expected to know, understand, and be able to do.

2.5 Industry

Industry: The classification of respondents' industry of employment is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC07), further information on SIC07 classification can be found on the ONS website: [UK SIC 2007](#).

Employment by industry

Public services (which incorporates public administration, health and education) are an important source of employment in NI. It accounts for almost one-third (31.0%) of all persons aged 16-64 in employment in NI. Along with the Public services, Distribution, hotels and restaurants (19.4%), and Banking and Finance (14.9%) made up the top 3 industry sectors in NI, accounting for almost two-thirds (65.3%) of all jobs.

- Public administration, education and health sector was the largest employment sector for all LGD's excluding Mid Ulster and Newry Mourne and Down.
- The proportion of those employed in public administration, education and health ranged from a high of almost two-fifths (39.9%) in Derry City and Strabane to 21.1% in Mid Ulster.
- The largest employment sector for Mid Ulster was manufacturing (22.3%) while in Newry Mourne and Down this was distribution, hotels and restaurants (24.5%).

2.6 Occupation

Occupation: The classification of respondents' occupations is based on the SOC2010 (Standard Occupational Classification) codes adopted since January – March 2011, further information on SOC2010 classification can be found on the ONS website: [SOC 2010](#).

Employment by Occupation

The largest occupational group for NI as a whole was the professional occupations group at 18.6% of the total in employment. Professional occupations comprise science, research, engineering & technology professionals, health professionals, teaching and educational professionals and business media and public service professionals.

- Professional occupations formed a higher proportion of the total workforce in Antrim and Newtownabbey (26.7%) and Lisburn and Castlereagh (23.3%), compared to Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon (11.2%) and Newry Mourne and Down (14.0%).
- The skilled trade occupations had a higher proportion in Fermanagh and Omagh (21.5%) and Newry Mourne and Down (19.9%) compared to Belfast (7.4%).

2.7 Socio-economic classification

Socio-Economic: The [National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification](#) is an occupationally based classification but has rules to provide coverage of the whole adult population (16+). It has been constructed to measure the employment relations and conditions of occupations.

Among the working age population in NI the largest socio-economic classification was those that have never worked, were unemployed or unclassified, with this group accounting for almost one-quarter (24.6%) of the NI population as a whole.

- Derry City and Strabane (37.0%) recorded the largest proportion that have never worked, were unemployed or unclassified; Antrim and Newtownabbey had the lowest (17.6%).
- Antrim and Newtownabbey and Lisburn and Castlereagh had the highest rates of persons in the Higher Managerial and Professional classification (13.4% and 12.7% respectively), these LGD's also had low levels of those in the Never worked, unemployed and unclassified classification (17.6% and 18.7% respectively).
- Mid Ulster had almost a third (30.6%) of people working in semi-routine or routine occupations.

3 Further information

Background

The Labour Force Survey Annual Report is derived from four consecutive quarters of the regular LFS database. Each quarter's LFS sample of around 2,500 households in NI is made up of 5 waves with an average of around 500 private households in each wave, with a total of around 4,000 individuals included. Individuals in each wave are interviewed in five successive quarters, such that in any quarter one wave will be receiving their first interview, one wave their second, and so on, with one receiving their fifth and final interview. The annual database is created by selecting the relevant cases from each quarter and combining them to create an annual dataset of unique cases. Over a period of four quarters, eight non-overlapping waves are interviewed. Selecting waves one and five allows the maximum number of respondents over a one-year period to be included. The resulting sample size is approximately 2,700 households, 6,500 individuals, for NI, where each household is interviewed only once.

The LFS collects information from a sample of the population living in households. To convert this information to give estimates for the entire population the data must be grossed.

This is achieved by creating grossing factors often referred to as weights, that can be applied to each sampled individual so that grossed results match published population data in terms of age distribution, sex and region of residence. Mid-year population estimates and projections are used to ensure that the LFS is grossed to the most up to date population data available.

Precision of estimates

The LFS is a sample survey and therefore the estimates are subject to sampling variability. The Northern Ireland Statistics Research Agency (NISRA) does not publish estimates below 6,000 (grossed) from the annual dataset as it is not deemed sufficiently reliable for quotation. In general, the smaller the estimate, the greater the margin of error as a proportion of the estimate.

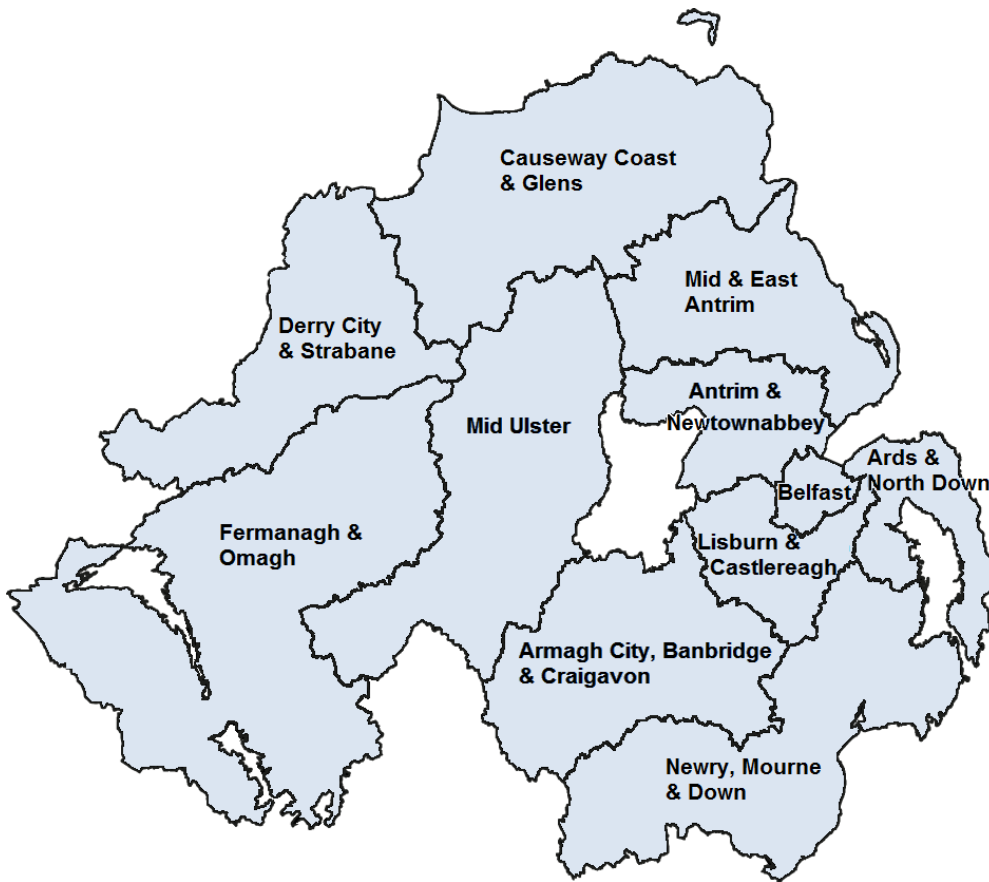
If we drew many samples each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the tables LFSAR 1.1 to 1.3 represent 95% confidence intervals i.e. we would expect that in 95% of samples the range would contain the true value.

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 and likely to reflect real change.

Local areas

As far as possible the tables for the annual dataset (see Annex for list) are broken down by local government districts (LGD2014). However as some of the figures at this level fall below the 6,000 (grossed) suppression threshold not all data are available at this level. This report also contains analysis for urban and rural areas, for deprivation quintiles according to the 2017 multiple deprivation measure, and for parliamentary constituencies. The following maps shows the boundaries for the 2014 LGDs, urban and rural settlements, deprivation deciles¹ and parliamentary constituencies.

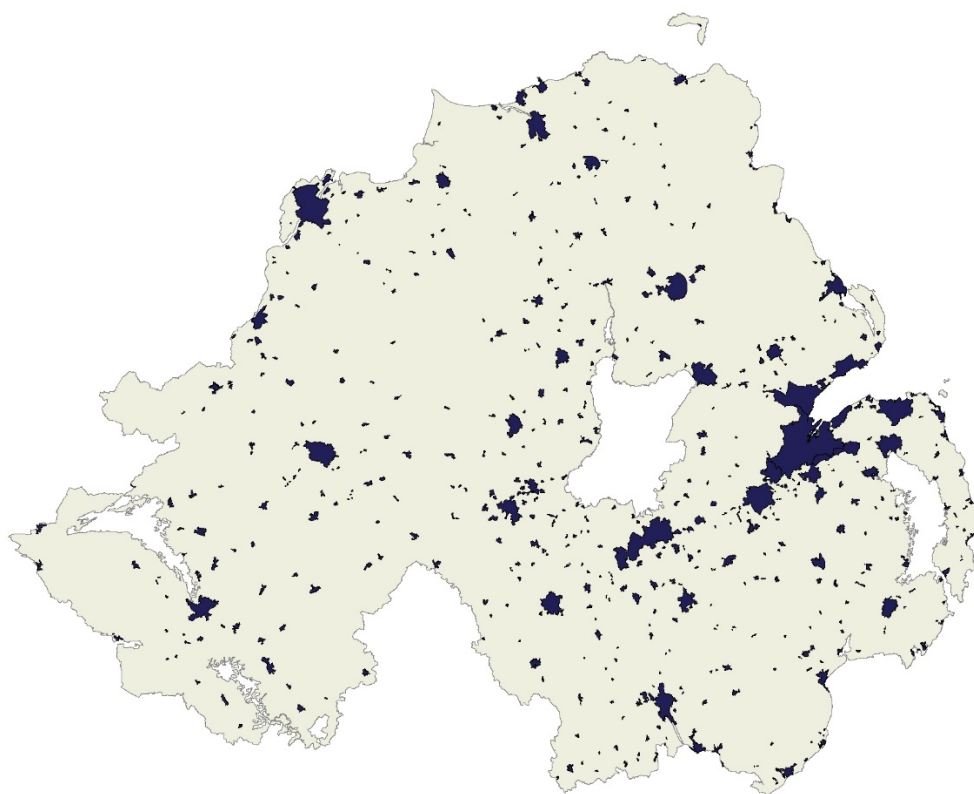
Map 1: Northern Ireland Local Government District (LGD2014) areas



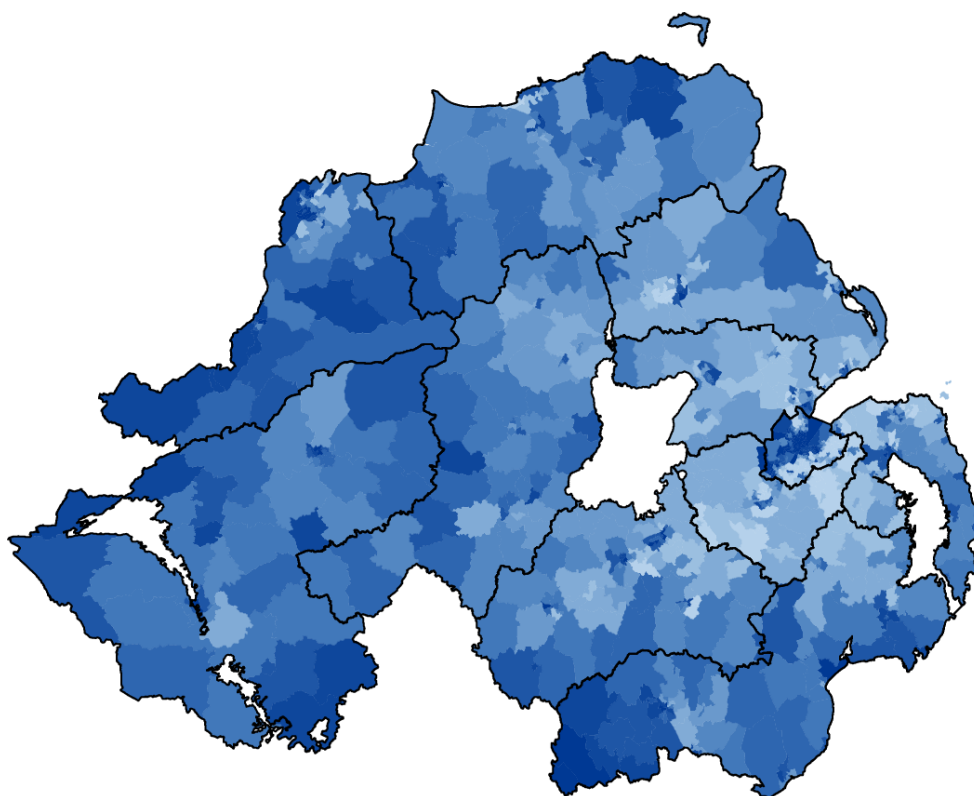
¹ Deciles are grouped up into quintiles according to the following:

Deciles 1 and 2 = Quintile 1
Deciles 3 and 4 = Quintile 2
Deciles 5 and 6 = Quintile 3
Deciles 7 and 8 = Quintile 4
Deciles 9 and 10 = Quintile 5

Map 2: Northern Ireland Urban Rural Settlements²



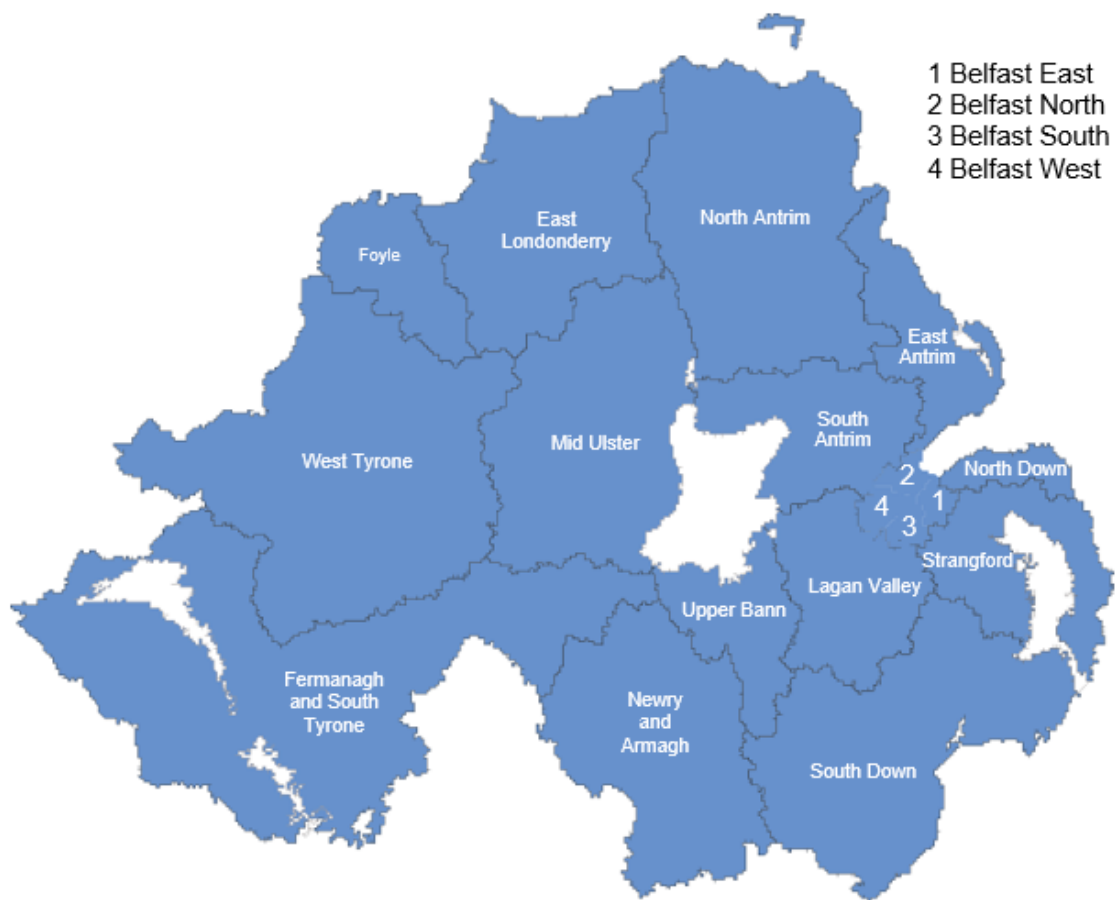
Map 3: Northern Ireland Deprivation Deciles³



² Dark areas are urban and light areas are rural

³ Darkest areas are in the highest deprivation decile (1 – most deprived) and lightest areas are in the lowest deprivation decile (10 – least deprived)

Map 4: Northern Ireland Parliamentary Constituencies



LFS definitions

In employment

The LFS defines employment as those aged 16 and over who did at least one hour's paid work in the reference week (either as an employee or self-employed); those who had a job which they were temporarily away from (on holiday for example); those participating in government training and employment programmes; and those doing unpaid family work.

Employment rate

The percentage of people of working age who are in employment.

Employees/self-employed

The division between employees and self-employed is based on survey respondents' own assessment of their employment status.

Full-time/part-time

The classification of employees, self-employed, those on government work-related training programmes and unpaid workers in their main job as full-time or part-time is on the basis of self-assessment. People on government-supported training and employment programmes who are at college in the survey reference week are classified as part-time.

Unemployment

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) measure of unemployment refers to people without a job who were available 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 aged 16+ who are unemployed.

Industry

The classification of respondents' industry of employment is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC07), further information on SIC07 classification can be found on the ONS website: [UK SIC 2007](#).

Occupation

The classification of respondents' occupations is based on the SOC2010 (Standard Occupational Classification) codes adopted since January – March 2011, further information on SOC2010 classification can be found on the ONS website: [SOC 2010](#).

Socio-Economic Classification

The [National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification](#) is an occupationally based classification but has rules to provide coverage of the whole adult population (16+). It has been constructed to measure the employment relations and conditions of occupations.

Deprivation Quintile

Spatial measures of deprivation are used to inform policy and target areas of need in Northern Ireland. The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure comprises seven domains of deprivation developed to measure a distinct form or type of deprivation including income, employment, health, education, proximity to services, living environment and crime. Further information on deprivation can be found [here](#). The 7 domains were combined at Super Output Area level to produce an overall rank of multiple deprivation which was then split into 5 equal groups to form deprivation quintiles, group 1 being the most deprived.

Further Information

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Publication now available on NISRA web site:

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/labour-market-and-social-welfare/labour-force-survey>

Annex Index of Web Tables

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LFSAR 1.3	Labour market structure by local government district, females, 2017
LFSAR 1.4	Labour market structure by age group, 2017
LFSAR 1.5	Labour market structure by urban/rural, 2017
LFSAR 1.6	Labour market structure by deprivation quintiles, 2017
LFSAR 1.7	Labour market structure by parliamentary constituency, 2017

Industry

LFSAR 2.1	Percentage of total employed (16-64) by industry and local government district
LFSAR 2.2	Percentage of total employed (16-64) by industry and urban/rural
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Occupation

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LFSAR 4.6	Total employed (16-64) by socio economic classification and urban/rural
LFSAR 4.7	Total employed (16-64) by socio economic classification and deprivation quintile
LFSAR 4.8	Total employed (16-64) by socio economic classification and parliamentary constituency

Qualifications

LFSAR 5.1	Percentage of total persons (16-64) by qualification level and local government district
LFSAR 5.2	Percentage of total persons (16-64) by qualification level and urban/rural
LFSAR 5.3	Percentage of total persons (16-64) by qualification level and deprivation quintile
LFSAR 5.4	Percentage of total persons (16-64) by qualification level and parliamentary constituency
LFSAR 5.5	Total persons (16-64) by qualification level and local government district
LFSAR 5.6	Total persons (16-64) by qualification level and urban/rural
LFSAR 5.7	Total persons (16-64) by qualification level and deprivation quintile
LFSAR 5.8	Total persons (16-64) by qualification level and parliamentary constituency

ODP14

ODP 14.1	Workforce in employment qualified to level 1 and above, level 2 and above, level 3 and above, and level 4 and above by local government district, 16+
ODP 14.2	Workforce in employment qualified to level 1 and above, level 2 and above, level 3 and above, and level 4 and above by urban/rural, 16+
ODP 14.3	Workforce in employment qualified to level 1 and above, level 2 and above, level 3 and above, and level 4 and above by deprivation quintile, 16+
ODP 14.4	Workforce in employment qualified to level 1 and above, level 2 and above, level 3 and above, and level 4 and above by parliamentary constituency, 16+

ODP16

ODP 16.1	Workforce in employment by local government district, 16-64
ODP 16.2	Workforce in employment by urban/rural, 16-64
ODP 16.3	Workforce in employment by deprivation quintile, 16-64
ODP 16.4	Workforce in employment by parliamentary constituency, 16-64

ODP17

ODP 17.1	Economic Inactivity rate excluding students by local government district, 16-64
ODP 17.2	Economic Inactivity rate excluding students by urban/rural, 16-64
ODP 17.3	Economic Inactivity rate excluding students by deprivation quintile, 16-64
ODP 17.4	Economic Inactivity rate excluding students by parliamentary constituency, 16-64

ODP32

ODP 32.1	Employment rate by deprivation quintile and local government district, 16-64
ODP 32.2	Employment rate by deprivation quintile and urban/rural, 16-64
ODP 32.3	Employment rate by deprivation quintile and parliamentary constituency, 16-64

ODP33

ODP 33.1	People working part time who would like to work more hours by urban/rural, 16+
ODP 33.2	People working part time who would like to work more hours by deprivation quintile, 16+

ODP34

ODP 34.1	Employment rate by local government district and urban/rural, 16-64
ODP 34.2	Employment rate by local government district and deprivation quintile, 16-64