



Department of  
**Finance and  
Personnel**  
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**Labour Market**

**Statistics Bulletin**

# Monthly Labour Market Report

**June 2014**



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- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods, and
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Northern Ireland Statistics &  
Research Agency

# **Monthly Labour Market Report**

June 2014

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# Labour Market

## 1

Seasonally adjusted Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for Northern Ireland for the period February - April 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 May 2014 decreased by 500 over the month to 55,500. There were 389 proposed redundancies notified in the latest reference period and 117 confirmed redundancies in May 2014.

### Employment

The number of persons in employment in the period February - April 2014 was estimated at 821,000. This estimate increased by 15,000 over the quarter and by 18,000 over the year. The employment rate for those aged 16-64 was estimated at 68.1%, this increased by 0.5 percentage points over the quarter and by 0.9 percentage points over the year. The employment rate in NI remained below the UK average (72.9%) and was the lowest rate among the twelve UK regions.

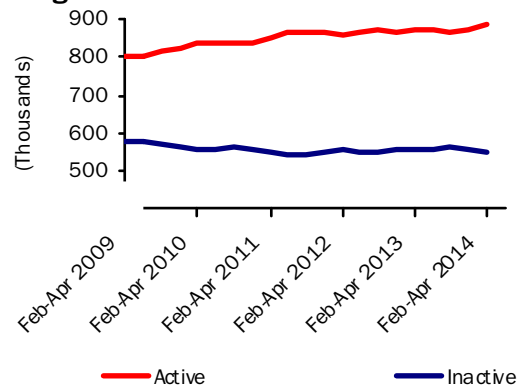
### Unemployment

The unemployment rate for the period February - April 2014 was estimated at 6.9%. This estimate decreased by 0.6 over the quarter and by 0.9 percentage points over the year. The number of unemployed persons was estimated at 61,000, down 4,000 over the quarter and down 7,000 over the year.

Unadjusted figures show that 50.4% of the unemployed have been unemployed for 1 year or more – down 8.8 percentage points over the year. They also estimate the unemployment rate for 18 - 24 year olds at 19.2% – up 0.2 percentage points over the year.

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

Figure 1



### Economically Inactive

The seasonally adjusted number of economically inactive persons in the period February - April 2014 was estimated at 550,000. This figure is down 9,000 over the quarter and 5,000 over the year.

The NI economic inactivity rate for those aged 16-64 stood at 26.7%. This is significantly higher than the UK average rate (21.8%) and is the highest of the twelve UK regions. Unadjusted figures estimate that 28% of the economically inactive, aged 16-64, are sick/disabled. 28% are students, 25% are looking after the family/home, 12% are retired and 9% 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	Feb-Apr 2014	821,000	+/-24,000	18,000	+/-31,000
Unemployment	Feb-Apr 2014	61,000	+/-11,000	-7,000	+/-15,000
Economically inactive	Feb-Apr 2014	550,000	+/-22,000	-5,000	+/-28,000
Unemployment rate	Feb-Apr 2014	6.9%	+/-1.3pps	-0.9pps	+/-1.8pps
Employment rate <sup>1</sup>	Feb-Apr 2014	68.1%	+/-1.8pps	0.9pps	+/-2.2pps
Economic inactivity rate <sup>1</sup>	Feb-Apr 2014	26.7%	+/-1.7pps	-0.3pps	+/-2.1pps
Claimant Count	May 2014	55,500		-8,400	

Note: pps = percentage points, <sup>1</sup> 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 (6.9%) is above the overall UK average rate (6.6%) and was the sixth highest rate among the twelve UK regions. The NI rate was below the European Union (10.5%) and Republic of Ireland (11.8%) rates for March 2014. Comparable figures for the three months to March 2014 estimate the NI unemployment rate for 18-24 year olds at 18.6%, compared to a UK average rate of 16.4%.

**Claimant Count**

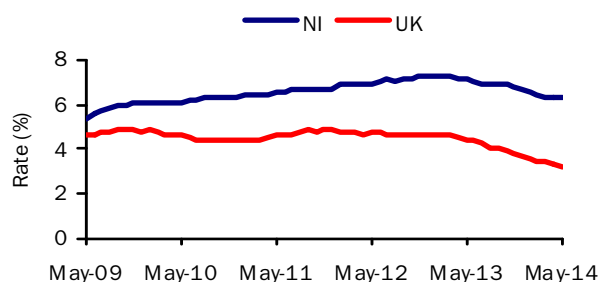
The more recent seasonally adjusted claimant count decreased by 500 from last month's revised total. It now stands at 55,500 (6.3% of the workforce) in May 2014. Over the year the Claimant Count in NI has decreased by 8,400 (13.1%) and the workforce unemployment rate has decreased by 0.9 percentage points. The claimant count has fallen 9,300 since its most recent peak in December 2012 and this is the first time there has been a fall in seventeen consecutive months since June 1995.

**Claimant Count Regional Comparison**

The seasonally adjusted claimant count rate in NI (6.3%) was higher than the UK average rate (3.2%) and was the highest rate among the twelve UK regions. This is the 50<sup>th</sup> consecutive month that NI has had the highest or second highest UK region unemployment rate, on this measure. The monthly decrease in NI claimants (0.9%) was lower than the UK average decrease (2.5%) during the same period. The annual decrease in NI claimants (13.1%) was the lowest decrease of twelve UK regions (the annual decrease in the UK was 27.2%).

**Seasonally Adjusted Claimant Count Monthly Rates**

**Figure 2**



**Claimant count rates for District Council Areas**

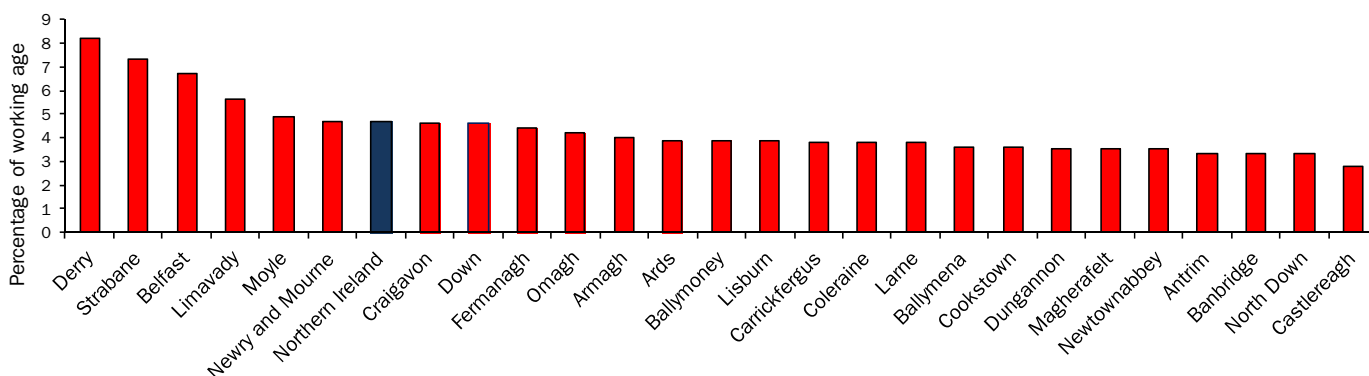
Figure 3 (unadjusted numbers as a percentage of the resident working age population) show that the highest rates at May 2014 were in Derry (8.2%), Strabane (7.3%), Belfast (6.7%), and Limavady (5.6%). All 26 District Council Areas showed a decrease over year, with the largest decreases in Coleraine (25.2%), Banbridge (21.3%) and Larne (21.1%).

**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.pdf](http://www.detini.gov.uk/unemployment_measures.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 389 proposed redundancies notified during the period mid May 2014 to mid June 2014. This compares to 95 proposed redundancies that were notified in the previous monthly period.

There were 117 confirmed redundancies in the month of May (Figure 5). Over the latest twelve month period there were a total of 2,152 confirmed redundancies, a decrease of 33% from the previous year (3,224).

Over the latest twelve month period there were a total of 3,106 proposed redundancies, a decrease of 1% from the previous year (3,126). Currently there are 1,635 outstanding redundancies (that is, proposed but not confirmed), which is 73% higher than this time last year (947).

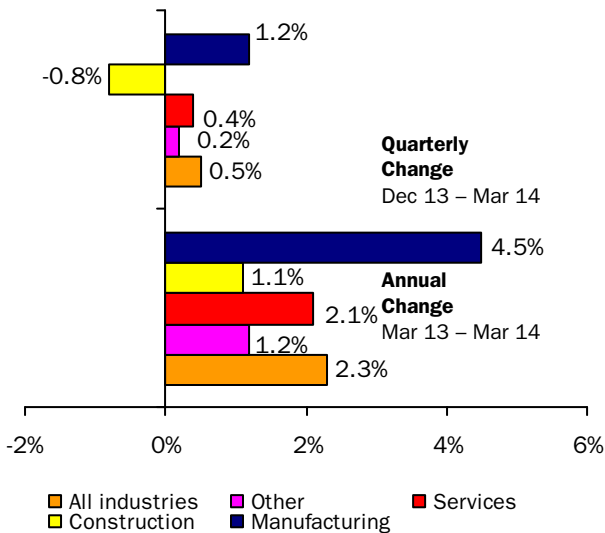
Note that since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses.

## 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

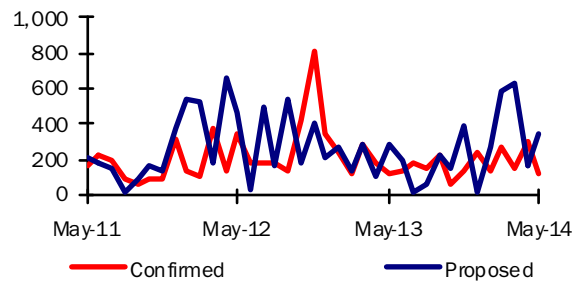


The seasonally adjusted quarterly change consisted of increases across; the Service Sector (+2,600 jobs), the Manufacturing Sector (+920 jobs) and the Other Industries Sector (+40 jobs). There was a decrease in the Construction Sector (-250 jobs). Over the same period the Public Sector decreased by 130 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 May 11 - May 14

Figure 5

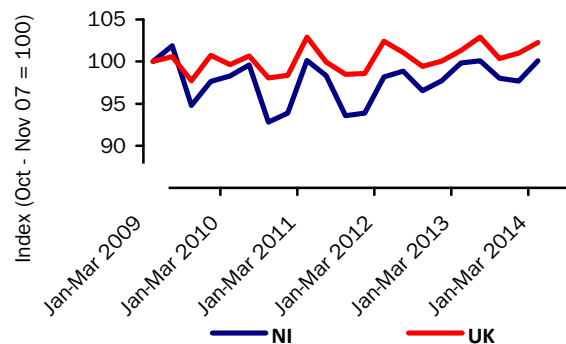


## Hours worked

In the three months to March 2014, the average actual weekly hours worked in NI was 33.7 hours – higher than the UK average (32.4) for the same period. For full-time workers, in Northern Ireland, the average actual number of hours worked was 38.7 and was above that for the UK (37.9). 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).

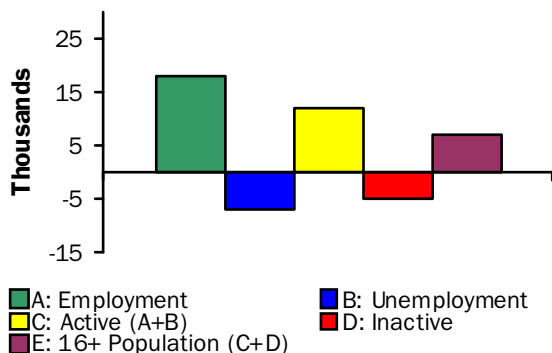
### Labour Market Summary (seasonally adjusted)

The latest seasonally adjusted Labour Force Survey estimates for February - April 2014 (see Table 2) estimated the unemployment rate at 6.9% (61,000 persons), down 0.6 percentage points from the previous quarter. The employment level increased by 15,000 over the quarter (821,000 persons).

### Labour Market change over the year

In the year to February - April 2014 (see Figure 7), LFS figures estimated that total employment increased by 18,000, that unemployment decreased by 7,000, that numbers of economically active increased by 12,000 (figures may not sum due to rounding). The number economically inactive decreased by 5,000 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 18,000 over the year. Of the total, 53% (435,000) were male and 47% (386,000) were female.

Male employment rate increased by 2.0 percentage points over the year while the female rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points.

### Economic Inactivity

The number of economically inactive persons in the period February - April 2014 was estimated at 550,000. 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 February - April 2014, there were an estimated 310,000 economically inactive people aged 16-64 in NI. Of the total, 38% (119,000) were male and 62% (191,000) 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**

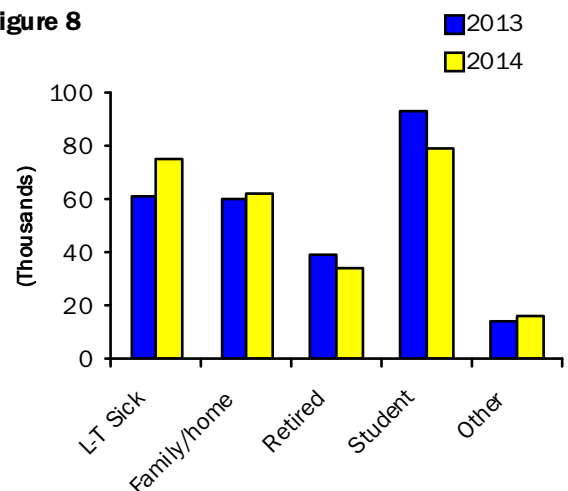


Figure 8 shows the reason given by these people for not wanting work. The largest categories were students (79,000), long-term sick (75,000) and those looking after family/home (62,000). Among these categories, the largest change over the year occurred for students (-14,000 or -15.2%).



## 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
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>									
Feb-Apr 2011	1,403	1,153	851	790	61	552	7.2	72.6	67.3
Feb-Apr 2012	1,415	1,158	857	796	61	558	7.1	72.4	67.1
Feb-Apr 2013	1,426	1,162	871	803	68	555	7.8	73.0	67.1
May-Jul 2013	1,429	1,163	872	811	60	557	6.9	72.7	67.5
Aug-Oct 2013	1,430	1,163	868	803	65	562	7.5	72.6	67.0
Nov-Jan 2014	1,431	1,163	872	807	66	559	7.5	73.2	67.6
Feb-Apr 2014	1,433	1,163	883	821	61	550	6.9	73.3	68.1
<b>Change on Quarter</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Change on Year</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>MEN</b>									
Feb-Apr 2011	682	571	458	416	42	224	9.1	78.9	71.6
Feb-Apr 2012	688	574	462	421	41	227	8.8	78.7	71.6
Feb-Apr 2013	695	577	465	417	48	230	10.4	78.5	70.1
May-Jul 2013	696	577	472	429	43	224	9.2	79.3	71.8
Aug-Oct 2013	697	577	469	425	44	228	9.5	79.1	71.4
Nov-Jan 2014	698	578	467	423	44	231	9.4	79.2	71.7
<b>Feb-Apr 2014</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>72.2</b>
<b>WOMEN</b>									
Feb-Apr 2011	721	582	393	373	19	328	4.9	66.4	63.0
Feb-Apr 2012	726	584	395	375	20	331	5.1	66.2	62.8
Feb-Apr 2013	731	586	406	386	20	325	4.9	67.6	64.2
May-Jul 2013	732	586	400	383	17	333	4.2	66.2	63.3
Aug-Oct 2013	733	586	399	378	21	334	5.2	66.3	62.7
Nov-Jan 2014	733	586	405	383	22	328	5.4	67.3	63.6
<b>Feb-Apr 2014</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>64.0</b>

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 (February - April 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 May 2014 was 54,722 (6.2% of the workforce), a decrease of 2.4% (1,325) over the previous month. There was a decrease of 13.3% (8,429) over the year and the rate decreased by 1.0 percentage points. Five years ago the total was 48,057 (5.4%). (The seasonally adjusted claimant count decreased by 500 from the previous month's revised figure).

## Youth Claimants

A total of 13,531 under 25's (24.7% of all claimants) were claiming benefits in May 2014, representing a decrease of 3.7% (524 claimants) over the month and a decrease of 18.0% (2,972) over the year. Youth claimants represent 1.5% of the workforce.

## Long-term Claimants

At May 2014, 18,605 (34.0% of all claimants) were claiming benefit for a year or more, representing a decrease of 0.8% (151 claimants) over the month and an increase of 1.7% (317) over the year. Long-term claimants represent 2.1% of the workforce.

## Flows out from Job Seekers Allowance

The success rate of job seekers leaving the count to obtain employment in May 2014 decreased by 3.4 percentage points since the same time last year. Of the 6,705 flows from the count in May 2014, 2,510 (37.4%) found employment, compared to 3,095 (40.8%) of the 7,580 claimants who left the count in May 2013. This compares to 36.3% three months ago and 41.4% six months ago.

In the period from May 2013 to May 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 5,395 claimants who joined the count in May 2014, 34.7% were under 25, 28.2% were aged between 25-34 years, 15.8% were aged between 35-44 years, 14.5% were aged between 45-54 years and 6.9% were 55 and over. In May 2014, 3,655 males (67.7%) joined the count compared to 1,735 females (32.2%).

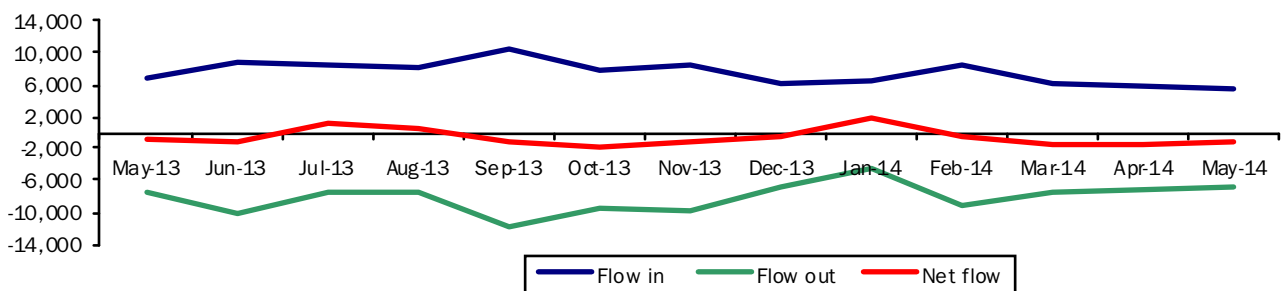
## Net Flow

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 May 2013 and May 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



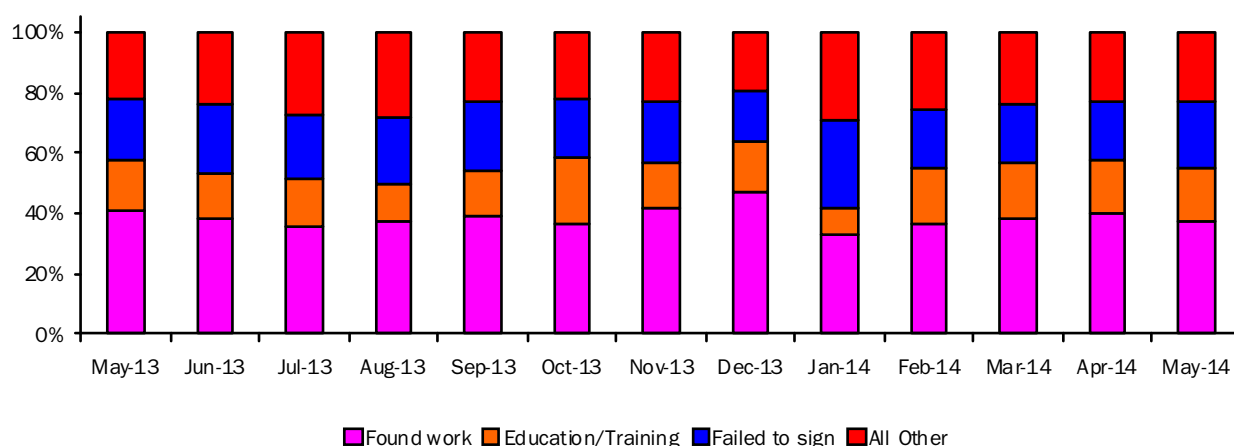
**Claimant Count by District Council Area – May 2014**  
**Number, Rate and % change over month and year (including jobs density indicator at 2011\*)**  
**Table 5**

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	762	358	1,120	4.5	2.1	3.3	-15	-1.3	-227	-16.9	0.96
Ards	1,368	572	1,940	5.7	2.3	3.9	4	0.2	-299	-13.4	0.42
Armagh	1,020	499	1,519	5.3	2.7	4.0	-54	-3.4	-334	-18.0	0.66
Ballymena	1,013	468	1,481	5.0	2.3	3.6	-55	-3.6	-299	-16.8	0.80
Ballymoney	549	226	775	5.4	2.3	3.9	-47	-5.7	-201	-20.6	0.47
Banbridge	728	289	1,017	4.7	1.9	3.3	-23	-2.2	-276	-21.3	0.44
Belfast	9,021	3,387	12,408	9.9	3.6	6.7	-133	-1.1	-1,509	-10.8	1.34
Carrickfergus	662	295	957	5.4	2.3	3.8	-29	-2.9	-215	-18.3	0.40
Castlereagh	874	322	1,196	4.2	1.5	2.8	-25	-2.0	-235	-16.4	0.69
Coleraine	1,005	428	1,433	5.5	2.2	3.8	-99	-6.5	-482	-25.2	0.73
Cookstown	569	298	867	4.7	2.5	3.6	-32	-3.6	-170	-16.4	0.63
Craigavon	1,864	892	2,756	6.2	2.9	4.6	-154	-5.3	-475	-14.7	0.73
Derry	4,060	1,718	5,778	11.8	4.7	8.2	-124	-2.1	-102	-1.7	0.70
Down	1,512	549	2,061	6.8	2.5	4.6	-9	-0.4	-375	-15.4	0.53
Dungannon	841	479	1,320	4.4	2.6	3.5	-51	-3.7	-228	-14.7	0.71
Fermanagh	1,179	538	1,717	5.9	2.8	4.4	-97	-5.3	-329	-16.1	0.68
Larne	541	226	767	5.4	2.2	3.8	-37	-4.6	-205	-21.1	0.53
Limavady	898	347	1,245	7.9	3.2	5.6	-28	-2.2	-239	-16.1	0.45
Lisburn	2,067	943	3,010	5.4	2.4	3.9	-30	-1.0	-522	-14.8	0.62
Magherafelt	664	342	1,006	4.5	2.4	3.5	-37	-3.5	-167	-14.2	0.59
Moyle	369	159	528	6.8	3.0	4.9	-37	-6.5	-100	-15.9	0.43
Newry & Mourne	2,164	887	3,051	6.7	2.8	4.7	-67	-2.1	-630	-17.1	0.62
Newtownabbey	1,345	541	1,886	5.1	1.9	3.5	-27	-1.4	-355	-15.8	0.64
North Down	1,143	492	1,635	4.7	1.9	3.3	-50	-3.0	-156	-8.7	0.52
Omagh	950	449	1,399	5.7	2.7	4.2	-42	-2.9	-248	-15.1	0.67
Strabane	1,266	584	1,850	9.9	4.6	7.3	-27	-1.4	-51	-2.7	0.51
<b>NI TOTAL</b>	<b>38,434</b>	<b>16,288</b>	<b>54,722</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-1,325</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-8,429</b>	<b>-13.3</b>	<b>0.73</b>

\* Data relates to 2011. 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 May 2014, 33.6% (18,015) 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 17.0% (9,120) gave their usual occupation as working in Sales and Customer Service Occupations. These two groups account for approximately one half of all claimants in May 2014. The smallest occupation group, with 1.6% (850) of all claimants, was Managers and Senior Officials.

Overall the NI claimant count (computerised claims only) decreased by 2.6% over the month to May 2014. Eight of the nine occupational groups showed a decrease in levels, with the largest decrease occurring in Elementary Occupations, which decreased by 510 (2.8%), followed by Process, Plant and Machine Operatives which decreased by 285 (3.8%). The only group not showing a decrease in levels was Professional Occupations which remained unchanged from the previous month.

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

Table 6

Occupational Groups (Usual Occupation)	May 2014		Change over month	
	Number of Claimants	% of Claimants	Number of claimants	% change
Managers and Senior Officials	850	1.6	-20	-2.3
Professional Occupations	990	1.8	0	0.0
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	2,420	4.5	-30	-1.2
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	4,440	8.3	-75	-1.7
Skilled Trade Occupations	6,685	12.5	-165	-2.4
Personal Service Occupations	3,870	7.2	-70	-1.8
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	9,120	17.0	-260	-2.8
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	7,205	13.4	-285	-3.8
Elementary Occupations	18,015	33.6	-510	-2.8
Not Known	40	0.1	0	0.0
<b>NI Total</b>	<b>53,635</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-1,415</b>	<b>-2.6</b>

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

**Table 7**

<b>Table Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>File Size</b>
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 2,152 confirmed redundancies over the year to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2014, a decrease of 33% compared to the same period in the previous year (3,224). Of these, 117 confirmed redundancies took place during the calendar month of May 2014 and 304 in the previous month of April 2014. This compares to 118 in May 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 (444), Limavady (292) and Derry (223) District Council areas.

### Confirmed redundancies by District Council in year to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2014

Table 8

District Council Area	Total
Antrim	66
Ards	24
Armagh	8
Ballymena	23
Ballymoney	9
Banbridge	30
Belfast	444
Carrickfergus	9
Castlereagh	99
Coleraine	33
Cookstown	23
Craigavon	89
Derry	223
Down	140
Dungannon	14
Fermanagh	88
Larne	0
Limavady	292
Lisburn	170
Magherafelt	48
Moyle	0
Newry & Mourne	26
Newtownabbey	171
North Down	111
Omagh	6
Strabane	6
<b>N. Ireland</b>	<b>2,152</b>

Of these 2,152 confirmed redundancies, 662 or 31% were in the Wholesale and Retail sector, with 459 redundancies (21% of all redundancies) occurring in Retail Trade (except of motor vehicles and motor cycles). A further 249 redundancies (12% of all redundancies) occurred in the Construction sector.

Altogether there are 1,635 outstanding redundancies that have been notified, but have yet to take place. This compares with 947 this time one year ago – an increase of 73%.

### Redundancies – Sample of Data Available on Website

Table 9

Regional Redundancy data	File size
<a href="#">District Council (Jan 2000 - date)</a>	33.0KB
<a href="#">Parliamentary Constituency (Jan 2000 - date)</a>	29.0KB
<a href="#">Travel-to-Work Area (Jan 2000 - date)</a>	29.0KB

Industrial Sector	File size
<a href="#">Standard Industrial Classification (Jan 2000 - date)</a>	70.0KB

### Redundancy Legal Requirements

Under the Employment Rights (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (Amended 8 October 2006) companies are only legally required to notify the Department of impending redundancies of 20 or more employees. Companies who propose less than 20 redundancies are not included in the statistics.

# Quarterly Employment Survey

## 5

### Seasonally Adjusted

The 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

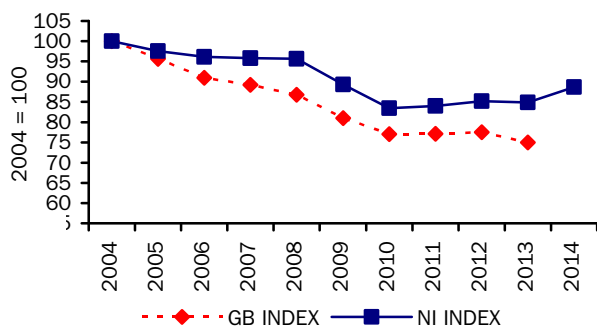
The March 2014 unadjusted employee jobs estimate stands at 709,710.

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 <sup>1</sup>	25,970	4,050	30,010	-0.8	1.1
Services	238,060	344,570	582,630	0.4	2.1
Other <sup>2</sup>	17,750	3,000	20,750	0.2	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>342,950</b>	<b>368,270</b>	<b>711,210</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures for females in the construction industry are not seasonally adjusted

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

\* Figures are rounded to the nearest 10 and may not sum due to rounding

**Northern Ireland Employee Jobs\* - Seasonally Adjusted Series**

**Table 11**

		Manufacturing	Construction <sup>1</sup>	Services	Other Industries <sup>2</sup>	All Industries	Public <sup>3</sup>	Private <sup>3</sup>
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 <sup>^</sup>	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

<sup>1</sup> Figures for females in the construction industry are not seasonally adjusted

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

<sup>3</sup> Public and Private splits may not sum to total.

<sup>^</sup> 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).

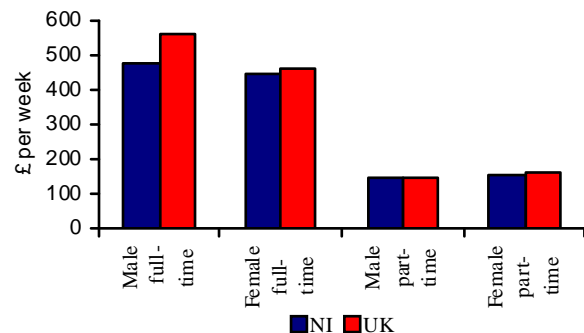
Median gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in the NI private sector increased at the same rate as the UK (2.3%) over the period, to £403 and £490 respectively. This represented no change to the NI/UK private sector pay gap which remains at 82.1% of the UK figure.

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><a href="#">ASHE 2004 Headline Data for Key Variables (excluding supplementary information)</a></u>	51 KB
6.2	<u><a href="#">ASHE 2004 Headline Data for Key Variables (including supplementary information)</a></u>	52 KB
6.3	<u><a href="#">ASHE 2005 Headline Data for Key Variables</a></u>	52 KB
6.4	<u><a href="#">ASHE 2006 Headline Data for Key Variables (consistent with 2005 methodology)</a></u>	168 KB
6.5	<u><a href="#">ASHE 2006 Headline Data for Key Variables (consistent with 2007 methodology)</a></u>	176 KB
6.6	<u><a href="#">ASHE 2007 Headline Data for Key Variables</a></u>	165 KB
6.7	<u><a href="#">ASHE 2008 Headline Data for Key Variables</a></u>	165 KB
6.8	<u><a href="#">ASHE 2009 Headline Data for Key Variables</a></u>	52 KB
6.9	<u><a href="#">ASHE 2010 Headline Data for Key Variables (SOC2000 basis)</a></u>	54KB
6.10	<u><a href="#">ASHE 2011 Headline Data for Key Variables (SOC2010 basis)</a></u>	64KB
6.11	<u><a href="#">ASHE 2012 Headline Data for Key Variables (SOC2010 basis, revised)</a></u>	52KB
6.12	<u><a href="#">ASHE 2013 Headline Data for Key Variables (SOC2010 basis, provisional)</a></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 Bulletin will be published on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2014 and the next Training for Success Bulletin will be published on 27<sup>th</sup> August 2014. The information in Table 19 is currently published annually; it is planned that the next Vacancies Bulletin will be published in August 2014.**

### Employment & Training Measures

#### Participation in the Department for Employment and Learning Schemes to April 2014

Table 18

	Steps to Work (2)	New Deal (2, 3)	Future Managers	Employment Support	Training for Success (4)
<u>2012</u>					
April	16,950	50	100	650	17,900
<u>2013</u>					
April	15,650	0	100	600	15,700
May	15,700	0	100	600	15,000
June	15,350	0	100	600	14,200
July	14,800	0	150	550	13,550
August	14,350	0	100	550	12,950
September	14,650	0	150	550	15,450
October	15,250	0	150	550	15,250
November	15,300	0	150	550	15,100
December	15,500	0	200	550	14,600
<u>2014</u>					
January	-	0	200	550	14,250
February	-	0	200	550	-
March	-	0	200	550	-
April	-	0	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 January, February and March 2014 will be published in July 2014 and statistics for April 2014 will be published in October 2014.

(3) Includes New Deal 18-24 and 25+. New Deal figures relate to the last Sunday of each month and are revised on a monthly basis.

(4) 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.

## 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](http://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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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	
<u>2011</u>	03-Jun	3,594	3,894	-25%	3,622	3,924	-18%	4,799	-25%	1,653	-31%
<u>2012</u>	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%
<u>2013</u>	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 pending. Live vacancies are those for which job seekers can apply. Vacancies are pending while DEL staff await feedback from employers.

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

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

(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:

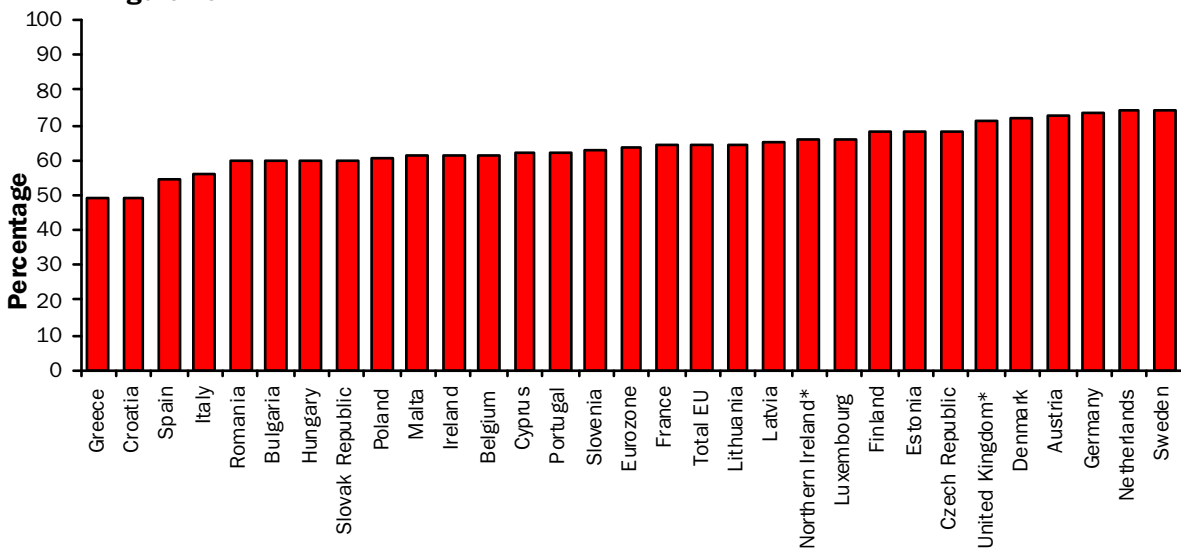
<http://www.delni.gov.uk/index/statsandresearch.htm> or alternatively contact the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL) by telephoning (028) 9025 7609.

# International - Regional Analysis

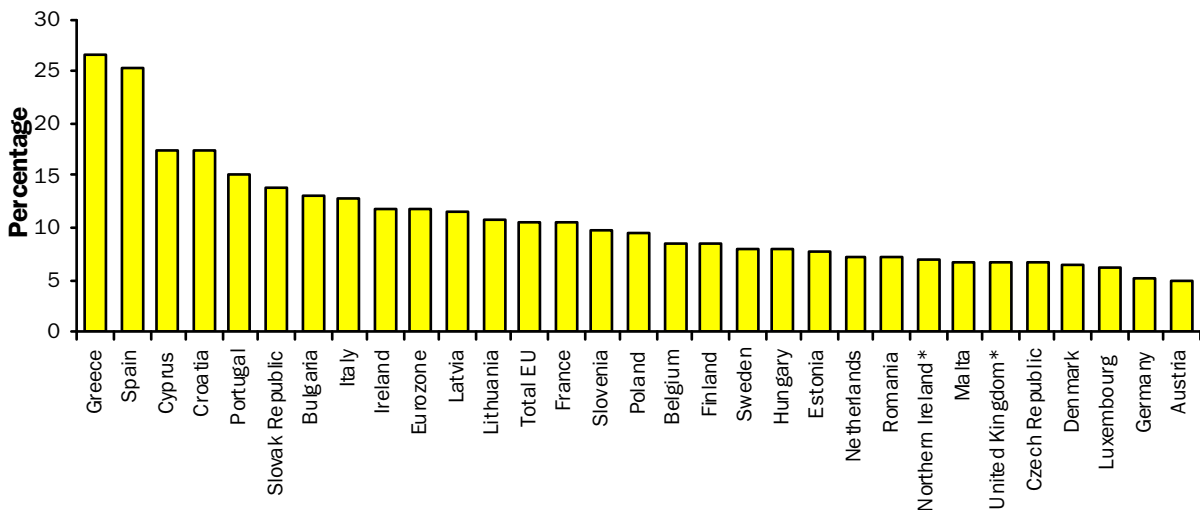


## International Comparisons of ILO Employment and Unemployment

**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 4 2013 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, February – April 2014**  
**Table 20**

	Labour Force Survey (LFS) <sup>1</sup>						Employee Jobs <sup>3</sup>	Claimant count rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Claimant count level Percentage Change over the year	Claimant count level Percentage Change over the month	Jobs Density Indicator <sup>5</sup>
	Employment		Unemployment		Economically Inactive						
	Rate	Annual Change <sup>2</sup>	Rate	Annual Change <sup>2</sup>	Rate	Annual Change <sup>2</sup>					
North East	69.5	2.9	9.8	-0.3	22.8	-3.0	979	5.4	-26.7	-3.0	0.67
North West	70.0	0.3	7.6	-0.2	24.2	-0.1	3,033	3.7	-29.4	-3.1	0.74
Yorkshire & the Humber	72.0	1.6	8.2	-0.7	21.5	-1.1	2,214	4.4	-26.1	-2.8	0.74
East Midlands	73.8	2.8	6.1	-1.8	21.4	-1.5	1,915	3.1	-29.4	-2.2	0.75
West Midlands	70.2	0.3	7.5	-1.9	24.0	1.4	2,336	4.2	-25.9	-2.5	0.74
East of England	75.9	1.4	5.3	-1.3	19.7	-0.3	2,508	2.4	-32.4	-3.1	0.76
London	72.3	2.1	7.5	-1.1	21.8	-1.3	4,730	2.8	-26.9	-2.0	0.88
South East	76.4	1.6	4.8	-1.8	19.7	-0.1	3,894	1.8	-32.0	-2.4	0.80
South West	76.1	1.4	4.9	-1.3	19.8	-0.4	2,263	2.0	-31.4	-3.0	0.82
England	73.2	1.5	6.6	-1.2	21.6	-0.6	23,872	3.1	-29.0	-2.6	0.78
Wales	70.1	0.7	6.6	-1.8	24.8	0.7	1,173	4.2	-21.3	-2.0	0.70
Scotland	73.4	1.2	6.6	-0.5	21.3	-0.9	2,345	3.7	-25.1	-2.2	0.77
Great Britain	73.0	1.4	6.6	-1.2	21.7	-0.5	27,390	3.2	-27.9	-2.5	0.78
N Ireland	68.1	0.9	6.9	-0.9	26.7	-0.3	708	6.3	-13.1	-0.9	0.73
United Kingdom	72.9	1.4	6.6	-1.2	21.8	-0.5	28,097	3.2	-27.2	-2.5	0.78

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

<sup>2</sup> Data refer to percentage point change of respective rate.

<sup>3</sup> As at December 2013 (thousands).

<sup>4</sup> As at May 2014: percentage of the workforce.

<sup>5</sup> Not seasonally adjusted – data relates to 2011. 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 February - April 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.

Please see link for further details:

[Change in female state pension age](#)

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](http://www.statistics.detini.gov.uk)

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