

Northern Ireland Labour Market Report February 2017



Geographical Area: Northern Ireland
Theme: Labour Market
Frequency: Monthly

Key Points

- The latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for the period October – December 2016 indicate that over the quarter, the employment rate increased, the unemployment rate decreased while economic inactivity increased. The number of people claiming unemployment related benefits in NI decreased in January 2017.
- The proportion of people aged 16 to 64 in work (the employment rate) increased marginally over the quarter (0.1 pps) and increased over the year (1.2 pps), to 70.0%.
- The LFS indicated that the NI unemployment rate (16+) decreased by 0.3 percentage points (pps) over the quarter to October – December 2016 and by 0.5 pps over the year, to 5.3%. The equivalent UK unemployment rate was unchanged over the quarter and decreased over the year to 4.8%.
- The NI unemployment rate was below the European Union (8.3%) rate in October 2016 and the Republic of Ireland (7.2%) rate for December 2016.
- The NI economic inactivity rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were not working and not seeking or available to work) was 25.9%, representing a marginal increase of 0.1 pps over the quarter but a decrease of 0.9 pps over the year.
- None of the reported changes in employment, unemployment or economic inactivity were statistically significant over the quarter or the year. However, there have been statistically significant changes in the medium term – the increase in the employment rate compared to July – September 2013; the decrease in the unemployment rate compared to January - March 2014 and the decrease in the economic inactivity rate compared to July - September 2010.
- The number of people claiming unemployment related benefits (from NI Jobs and Benefits Offices) decreased by 1,000 over the month to 31,600 in January 2017. This is the tenth consecutive monthly decrease.
- The number of people claiming unemployment related benefits has fallen by 33,100 since the most recent peak in February 2013. The number of people leaving the register in the last 12 month period has slowed, from 10,000 to January 2016 to 6,500 in the recent year to January 2017.
- There were 3,599 confirmed redundancies over the year to 31st January 2017, an increase of 86% from the previous year (1,932). Of these confirmed redundancies, 210 were notified in January 2017.

This Labour Market Report (LMR) contains the following chapters:

1. Summary of labour market statistics

- Labour market summary table
- Infographic summary
- Context

2. Unemployment

- LFS unemployment
- Claimant count unemployment
- Comparison between LFS unemployment and claimant count
- Redundancies

3. Employment

- LFS employment
- Quarterly Employment Survey (QES)
- Vacancies

4. Economic inactivity

- LFS economic inactivity

5. Earnings

- Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

6. Further information

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National Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

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.

Change over quarter / month

Seasonally adjusted LFS estimates for Northern Ireland for the period October – December 2016 showed that over the quarter:

- the unemployment rate (5.3%) decreased by 0.3 pps
- the employment rate (70.0%) increased by 0.1 pps
- the economic inactivity rate increased by 0.1 pps to 25.9%.

(Please note that none of the quarterly or annual changes in the LFS 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 Further Information in Section 6 for more details).

The most recent measure of claimant count showed that in January 2017, there was:

- a decrease of 1,000 in the seasonally adjusted claimant count to 31,600.

During January 2017 there were:

- 210 confirmed redundancies notified to the Department, representing a decrease on the previous monthly period total of 245 confirmed redundancies.

Table 1: Northern Ireland Labour Market Summary with sampling variability

	Reference period	Estimate	Change over quarter	Change over year
Unemployment ¹ (Sampling variability of change)	Oct-Dec 2016	48,000	-3,000 (+/-11,000)	-4,000 (+/-15,000)
Employment ² (Sampling variability of change)	Oct-Dec 2016	847,000	5,000 (+/-18,000)	16,000 (+/-33,000)
Economically inactive ² (Sampling variability of change)	Oct-Dec 2016	563,000	-1,000 (+/-16,000)	-4,000 (+/-30,000)
Unemployment rate ¹ (Sampling variability of change)	Oct-Dec 2016	5.3%	-0.3pps +/-1.2pps	-0.5pps +/-1.7pps
Employment rate ² (Sampling variability of change)	Oct-Dec 2016	70.0%	0.1pps +/-1.3pps	1.2pps +/-2.4pps
Economic inactivity rate ² (Sampling variability of change)	Oct-Dec 2016	25.9%	0.1pps +/-1.2pps	-0.9pps +/-2.3pps
			Change on month	
Claimant Count	Jan-17	31,600	-1,000	-6,500
Redundancies ³	Jan-17	210		

LFS and claimant count data are seasonally adjusted.

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

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

³ Confirmed redundancies in the calendar month.

[Download in excel](#)

Change over year

Seasonally adjusted LFS estimates for Northern Ireland for the period October – December 2016 showed that over the year:

- the unemployment rate (5.3%) decreased by 0.5 pps
- the employment rate (70.0%) increased by 1.2 pps
- the economic inactivity rate decreased by 0.9 pps to 25.9%.

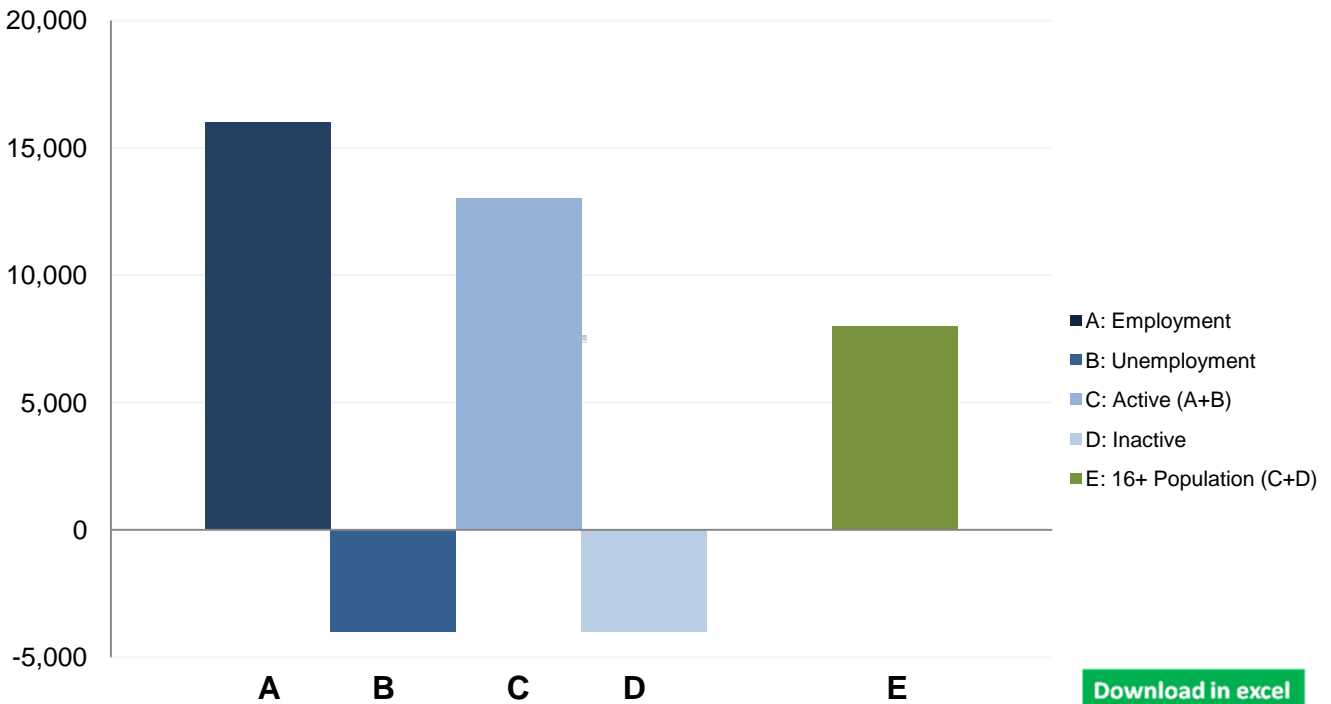
The most recent measure of claimant count shows that in the year to January 2017, there was:

- a decrease in the seasonally adjusted claimant count of 6,500 to 31,600.

Over the latest twelve month period there were:

- 3,599 confirmed redundancies which was an increase of 86% from the previous year (1,932).

Figure 1: NI labour market structure: change over year



UK summary

Seasonally adjusted LFS estimates for the UK for the period October – December 2016 showed:

- the unemployment rate (4.8%) was unchanged over the quarter and decreased by 0.3 pps over the year
- the employment rate (74.6%) increased by 0.1 pps over the quarter and by 0.5 pps over the year
- the economic inactivity rate (21.6%) decreased by 0.1 pps over the quarter and by 0.2 pps over the year.

Commentary

Annual LFS figures continue to reflect a gradual decline in the unemployment rate over recent years from 7.5% in 2013, 6.4% in 2014, 6.1% in 2015 and 5.8% in 2016.

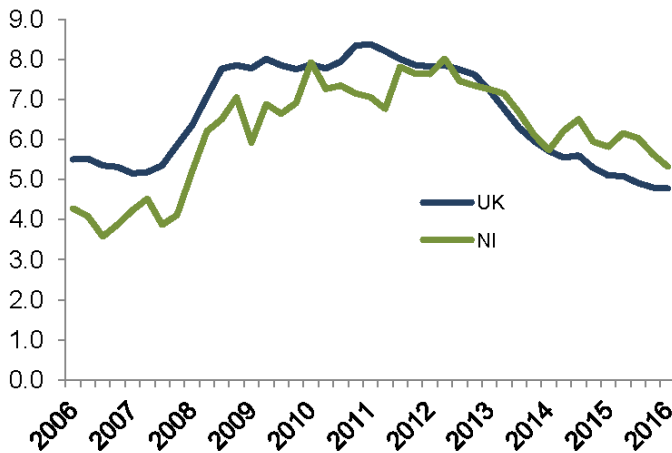
This is the first month we have had 2 full quarters of post EU referendum data, July – September and October – December. This represents the 2 quarters immediately after the referendum and paints a positive picture of the Northern Ireland Labour Market. Since April – June 2016 the employment rate increased by 1.0 pps and both the unemployment and economic inactivity rate decreased (0.7 pps and 0.5 pps respectively). The January 2017 claimant count decreased by 5,100 from the June 2016 figure. However, the post-referendum picture is still emerging and will continue to do so over the coming quarters and years.

Further information is available on the NISRA - Economic and Labour Market Statistics website:
[LMR Headline Tables](#).

NISRA Labour Market Statistics

Labour Force Survey

LFS unemployment – NI and UK, 2006 - 2016



NI unemployment **5.3%**
UK unemployment **4.8%**

NI unemployment down **0.3pps¹** over quarter

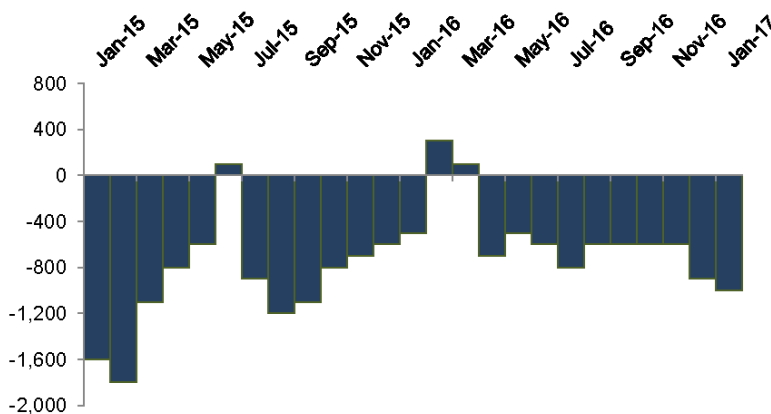


UK unemployment unchanged over quarter



Claimant Count

Claimant count change NI, January 2015 – January 2017



31,600 people claiming unemployment related benefits

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



6,500 left the register in the last year



¹ pps = percentage points

All data seasonally adjusted and subject to future revisions.

Data published – 15th February 2017 by Economic & Labour Market Statistics branch which is part of NISRA.



Context

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

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

Key users of Northern Ireland labour market statistics include government departments, in particular the Department for the Economy (DfE), to design and monitor the impact of economic and labour market policy. Other Government departments such as the Executive Office, 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 day of publication of the 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.

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](#)

2

Unemployment

Labour Force Survey

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

LFS unemployment: The International Labour Organisation (ILO) define unemployed as those without a job who were able to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

Key Findings

- LFS unemployment rate in NI decreased over the quarter
- LFS unemployment rate in NI above the UK average and below the EU and RoI rates
- NI long-term unemployment rate markedly higher than that of the UK

Figure 2: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, Oct-Dec 2006 to Oct-Dec 2016



LFS unemployment

The unemployment rate for the period October - December 2016 was estimated at 5.3%. This was:

- a decrease of 0.3 percentage points (pps) over the quarter and
- a decrease of 0.5 percentage points (pps) over the year.

The number of unemployed persons was estimated at 48,000, which was:

- down 3,000 over the quarter
- down 4,000 over the year.

UK national and international LFS comparisons

Figure 2 shows unemployment rates on the current 3 month rolling average for NI and UK over the last decade. The unemployment rate in NI was at its lowest point (3.6%) in April - June 2007 and peaked at 8.0% in January - March 2013. NI has had a lower unemployment rate than the UK for much of the last decade until October - December 2013.

The most recent NI unemployment rate (5.3%) was:

- above the overall UK average rate (4.8%)
- the fourth highest rate among the twelve UK regions
- below the European Union (8.3%) rate for October 2016 and Republic of Ireland (7.2%) rate for December 2016.

Long-term and youth unemployment

The long-term unemployment rate (percentage of unemployed who have been unemployed for 1 year or more) was 43.7%, which was:

- down 7.9 percentage points over the year
- markedly higher than the UK average rate (26.0%).

The youth unemployment rate (percentage of economically active 18 - 24 year olds who are unemployed) was 13.3% and was:

- down 4.3 percentage points over the year
- higher than the UK average rate (10.7%).

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

Claimant count

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

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

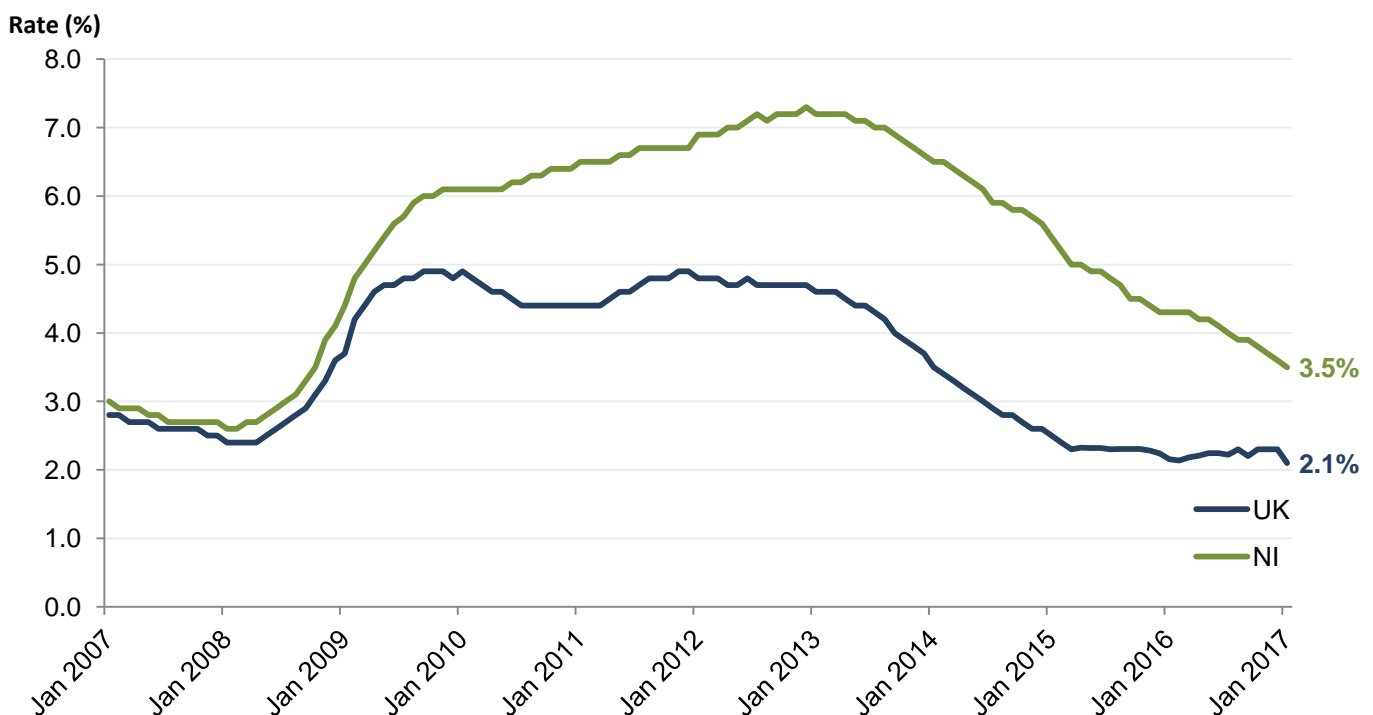
Percentage of workforce: This measure expresses the number of claimants as a percentage of workforce jobs plus claimants. Workforce jobs are the sum of employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces, & government-supported trainees. This measure is only available at the NI level.

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

Key Findings

- Over the month to January 2017, the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits in NI decreased by 1,000
- Claimant count (31,600) was down by 6,500 over the year to January 2017
- NI claimant count was higher than the UK average and the second highest rate among the twelve UK regions
- Claimant count rate was highest in Derry City and Strabane District Council Area

Figure 3: Seasonally adjusted claimant count monthly rates, January 2007 – January 2017



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Claimant count unemployment

NI seasonally adjusted claimant count stood at 31,600 (3.5% of the workforce) in January 2017, representing:

- a decrease of 1,000 from last month's revised total
- a decrease of 6,500 (17.1%) over the year
- a decrease of 0.8 pps in the workforce unemployment rate over the year.

Figure 3 shows the NI claimant count has consistently been above the UK average over the last 10 years. The NI figure has fallen by 33,100 since its most recent peak in February 2013. The most recent level remained above the low-point in September 2007 (23,500) and showed a decrease of 1,000 over the month to January 2017.

Youth claimants (not adjusted for seasonality)

A total of 7,461 under 25's (23.0% of all claimants) were claiming benefits in January 2017, which showed:

- an increase of 0.3% (26 claimants) over the month
- a decrease of 25.9% (2,608) over the year.

Long-term claimants (not adjusted for seasonality)

At January 2017, 11,054 (34.1% of all claimants) were claiming benefits for a year or more, which showed:

- a decrease of 2.1% (242 claimants) over the month
- a decrease of 24.3% (3,541) over the year.

Claimant count regional comparison

The seasonally adjusted claimant count rate in NI (3.5%):

- was higher than the UK average rate (2.1%)
- was the second highest rate among the twelve UK regions
- was either the highest or second highest unemployment rate on this measure since April 2010.

The seasonally adjusted claimant count level in NI (31,600):

- showed a decrease of 3.1% over the month, which was less than the decrease in the UK (5.4%)
- showed the highest annual decrease (17.1%) of the twelve UK regions (the UK increased by 0.4%)
- decreased for ten consecutive months.

Special note

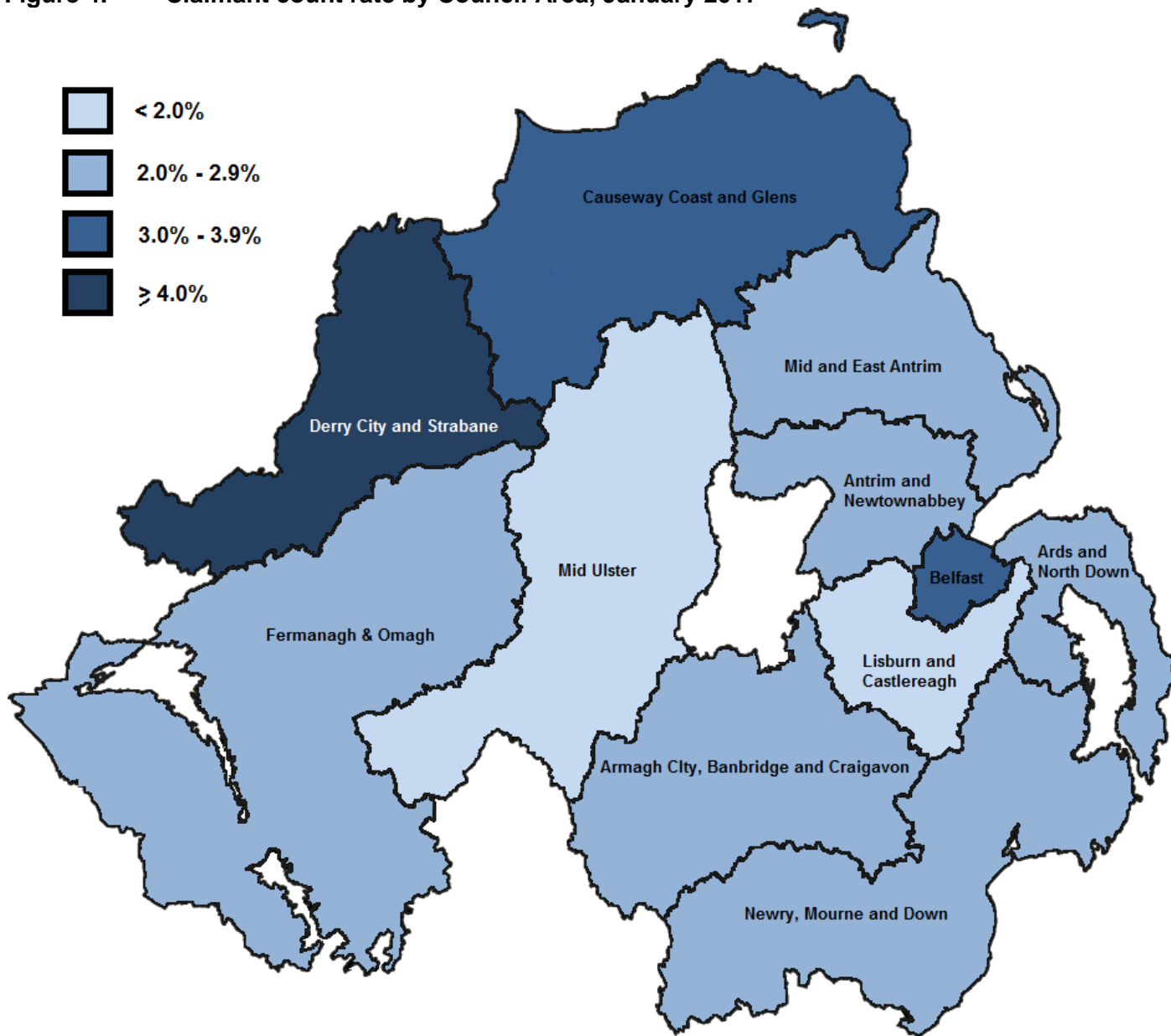
[†]From 17 June 2015, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) replaced the claimant count based on JSA for Great Britain (GB) with an experimental claimant count based on JSA claimants and a measure of out-of-work claimants of Universal Credit (UC). As the roll-out of UC in GB proceeds, the undercount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

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

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

As UC has not been introduced in NI this issue does not arise for the NI series. However it does apply to comparisons between the NI claimant count series and the new GB measure based on Jobseeker's Allowance and out of work UC recipients. ONS have indicated that while the new and old claimant count do not match precisely, their analysis suggests any bias is less than in the old series. For more information please refer to Page 28 of the Further Information section.

Figure 4: Claimant count rate by Council Area, January 2017



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Claimant count Council Area comparison

The Council Area comparison (see Table 2 overleaf) using claimant count data unadjusted for seasonality found that:

- the highest claimant count rates were in Derry City and Strabane (5.3%) and Belfast (3.7%).
- all 11 Council Areas showed a decrease over the year, with the largest decreases in Fermanagh and Omagh (25.5%), Newry, Mourne and Down (23.8%) and Mid Ulster (23.0%).

Annual and monthly claimant count data are available on the NINIS website in the form of interactive maps for Parliamentary Constituency and Council Area and can be accessed via the [NISRA - Economic and Labour Market Statistics website](#).

Table 2: Claimant count by Council Area, January 2017

Council Area	Number of claimants			% of working age			Change over month		Change over year	
	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Number	%	Number	%
Antrim and Newtownabbey	1,403	573	1,976	3.3	1.3	2.2	68	3.6	-252	-11.3
Ards and North Down	1,724	671	2,395	3.6	1.3	2.5	79	3.4	-333	-12.2
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	1,733	868	2,601	2.6	1.3	2.0	42	1.6	-753	-22.5
Belfast	6,061	2,195	8,256	5.6	1.9	3.7	150	1.9	-1,416	-14.6
Causeway Coast and Glens	1,837	878	2,715	4.1	1.9	3.0	8	0.3	-659	-19.5
Derry City and Strabane	3,474	1,605	5,079	7.4	3.3	5.3	10	0.2	-1,098	-17.8
Fermanagh and Omagh	1,123	575	1,698	3.1	1.6	2.4	5	0.3	-581	-25.5
Lisburn and Castlereagh	1,074	464	1,538	2.5	1.0	1.7	49	3.3	-350	-18.5
Mid and East Antrim	1,524	652	2,176	3.6	1.5	2.5	13	0.6	-199	-8.4
Mid Ulster	937	553	1,490	2.0	1.2	1.6	25	1.7	-445	-23.0
Newry, Mourne and Down	1,743	780	2,523	3.2	1.4	2.3	3	0.1	-787	-23.8
Northern Ireland	22,633	9,814	32,447	3.9	1.7	2.8	452	1.4	-6,873	-17.5

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Notes:

1. This information is unadjusted for seasonality.

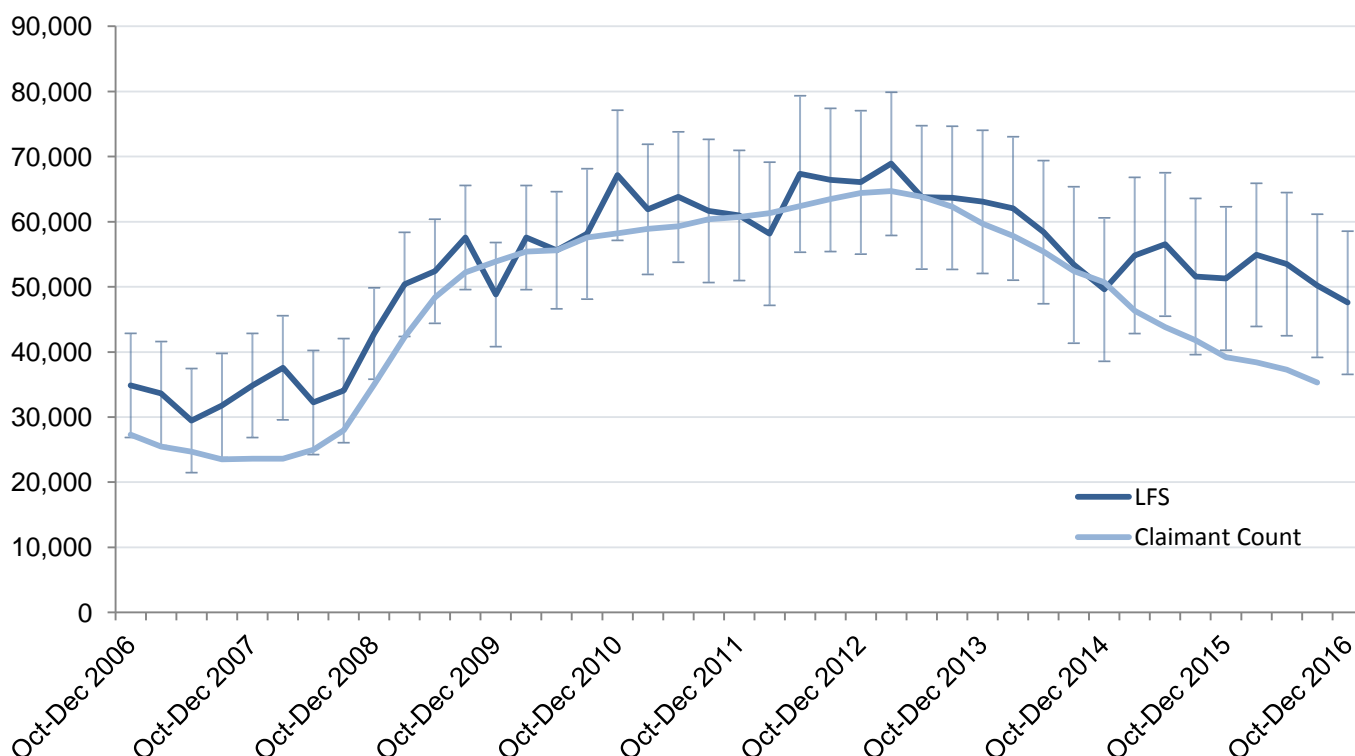
Further information is available on the NISRA - Economic and Labour Market Statistics website: [Claimant count unemployment](#)

Comparison between LFS unemployment and claimant count

Economic and Labour Market Statistics (ELMS) publishes two measures of unemployment – the LFS unemployment and the claimant count. Although there is a large degree of overlap between the two series, they measure unemployment using different criteria. An overview of the differences between the LFS and claimant count measures of unemployment is provided at the following link: [Differences between LFS and claimant count unemployment](#)

Figure 5 compares quarterly movements in unemployment and the monthly headline claimant count since 2005. The unemployment estimates shown in this comparison are based on aged 16 and over and refers to the total unemployed as a proportion of the economically active. The claimant count includes all claimants aged 16-64.

Figure 5: Seasonally adjusted LFS unemployment and claimant count, 2006 – 2016



[Download in excel](#)

Notes:

- LFS unemployment is based on persons aged 16 and over and is the total unemployed as a proportion of the economically active.
- Claimant count includes all claimants aged 16-64.

The chart shows that, although the two series are measuring different things, the overall trend is similar over time. The LFS confidence intervals demonstrate the variability of the LFS estimate, showing that on many occasions the claimant count level falls within the range of the LFS estimate. Over the last 10 years, the lowest rates were recorded for both measures just prior to the economic downturn in 2008 – LFS unemployment was 29,000 in April – June 2007 and claimant count reached 23,500 in September 2007. The most recent LFS unemployment was reported as 48,000 (October - December 2016) and claimant count as 31,600 in January 2017.

Redundancies

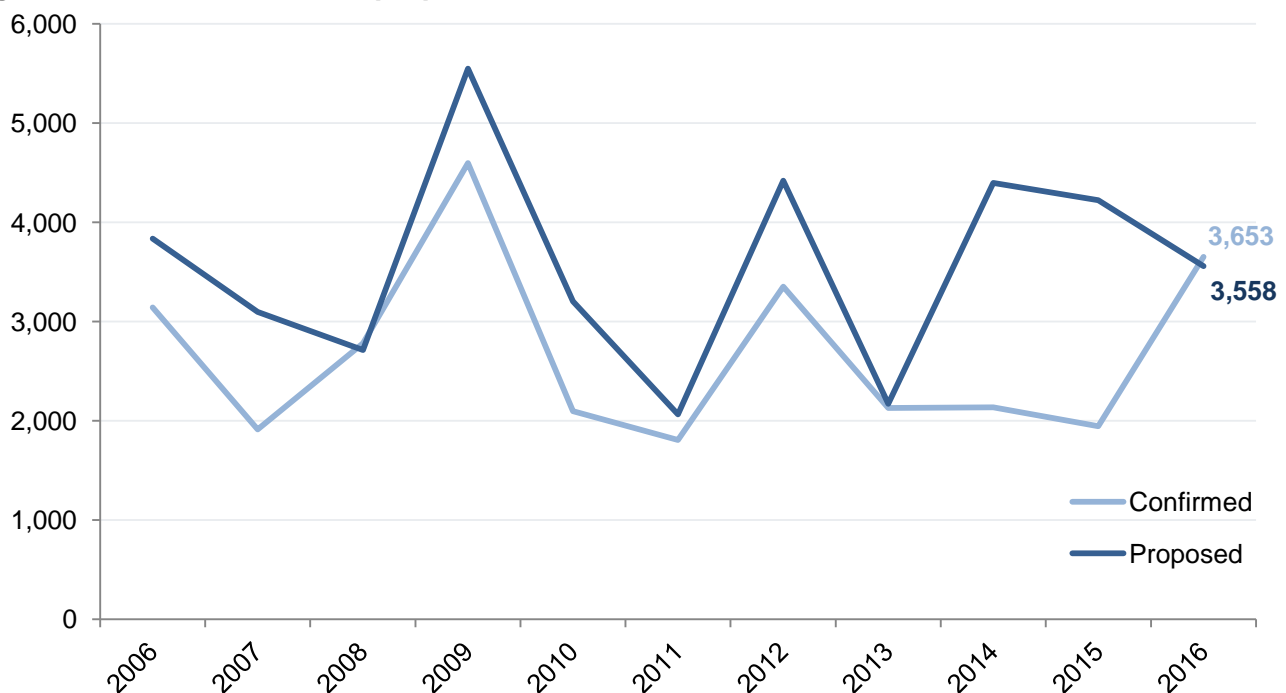
Under the Employment Rights (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (Amended 8 October 2006) companies are only legally required to notify the Department of impending redundancies of 20 or more employees. Companies who propose less than 20 redundancies are not included in the statistics. As a result, the figures provided are likely to be an underestimate of total job losses, however it is not possible to quantify the extent of the shortfall.

Redundancies: Subject to the criteria mentioned above, employers must notify the Department of (a) redundancies proposed and (b) redundancies confirmed. Since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses.

Key Findings

- During January 2017 the Department was notified of 210 confirmed redundancies in Northern Ireland
- Confirmed redundancies increased over the year
- Highest proportion of redundancies found in Manufacturing
- Outstanding (proposed but not confirmed) redundancies down 28% since this time last year

Figure 6: Confirmed and proposed redundancies – annual totals, 2006 - 2016



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Confirmed and proposed redundancies

The latest figures show that there were:

- 319 proposed redundancies notified between mid January 2017 and mid February 2017, representing an increase on the previous monthly period total of 298 proposed redundancies
- 210 confirmed redundancies in January 2017.

Over the latest twelve month period there were:

- 3,717 proposed redundancies, a decrease of 10% from the previous year (4,147)
- 3,599 confirmed redundancies which was an increase of 86% from the previous year (1,932).

Currently there are 2,276 outstanding redundancies (that is, proposed but not confirmed), which is 28% lower than this time last year (3,167). It should be noted that since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses.

Redundancies by sector

Of the 3,599 confirmed redundancies:

- 2,027 or 56% were in manufacturing
- 526 redundancies (15% of all redundancies) occurred in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- a further 275 redundancies (8% of all redundancies) occurred in the information and communication sector.

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

[Redundancies](#)

3

Employment

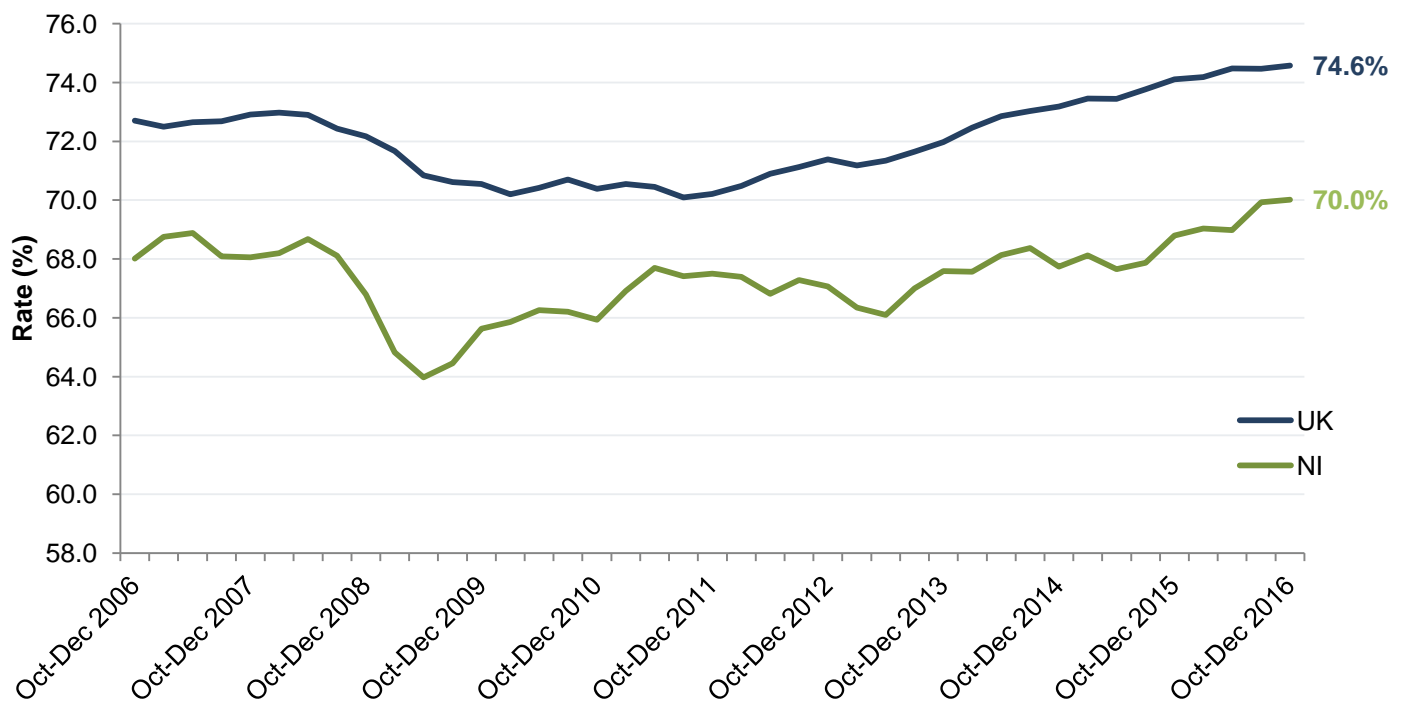
LFS employment

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 Findings

- NI employment rate increased over the quarter and over the year
- The female employment rate increased over the year while the equivalent male rate decreased
- NI employment rate was below the UK average and the lowest of the twelve UK regions

Figure 7: Seasonally adjusted employment rate, Oct-Dec 2006 to Oct-Dec 2016



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Employment

Figure 7 shows that the NI employment rate has consistently been below the UK average over the last 10 years. The most recent NI employment rate for those aged 16-64 for the period October - December 2016 was estimated at 70.0%, this represents:

- an increase of 0.1 pps over the quarter
- an increase of 1.2 pps over the year.

The number of persons in employment (16+) in the period October - December 2016 was estimated at 847,000, which was:

- an increase of 5,000 over the quarter and
- an increase of 16,000 over the year.

Employment by gender

Of the total, 53% (446,000) were male and 47% (401,000) were female, within which:

- the male employment rate (73.6%) decreased by 1.4 pps over the year
- the female rate (66.5%) increased by 3.8 pps over the year.

Regional comparison

The employment rate in NI (70.0%) was:

- below the UK average (74.6%)
- the lowest rate among the twelve UK regions.

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

[LFS employment](#)

Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) – First published December 2016

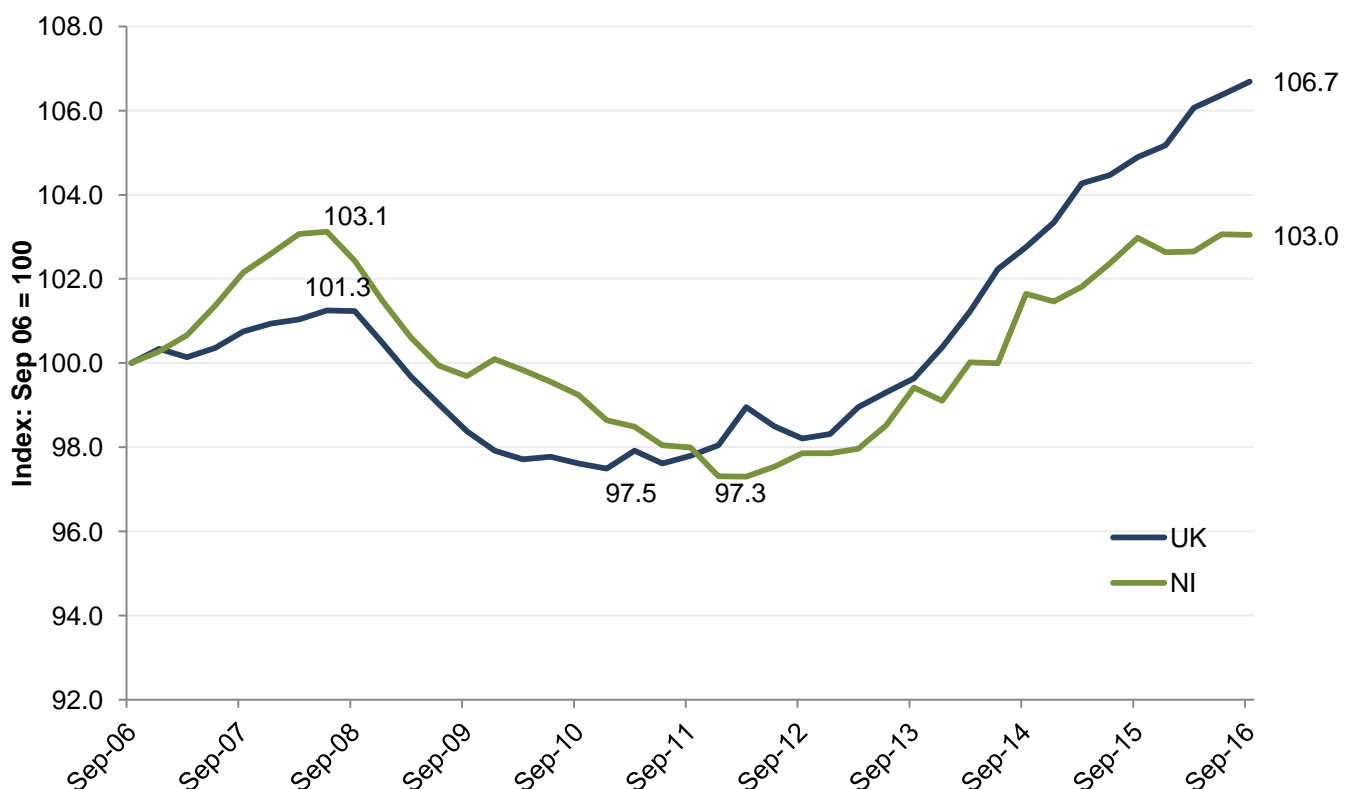
The QES is a business survey which samples approximately 5,700 companies who are asked to supply the Department with employment data for each of their business activities. This information is then collated by Economic and Labour Market Statistics, from which employee jobs estimates are produced.

QES employee: An employee is defined as anyone aged 16 years or over that is directly paid from a business's payroll for carrying out a full-time or part time job or being on a training scheme in Northern Ireland.

Key Findings

- Employee jobs remained unchanged over the quarter increased over the year

Figure 8: Index of Employee Jobs, September 2006 – September 2016



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Figure 8 shows the estimated seasonally adjusted employee jobs, indexed to allow comparison between NI and the UK. Both series peaked in June 2008 with the UK reaching its lowest point in December 2010 – just over one year before the NI low in March 2012. The UK is above their pre downturn peak whilst NI in September 2016 is 0.1% below their series peak.

Employee Jobs

The seasonally adjusted employee jobs total in Northern Ireland at September 2016 was 732,360, which was:

- no change (-100) from the June 2016 estimate of 732,470
- an increase of 500 (0.1%) jobs over the year.

Employee jobs by sector

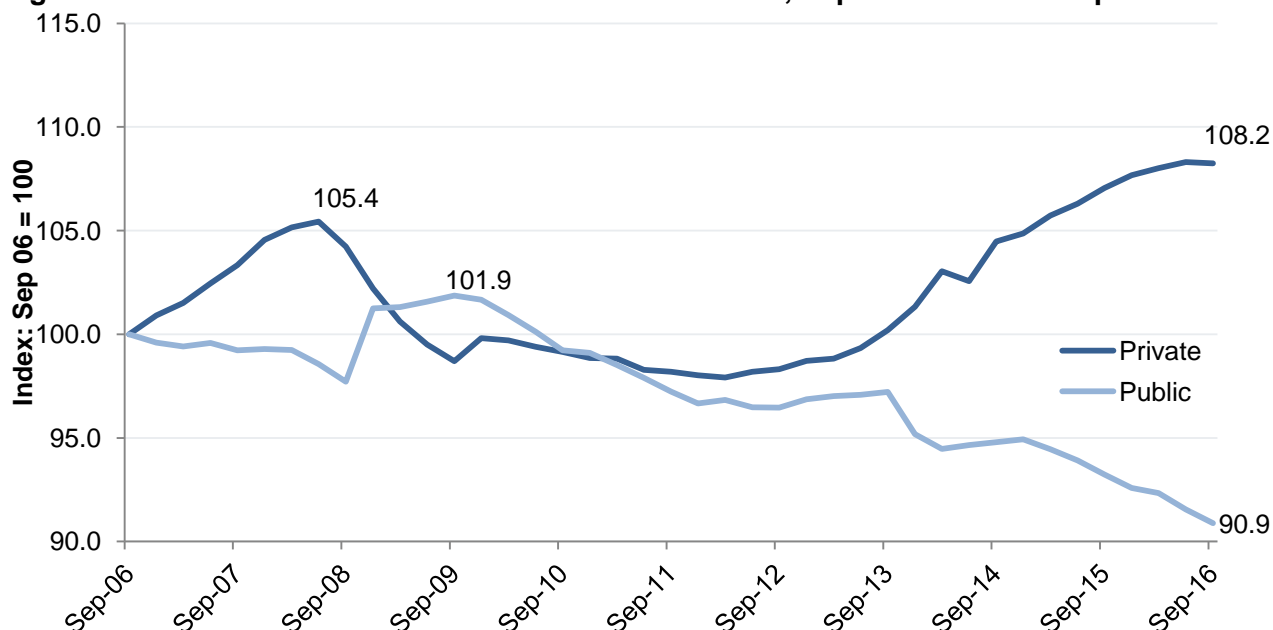
The seasonally adjusted quarterly change consisted of:

- increases of 0.1% in the construction sector (20 jobs) and 2.2% in the other industries sector (490 jobs)
- decreases of 0.1% (-70 jobs) in the manufacturing sector and 0.1% in the services sector (-550 jobs)
- a decrease of 0.7% (-1,460 jobs) in the public sector; and a decrease of 0.1% (-320 jobs) in the private sector.

Over the year to September 2016:

- the public sector decreased by 2.5% (-5,200 jobs)
- the private sector increased by 1.1% (5,740 jobs).

Figure 9: Index of NI Private and Public Sector Jobs, September 2006 – September 2016



Figures are indexed to June 2006

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

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

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

Figure 9 shows that private sector jobs peaked in June 2008 and public sector reached its peak in September 2009. In the latest quarter, private sector jobs experienced a decrease of 320 jobs (-0.1%) while public sector jobs decreased by 1,460 jobs (-0.7%).

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

[Quarterly Employment Survey](#)

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

Comparisons between LFS Employment and QES Employee Jobs

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

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

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

Vacancies – First published January 2017 by Department for Communities

Headline figures are presented for vacancies which have been notified to JobCentres / Jobs & Benefits Offices (J&BO) of the Department for Communities (DfC). 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 DfC.

There were 13,507 vacancies notified in the third quarter of the 2016/17 financial year, an increase of 12% when compared against the same period in the 2015/16 financial year.

Table 3: Monthly Notified Vacancies, 2015/16 - 2016/17

Financial Year 2015/16	Notified Vacancies (1)			Total
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Casual	
Jan-16	2,479	1,584	497	4,560
Feb-16	2,601	1,667	390	4,658
Mar-16	2,813	1,653	449	4,915
Financial Year 2016/17				
Apr-16	2,880	1,779	476	5,135
May-16	3,139	1,920	433	5,492
Jun-16	3,032	1,870	451	5,353
Jul-16	2,370	1,590	383	4,343
Aug-16	3,385	1,975	492	5,852
Sep-16	3,583	2,627	554	6,764
Oct-16	2,887	2,131	422	5,440
Nov-16	2,888	2,024	521	5,433
Dec-16	1,552	862	220	2,634
Total	33,609	21,682	5,288	60,579

Figures in the above table are not National Statistics.

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(1) Monthly notified vacancies are all new vacancy positions notified and added to JobCentres / Jobs & Benefits Offices of the Department for Communities. Notified is subdivided by financial years which run from 1st April to 31st March. All statistics are derived from data extracted from the Department for Communities Client Management System (CMS) on 6th Jan 2017.

(2) Vacancies data is published quarterly and reported by financial year. Data for Jan-Mar 2017 will be published on 26th Apr 2017.

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

4

Economic inactivity

LFS economic inactivity

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

Key Findings

- NI economic inactivity rate increased over the quarter and decreased over the year
- NI economic inactivity highest of the twelve UK regions
- Of the 16-64 economically inactive, 19% wanted to work

Figure 10: Seasonally adjusted economic inactivity rates (16-64), Oct-Dec 2006 to Oct-Dec 2016

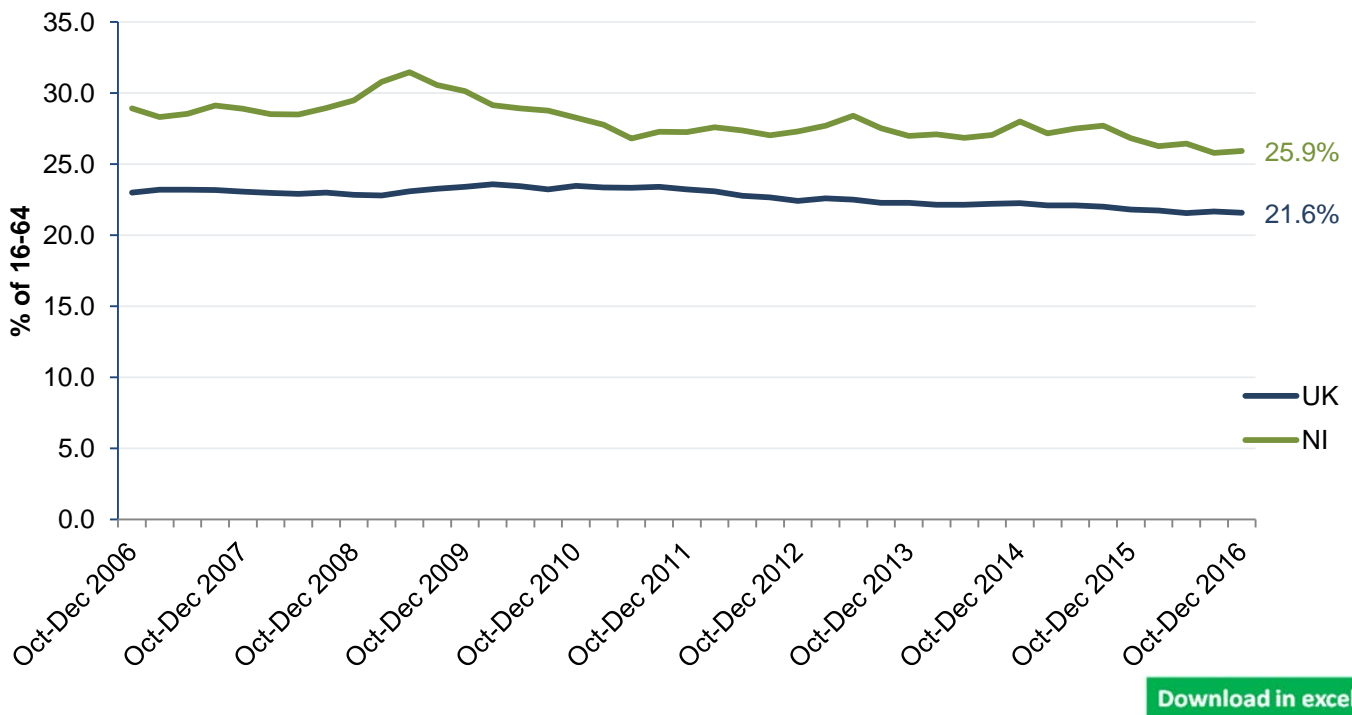


Figure 10 shows that over the last 10 years the NI economic inactivity rate was consistently higher than the UK.

Economically inactive

The seasonally adjusted economic inactivity rate (16-64) for October - December 2016 was estimated at 25.9%, which represented:

- an increase of 0.1 percentage points over the quarter and
- a decrease of 0.9 percentage points over the year.

The number of economically inactive persons (16-64) was estimated at 303,000, which was:

- an increase of 2,000 over the quarter
- a decrease of 10,000 over the year.

Of the economically inactive:

- 40% (122,000) were male and 60% (182,000) were female

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

- 81% did not want a job while 19% did
- 30% were long-term sick / disabled, 26% were students, 23% were looking after the family / home, 11% were retired and 10% cited an 'other' reason for inactivity.

Regional comparison

The NI economic inactivity rate for those aged 16-64 stood at 25.9%. This was:

- significantly higher than the UK average rate (21.6%)
- the highest of the twelve UK regions.

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

[LFS economic inactivity](#)

5

Earnings

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) – First published October 2016

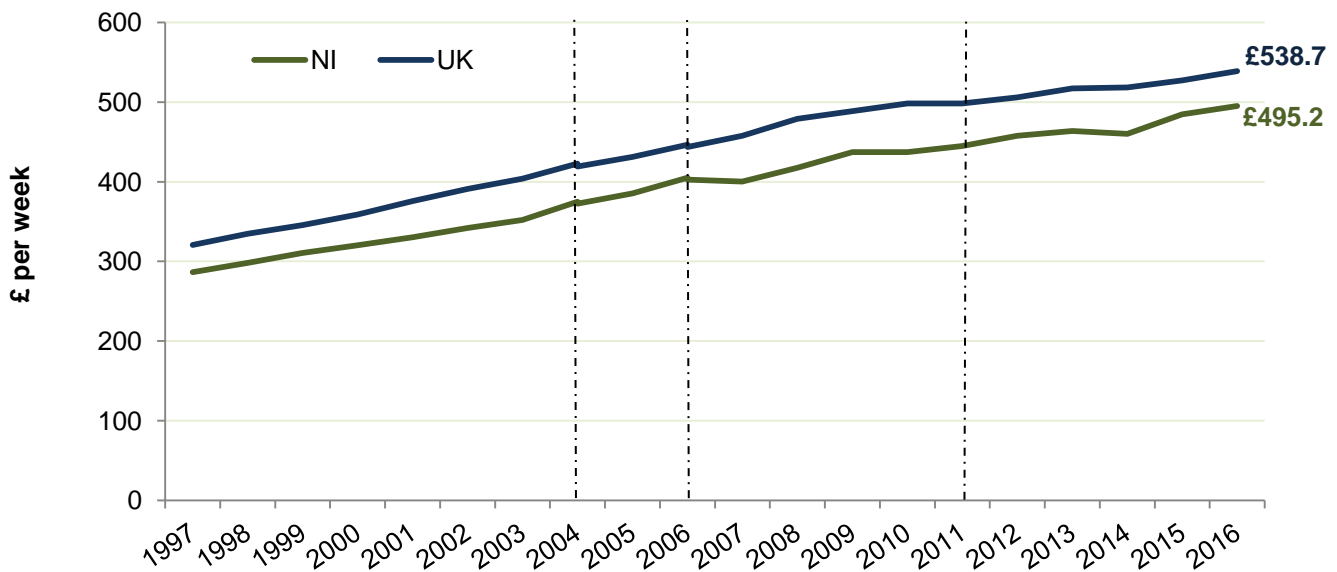
ASHE provides information on employees' hourly, weekly and annual earnings by gender, work pattern, industry and occupation. It has been designed by the Office for National Statistics and is carried out in Northern Ireland by NISRA statisticians.

Median earnings: Both median and mean results are reported by ASHE. The mean is the arithmetic average while the median is the value below which 50 per cent of employees fall. The median is often preferred for skewed data such as earnings as it is influenced less by extreme values.

Key Findings

- Median weekly earnings for full-time employees in NI at April 2016 were up from 2015
- The lowest 10% experienced a larger increase than those in the highest 10%
- NI had the fourth lowest median gross weekly earnings of the UK regions

Figure 11: Median gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in NI and the UK, 1997-2016



* Dashed vertical lines represent discontinuities caused by methodology changes.

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Earnings

Figure 11 shows that for almost 20 years the median gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in NI has consistently been below the UK average. Results for 2016 showed that:

- median gross weekly earnings for full-time employees were £495, up 2.2% from £485 in 2015, which was the second consecutive annual increase in inflation adjusted earnings
- the increase for NI full-time employees mirrored the 2.2% increase in the UK (to £539)
- full-time employees in NI had the fourth lowest median gross weekly earnings (£495) among the twelve UK regions
- those in the lowest 10 per cent of the full-time weekly earnings distribution experienced a larger increase (4.7%) than those in the highest 10 per cent (2.9%)

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

LFS unemployment

The definition of unemployment used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is in accordance with that of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The ILO unemployed includes those without a job who were able to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

Unemployment rate - the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed.

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

LFS employment

The definition of ILO employed applies to anyone (aged 16 or over) who has done at least one hour's paid work in the week prior to interview, or has a job they are temporarily away from (e.g. on holiday). Also included are people who do unpaid work in a family business and people on Government-supported employment training schemes.

The ILO measures are particularly useful for examining short term and long term trends over time and key LFS time series data are available both seasonally adjusted and unadjusted.

Sampling variability

The LFS is a sample survey, and as such, estimates obtained from it are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table overleaf represent 95% confidence intervals i.e. we would expect that in 95% of samples the range would contain the true value. These confidence intervals have been calculated using data that is not seasonally adjusted, with the relevant sampling errors produced then applied to the seasonally adjusted data.

If the 'annual change' for an estimate has increased or decreased by more than the 'sampling variability of the change', this change would be statistically significant. The annual changes for the main LFS categories of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity were tested for statistical significance. The results showed that none of the annual changes, for October - December 2016, were statistically significant over the year, i.e. the recorded change did not exceed the variability expected from a sample survey of this size and was not likely to reflect a real change.

Table 4: Sampling variability of labour market estimates, October - December 2016

	Reference period	Estimate	Sampling variability of estimate	Change over quarter	Sampling variability of quarterly change	Change over year	Sampling variability of annual change	Sampling variability of change
Unemployment ¹	Oct-Dec 2016	48,000	+/-10,000	-3,000	+/-11,000	-4,000	+/-15,000	+/-15,000
Employment ²	Oct-Dec 2016	847,000	+/-25,000	5,000	+/-18,000	16,000	+/-33,000	+/-36,000
Economically inactive ²	Oct-Dec 2016	563,000	+/-23,000	-1,000	+/-16,000	-4,000	+/-30,000	+/-32,000
Unemployment rate ¹	Oct-Dec 2016	5.3%	+/-1.2pps	-0.3pps	+/-1.2pps	-0.5pps	+/-1.7pps	+/-1.7pps
Employment rate ²	Oct-Dec 2016	70.0%	+/-1.8pps	0.1pps	+/-1.3pps	1.2pps	+/-2.4pps	+/-2.6pps
Economic inactivity rate ²	Oct-Dec 2016	25.9%	+/-1.7pps	0.1pps	+/-1.2pps	-0.9pps	+/-2.3pps	+/-2.5pps

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

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

[Download in excel](#)

Please see attached link for further LFS notes and definitions:

[Labour Force Survey Background Information](#)

LFS Comparisons

Estimates of employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity are derived from the LFS, a survey of households. The most robust estimates of short-term movements in these estimates are obtained by comparing the estimates over rolling three month periods. For example the 3 months ending December 2016 should be compared with the estimates for July – September 2016, which were first published on 16th November 2016. This provides a more robust estimate than comparing with the estimates for September - November 2016. This is because the October and November data are included within both estimates, so effectively observed differences are those between the individual months of September 2016 and December 2016. The LFS is sampled such that it is representative of the NI population over a three month period, not for single month periods.

Seasonal adjustment

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

LFS revisions

LFS microdata have recently been revised to incorporate the latest population estimates. The revisions affect LFS data from the period May - July 2012 onwards and were first published in May 2016. The magnitude of the revisions are relatively small, with the revisions to the unemployment rate falling within +/- 0.1 percentage points and the working age employment rate within +/- 0.2 percentage points. The procedures being applied to the NI LFS results are consistent with those applied by the Office for National Statistics to other UK regions.

More information on the revision policy concerning labour market statistics can be found through the link below:

[Labour market statistics revisions policy](#)

Definition of 'working age'

The 'working age' definition, used in the calculation of employment and economic inactivity rates, was changed in August 2010 to include those aged from 16 to 64 for both men and women. Previously these rates were based on upper age limits of 59 for women and 64 for men, reflecting the state pension ages in the UK.

Claimant count definition

Claimant count figures are derived from records of claimants held at Jobs and Benefits Offices. The term 'claimants' in the claimant count is used to include those who claim Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits. The figures include severely disabled claimants, but exclude students seeking vacation work and the temporarily stopped. The claimant count is a very up-to-date measure of those eligible to claim a specific unemployment related benefit and data are available for a range of geographical sub-regions (e.g. District Council Areas, Parliamentary Constituency Areas, Travel-to-Work Areas and Wards). It also provides seasonally adjusted and unadjusted data and as a result is a useful measure for examining both short-term and long-term trends.

Seasonally adjusted claimant count figures are provisional when published and subject to revision, mainly the following month and are only available at NI level. Seasonally adjusted totals are subject to an annual update, which revises back for 3 years (usually May) to take account of latest assessment trends. The most recent revision took place on 17th June 2015. The magnitudes of the revisions are relatively small, with the change of the monthly total claimants within +/- 0.8%. For further information see: [Claimant Count Revisions](#)

Universal Credit

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

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

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

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

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

Redundancy Legal Requirements

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

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)

Please note, changes in NI earnings over the year and relative to the UK can be influenced by a range of factors including the timing of pay settlements, the extent of overtime, and differences in the composition of the workforce. As ASHE is a sample survey, results are also subject to an associated level of sampling variability. Further information is available at:

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

[ASHE Background Information](#)

Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) Revisions

QES estimates are revised quarterly to reflect the latest information provided to the Department by employers. The June 2016 seasonally adjusted estimate first published in September 2016 has subsequently been revised down (0.1%). For further details of QES revisions please see link below:

[QES Background Information](#)

For further information:

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

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