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Labour Market

Statistics Bulletin

Labour Force Survey: 2008 Local Area Database

December 2009



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Department of Enterprise,
Trade and Investment

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Survey: 2008
Local Area
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Executive Summary

1

Introduction

Despite the Labour Force Survey (LFS) being the largest regular household survey in Northern Ireland, analysis of the labour market at sub-Northern Ireland level is often hindered by the relatively small sample numbers associated with the quarterly survey. In order to enhance the utility of the LFS data, a series of annual databases have been developed which contain 60% more records than are found in each quarterly database. These permit more extensive sub-regional analysis and information from the 2008 annual dataset is presented in this booklet. Further details on how the annual datasets have been constructed and on the areas that are covered by the analysis can be found in Section 4.

District Council Areas (DCAs)

There is considerable variation in the population size of district council areas, with the 16+ population in Belfast DCA (215,000) being over double the next largest DCA (Lisburn with 90,000). In contrast, Moyle DCA has the smallest population, with only 14,000 people aged 16 and over resident there.

DCA employment rates

In 2008, the overall working age employment rate in NI was 69.7% (down from 70.3% in 2007). There was significant variation in the working age employment rates among DCAs in Northern Ireland (see Figure 1). The highest rate, recorded by Castlereagh DCA (81.0%), was 29.7 percentage points higher than the lowest rate recorded by Limavady DCA (51.3%).

Full time employment

In 2008, an estimated 77.0% of those in employment in NI were working full-time. This figure varied from a high of 89.0% in Fermanagh DCA to a low of 71.0% in Coleraine DCA.

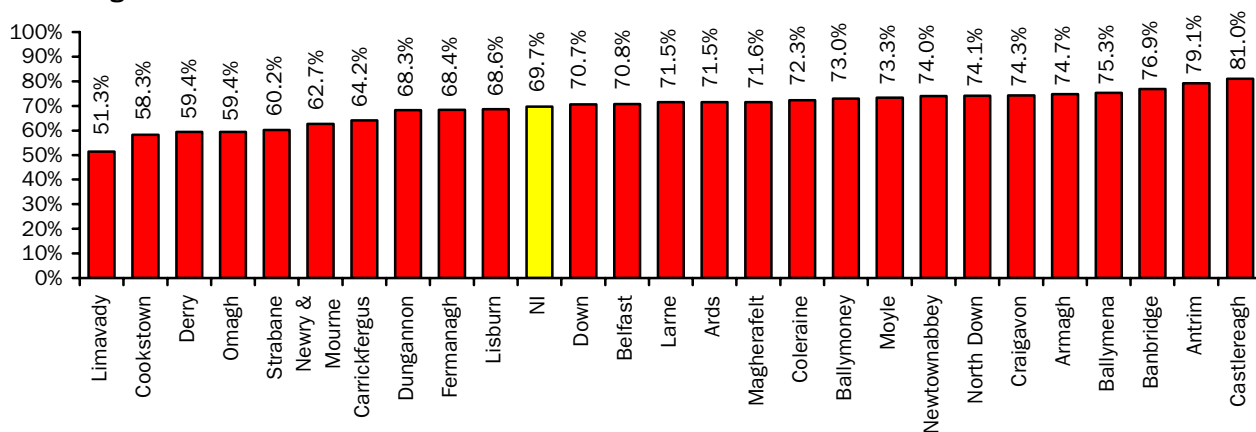
Qualification levels

In terms of high educational achievement the DCAs with the highest proportion of working age persons qualified to NVQ level 4 or above were Antrim (36.5%) and Castlereagh (35.5%) - compared to a NI average of 26.1%. In contrast, Cookstown (49.3%) and Limavady (47.8%) had the highest proportion of working age persons with 'No qualifications'.

2008 Working Age Employment Rates

District Council Areas

Figure 1



* Sample size too small to provide a reliable estimate

NUTS III areas

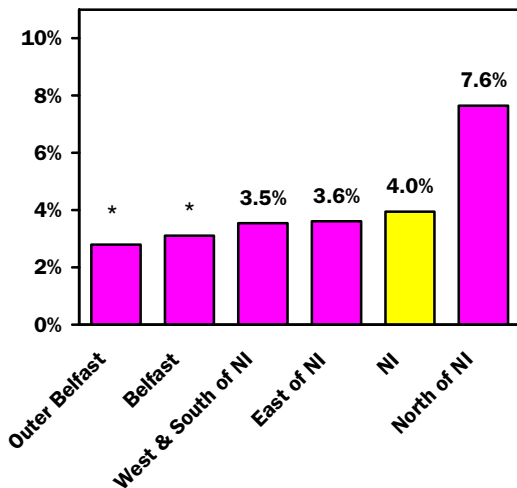
NUTS III (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics) regions are the European Commission's classification of sub-national areas for statistical purposes. They are amalgamations of district council areas and facilitate analyses by region due to the larger LFS sample sizes involved.

NUTS III Unemployment

NI's unemployment rate for 2008 was 4.0%, down 0.1 percentage points from the figure for 2007. The unemployment rate varied throughout NI, with the North of NI (7.6%) recording the highest unemployment rate.

NUTS III 16+ Unemployment Rate

Figure 2



NUTS III Economic activity

The overall NI working age activity rate for 2008 was 72.7%, however there was a considerable difference across the NUTS III regions in terms of labour market participation. West & South (68.4%) had the lowest working age activity rate, 8.5 percentage points lower than the highest rate that was recorded for the East of Northern Ireland (76.9%).

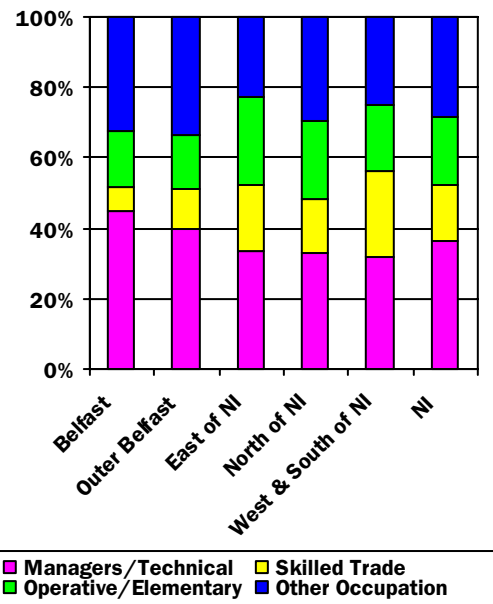
NUTS III Employment by industry

Public services represented the major employment industry for each of the NUTS III regions, but their impact varied from 43.5% of total employment in Belfast to 31.7% in the East of NI. The other major industries in terms of NI employment were retail and hotels (19.2%), manufacturing (11.4%) and finance (11.3%).

NUTS III Employment by occupation

Skilled trade occupations formed a higher proportion of the total workforce in regions beyond Belfast and Outer Belfast, with almost one-quarter (24.9%) of people in the West & South of NI working in these occupations, compared to only 6.6% in Belfast. Conversely, the professional groupings consisting of management, professional and technical positions had higher proportions in the Belfast (45.1%) and Outer Belfast (39.9%) regions, compared to the equivalent proportions in the West & South of NI (31.6%) and the North of NI (32.7%) - see Figure 3.

NUTS III Occupation in Main Job (working age) Figure 3



Socio-economic classification

Among the working age population in NI the largest socio-economic classification was those that have never worked, were unemployed or unclassified. This group accounted for one-quarter (25.4%) of the NI population as a whole and 30.4% of those from the North of NI.

NUTS III Education and training

The proportion of the working age population in NI with no discernible qualifications was 22.1% in 2008. This figure varies by region with 28.9% of those from the West & South of NI having no qualifications, compared to just 14.8% of those in Outer Belfast.

District Council Labour Market Structure

2

District Council Areas

The 26 district council areas were established across the whole of Northern Ireland in 1996. Their respective councils form the single tier of local government in NI. The councils are unitary administrations responsible for all areas of local government, but their remit is more limited than that of local authorities in the rest of the UK (see page 14 for further information on geographical boundaries in NI).

Population structure

Table 1 below provides a summary of the labour market structure for the 16+ population in NI's District Council Areas (DCA's). There is considerable variation in the population size of these areas, with the 16+ population in Belfast

DCA (215,000) being over double the next largest DCA (Lisburn with 90,000). In contrast, Moyle DCA has the smallest population, with only 14,000 people aged 16 and over resident there. Due to this variation in population it is better to look at rates rather than levels when comparing DCA's.

Employment rates

In 2008, the 16+ employment rate for NI was 57.3% (down from the rate of 58.0% in 2007). The DCA's that recorded the highest 16+ employment rates were Antrim (68.5%), Banbridge (65.9%), Castlereagh (64.0%) and Magherafelt (64.0%). Whereas, the lowest employment rates were recorded in Limavady (41.0%), Derry (49.4%) and Cookstown (49.9%).

District Council Labour Market Structure – All persons aged 16 and over

Table 1

District Council	Total 16+	Economically active	In employment ¹	In full-time employment	In part-time employment	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)
Antrim	39	28	27	21	*	12	70.1%	68.5%
Ards	65	38	37	28	9	27	58.3%	57.3%
Armagh	44	24	24	18	6	19	55.9%	55.0%
Ballymena	49	31	31	24	*	18	62.8%	61.7%
Ballymoney	24	14	14	11	*	9	60.4%	57.2%
Banbridge	37	24	24	19	*	12	66.4%	65.9%
Belfast	215	125	121	86	32	91	57.9%	56.1%
Carrickfergus	31	17	16	12	*	14	54.2%	51.1%
Castlereagh	52	33	33	26	7	19	64.0%	64.0%
Coleraine	45	26	24	17	7	19	57.0%	53.9%
Cookstown	28	15	14	11	*	14	51.8%	49.9%
Craigavon	69	44	42	33	9	25	64.3%	61.4%
Derry	85	46	42	33	9	40	53.6%	49.4%
Down	52	34	31	23	8	17	66.4%	60.5%
Dungannon	41	25	25	18	7	16	60.9%	60.2%
Fermanagh	46	26	25	22	*	21	55.3%	54.1%
Larne	28	16	15	12	*	12	56.2%	53.4%
Limavady	26	12	11	9	*	14	47.5%	41.0%
Lisburn	90	59	55	40	15	31	65.4%	61.6%
Magherafelt	30	20	19	16	*	10	65.9%	64.0%
Moyle	14	9	9	6	*	*	63.6%	62.2%
Newry & Mourne	69	41	38	29	9	28	59.1%	55.5%
Newtownabbey	62	37	36	27	9	26	58.4%	57.8%
North Down	62	38	38	29	8	24	61.3%	60.7%
Omagh	38	20	19	17	*	18	53.7%	50.5%
Strabane	30	17	15	12	*	12	58.6%	52.1%
Northern Ireland	1371	818	786	598	179	553	59.6%	57.3%

* Sample size too small to provide a reliable estimate

¹ Includes those on government training and employment schemes and unpaid family workers, and some who did not state if working full or part-time.

Working-age Labour Market Structure

Table 2 below provides a summary of the labour market structure for the working-age population in each of NI's district council areas.

Economic activity

The overall NI economic activity rate of 72.7% for 2008 has decreased from the 2007 rate of 73.4%. The district council areas with the lowest working age economic activity rates were Cookstown (59.7), and Limavady (60.1%); conversely the DCAs with the highest rates were Castlereagh and Antrim (both with 81.0%).

District Council Labour Market Structure – Working Age Table 2

District Council	Total working Age (16-59/64)	Working Age Economic activity rate (%)	Working Age Employment rate (%)	All Working Age Qualification Levels		
				Achieved NVQ level 4 and above ¹	Achieved below NVQ level 4	No qualifications
Antrim	34	81.0%	79.1%	12	15	6
Ards	50	72.8%	71.5%	10	30	11
Armagh	31	76.0%	74.7%	7	15	7
Ballymena	40	76.7%	75.3%	9	21	10
Ballymoney	18	77.2%	73.0%	*	9	6
Banbridge	31	77.5%	76.9%	7	17	*
Belfast	166	73.1%	70.8%	55	74	31
Carrickfergus	23	68.4%	64.2%	*	16	*
Castlereagh	41	81.0%	81.0%	14	19	7
Coleraine	32	76.7%	72.3%	7	19	*
Cookstown	23	59.7%	58.3%	*	7	11
Craigavon	55	77.8%	74.3%	15	29	11
Derry	69	64.5%	59.4%	15	35	18
Down	43	77.6%	70.7%	12	22	7
Dungannon	35	69.2%	68.3%	*	17	12
Fermanagh	35	70.0%	68.4%	9	17	9
Larne	20	75.4%	71.5%	*	10	*
Limavady	19	60.1%	51.3%	*	8	9
Lisburn	78	73.0%	68.6%	21	37	17
Magherafelt	26	73.8%	71.6%	*	13	6
Moyle	11	75.0%	73.3%	*	*	*
Newry & Mourne	58	66.7%	62.7%	14	29	14
Newtownabbey	47	74.8%	74.0%	13	29	*
North Down	49	74.9%	74.1%	14	30	*
Omagh	30	63.4%	59.4%	8	14	8
Strabane	25	67.8%	60.2%	*	14	7
Northern Ireland	1,089	72.7%	69.7%	279	552	236

*Sample size too small to provide a reliable estimate

¹Includes degree level and above

Qualification levels

Of those district councils where sample sizes permitted reliable quotes, Cookstown (49.3%) and Limavady (47.8%) had the highest proportion of working age persons with 'No qualifications'. The average for NI as a whole in 2008 was 22.1% - this was relatively unchanged from 2007, when the proportion with no qualifications was 22.2%.

In terms of high educational achievement the DCAs with the highest proportion of persons qualified to NVQ level 4 or above were Antrim (36.5%) and Castlereagh (35.5%) The NI average was 26.1% in 2008 (this has risen from 25.1% in 2007).

NUTS III Analysis

3

NUTS III Labour Market Structure

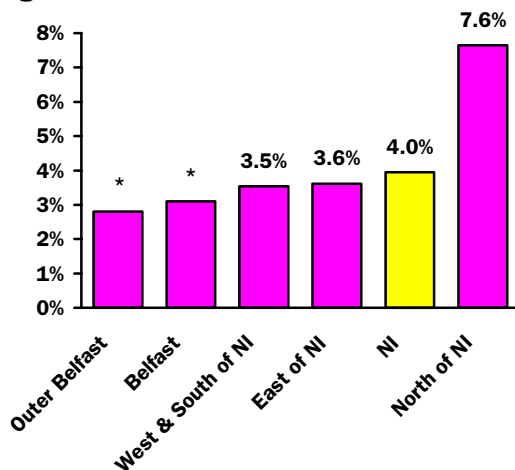
As many of the figures at district council level fall below the 6,000 (grossed) suppression threshold, District Councils have been aggregated into NUTS III regions as shown on page 13. NUTS (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics) is the European Commission's classification of sub-national areas for statistical purposes, which facilitate socio-economic analyses of regions.

Unemployment

NI's unemployment rate for 2008 was 4.0% - marginally lower than the figure for 2007 (4.1%).

**2008 LADB NUTS III
16+ Unemployment Rate**

Figure 4



* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

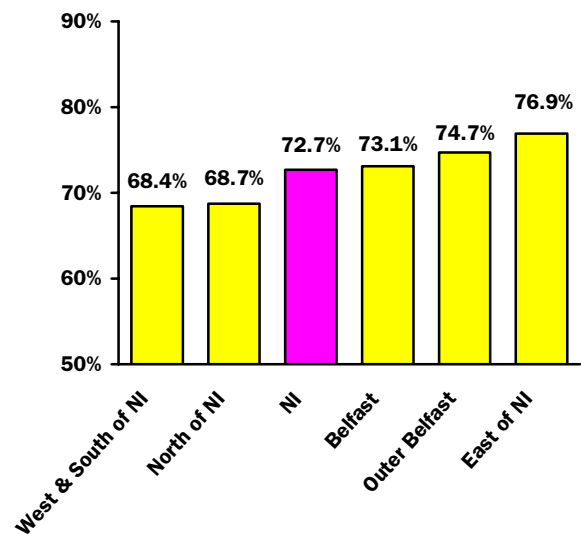
There was considerable variation in the unemployment rates throughout NI. As per the previous year the North of NI (7.6%) recorded the highest unemployment rate, over three percentage points higher than the NI average (4.0%) – see figure 4.

Economic activity

Figure 5 shows the working age economic activity rates for the NUTS III regions in NI. The overall NI working age activity rate for 2008 was 72.7%, however there was considerable difference across the NUTS III regions in terms of labour market participation. The West & South (68.4%) had the lowest working age activity rate, 8.5 percentage

points lower than the highest rate, which was recorded in East of NI (76.9%).

**2008 LADB NUTS III
Working Age Economic Activity Rate**
Figure 5



Economic inactivity

There were also regional differences in the breakdown of the economically inactive population of working age in NI. While 81.8% of the inactive persons in the West & South of NI were neither wanting nor seeking work, the figure for Outer Belfast (89.6%) was considerably higher. Overall for NI in 2008, 84.9% of the working age economically inactive population (253,000 persons) neither wanted nor were seeking work.

NUTS III – 16+ Population Labour Market Structure

Table 3

	Belfast			Outer Belfast			East of NI			North of NI			West & South of NI			Northern Ireland		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Employee	50	56	106	76	78	154	85	87	172	48	48	96	62	65	126	320	334	654
Self-employed	7	*	11	17	*	23	26	*	31	13	*	16	30	*	35	93	22	115
In employment¹	59	62	121	94	84	178	113	94	207	63	52	115	94	71	164	423	362	786
In full-time employment	50	36	86	86	49	134	106	55	160	55	33	88	85	44	130	382	216	598
In part-time employment	8	24	32	8	35	43	7	39	46	7	18	25	7	26	33	37	142	179
Unemployed	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	*	8	6	*	10	*	*	6	24	8	32
Economically active	62	63	125	98	86	183	119	96	215	70	55	124	98	72	170	447	371	818
Economic activity rate (%)	63.4%	53.2%	57.9%	67.6%	56.1%	61.7%	71.2%	55.9%	63.5%	64.8%	47.1%	55.6%	66.8%	48.4%	57.6%	67.3%	52.5%	59.6%
Unemployment rate (%)	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.3%	*	3.6%	9.0%	*	7.6%	*	*	3.5%	5.3%	2.3%	4.0%
Employment rate (%)	60.4%	52.4%	56.1%	65.2%	55.0%	59.9%	67.5%	55.1%	61.2%	59.0%	44.3%	51.3%	63.5%	47.6%	55.5%	63.7%	51.3%	57.3%
Economically inactive – wanting or seeking work	*	*	7	*	*	6	*	*	9	*	*	10	*	8	14	20	26	46
Economically inactive – neither wanting nor seeking work	32	52	84	44	63	108	44	71	115	33	56	89	43	68	112	197	310	507
Total economically inactive	36	55	91	47	67	114	48	76	124	38	62	99	49	76	125	218	336	553
Total Aged 16+	98	118	215	144	153	297	167	171	339	107	116	224	148	148	296	664	707	1371

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

¹ Includes those on government training and employment schemes and unpaid family workers, and some who did not state if working full or part-time

NUTS III – Working Age Labour Market Structure

Table 4

	Belfast			Outer Belfast			East of NI			North of NI			West & South of NI			Northern Ireland		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Employee	50	54	104	75	76	151	85	83	168	47	46	94	61	62	123	317	322	639
Self-employed	7	*	10	16	*	20	25	*	30	12	*	14	28	*	32	87	19	106
In employment¹	58	59	117	91	81	172	112	90	202	62	49	111	91	67	158	413	346	760
In full-time employment	50	35	86	84	48	132	105	54	159	54	33	87	84	43	126	378	212	590
In part-time employment	7	22	29	7	32	39	7	36	42	6	16	22	*	24	30	32	130	162
Unemployed	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	*	8	6	*	10	*	*	*	24	8	32
Economically active	61	60	121	95	83	177	118	92	210	68	52	120	95	68	163	437	355	792
Economic activity rate (%)	77.8%	68.9%	73.1%	77.7%	71.5%	74.7%	81.3%	71.9%	76.9%	75.2%	61.8%	68.7%	75.7%	60.3%	68.4%	77.8%	67.2%	72.7%
Unemployment rate (%)	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.4%	*	3.7%	9.3%	*	7.9%	*	*	*	5.4%	2.3%	4.0%
Employment rate (%)	74.1%	67.8%	70.8%	74.9%	70.0%	72.5%	77.0%	70.7%	74.1%	68.2%	58.0%	63.3%	72.0%	59.5%	66.1%	73.6%	65.7%	69.7%
Economically inactive – wanting or seeking work	*	*	7	*	*	6	*	*	8	*	*	10	*	8	14	20	25	45
Economically inactive – neither wanting nor seeking work	14	24	38	25	29	54	23	31	55	18	27	45	25	37	62	105	148	253
Total economically inactive	17	27	45	27	33	60	27	36	63	22	32	55	31	45	75	125	173	298
Total Working Age	79	87	166	122	115	237	145	128	273	90	84	175	126	113	239	562	527	1089

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

¹ Includes those on government training and employment schemes and unpaid family workers, and some who did not state if working full or part-time

Employment by industry

Table 5 below shows the industry breakdown of those of working age in employment and highlights the importance of public services as a source of employment in Northern Ireland. This sector incorporates public administration, health and education services and accounts for over one-third (35.0%) of all persons in employment in NI. Public services represent the major employment industry for each of the NUTS III regions, but its impact varies from 43.5% of total employment in Belfast to 31.7% in the East of NI. The other major industries in terms of NI employment are retail and hotels (19.2%), manufacturing (11.4%) and finance, real estate and rent businesses (11.3%).

Although the NI manufacturing sector has been in decline for some years, it is still a particularly important source of employment for certain areas, with 14.4% of those in employment from the East of NI working in the manufacturing sector. Likewise, while the agriculture sector is a relatively small employer for NI as a whole (3.1% of total employment) it accounts for 7.2% of the employed from the West & South of NI.

Given that Belfast is the financial capital of NI it is no surprise that it has the highest proportion of employment in the finance and business sector (17.0%) compared to other regions (NI average = 11.3%).

NUTS III – Working Age Employment by Industry
Table 5

Industry Sector	Belfast	Outer Belfast	East of NI	North of NI	West & South of NI	Northern Ireland
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
A, B – Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	*	*	3.8%	*	7.2%	3.1%
C, E - Mining, Quarrying and utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*
D – Manufacturing industries	6.0%	9.7%	14.4%	13.5%	12.0%	11.4%
F - Construction	*	7.9%	10.6%	12.9%	14.3%	10.1%
G, H – Wholesale, Retail, Distribution, Hotels and catering	17.3%	20.2%	19.8%	21.1%	17.6%	19.2%
I – Transport storage and communications	*	5.7%	4.2%	*	*	4.4%
J, K – Finance, Real estate and rent business	17.0%	12.5%	9.4%	10.6%	8.8%	11.3%
L, M, N, - Public Administration, health and education	43.5%	37.5%	31.7%	32.3%	31.9%	35.0%
O, P, Q, - Other community, social and personal services	6.4%	5.5%	5.3%	*	*	4.7%
Total (100%)	114	170	201	109	156	750

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.
Total excludes those who do not state industry

Employment by occupation

Table 6 below shows the occupational breakdown of those of working age in employment. The largest occupational group for NI as a whole was the 'Skilled Trades' group at 15.9%. Skilled Trade occupations comprise vehicle, electrical, construction, printing and food preparation trades. It is noticeable that this grouping formed a higher proportion of the total workforce in regions beyond Belfast and Outer Belfast, with almost one-quarter (24.9%) of people in the West & South of NI working in these occupations, compared to only 6.6% in Belfast. Conversely, the professional groupings consisting of management, professional and technical positions had higher proportions in the Belfast (45.1%) and Outer Belfast (39.9%) regions, compared to the equivalent proportions in the North of NI (32.7%) and West & South of NI (31.6%).

Socio-economic classification

Among the working age population in NI the largest socio-economic classification was those that have never worked, were unemployed or unclassified. This group accounted for one-quarter (25.4%) of the NI population as a whole, with the North of NI (30.4%) recording the largest proportion and Outer Belfast (21.9%) the lowest – see Table 7. In contrast, approximately one third (30.8%) of the population in Outer Belfast were in the managerial and professional classifications, compared to 21.7% in the West & South of NI.

Education and training

The proportion of the working age population in NI with no discernible qualifications was 22.1% in 2008. Again this figure varies by region with 28.9% of those from the West & South of NI having no qualifications, compared to just 14.8% of those from Outer Belfast – see Table 8.

NUTS III – Working Age Employment by Occupation in Main Job
Table 6

Occupation	Belfast	Outer Belfast	East of NI	North of NI	West & South of NI	Northern Ireland
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Managers and Senior Officials	9.8%	12.8%	12.1%	11.1%	9.0%	11.1%
2 Professional occupations	19.2%	13.8%	10.0%	8.9%	11.4%	12.4%
3 Associate Professional and Technical	16.1%	13.3%	11.5%	12.7%	11.1%	12.7%
4 Administrative and Secretarial	14.7%	15.2%	11.1%	11.0%	10.9%	12.5%
5 Skilled Trades Occupations	6.6%	11.3%	18.3%	15.8%	24.9%	15.9%
6 Personal Service Occupations	8.1%	8.2%	7.2%	9.7%	7.5%	8.0%
7 Sales and Customer Service Occupations	9.7%	10.3%	4.8%	9.0%	6.4%	7.8%
8 Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	*	5.6%	10.5%	9.6%	9.2%	7.9%
9 Elementary Occupations	12.8%	9.5%	14.4%	12.2%	9.5%	11.7%
Total (100%)	114	170	201	109	156	750

Total excludes those who do not state occupation

NUTS III – Working Age Socio-Economic Classification
Table 7

	Belfast			Outer Belfast			East of NI			North of NI			West & South of NI			Northern Ireland		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Higher managerial and professional	13.5%	8.1%	10.7%	12.4%	6.8%	9.7%	9.5%	5.0%	7.4%	*	*	5.3%	7.7%	*	5.4%	9.8%	5.3%	7.6%
Lower Managerial and professional	21.4%	18.9%	20.1%	16.7%	25.7%	21.0%	14.5%	22.3%	18.2%	14.0%	19.1%	16.5%	11.6%	21.7%	16.4%	15.2%	21.8%	18.4%
Intermediate occupations	*	15.3%	11.1%	6.9%	16.0%	11.4%	5.3%	10.2%	7.6%	*	11.7%	8.0%	*	11.6%	6.7%	5.0%	12.9%	8.8%
Small employers and own account workers	*	*	3.6%	9.9%	*	6.5%	16.7%	*	10.4%	11.9%	*	7.5%	20.5%	*	12.6%	13.7%	3.1%	8.6%
Lower supervisory and technical	9.1%	*	6.6%	11.1%	*	7.5%	12.9%	6.4%	9.9%	10.3%	*	7.8%	10.8%	*	7.1%	11.1%	4.5%	7.9%
Semi – routine occupations	8.2%	10.8%	9.5%	11.9%	16.4%	14.1%	9.7%	19.0%	14.1%	12.1%	16.4%	14.2%	7.8%	15.1%	11.2%	9.9%	15.8%	12.8%
Routine occupations	10.8%	6.9%	8.8%	10.1%	5.7%	7.9%	14.3%	9.7%	12.1%	13.8%	*	10.4%	16.7%	7.8%	12.5%	13.4%	7.5%	10.5%
Never worked, unemployed, and nec	25.7%	33.3%	29.7%	21.0%	22.8%	21.9%	17.0%	24.0%	20.3%	27.1%	33.9%	30.4%	22.6%	34.3%	28.1%	22.0%	29.1%	25.4%
All Working Age Persons (100%)	79	87	166	122	115	237	145	128	273	90	84	175	126	113	239	562	527	1,089

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

NUTS III – Working Age Education & Training
Table 8

	Belfast			Outer Belfast			East of NI			North of NI			West & South of NI			Northern Ireland		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Achieved NVQ level 4 and above¹	32.6%	35.8%	34.3%	24.7%	33.5%	28.9%	24.2%	28.1%	26.0%	14.3%	25.7%	19.8%	17.7%	27.7%	22.5%	22.4%	30.1%	26.1%
Achieved below NVQ level 4	44.9%	47.1%	46.1%	57.3%	55.2%	56.3%	55.4%	50.8%	53.3%	53.7%	51.5%	52.6%	48.5%	48.8%	48.6%	52.6%	50.8%	51.7%
No qualifications	22.4%	17.0%	19.6%	18.0%	11.4%	14.8%	20.3%	21.1%	20.7%	32.0%	22.8%	27.6%	33.8%	23.5%	28.9%	25.0%	19.1%	22.1%
All Working Age Persons (100%)	76	84	160	121	113	234	142	126	268	89	84	173	122	111	232	550	517	1,068
Job related training in last 4 weeks	*	9	14	12	9	21	9	13	22	*	*	10	7	10	18	40	46	86
No job related training in last 4 weeks	68	71	138	102	98	200	131	108	239	80	73	154	110	93	203	491	443	935

¹Includes degree level and above

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Technical Definitions

4

The Labour Force Survey Annual Local Area Database (LADB)

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is the largest regular household survey carried out in Northern Ireland, with responses obtained from approximately 2,000 households and 5,000 individuals each quarter. While these quarterly datasets permit quite detailed analysis of the labour market at Northern Ireland level, sub-Northern Ireland analysis is often hindered by the relatively small sample numbers.

In order to enhance the utility of the survey data collected, a series of LFS annual databases have been developed which contain 60% more records than are found in each quarterly database. These permit more extensive sub-regional analysis and a series of tables from the 2008 annual dataset are presented in this booklet.

Background

The databases are derived from four consecutive quarters of the regular LFS database. Each quarter's LFS sample of around 2,000 households in NI is made up of 5 waves each of just over 400 private households. Individuals in each wave are interviewed in five successive quarters, such that in any quarter one wave will be receiving their first interview, one wave their second, and so on, with one receiving their fifth and final interview. The annual database is created by selecting the relevant cases from each quarter and combining them to create an annual dataset of unique cases. Over a period of four quarters, eight non-overlapping waves are interviewed. Selecting waves one and five allows the maximum number of respondents over a one-year period to be included. The resulting sample size is approximately 3,000 households, 7,500 individuals, for NI, where each household is interviewed only once.

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

This is achieved by creating grossing factors often referred to as weights, that can be applied to each sampled individual so that grossed results match published population data in terms of age distribution, sex and region of residence. Mid Year population estimates and projections are used to ensure that the LFS is grossed to the most up to date population data available. The range of variables on the LADB is restricted in order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, and minimise the potential for identification of individual responders to the survey.

Precision of Estimates

As the LFS is a sample survey the estimates are subject to sampling variability. The Department of Enterprise Trade and Investment does not publish estimates below 6,000 (grossed) from the LADB as it is not deemed sufficiently reliable for quotation. In general, the smaller the estimate, the greater the margin of error as a proportion of the estimate.

Local Areas

The local areas currently available are District Councils, however as many of the figures at this level fall below the 6,000 (grossed) suppression threshold, District Councils have been aggregated into NUTS III regions as shown overleaf. NUTS is the European Commission's classification of sub-national areas for statistical purposes, which facilitate socio-economic analyses of regions (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics).

NUTS III REGION

CONSTITUENT DISTRICT COUNCILS

BELFAST

Belfast

OUTER BELFAST

**Carrickfergus
Castlereagh
Lisburn
Newtownabbey
North Down**

EAST OF NI

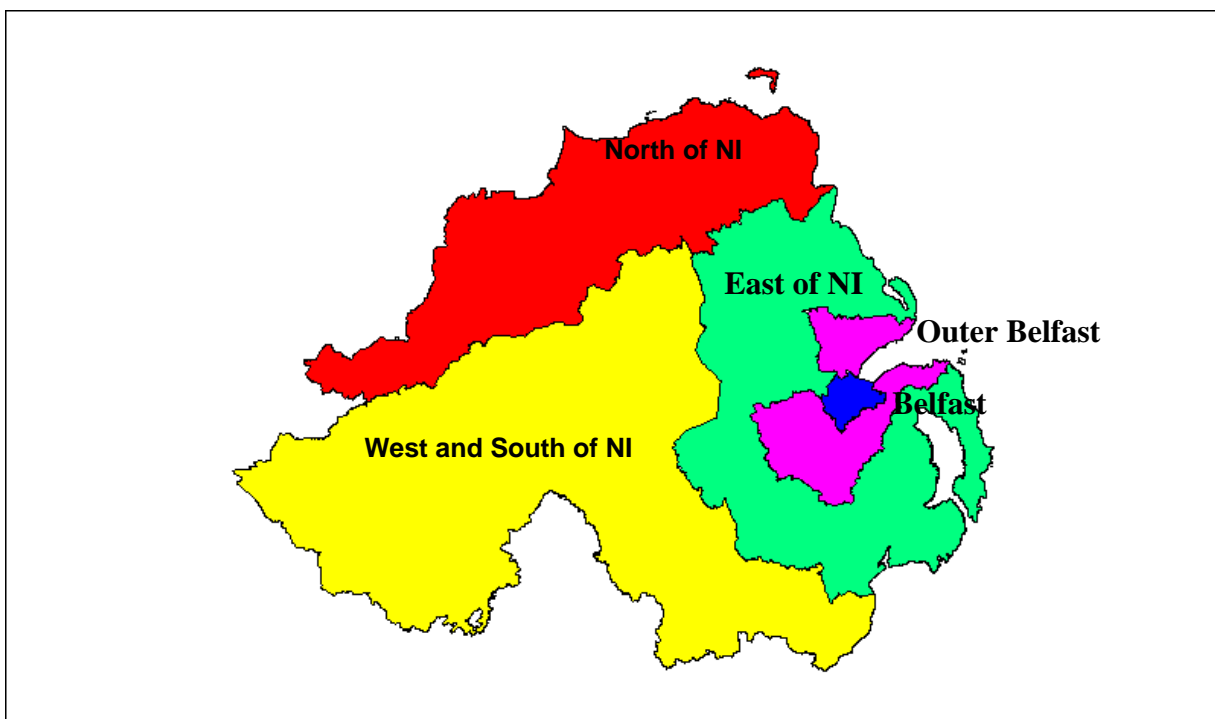
**Antrim
Ards
Ballymena
Banbridge
Craigavon
Down
Larne**

NORTH OF NI

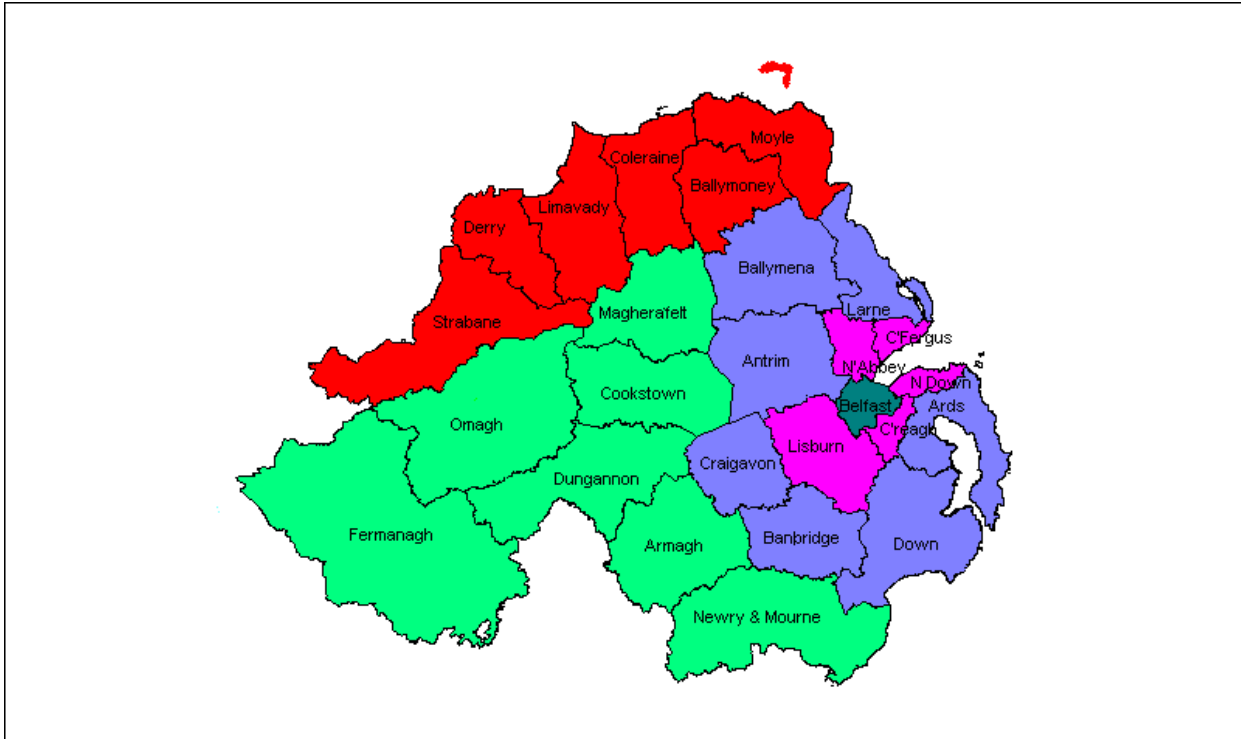
**Ballymoney
Coleraine
Derry
Limavady
Moyle
Strabane**

WEST & SOUTH OF NI

**Armagh
Cookstown
Dungannon
Fermanagh
Magherafelt
Newry & Mourne
Omagh**



Northern Ireland District Council Areas (DCAs)



Variables in LADB

There are 10 key variables relating to each individual in the sample of the LADB, these are listed below:

Variable	Categories
Sex	Male Female
Age-group	0-15 years 16-17 years 18-19 years 20-24 years 25-29 years 30-34 years 35-39 years 40-44 years 45-49 years 50-54 years 55-59 years 60-64 years 65-99 years
Economic activity	Employee Self-employed Government training and employment scheme Unpaid family worker ILO unemployed Economically inactive – looking for work Economically inactive – wanting work Economically inactive - neither wanting nor seeking work

Full or part-time work (in main job)	Full-time Part-time
Industry sector (all in employment)	A,B – agriculture, forestry and fishing C,E – mining quarrying and utilities D – manufacturing F – construction G,H – wholesale, retail, distribution, hotels and catering I – transport, storage and communication J,K – finance, real estate, rent business L,M,N – public administration, health and education
Occupation group in main job (all in employment)	1 – Managers and Senior Officials 2 – Professional occupations 3 – Associate professional and technical 4 – Administrative and Secretarial 5 – Skilled Trades Occupations 6 – Personal Service Occupations 7 – Sales and Customer Service Occupations 8 – Process, Plant and Machine Operatives 9 – Elementary Occupations
Socio-Economic Classification (in main job)	1 – Higher managerial and professional 2 – Lower managerial and professional 3 – Intermediate occupations 4 – Small employers and own account workers 5 – Lower supervisory and technical 6 – Semi-routine occupations 7 – Routine occupations 8 – Never worked, unemployed, and nec
Education	Full-time Part-time Not in education
Qualifications	NVQ level 4 and above Below NVQ level 4 No qualifications
Training (all in employment)	Job related training in the last 4 weeks No job related training in the last 4 weeks

Definitions

Working Age

This refers to ages 16 to 59 for women and 16 to 64 for men.

In Employment

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

Employment Rate

The percentage of people aged 16 and over who are in employment.

Employees/Self-employed

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

Unpaid Family Workers

The separate identification of this group in the LFS is in accordance with international recommendations. It comprises persons doing unpaid work for a business they own or a business that a relative owns.

Full-time/Part-time

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

Unemployment

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) measure of unemployment refers to people without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

Unemployment Rate

The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed.

Industry

The classification of respondents' industry of employment is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2003: SIC(03)

Occupation

The classification of respondents' occupations are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), introduced in June 2000 which replaces SOC 90.

Further Information

Further information about the survey can be obtained by:

writing to:

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Publication now available on visiting web site:

www.statistics.detini.gov.uk

Appendices: 95% Confidence Intervals

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NUTS III Confidence Intervals - Working Age

	Belfast		Outer Belfast		East of NI		North of NI		West & South of NI		Northern Ireland	
	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-
Employee	104	7	151	7	168	8	94	6	123	7	639	16
Self-employed	10	3	20	4	30	5	14	3	32	5	106	9
In employment	117	6	172	7	202	7	111	6	158	7	760	15
Unemployed	*	*	*	*	8	3	10	3	*	*	32	5
Economically active	121	6	177	7	210	7	120	6	163	7	792	14
Economic activity rate (%)	73.1%	3.8%	74.7%	2.8%	76.9%	2.4%	68.7%	3.3%	68.4%	2.8%	72.7%	1.3%
Unemployment rate (%)	*	*	*	*	3.7%	1.2%	7.9%	2.3%	*	*	4.0%	0.7%
Employment rate (%)	70.8%	3.9%	72.5%	2.8%	74.1%	2.5%	63.3%	3.4%	66.1%	2.9%	69.7%	1.3%
Economically inactive – wanting or seeking work	7	3	6	2	8	3	10	3	14	3	45	6
Economically inactive – neither wanting nor seeking work	38	6	54	6	55	6	45	5	62	6	253	13
Total economically inactive	45	6	60	7	63	7	55	6	75	7	298	14

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

NUTS III Confidence Intervals – 16+

	Belfast		Outer Belfast		East of NI		North of NI		West & South of NI		Northern Ireland	
	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-
Employee	106	8	154	8	172	8	96	7	126	8	654	18
Self-employed	11	3	23	4	31	5	16	4	35	5	115	10
In employment	121	8	178	8	207	8	115	7	164	8	786	17
Unemployed	*	*	*	*	8	3	10	3	6	2	32	5
Economically active	125	8	183	8	215	8	124	7	170	8	818	17
Economic activity rate (%)	57.9%	3.6%	61.7%	2.7%	63.5%	2.4%	55.6%	3.1%	57.6%	2.6%	59.6%	1.3%
Unemployment rate (%)	*	*	*	*	3.6%	1.2%	7.6%	2.2%	3.5%	1.3%	4.0%	0.7%
Employment rate (%)	56.1%	3.6%	59.9%	2.7%	61.2%	2.4%	51.3%	3.1%	55.5%	2.6%	57.3%	1.3%
Economically inactive – wanting or seeking work	7	3	6	2	9	3	10	3	14	3	46	6
Economically inactive – neither wanting nor seeking work	84	8	108	8	115	8	89	7	112	8	507	17
Total economically inactive	91	8	114	8	124	8	99	7	125	8	553	17

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

District Council Confidence Intervals – Working Age and 16+

District Council	16+ Economically active		16+ In employment		16+ Economically inactive		16+ Economic activity rate (%)		16+ Employment rate (%)		Working Age Economic activity rate (%)		Working Age Employment rate (%)		Working Age Achieved Below NVQ Level 4	
	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-
Antrim	28	3	27	3	12	3	70.1%	7.4%	68.5%	7.6%	81.0%	7.0%	79.1%	7.2%	15	3
Ards	38	4	37	4	27	4	58.3%	6.2%	57.3%	6.2%	72.8%	6.5%	71.5%	6.6%	30	4
Armagh	24	3	24	3	19	3	55.9%	6.6%	55.0%	6.6%	76.0%	7.0%	74.7%	7.1%	15	3
Ballymena	31	3	31	3	18	3	62.8%	6.2%	61.7%	6.2%	76.7%	6.1%	75.3%	6.2%	21	3
Ballymoney	14	2	14	2	9	2	60.4%	9.4%	57.2%	9.5%	77.2%	9.5%	73.0%	10.1%	9	2
Banbridge	24	2	24	2	12	2	66.4%	6.7%	65.9%	6.7%	77.5%	6.6%	76.9%	6.6%	17	2
Belfast	125	8	121	8	91	8	57.9%	3.6%	56.1%	3.6%	73.1%	3.8%	70.8%	3.9%	74	7
Carrickfergus	17	3	16	3	14	3	54.2%	8.4%	51.1%	8.4%	68.4%	9.4%	64.2%	9.6%	16	2
Castlereagh	33	4	33	4	19	4	64.0%	7.0%	64.0%	7.0%	81.0%	6.6%	81.0%	6.6%	19	3
Coleraine	26	3	24	3	19	3	57.0%	6.5%	53.9%	6.6%	76.7%	6.9%	72.3%	7.3%	19	3
Cookstown	15	3	14	3	14	3	51.8%	9.4%	49.9%	9.4%	59.7%	10.4%	58.3%	10.5%	7	2
Craigavon	44	4	42	4	25	4	64.3%	5.1%	61.4%	5.2%	77.8%	5.1%	74.3%	5.4%	29	3
Derry	46	4	42	4	40	4	53.6%	5.0%	49.4%	5.0%	64.5%	5.5%	59.4%	5.6%	35	4
Down	34	3	31	3	17	3	66.4%	5.6%	60.5%	5.7%	77.6%	5.5%	70.7%	6.0%	22	3
Dungannon	25	3	25	3	16	3	60.9%	7.4%	60.2%	7.5%	69.2%	7.7%	68.3%	7.8%	17	3
Fermanagh	26	3	25	3	21	3	55.3%	6.9%	54.1%	6.9%	70.0%	7.5%	68.4%	7.6%	17	3
Larne	16	3	15	3	12	3	56.2%	9.2%	53.4%	9.2%	75.4%	9.6%	71.5%	10.1%	10	2
Limavady	12	3	11	3	14	3	47.5%	10.6%	41.0%	10.4%	60.1%	12.3%	51.3%	12.5%	8	2
Lisburn	59	4	55	5	31	4	65.4%	5.0%	61.6%	5.1%	73.0%	5.1%	68.6%	5.3%	37	4
Magherafelt	20	2	19	2	10	2	65.9%	7.5%	64.0%	7.6%	73.8%	7.5%	71.6%	7.7%	13	2
Moyle	9	1	9	1	*	*	63.6%	10.3%	62.2%	10.4%	75.0%	10.5%	73.3%	10.8%	*	1
Newry & Mourne	41	4	38	4	28	4	59.1%	5.3%	55.5%	5.3%	66.7%	5.6%	62.7%	5.8%	29	3
Newtownabbey	37	4	36	4	26	4	58.4%	5.6%	57.8%	5.6%	74.8%	5.9%	74.0%	5.9%	29	3
North Down	38	3	38	3	24	3	61.3%	5.6%	60.7%	5.6%	74.9%	5.7%	74.1%	5.8%	30	3
Omagh	20	3	19	3	18	3	53.7%	7.3%	50.5%	7.4%	63.4%	8.1%	59.4%	8.3%	14	3
Strabane	17	2	15	2	12	2	58.6%	8.1%	52.1%	8.2%	67.8%	8.4%	60.2%	8.8%	14	2
Northern Ireland	818	17	786	17	553	17	59.6%	1.3%	57.3%	1.3%	72.7%	1.3%	69.7%	1.3%	552	16

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.