

**Labour Market**

**Statistics Bulletin**

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# Monthly Labour Market Report

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**December 2009**

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Department of Enterprise,  
Trade and Investment

# **Monthly Labour Market Report**

December 2009

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# Labour Market

# 1

Seasonally adjusted Labour Force Survey (LFS) data for Northern Ireland for the period August - October estimated an increase over the quarter in the number of employed persons, while there was a fall in the number of economically inactive and no change in the number of unemployed. The seasonally adjusted claimant count in November 2009 increased by 200 over the month to 54,000 and the Department was notified of 294 proposed redundancies in the latest reference period and 393 confirmed redundancies in November 2009.

## Employment

The number of persons in employment in the period August - October was estimated at 760,000. This represented an increase of 13,000 over the quarter, but was down 25,000 over the year. The working age employment rate was estimated at 67.0%, up 1.2 percentage points over the quarter, but down 2.7 percentage points over the year. NI's working age employment rate remained well below the UK average (72.5%) and was the lowest of the twelve UK regions.

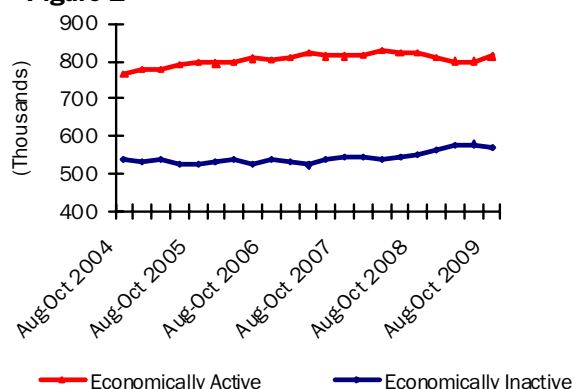
## Unemployment

The unemployment rate for the period August - October was estimated at 6.6%, down 0.2 percentage points over the quarter, but up 2.2 percentage points over the year. The number of unemployed persons was estimated at 54,000, unchanged over the quarter, but up 18,000 over the year.

Unadjusted figures show that 36.2% of the unemployed have been unemployed for 1 year or more – up 3.7 percentage points over the year. They also estimate the unemployment rate

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

Figure 1



for 18-24 year olds at 18.8% – up 5.8 percentage points over the year.

## Economically Inactive

The seasonally adjusted number of economically inactive persons in the period August - October was estimated at 571,000. This figure has decreased by 9,000 over the quarter, but was up 20,000 over the year.

The working age economic inactivity rate for NI stands at 28.2%. This is significantly higher than the UK average rate (21.0%) and is the highest of the twelve UK regions.

Unadjusted figures show that while 90% of the inactive do not want work, the remaining 10% want employment but do not satisfy the full ILO job search criteria (by actively seeking work and being available to start a job). The number of economically inactive persons that want a job (55,000) is similar to the number officially classified as unemployed.

## Northern Ireland Labour Market Summary (seasonally adjusted)

Table 1

	Period	Estimate	Sampling Variability of estimate	Change over year	Sampling Variability of change
Employment	Aug-Oct 2009	760,000	+/-22,000	-25,000	+/-28,000
Unemployment	Aug-Oct 2009	54,000	+/-10,000	18,000	+/-12,000
Economically inactive	Aug-Oct 2009	571,000	+/-20,000	20,000	+/-25,000
Unemployment rate	Aug-Oct 2009	6.6%	+/-1.2pps	2.2pps	+/-1.5pps
Employment rate <sup>1</sup>	Aug-Oct 2009	67.0%	+/-1.8pps	-2.7pps	+/-2.2pps
Economic inactivity rate <sup>1</sup>	Aug-Oct 2009	28.2%	+/-1.7pps	1.2pps	+/-2.2pps
Claimant Count	November 2009	54,000		19,300	

Note: pps = percentage points, <sup>1</sup> Rates based on working age population (16-59/64), see Section 9 for details.

Estimates from the LFS have an associated 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 the annual change in the unemployment and employment rates were statistically significant i.e. the recorded change exceeded the variability expected from a sample survey of this size (see table 1 and Section 9 for further details).

### Unemployment Regional Comparison

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in NI (6.6%) remained below the UK average rate (7.9%) and was the joint second lowest rate among the twelve UK regions. The NI rate also compared favourably to the European Union rate (9.2%) and the Republic of Ireland rate (13.0%) for September 2009. However, the annual increase in the NI unemployment rate (+2.2 percentage points) was higher than the UK average (+1.9 percentage points) and was the third highest of the UK regions.

### Claimant Count

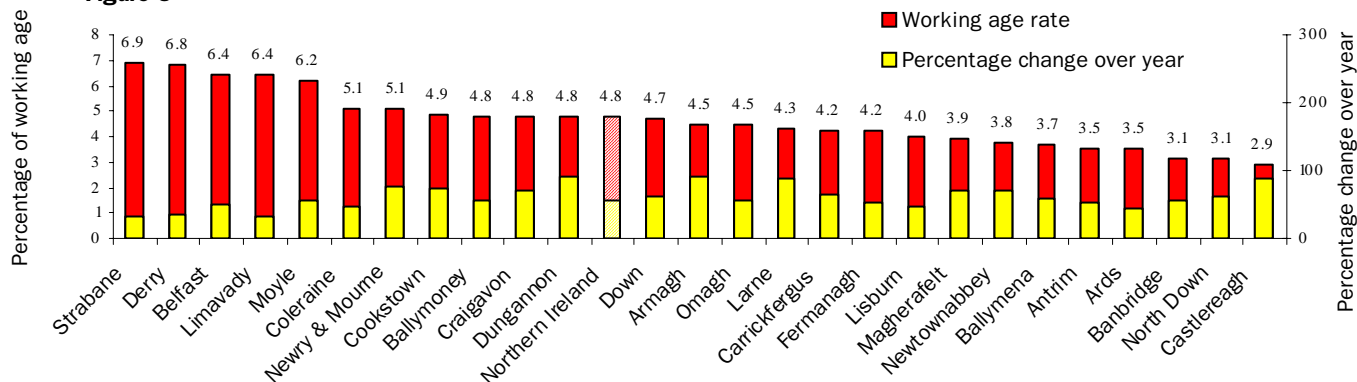
The more recent seasonally adjusted claimant count increased by 200 over the month to November 2009 to 54,000 (6.2% of the workforce). The latest monthly increase was slightly higher than the revised increase recorded for the previous month (100). The increase over the year was 19,300 (55.6%) and the workforce rate has increased by 2.2 percentage points over the same period.

### Claimant Count Regional Comparison

The seasonally adjusted claimant count rate in NI (6.2%) was higher than the UK average rate (5.0%) and was the third highest rate among the UK regions. Over the month to November 2009 the NI Claimant Count level increased by 0.4%, while the UK average decreased by 0.4%. Over the year the NI Claimant Count level increased by 55.6%, which was higher than the UK average (+49.0%) and was the second highest annual increase among the twelve UK regions.

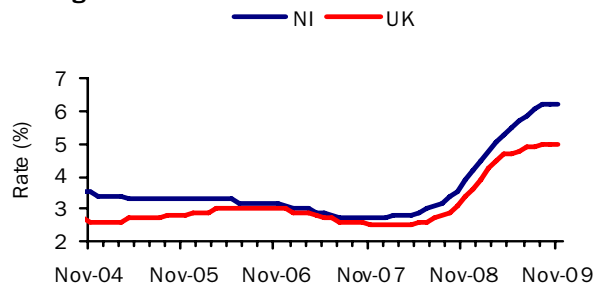
### Unadjusted Claimant Count Rates By District Council Area

Figure 3



### 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 November 2009 were in Strabane (6.9%), Derry (6.8%), Limavady (6.4%) and Belfast (6.4%). Those that showed the highest percentage increase in levels over the year to November 2009 were Dungannon (92.1%), Armagh (90.0%) and Castlereagh (88.7%).

### Employment and Training Measures

The Department for Employment and Learning (DEL) provides a number of services and programmes to help jobseekers find work. In September 2008 Steps to Work, the Department's new flexible approach to helping people to find work, was introduced in Northern Ireland and subsumes the main New Deal programmes. Overall, there has been an increase of 107.6% (4,235 persons) to 8,171 over the year to November 2009 in the number of those claimants who are eligible for mandatory participation on Steps to Work. However, anyone over 18 years old (or lone parents aged 16 years old or over) who is not working (or working less than 16 hours each week) is eligible. New Deal statistics are currently accessible via the DEL web link below - Steps to Work statistics will be published when data is available. [www.delni.gov.uk/index/statistics-and-research/labour-market/new-deal-statistics.htm](http://www.delni.gov.uk/index/statistics-and-research/labour-market/new-deal-statistics.htm)

## Redundancies

The Department was notified of 294 proposed redundancies over the period mid November 2009 to mid December 2009. This compares to 177 proposed redundancies notified to the Department in the previous monthly period. There were 393 confirmed redundancies in the month of November (Figure 5). Over the twelve monthly period there were a total of 4,624 confirmed redundancies, an increase of 94% from the previous year (2,383). The highest number of confirmed redundancies took place in Belfast District Council area which had 31.7% (1,465) of all redundancies over the year.

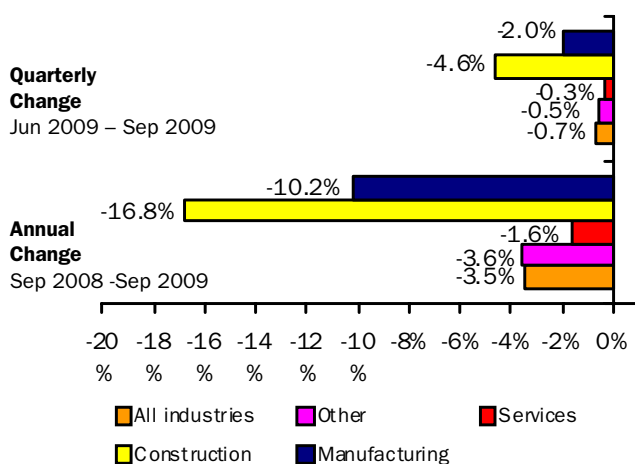
Over the twelve monthly period there were a total of 5,772 proposed redundancies, an increase of 113% from the previous year (2,712).

Since the start of 2009 to mid December there were a total of 5,506 proposed redundancies. 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 QES provides an estimate of the number of jobs (rather than persons in employment) and is the preferred measure of change in employee jobs. The estimated seasonally adjusted employee jobs total in Northern Ireland at September 2009 was 701,730. This represents a decrease of 5,010 over the quarter and a decrease of 25,600 over the year.

**Annual and Quarterly changes in employee jobs (seasonally adjusted)**  
**Figure 4**

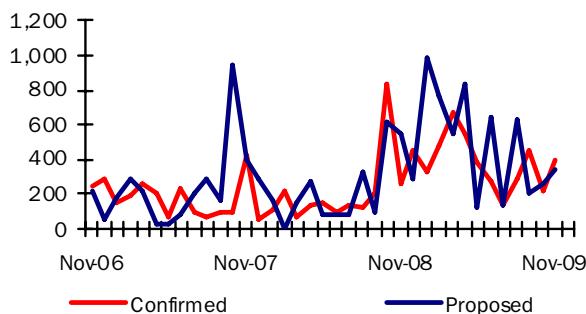


The seasonally adjusted quarterly change consisted of decreases in Manufacturing (-1,540), in the Service sector (-1,640) and in Construction (-1,720).

## Confirmed and Proposed Redundancies

November 06 - November 09

**Figure 5**

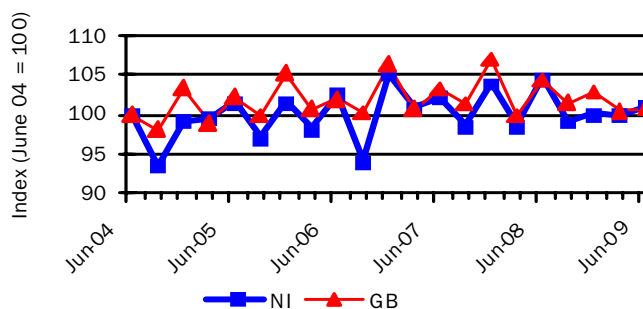


## Hours Worked

The total workforce hours worked per week in Northern Ireland in June 2009 was estimated at 26.5 million hours, representing a decrease of 3.3% over the year (compared with a decrease of 3.4% in GB). Between June 2004 and June 2009, NI's total workforce hours worked per week increased by 1.2%, compared with a 0.8% increase in GB (Figure 6). In the three months to September 2009, the average actual weekly hours worked in NI was 31.9 hours, compared with 31.0 hours in the UK.

## Index of total workforce hours worked per week, NI & GB

**Figure 6**



Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS

## Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)

Earning results for April 2009, which were released on 12th November 2009, show that yearly growth in median gross weekly earnings for all employees (i.e. both full- and part-time) in NI was 3.4% (to £356.7) compared to 2.2% in the UK (to £397.3). NI full-time employees' gross weekly earnings in April 2009 were £439.1, which was approximately 90% of the figure in the UK (£488.7). NI full-time earnings increased by 5.1% over the period, compared with an increase of 2.0% in the UK.

Full-time private sector median gross weekly earnings in NI increased at a marginally faster rate (1.6% to £383.0) than in the UK, where growth was 1.0% over the year (to £464.7). This represented little change in the NI/UK private sector pay gap, from 82.0% of the UK figure at April 2008 to 82.4% at April 2009.

# 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 August - October 2009 (see Table 2) record the unemployment rate at 6.6% (54,000 persons), down 0.2 percentage points from the previous quarter. Employment was estimated to have increased by 13,000 (1.7%) over the quarter to 760,000.

### Labour Market change over the year

In the year to August - October 2009 (see Figure 7), LFS figures show a fall of 25,000 in total employment and an increase of 18,000 in unemployment, leading to a fall of 7,000 in the economically active population (figures may not sum due to rounding). The number economically inactive rose by 20,000 over the year.

#### Labour Market Structure

#### Change over the year

Figure 7



### Employment

Latest seasonally adjusted estimates show that there were 760,000 persons in employment, which represents a fall of 3.2% (25,000 persons) over the year. Of the total, 53% (405,000) were male and 47% (355,000) were female.

There was a decrease of 4.3% (-18,000) in the estimate for male employment and a fall of 1.9% (-7,000) in female employment over the year.

### Economic Inactivity

The number of economically inactive persons in the period August - October 2009 was estimated at 571,000. 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 that are of most interest to labour market analysts. At August - October 2009 there were an estimated 309,000 economically inactive people of working age in NI. Of the total, 43% (133,000) were male and 57% (176,000) were female.

**To provide a more detailed analysis, the results below are unadjusted for seasonality, unless otherwise stated.**

Unadjusted figures show that 83% of the economically inactive of working age do not want a job, while the remaining 17% want work, but are not actively seeking or available to start work.

### Economically Inactive of Working Age

#### Reason for not wanting work

Figure 8

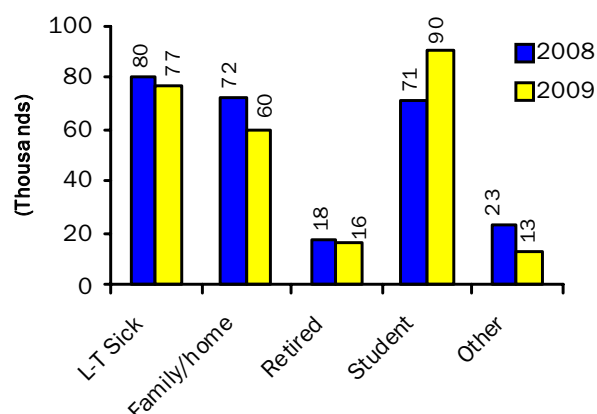


Figure 8 shows the reason given by these people for not wanting work. The largest categories were students (90,000), the long-term sick (77,000), and those looking after family/home (60,000). Among these categories, the largest change over the year occurred in those who were students (+19,000 or 27%).



**Labour Market Structure – Seasonally adjusted**  
**Table 2**

Table 2

	Total aged 16 and over	Total persons of working age 16-59/64	All aged 16+					(Thousands)	
			Total economically active	Total in employment	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Unemployment rate (%)	All working age 16-59/64 Activity rate 16-59/64 (%)	Employment rate (%) 16-59/64
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
ALL PERSONS									
Aug –Oct 2006	1,342	1,070	804	767	37	538	4.5%	72.6%	69.2%
Aug –Oct 2007	1,358	1,082	814	781	33	544	4.1%	73.0%	69.9%
Aug –Oct 2008	1,372	1,090	821	785	36	551	4.4%	72.9%	69.7%
Nov -Jan 2009	1,375	1,091	810	763	47	565	5.8%	72.0%	67.8%
Feb -Apr 2009	1,378	1,093	801	751	50	578	6.3%	70.9%	66.4%
May-Jul 2009	1,382	1,095	801	747	54	580	6.8%	70.7%	65.8%
Aug-Oct 2009	1,385	1,096	814	760	54	571	6.6%	71.8%	67.0%
Change on Quarter	3	2	12	13	0	-9	-0.2	1.1	1.2
Change on Year	13	7	-7	-25	18	20	2.2	-1.2	-2.7
MALES									
Aug –Oct 2006	649	551	442	419	24	207	5.3%	78.3%	74.1%
Aug –Oct 2007	658	558	444	424	20	214	4.5%	78.0%	74.4%
Aug –Oct 2008	665	563	450	423	27	215	6.0%	78.4%	73.6%
Nov -Jan 2009	667	563	444	409	35	223	7.9%	77.1%	70.9%
Feb -Apr 2009	669	564	438	403	35	231	8.0%	75.7%	69.5%
May-Jul 2009	670	565	438	399	39	232	8.9%	75.4%	68.5%
Aug-Oct 2009	672	566	444	405	40	228	8.9%	76.5%	69.5%
FEMALES									
Aug –Oct 2006	693	519	362	349	13	331	3.6%	66.6%	64.1%
Aug –Oct 2007	701	524	370	357	13	331	3.6%	67.7%	65.1%
Aug –Oct 2008	707	527	371	362	9	336	2.4%	67.2%	65.6%
Nov -Jan 2009	708	528	366	354	12	342	3.2%	66.6%	64.4%
Feb -Apr 2009	710	529	363	347	15	347	4.3%	65.8%	63.0%
May-Jul 2009	711	529	363	348	15	348	4.1%	65.6%	62.9%
Aug-Oct 2009	713	530	369	355	14	343	3.9%	66.8%	64.3%

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.** Figures for Jun-Aug 2007 onwards have been revised to incorporate the latest population estimates and the annual review of seasonal adjustment. Please see note on revisions policy in Section 9.  
Figures may not sum due to rounding.

**Labour Market Structure – Sample of data available on website**  
**Table 3**

Table Name	Description	File Size
2.1a	<a href="#">Labour Market Structure - Seasonally Adjusted</a>	22KB
2.1b	<a href="#">Labour Market Structure</a>	20KB
2.2	<a href="#">Economic Activity by Age</a>	19KB
2.3	<a href="#">Economic Activity Rates by Age</a>	19KB
2.4a	<a href="#">Economically Inactive Who Want Work</a>	20KB
2.4b	<a href="#">Economically Inactive Who Do Not Want Work</a>	18KB
2.5	<a href="#">Economic Inactivity by Age</a>	18KB
2.6	<a href="#">Employment by Category</a>	18KB
2.7	<a href="#">Actual Weekly Hours of Work</a>	17KB
2.8	<a href="#">Employment by Age</a>	18KB
2.9	<a href="#">Unemployment by Age</a>	17KB
2.10	<a href="#">Unemployment by Duration</a>	18KB
2.11	<a href="#">International Comparisons of Employment and Unemployment</a>	23KB
	<a href="#">Notes and Definitions</a>	16KB

**Other Labour Force Survey Publications available on website**  
**Table 4**

Publication title	File Size
<a href="#">LFS Labour Market Statistics (Aug - Oct 2009)</a>	98 KB
<a href="#">Labour Force Survey (LFS) Local Area Database 2008</a>	1364 KB
<a href="#">LFS Historical Supplement 2008</a>	418 KB
<a href="#">Women in Northern Ireland – September 2009</a>	203 KB
<a href="#">LFS Quarterly Supplement – Jul - Sept 2009</a>	369 KB
<a href="#">LFS Special Feature - Graduates (Quarter 4 2008)</a>	56 KB
<a href="#">LFS Special Feature – Households in NI (Quarter 2 2008)</a>	200 KB
<a href="#">LFS Special Feature – Self Employed (Quarter 2 2009)</a>	62 KB
<a href="#">LFS Special Feature – Health and Work (Quarter 1 2008)</a>	56 KB
<a href="#">LFS Special Feature - Home Workers (Quarter 1 2009)</a>	59 KB
<a href="#">LFS Reweighted Back Series 1992-2008 (please enable macros)</a>	863 KB
<a href="#">LFS Historical Data 1995-2008 (please enable macros)</a>	312 KB
<a href="#">LFS Historical Data 1984-1991</a>	76 KB

# Claimant Count

## 3

### Unadjusted Claimant Count

The claimant count in NI at November 2009 was 52,539 (6.0% of the workforce), a decrease of 0.4% (195) over the previous month. There was an increase of 56.1% (18,875) over the year and the rate increased by 2.1 percentage points. Five years ago the total was 28,304 (3.3%). (The seasonally adjusted claimant increased by 200 over the month.)

### Youth Claimants

16,924 under 25's (32.2% of all claimants) were claiming benefits in November 2009, a decrease of 3.4% (598 claimants) over the month and an increase of 42.8% (5,076) over the year. Youth claimants represent 1.9% of the workforce.

### Long-term Claimants

At November 2009, 9,253 (17.6% of all claimants) were claiming benefit for a year or more, an increase of 11.1% (928 claimants) over the month and an increase of 106.3% (4,767) over the year. Long-term claimants represent 1.1% of the workforce.

### Flows out from Job Seekers Allowance

The success rate of job seekers leaving the count to obtain employment in October 2009 increased by 0.3 percentage points (from 38.9% to 39.2%) since the same time last year. Of the 7,591 flows from the count in October 2009, 2,977 found employment compared to 2,211 of the 5,690 claimants who left the count in October 2008. This compares to 30.6% three months ago, and 43.7% five years ago.

In the period from October 2008 to October 2009 the highest proportion (47.4%) of persons leaving JSA to find employment was in November 2008, while in the following month December 2008 the proportion finding employment was at its lowest (22.8%). The highest proportion (15.8%) of persons leaving JSA to enter education or training occurred in September 2009. Those who left JSA to claim other benefits varied between 3.3% and 8.6% in the period. Those who left JSA because they failed to sign peaked at 48.7% in December 2008.

### Flows in to Job Seekers Allowance

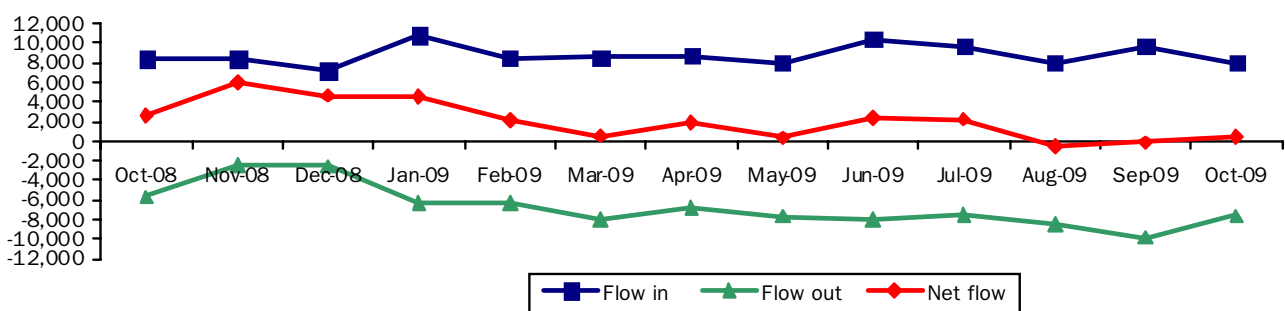
Of the 5,690 claimants who left the count in October 2008, 31.4% returned to the count within 3 months, 10.6% returned after 3-6 months and a further 10.5% returned after 6-12 months giving a total of 52.6% of those who left the count in October 2008 returned to claiming JSA within one year. This was higher than both the 51.9% of leavers in October 2007 (1 year previously) and 45.2% of leavers in October 2003 (5 years previously) returning within one year.

### Net Flow

There was a net flow of persons out from Job Seekers for 2 months and a net flow onto Job Seekers for 11 months between October 2008 and October 2009. Net flows on to Job Seekers in November (5,931), December 2008 (4,639) and January 2009 (4,539) were considerably higher than any other months in this period. August (524) and September 2009 (99) were the only months to show a net flow out of Job Seekers occurred.

### Flows in and out from JSA

Figure 9

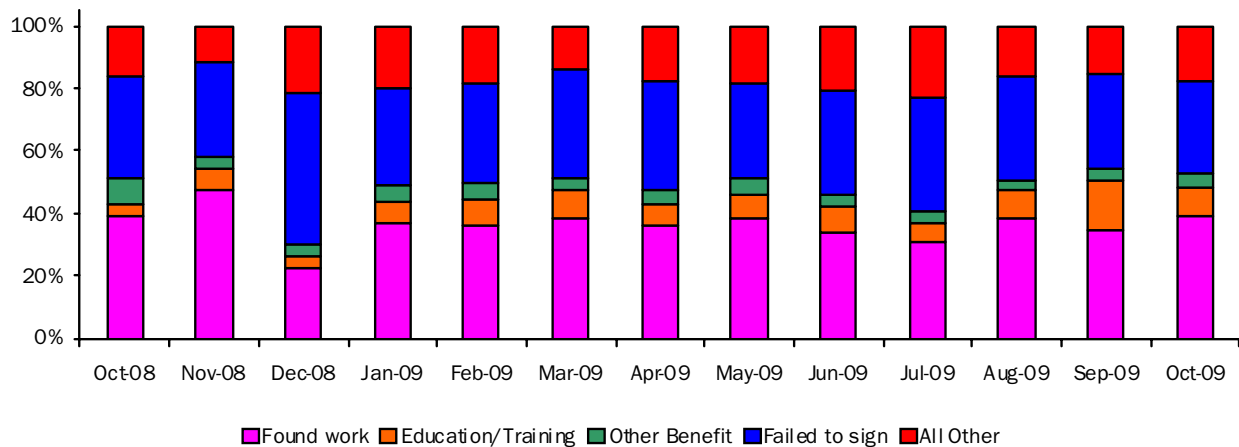


**Claimant Count by District Council Area – November 2009**  
**Number, Rate and % change over month and year (including jobs density indicator at 2007\*)**  
**Table 5**

District	Number of Claimants			% Of Working Age			Change over month		Change over Year		Jobs Density
Council Area	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Number	%	Number	%	Indicator*
Antrim	916	252	1,168	5.3%	1.6%	3.5%	3	0.3%	401	52.3%	0.93
Ards	1,247	399	1,646	5.0%	1.8%	3.5%	-9	-0.5%	511	45.0%	0.44
Armagh	1,265	310	1,575	6.9%	1.8%	4.5%	53	3.5%	746	90.0%	0.71
Ballymena	1,053	339	1,392	5.3%	1.9%	3.7%	-55	-3.8%	523	60.2%	0.99
Ballymoney	716	161	877	7.4%	1.8%	4.8%	6	0.7%	315	56.0%	0.51
Banbridge	719	199	918	4.7%	1.4%	3.1%	39	4.4%	330	56.1%	0.51
Belfast	8,511	2,293	10,804	10.0%	2.7%	6.4%	32	0.3%	3,627	50.5%	1.36
Carrickfergus	807	243	1,050	6.3%	2.0%	4.2%	-13	-1.2%	417	65.9%	0.39
Castlereagh	884	267	1,151	4.3%	1.4%	2.9%	-22	-1.9%	541	88.7%	0.74
Coleraine	1,296	436	1,732	7.3%	2.6%	5.1%	23	1.3%	552	46.8%	0.80
Cookstown	851	259	1,110	7.2%	2.4%	4.9%	-9	-0.8%	466	72.4%	0.66
Craigavon	2,112	623	2,735	7.2%	2.3%	4.8%	11	0.4%	1,144	71.9%	0.79
Derry	3,609	1,090	4,699	10.3%	3.2%	6.8%	-114	-2.4%	1,251	36.3%	0.72
Down	1,632	382	2,014	7.2%	1.9%	4.7%	31	1.6%	765	61.2%	0.54
Dungannon	1,261	410	1,671	6.8%	2.5%	4.8%	36	2.2%	801	92.1%	0.78
Fermanagh	1,252	359	1,611	6.1%	2.0%	4.2%	-18	-1.1%	552	52.1%	0.73
Larne	642	189	831	6.3%	2.1%	4.3%	11	1.3%	388	87.6%	0.54
Limavady	1,074	303	1,377	9.3%	3.0%	6.4%	13	1.0%	333	31.9%	0.57
Lisburn	2,139	648	2,787	6.0%	1.9%	4.0%	-108	-3.7%	890	46.9%	0.69
Magherafelt	840	242	1,082	5.7%	1.9%	3.9%	-9	-0.8%	449	70.9%	0.67
Moyle	485	148	633	9.0%	3.1%	6.2%	8	1.3%	229	56.7%	0.47
Newry & Mourne	2,447	638	3,085	7.9%	2.2%	5.1%	-7	-0.2%	1,350	77.8%	0.70
Newtownabbey	1,530	406	1,936	5.9%	1.6%	3.8%	-36	-1.8%	792	69.2%	0.70
North Down	1,130	375	1,505	4.5%	1.6%	3.1%	-26	-1.7%	569	60.8%	0.54
Omagh	1,141	333	1,474	6.7%	2.1%	4.5%	-1	-0.1%	530	56.1%	0.72
Strabane	1,298	378	1,676	10.1%	3.3%	6.9%	-34	-2.0%	403	31.7%	0.48
<b>NI TOTAL</b>	40,857	11,682	52,539	7.2%	2.2%	4.8%	-195	-0.4%	18,875	56.1%	0.78

\* Data relates to 2007. 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

Publication of monthly claimant count figures by occupation had been deferred from March 2002, due to the switch in occupational coding in April 2002 from SOC 90 to SOC 2000. Work has now been completed to produce and validate the figures, and the latest results for November 2009 are shown below.

Note that the new SOC 2000 data cannot be compared directly with the previous SOC 90 data. A variety of claimant count data by occupation back to January 2005 is available on Nomis®.

At November 2009, 31.0% (16,130) 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 20.0% (10,395) gave their usual occupation as working in the Skilled Trades. These two groups account for about one half of all claimants in November 2009. The smallest occupation group, with 2.2% (1,150) of all claimants, was Managers and Senior Officials.

Overall the NI claimant count (computerised claims only) decreased by 0.5% over the month to November 2009. Six out of the nine occupational groups showed a decrease in levels with the largest decrease occurring in Professional Occupation which decreased by 185 (11.0%), followed by Sales and Customer Service Occupations which decreased by 150 (2.4%). The occupational group that showed the largest increase in levels was Elementary Occupations which increased by 180 (1.1%).

**Claimant Count (unadjusted) by Usual Occupation – November 2009 (Computerised claims only)**  
**Table 6**

Occupational Groups (Usual Occupation)	November 2009		Change over month	
	Number of Claimants	% of Claimants	Number of claimants	% change
Managers and Senior Officials	1,150	2.2	-50	-4.2
Professional Occupations	1,495	2.9	-185	-11.0
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	2,405	4.6	-60	-2.4
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	4,080	7.9	-95	-2.3
Skilled Trade Occupations	10,395	20.0	80	0.8
Personal Service Occupations	2,425	4.7	-55	-2.2
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	6,080	11.7	-150	-2.4
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	7,745	14.9	85	1.1
Elementary Occupations	16,130	31.0	180	1.1
Not Known	65	0.1	-5	-7.1
<b>NI Total</b>	<b>51,970</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-255</b>	<b>-0.5</b>

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

**Table 7**

Table Name	Description	File Size
Table 3.1	<a href="#">Seasonally Adjusted Claimant Count</a>	17.5KB
Table 3.2	<a href="#">Total Claimant Count</a>	16.0KB
Table 3.3	<a href="#">Claimant Count Trends – Seasonally Adjusted Claimant Count</a>	18.0KB
Table 3.4	<a href="#">Claimant Count Trends – Total Claimant Count</a>	17.0KB
Table 3.5	<a href="#">Claimant Count Trends – Long-Term Claimant Count</a>	16.0KB
Table 3.6	<a href="#">Claimant Count Trends- Youth Claimant Count</a>	14.5KB
Table 3.7	<a href="#">Claimant Count by Travel-to-Work-Area</a>	19.5KB
Table 3.8	<a href="#">Claimant Count by District Council Area</a>	21.0KB
Table 3.9	<a href="#">Claimant Count by Parliamentary Constituency Area</a>	20.0KB
Table 3.10	<a href="#">Claimant Count by NUTSiii Area</a>	18.5KB
Table 3.11	<a href="#">Claimant Count by Usual Occupation</a>	17.0KB
Table 3.12	<a href="#">Outflows by Destination (including percentage recycled)</a>	21.5KB
Table 3.13	<a href="#">Total Annual Outflows by Destination</a>	20.0KB
Table 3.14	<a href="#">Recycling of Claimants by District Council Area</a>	19.0KB
Table 3.15	<a href="#">Claimant Count by Ward</a>	81.0KB

# Redundancies

## 4

There were 4,624 confirmed redundancies over the year to 30<sup>th</sup> November 2009, an increase of 94% compared to the same period in the previous year (2,383). Of these, 393 confirmed redundancies took place during the calendar month of November 2009 and 219 in the previous month of October 2009. This compares to 262 in November 2008 (one year ago).

Table 8 shows the distribution of these confirmed redundancies by District Council area.

The largest number of redundancies occurred in Belfast (1,465), Derry (533) and Newtownabbey (302) District Council areas.

### Confirmed redundancies by District Council in year to 30 November 2009

Table 8

District Council Area	Total
Antrim	10
Ards	28
Armagh	74
Ballymena	56
Ballymoney	130
Banbridge	69
Belfast	1465
Carrickfergus	85
Castlereagh	187
Coleraine	115
Cookstown	70
Craigavon	226
Derry	533
Down	3
Dungannon	265
Fermanagh	24
Larne	276
Limavady	74
Lisburn	154
Magherafelt	47
Moyle	0
Newry & Mourne	220
Newtownabbey	302
North Down	142
Omagh	69
Strabane	0
N.Ireland	4,624

Of these 4,624 confirmed redundancies, 2,915 or 63% were in the Manufacturing sector, with 623 redundancies (13% of all redundancies) occurring in the Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment Not Elsewhere Classified.

Altogether there have been 1,366 outstanding redundancies notified that have yet to take place compared with 1,459 this time one year ago (a decrease of 6%).

### 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 2007 (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 September 2009 seasonally adjusted employee jobs figure stands at 701,730.

This represents a seasonally adjusted decrease of 0.7% (or 5,010 jobs) from the revised June 2009 estimate of 706,730.

Over the quarter seasonally adjusted employee jobs decreased in the Manufacturing Sector by 2.0% (1,540 jobs), in the Service Sector by 0.3% (1,640 jobs) while employee jobs in the Construction Sector fell by 4.6% (1,720 jobs).

### Unadjusted

The September 2009 seasonally unadjusted figure stands at 697,870.

This represents a decrease of 1.1% (or 7,960 jobs) from June 2009 and a decrease of 3.5% (25,660 jobs) in the past year.

Over the year, September 2008 to September 2009, the unadjusted employee jobs figure for Construction decreased by 16.8% (7,260 jobs), Manufacturing employee jobs decreased by 10.2% (8,400 jobs) while employee jobs in the Service Sector decreased by 1.6% (9,230 jobs).

### Manufacturing Employee Jobs

The level of jobs in the Manufacturing sector in both NI and GB has declined significantly over the past 10 years.

NI manufacturing jobs recorded a marked decline between 1999 and 2005, with the figure for 2005 falling to 82% of the 1999 figure. Manufacturing employee jobs in NI were fairly stable between 2005 and 2008, with the 2008 figure remaining at 80% of the 1999 level. However manufacturing jobs have fallen again in 2009 to 72% of their 1999 level.

Manufacturing jobs in GB have been in sharp decline from 1999 and the 2009 estimate stands at 65% of the 1999 level.

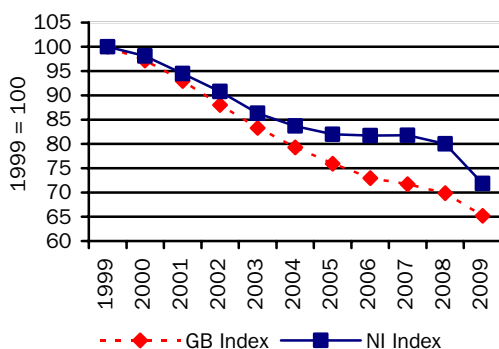
### Changes in the Structure of Manufacturing Jobs (NI)

Over the period 1999-2009, Manufacturing jobs in NI decreased by 28,990, with 19 of the 24 manufacturing divisions recording a decrease. The largest decrease occurred in the Manufacture of Wearing Apparel, with a fall of 10,870 jobs. There were 5,820 fewer jobs in the Manufacture of Textiles, 3,930 fewer in the Manufacture of Computer, Electronic and Optical Products, 1,490 fewer in the Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers and 1,480 fewer in the Manufacture of Other Transport Equipment.

However these decreases were somewhat offset by an increase in the Manufacture of Basic Pharmaceutical Products And Pharmaceutical Preparations (+390), in the Manufacture of Wood And Of Products Of Wood And Cork, Except Furniture; Manufacture Of Articles Of Straw And Plaiting Materials (+130), Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment (+120), in and Installation Of Machinery And Equipment (+80 jobs).

The large decline in the Manufacture of Textiles and Wearing Apparel sectors has impacted on the structure of Northern Ireland Manufacturing jobs. In 1999 18% of Manufacturing jobs were located in the Textiles and Wearing Apparel sectors; by 2009 this had fallen to 3%.

**Manufacturing jobs for NI & GB\* indexed (September of each year)**  
**Figure 11**



\*GB figure for 2009 as at June



## Quarterly Employment Survey

### Northern Ireland Seasonally Adjusted Employee Jobs\* September 2009

Table 10

				% change in total	
	Males	Females	All persons	since last quarter	since last year
Manufacturing	57,630	16,130	73,760	-2.0	-10.2
Construction <sup>1</sup>	31,630	4,220	35,850	-4.6	-16.8
Services	227,330	344,000	571,330	-0.3	-1.6
Other <sup>2</sup>	17,970	2,820	20,780	-0.5	-3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>334,560</b>	<b>367,170</b>	<b>701,730</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-3.5</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
2003	March	90,780	35,940	521,070	21,900	669,680
	June	89,240	36,410	526,200	22,440	674,300
	September	88,710	36,430	528,360	22,380	675,880
	December	87,770	36,630	530,530	22,640	677,570
2004	March	87,300	37,190	533,910	22,610	681,010
	June	86,330	37,200	535,800	22,290	681,630
	September	85,910	37,290	541,410	22,480	687,090
	December	85,490	37,410	544,700	22,770	690,370
2005	March	85,140	37,870	550,950	22,430	696,390
	June	84,310	38,770	551,900	21,130	696,110
	September	84,160	39,340	553,880	21,310	698,700
	December	83,790	40,970	557,460	21,390	703,600
2006	March	83,910	41,930	559,040	21,390	706,270
	June	83,750	42,330	560,130	20,830	707,040
	September	83,830	42,730	562,840	20,910	710,310
	December	84,050	42,910	564,660	20,990	712,610
2007	March	83,690	43,640	566,810	21,050	715,190
	June	84,210	44,750	571,120	20,890	720,980
	September	83,920	45,350	575,370	21,070	725,710
	December	83,590	45,960	580,150	21,390	731,080
2008	March	83,540	45,580	582,540	21,310	732,960
	June	83,440	44,440	584,040	21,500	733,410
	September	82,140	43,120	580,510	21,560	727,330
	December	80,190	41,090	577,690	21,210	720,170
2009	March	77,870	39,190	574,690	21,000	712,760
	June	75,310	37,570	572,970	20,890	706,730
	September	73,760	35,850	571,330	20,780	701,730

<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

## Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) – Sample of data available on website

### The Northern Ireland Quarterly Employment Survey

**Table 12**

Table Name	Description	File Size
5.1	<a href="#">NI Employee Jobs - Seasonally Adjusted September 2009</a>	15.5 KB
5.2	<a href="#">NI Employee Jobs - Seasonally Adjusted 1998 – 2009</a>	15.5 KB
5.3	<a href="#">NI Employee Jobs - Unadjusted 1998 – 2009</a>	15.5 KB
5.4	<a href="#">NI Employee Jobs (Unadjusted) by Industry Section – September 2009</a>	15.5 KB
5.5	<a href="#">NI Public Sector Jobs (Unadjusted) – September 2009</a>	13.5 KB
5.6	<a href="#">NI Employee Jobs by Industry Section (Unadjusted) September 2008, June 2009 and September 2009</a>	15.5 KB
5.7	<a href="#">Self Employment Jobs in NI by Broad Industry Group (June of Each Year)</a>	15.0 KB
5.8	<a href="#">Workforce in Employment 1983 – 2008</a>	15.0 KB
5.9	<a href="#">NI Employee Jobs by 2-digit SIC07 Class – September 2009</a>	31.5 KB

### Other Quarterly Employment Survey Publications available on website

**Table 13**

Publication title	File Size
<a href="#">Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) Supplement - September 2009</a>	493 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 statisticians within DETI. 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 2009 was £356.7, some 10% lower than the UK (£397.3). This represented a growth in NI median earnings for all employees of 3.4% over the year to April 2009, compared to growth in the UK of 2.2%.

NI full-time employees' median gross weekly earnings in April 2009 were £439.1, which was approximately 90% of the figure in the UK (£488.7). NI full-time earnings increased by 5.1% over the period, which was markedly higher than the increase in the UK (2.0%). The median gross weekly part-time earnings in NI at April 2009 was £159.5, over 4% higher than the figure in the UK (£152.9). As such, growth over the year was higher in NI (6.3%) than in the UK (4.0%) for part-time employees.

Marginally faster growth in median private sector weekly earnings in NI (1.6%) compared to the UK (1.0%) has resulted in a slight narrowing of the NI/UK private sector pay gap. Full-time private sector gross weekly earnings in NI at April 2009 (£383.0) were some 82.4% of the figure in the UK, compared to 82.0% in the previous year.

There has been a widening of the gender pay gap for all employees in NI over the period 2008-2009. Female median hourly earnings excluding overtime were 87.3% of male earnings at April 2009, compared to 90.4% a year earlier. The NI gender pay gap remains less marked than in the UK, where the equivalent female to male earnings ratio was 78.0% at April 2009. 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.

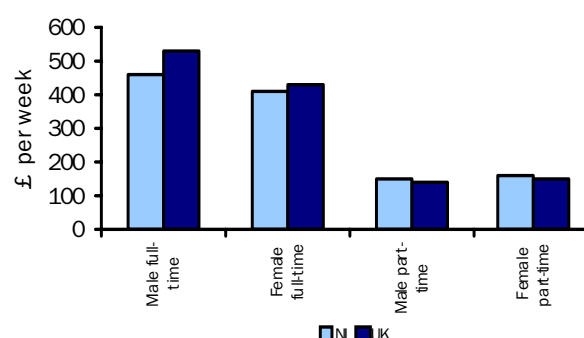
Please note, changes in NI earnings over the year and relative to the UK can be influenced by a range

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 at:

[http://www.detini.gov.uk/ashe\\_2009\\_ni\\_statistical\\_bulletin-3.pdf](http://www.detini.gov.uk/ashe_2009_ni_statistical_bulletin-3.pdf)

### Median gross weekly earnings by full-/part-time and gender, April 2009

Figure 12



### Median and mean gross weekly earnings 2006-09

Table 14

£ per week	Median			Mean		
	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All
April 2009						
Men	460.9	150.0	418.8	545.6	193.8	500.6
Women	406.5	161.4	297.8	462.5	188.4	351.2
All	439.1	159.5	356.7	511.2	189.6	424.6
April 2008						
Men	439.8	139.9	404.3	520.7	214.3	479.2
Women	385.2	152.6	287.0	438.4	188.8	335.0
All	417.7	150.0	345.0	487.0	195.0	406.4
% Change 08 - 09						
Men	4.8	7.3	3.6	4.8	-9.6	4.5
Women	5.5	5.8	3.8	5.5	-0.2	4.8
All	5.1	6.3	3.4	5.0	-2.7	4.5
April 2007						
Men	421.7	126.9	394.2	501.4	178.6	463.7
Women	367.7	145.3	272.6	427.9	173.8	321.1
All	400.3	140.8	329.9	471.7	174.8	391.3
April 2006						
Men	421.6	122.3	390.7	500.9	169.7	456.9
Women	374.2	132.5	260.2	423.3	162.7	307.5
All	402.5	130.8	322.7	469.4	164.2	379.9
Excluding methodological changes introduced in 2007						
April 2006						
Men	424.3	122.5	392.8	502.9	172.6	459.0
Women	377.5	133.3	262.7	426.8	163.9	310.2
All	405.1	131.6	325.1	472.0	165.8	382.3

## Average full-time earnings by occupation, April 2009

**Table 15**

	Count (thousands)	Median gross weekly pay (£)	Mean gross weekly pay (£)	Median total weekly hours	Mean total weekly hours
Managers and Senior Officials	70	593.3	689.0	37.8	38.6
Professional Occupations	87	673.1	710.9	37.0	36.2
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	84	564.2	595.1	37.6	39.6
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	67	338.6	368.4	37.0	37.6
Skilled Trades Occupations	48	401.0	441.8	40.0	41.5
Personal Service Occupations	30	318.7	337.2	37.6	39.5
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	18	260.0	285.7	39.0	39.1
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	51	357.9	383.9	40.0	42.9
Elementary Occupations	44	301.0	324.9	40.0	40.6

## Average full-time earnings by industry, April 2009 (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	283.5	329.3	40.0	40.6
Mining and quarrying	x	x	446.7	41.6	43.1
Manufacturing	74	417.6	476.8	39.3	40.6
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply	4	636.3	704.3	37.0	37.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	x	357.4	368.1	42.5	42.5
Construction	29	406.9	498.3	40.0	41.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	64	338.6	416.8	39.9	39.7
Transportation and storage	17	398.9	461.6	40.0	42.3
Accommodation and food services activities	14	260.8	313.5	38.2	39.1
Information and communication	15	522.6	560.7	37.6	38.2
Financial and insurance activities	15	480.5	556.7	35.0	35.6
Real estate activities	7	434.8	506.1	37.0	37.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	21	463.6	527.3	37.5	37.7
Administrative and support service activities	16	338.0	379.3	40.0	42.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	64	548.2	596.6	39.0	40.8
Education	57	648.1	624.0	32.7	34.5
Human health and social work activities	80	461.3	535.1	37.5	38.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7	364.8	443.3	39.0	39.8
Other service activities	7	424.9	486.2	37.7	38.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	x	x	318.0	34.4	37.1

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	<a href="#">ASHE 2001 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	72 KB
6.2	<a href="#">ASHE 2002 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	78 KB
6.3	<a href="#">ASHE 2003 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	163 KB
6.4	<a href="#">ASHE 2004 Headline Data for Key Variables excluding supplementary information</a>	51 KB
6.5	<a href="#">ASHE 2004 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	52 KB
6.6	<a href="#">ASHE 2005 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	52 KB
6.7	<a href="#">ASHE 2006 Headline Data for Key Variables excluding methodological changes</a>	168 KB
6.8	<a href="#">ASHE 2006 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	176 KB
6.9	<a href="#">ASHE 2007 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	165 KB
6.10	<a href="#">ASHE 2008 Headline Data for Key Variables - revised</a>	165 KB
6.11	<a href="#">ASHE 2009 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	166 KB

# Vacancy Statistics and Employment & Training

## 7

### Vacancy Statistics and Employment & Training Measures

#### Participation in the Department for Employment and Learning Schemes to October 2009

Table 18

	New Deal 18-24 (2, 3)	New Deal 25+ (2, 3)	Future Managers	Employment Support	Training for Success (4, 5)	Jobskills (4, 5)
<u>2007</u>						
Oct	2,250	2,400	150	850	-	9,750
<u>2008</u>						
Oct	1,100	1,250	150	750	11,050	4,450
Nov	950	1,000	150	750	11,400	4,200
Dec	800	800	150	750	10,850	3,950
<u>2009</u>						
Jan	750	700	150	750	11,600	3,750
Feb	700	600	150	750	12,050	3,500
Mar	600	500	150	750	12,100	3,250
Apr	600	450	150	750	12,200	2,950
May	600	450	150	750	12,100	2,800
June	600	400	150	750	12,050	2,650
July	600	400	150	750	12,050	2,400
Aug	550	350	150	750	11,850	1,950
Sept	600	350	150	750	15,950	1,650
Oct	550	350	200	750	16,450	1,500

Figures in the above table are not National Statistics.

(1) Figures are rounded to the nearest fifty.

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

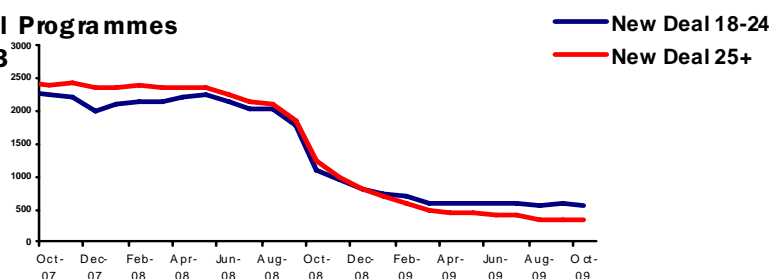
(3) On 29th September 2008, StW was widely introduced in NI and subsumes New Deal. However, New Deal continues to operate in the Foyle and Lisnagelvin areas. StW statistics are not yet available. Note: New Deal statistics for 2007 exclude those on the StW pilot (introduced April 2007).

(4) Training for Success (TfS), was introduced in September 2007, and will ultimately replace Jobskills. In September 2008, TfS was divided into two separate provisions, TfS and ApprenticeshipsNI. The reported TfS figures include both provisions. In response to the economic downturn an intervention measure, Programme LED Apprenticeships, was introduced on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2009, and the figures for this programme are now included under the TfS heading.

(5) October 2009 Jobskills and TfS figures are as at the 25th October 2009.

### New Deal Programmes

Figure 13



## Vacancies data

Headline figures are presented for vacancies which have been notified to JobCentres / Jobs & Benefits offices (JBO) of the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL). This series of statistics takes into account the total number of notified vacancy positions in addition to those that have been subsequently added or cancelled. The statistics do not represent the total unsatisfied demand for staff by employers within Northern Ireland, but are only those vacant positions notified by employers to the Department. Vacancy inflow and outflow figures are shown on a standardised basis, where values are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week period.

### Vacancies notified (Inflow)

There were 6,743 standardised vacancies notified in the period ending 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2009. This was

13% lower than the number of standardised vacancies notified in October 2008 (7,769) and 19% less than the number of vacancies notified in October 2006 (8,286).

### Vacancies filled and cancelled (Outflows)

The number of standardised placed and cancelled vacancies in the period ending 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2009 was 6,037. This was a decrease of 16% from October 2008 (7,205) and a decrease of 9% from the same period three years previously (6,658).

### Unfilled Vacancies

A total of 7,486 unadjusted vacancies remained unfilled on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2009, a decrease of 32% on the amount of unfilled vacancies in October 2008 (10,957) and a decrease of 35% on the amount unfilled in October 2006 (11,586).

## Vacancies Notified, Outflow and Vacancies Unfilled: October 2006 to October 2009

Table 19

		Vacancies notified (Inflows) (1)			Vacancies Filled and Cancelled (Outflows) (2)			Unfilled Vacancies (3)	
Report Period Ending		Level Unadjusted (4)	Level (standardised) (5)	Change on same month in previous year	Level unadjusted (4)	Level (standardised) (5)	Change on same month in previous year	Level Unadjusted	Change on same month in previous year
2006	06-Oct	7,649	8,286	-7%	6,146	6,658	2%	11,586	-13%
2007	05-Oct	13,574	14,705	77%	11,847	12,834	93%	14,684	27%
2008	03-Oct	7,171	7,769	-47%	6,651	7,205	-44%	10,957	-25%
	07-Nov	7,155	6,201	-46%	8,714	7,552	-34%	9,398	-37%
	05-Dec	4,169	4,516	-45%	6,525	7,069	-35%	7,042	-40%
2009	02-Jan	2,137	2,315	-53%	4,551	4,930	-34%	4,628	-51%
	06-Feb	6,309	5,468	-45%	4,794	4,155	-45%	6,143	-49%
	06-Mar	5,138	5,566	-34%	4,778	5,176	-32%	6,503	-49%
	03-Apr	4,110	4,453	-34%	4,349	4,711	-45%	6,264	-43%
	08-May	4,909	4,254	-48%	5,216	4,521	-48%	5,957	-43%
	06-Jun	4,068	4,407	-41%	4,036	4,372	-41%	5,989	-43%
	03-Jul	3,689	3,996	-36%	4,229	4,581	-37%	5,449	-44%
	07-Aug	4,719	4,090	-36%	4,604	3,990	-37%	5,564	-43%
	04-Sep	4,922	5,332	-25%	3,651	3,955	-38%	6,835	-35%
	02-Oct	6,224	6,743	-13%	5,573	6,037	-16%	7,486	-32%

Figures in the above table are not National Statistics.

(1) Vacancies notified (inflow) are all vacancy positions notified and added to JobCentres / JBOs of the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL).

(2) Outflows are those vacancies that have been notified to JobCentres / JBOs of DEL and have been placed or cancelled. This includes vacancies filled by JobCentres / JBOs or other recruitment channels and vacancies that have been withdrawn.

(3) Vacancies unfilled are those vacancies notified to JobCentres / JBOs of DEL remaining unfilled on the count date (the first Friday after the first Thursday of every month).

(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.

For a full back series of this table or 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/statistics-and-research/labour-market.htm> or alternatively contact the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL) by telephoning (028) 9025 7743.

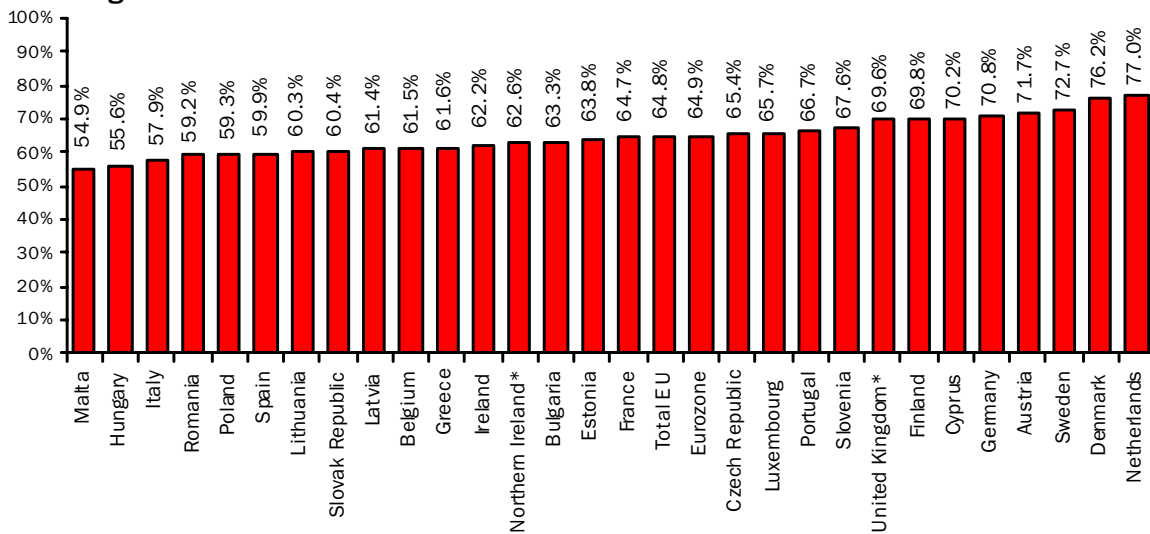
# International - Regional Analysis

## 8

### International Comparisons of ILO Employment and Unemployment

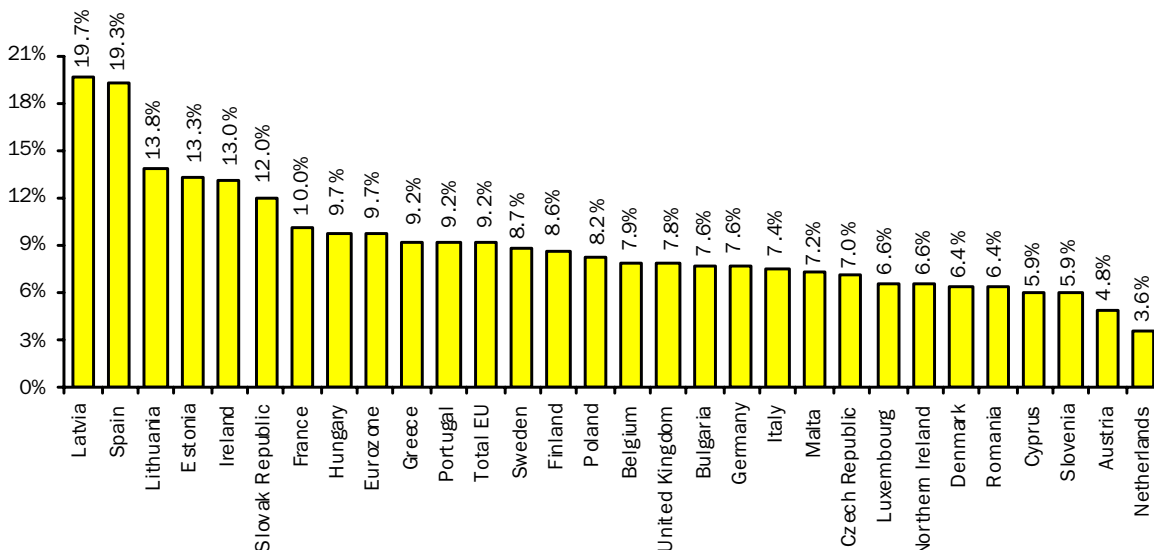
#### ILO Employment Rates (%) - Unadjusted

Figure 15



#### Unemployment Rates (%) - Seasonally Adjusted

Figure 16



#### Source: Eurostat

\* A NI employment rate comparable to the EUROSTAT figures has been produced from the Calendar Quarter 2 2009 LFS dataset. It is based on the population aged 15-64 and differs from the working age rates (16-64 for men and 16-59 for women) 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 (16-59/64) published by ONS for the same reason. See link for further notes [International Comparisons of Employment](#)

# Seasonally Adjusted Regional Summary, August – October 2009

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	67.7	-2.5	9.9	1.7	24.6	1.2	1,014	7.3%	37.1%	-0.6%	0.72
North West	70.9	-0.1	8.4	1.2	22.4	-0.9	2,950	5.8%	42.2%	-0.4%	0.80
Yorkshire & the Humber	70.9	-1.8	9.1	2.0	21.8	0.2	2,147	6.1%	48.8%	-0.1%	0.79
East Midlands	74.8	-1.4	7.4	1.8	19.0	-0.2	1,831	5.1%	52.0%	-0.6%	0.81
West Midlands	70.3	-1.3	10.1	3.1	21.4	-1.3	2,250	6.6%	45.9%	-0.9%	0.81
East	76.7	-0.7	6.6	1.9	17.7	-0.9	2,328	4.2%	55.3%	-0.8%	0.81
London	69.1	-1.7	9.2	1.6	23.7	0.5	3,994	4.7%	48.4%	-0.6%	0.93
South East	77.0	-2.3	6.3	1.7	17.7	0.7	3,655	3.5%	64.7%	-0.3%	0.86
South West	75.1	-3.5	6.7	2.3	19.4	1.7	2,190	3.5%	54.7%	-0.7%	0.86
England	72.7	-1.6	8.0	1.9	20.7	0.1	22,359	5.0%	49.4%	-0.5%	0.84
Wales	69.1	-1.8	8.8	2.1	24.0	0.1	1,121	5.7%	44.0%	-0.6%	0.76
Scotland	74.2	-1.9	6.9	1.9	20.1	0.3	2,339	4.9%	45.3%	1.0%	0.84
Great Britain	72.7	-1.7	8.0	1.9	20.8	0.1	25,819	5.0%	48.8%	-0.4%	0.83
N Ireland	67.0	-2.7	6.6	2.2	28.2	1.2	709	6.2%	55.6%	0.4%	0.78
United Kingdom	72.5	-1.7	7.9	1.9	21.0	0.2	26,528	5.0%	49.0%	-0.4%	0.83

<sup>1</sup> Employment and economic inactivity rates are based on working age population (16-59/64); Unemployment rates are based on 16+ population.

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

<sup>3</sup> As at June 2009.

<sup>4</sup> As at November 2009: percentage of the workforce.

<sup>5</sup> Not seasonally adjusted – data relates to 2007. Jobs Density – total number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population of working age in that area.



# Further Information

## 9

### DEFINITIONS

#### ILO definition

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.

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. The key time series data also incorporates the latest mid year population estimates, however the more disaggregated 'microdata' has yet to be re-weighted to these totals (see link below for further details).

#### 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 change for both the unemployment and employment rate was statistically significant at the 95% level in August to October 2009. However, the annual change in

the economic inactivity rate was not statistically significant at this level.

Please see attached link for further LFS notes and definitions:

[Labour Force Survey Notes and Definitions](#)

#### LFS revision

In line with the practice for the rest of the UK, LFS data for Northern Ireland were revised last month. These revisions took place to incorporate the latest population estimates and the annual review of seasonal adjustment and date back to the three months starting June to August 2007.

The magnitude of the revisions were relatively small. Revisions to the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell within the range +/-0.1 percentage points. However, the range was higher for both the employment and economic activity rates (+/-0.5 percentage points).

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

[Labour market statistics revisions policy](#)

#### Claimant Count definition

Claimant Count figures are derived from records of claimants held at Social Security 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 (usually April) to take account of latest assessment trends.

[Background Notes to the Quarterly Employment Survey \(QES\)](#)

[Definitions for the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings ASHE](#)

**For further information:**

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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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