

**Labour Market**

**Statistics Bulletin**

# Labour Force Survey: 2013 Local Area Database

**October 2014**



## A NATIONAL STATISTICS PUBLICATION

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

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

Northern Ireland Statistics &  
Research Agency

# **Labour Force Survey: 2013 Local Area Database**

October 2014

Crown Copyright

# Contents

## **1**

Executive Summary  
**Pages 1-2**

## **2**

District Council Labour  
Market Structure  
**Pages 3-4**

## **3**

NUTS III Analysis  
**Pages 5-11**

## **4**

Technical Definitions  
**Pages 12-16**

## **5**

Appendices: 95%  
Confidence Intervals  
**Pages 17-19**

# 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 2013 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 (220,000) being more than double the next largest DCA (Lisburn with 93,000). In contrast, Moyle DCA has the smallest population, with only 13,000 people aged 16 and over resident there.

## DCA employment rates

In 2013, the overall 16-64 employment rate in NI was 67.2% (up slightly from 67.0% in 2012). There was significant variation in the working age employment rates among DCAs in Northern Ireland (see Figure 1). The highest rate, recorded by Antrim DCA (83.0%), was 27.3 percentage points higher than the lowest reliable rate recorded by Derry DCA (55.7%). Please note that in Moyle DCA the sample size was too small for a reliable estimate.

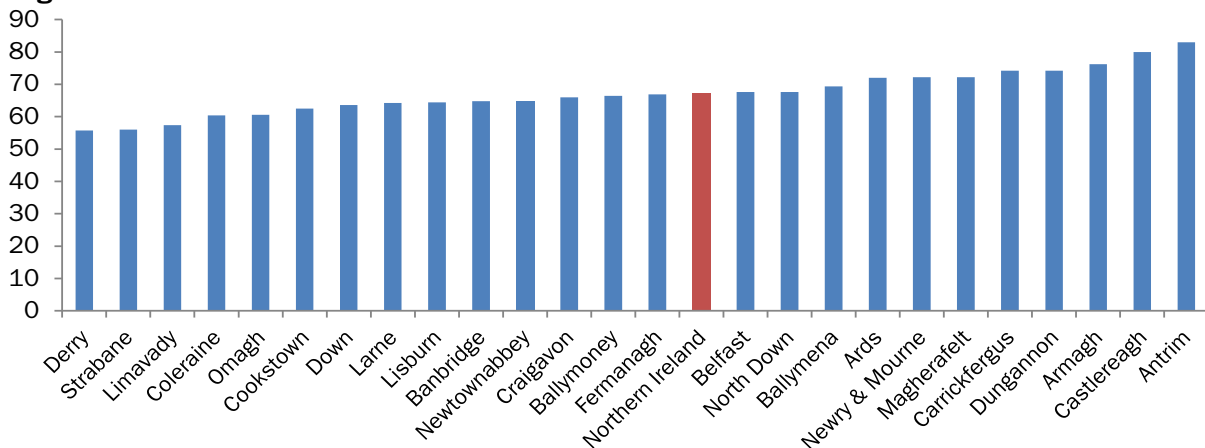
## Full time employment

In 2013, an estimated 74.4% of the 16+ population in employment in NI were working full-time. This figure varied from a high of 83.5% in Banbridge DCA to a low of 62.9% in Carrickfergus DCA.

## Qualification levels

In terms of high educational achievement the DCA with the highest proportion of those persons, aged 16-64, qualified to NVQ level 4 or above was Castlereagh (40.7%) - compared to a NI average of 28.5%. In contrast, Strabane (31.1%) and Dungannon (30.8%) had the highest proportion of persons with 'No qualifications' - the NI average was 17.4%.

**District Council Areas -  
16-64 Employment Rate 2013**  
Figure 1



Please note the sample size in Moyle DCA too small for a reliable estimate

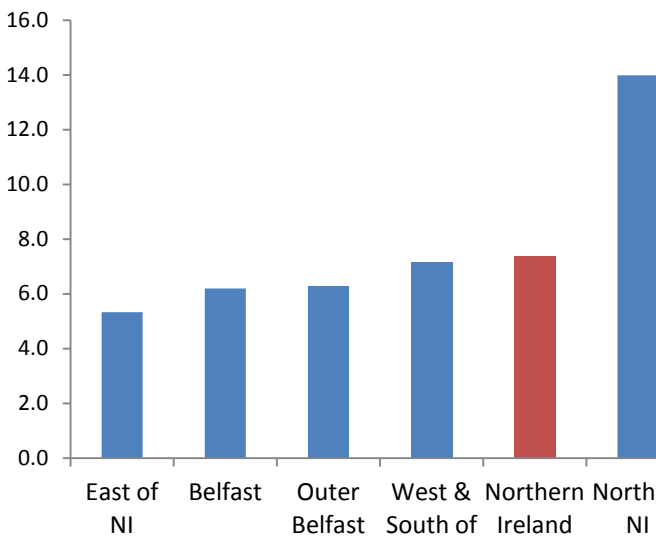
### NUTS III areas

NUTS III (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics) regions are the European Office for Statistics (Eurostat) classification of sub-national areas for statistical purposes in the European Union. 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 2013 was estimated at 7.4%, this increased over the year from 2012 (7.3%). The unemployment rate varied throughout NI, with North of NI (14.0%) recording the highest rate and East of NI (5.3%) the lowest.

**NUTS III - 16+ Unemployment Rate 2013**  
Figure 2



### NUTS III Economic activity

The overall NI working age activity rate for 2013 was 72.7%, however there was a considerable difference across the NUTS III regions in terms of labour market participation. North of NI (67.1%) had the lowest working age activity rate, nearly nine percentage points lower than the highest rate that was recorded for West and South of NI (75.7%).

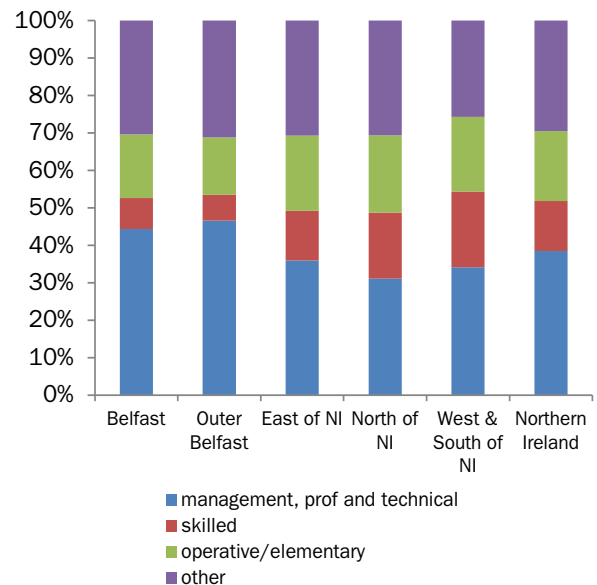
### NUTS III Employment by industry

Public services represented the major employment industry for each of the NUTS III regions, with their impact varying from 39.7% of total employment in Outer Belfast to 31.0% in the West & South of NI. The other major industries in terms of NI employment were Distribution, hotels & restaurants (21.4%), Manufacturing (11.0%) and Banking & finance (10.9%).

### NUTS III Employment by occupation

Professional occupations formed a higher proportion of the total workforce in regions in Outer Belfast (19.2%) and Belfast (18.1%), compared to 10.9% of people in the East of NI and 11.1% in the North of NI working in these occupations. Conversely, the skilled trade professionals have higher proportions in West and South of NI (20.2%) and North of NI (17.6%) compared to Outer Belfast (6.9%) and Belfast (8.2%) - see Figure 3.

**NUTS III - 16-64 Occupation in Main Job 2013**  
Figure 3



### Socio-economic classification

Among the 16-64 population in NI the largest socio-economic classification was those that have never worked, were unemployed or unclassified. This group accounted for over one-quarter (25.2%) of the NI population as a whole and 35.2% of those from the North of NI.

### NUTS III Education and training

The proportion of the 16-64 population in NI with no discernible qualifications was 17.4% in 2013. This figure varies by region with 22.4% of those from the West & South of NI having no qualifications, compared to just 12.6% 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 (220,000) being over double the next largest DCA (Lisburn with 93,000). In contrast, Moyle DCA has the smallest population, with only 13,000 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 2013, the 16+ employment rate for NI was 56.4% (up from the rate of 56.1% in 2012). The DCA's that recorded the highest 16+ employment rates were Antrim (74.0%), Castlereagh (71.4%), Carrickfergus (66.3%) and Dungannon (63.5%). Whereas, the lowest employment rates were recorded in Limavady (47.3%), Derry (48.3%) and Omagh (49.5%). Please note that in Moyle DCA the sample size was too small for a reliable estimate.

### District Council - 16+ Population Labour Market Structure 2013

Table 1

Thousands/ Percentage

District Council	Total 16+ (000's)	Economically active (000's)	In employment <sup>1</sup> (000's)	In full-time employment (000's)	In part-time employment (000's)	Economically inactive (000's)	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)
Antrim	42	31	31	22	9	10	75.0	74.0
Ards	64	34	33	23	10	30	53.4	51.5
Armagh	46	32	29	20	8	14	69.5	62.4
Ballymena	50	33	31	24	7	17	66.1	60.9
Ballymoney	24	15	14	11	*	9	63.3	59.0
Banbridge	37	23	21	18	*	14	61.3	56.4
Belfast	220	132	123	90	32	88	59.8	56.1
Carrickfergus	30	21	20	13	7	9	69.0	66.3
Castlereagh	54	39	38	28	11	15	72.7	71.4
Coleraine	41	22	21	15	*	18	54.7	50.5
Cookstown	29	17	15	12	*	12	58.1	53.5
Craigavon	77	43	41	31	11	34	55.9	53.9
Derry	82	49	40	30	10	34	58.9	48.3
Down	56	31	28	21	7	25	55.9	51.0
Dungannon	48	32	31	25	6	16	65.9	63.5
Fermanagh	49	31	29	21	7	18	62.6	57.8
Larne	27	15	14	10	*	12	56.5	53.2
Limavady	26	14	12	8	*	12	52.5	47.3
Lisburn	93	56	52	37	15	36	60.7	56.2
Magherafelt	35	21	19	15	*	14	59.7	55.4
Moyle	13	6	*	*	*	6	51.6	*
Newry & Mourne	82	55	51	42	9	27	66.9	62.4
Newtownabbey	69	40	37	29	8	29	58.2	53.6
North Down	61	34	31	22	9	27	56.3	51.1
Omagh	42	23	21	15	*	19	53.9	49.5
Strabane	34	21	17	13	*	13	62.6	51.2
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>56.4</b>

\* Sample size too small to provide a reliable estimate

<sup>1</sup> 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 16 - 64 population in each of NI's district council areas.

### Economic activity

The overall NI economic activity rate of 72.7% for 2013 has increased slightly from the 2012 rate of 72.4%. The district council areas with the lowest 16 - 64 economic activity rates were Moyle (59.1%), Limavady (63.8%) and Coleraine (65.5%); conversely the DCAs with the highest rates were Armagh (85.3%) and Antrim (84.2%).

## Qualification levels

Of those district councils where sample sizes permitted reliable quotes, Strabane (31.1%) and Dungannon (30.8%) had the highest proportion of those persons, aged 16 – 64, with 'No qualifications'. The average for NI as a whole in 2013 was 17.4% - this was down from 2012, when the proportion with no qualifications was 18.6%.

In terms of high educational achievement the DCAs with the highest proportion of persons qualified to NVQ level 4 or above were Castlereagh (40.7%) and North Down (40.0%). The NI average was 28.5% in 2013 and this has increased from the rate of 27.9% in 2012.

## District Council - 16-64 population Labour Market Structure 2013

Table 2

Thousands/Percentage

District Council	Total 16-64 (000's)	Working Age Economic activity rate (%)	Working Age Employment rate (%)	All 16-64 Qualification Levels		
				Achieved NVQ level 4 and above <sup>1</sup> (%)	Achieved below NVQ level 4 (%)	No qualifications (%)
Antrim	34	84.2	83.0	25.6	47.5	26.8
Ards	45	74.7	72.0	30.6	54.5	15.0
Armagh	37	85.3	76.3	29.9	56.7	*
Ballymena	43	75.4	69.3	19.0	62.2	18.8
Ballymoney	21	71.4	66.5	*	61.5	*
Banbridge	31	70.7	64.8	21.7	63.3	*
Belfast	180	72.1	67.6	35.1	50.1	14.8
Carrickfergus	25	77.4	74.2	31.4	62.9	*
Castlereagh	47	81.5	79.9	40.7	49.3	*
Coleraine	33	65.5	60.4	26.0	54.3	19.7
Cookstown	24	67.9	62.5	*	51.7	29.4
Craigavon	62	68.4	66.0	28.3	58.0	13.7
Derry	71	68.0	55.7	20.0	60.6	19.4
Down	43	70.0	63.6	29.2	55.5	15.4
Dungannon	40	77.0	74.2	24.5	44.7	30.8
Fermanagh	41	72.7	66.9	17.9	63.5	18.6
Larne	20	68.5	64.2	*	66.7	*
Limavady	21	63.8	57.4	*	64.2	*
Lisburn	77	69.7	64.4	39.5	48.1	12.4
Magherafelt	26	78.0	72.2	28.8	45.5	25.8
Moyle	11	59.1	*	*	68.7	*
Newry & Mourne	70	77.4	72.2	27.9	53.5	18.6
Newtownabbey	55	70.6	64.8	27.2	57.6	15.2
North Down	46	74.6	67.6	40.0	43.6	16.4
Omagh	30	66.7	60.6	26.2	46.2	27.6
Strabane	29	69.1	56.0	*	50.8	31.1
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>

\*Sample size too small to provide a reliable estimate

<sup>1</sup>Includes degree level and above

# NUTS III Analysis

# 3

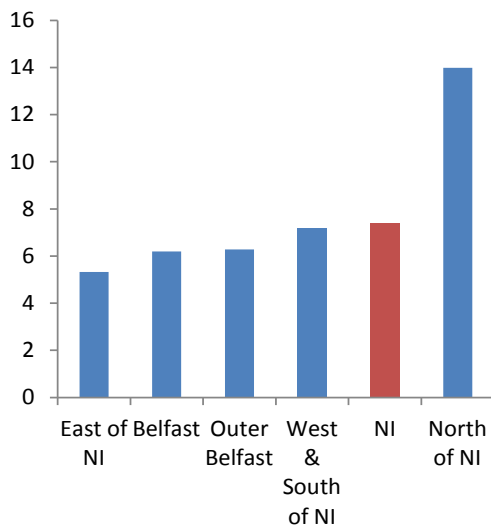
## NUTS III Labour Market Structure

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 Office for Statistics (Eurostat) classification of sub-national areas for statistical purposes in the European Union, which facilitate socio-economic analyses of regions.

### Unemployment

NI's unemployment rate for 2013 was 7.4% - this was up over the year from 2012 (7.3%).

**NUTS III - 16+ Unemployment Rate 2013**  
**Figure 4**

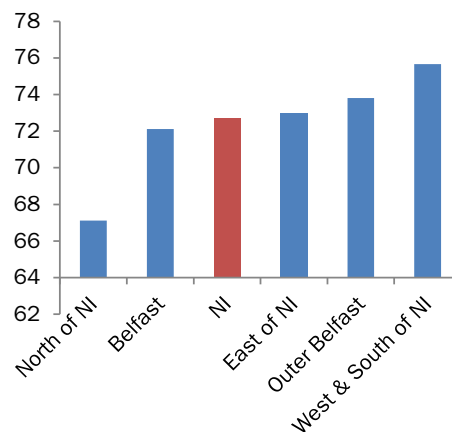


There was considerable variation in the unemployment rates throughout NI. North of NI (14.0%) recorded the highest unemployment rate, nearly nine percentage points higher than the lowest rate for East of NI (5.3%) – see figure 4.

### 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 2013 was 72.7%, however there is a difference across the NUTS III regions in terms of labour market participation. North of NI (67.1%) had the lowest working age activity rate, nearly 9 percentage points lower than the highest rate, which was recorded in West and South NI (75.7%).

**NUTS III - 16-64 Economic Activity Rate 2013**  
**Figure 5**



### Economic inactivity

There were also regional differences in the breakdown of the economically inactive population of working age in NI. While 80.9% of the inactive persons in Belfast were neither wanting nor seeking work, the figure for the East of NI (87.7%) was considerably higher. Overall for NI in 2013, 84.9% of the working age economically inactive population (270,000 persons) neither wanted nor were seeking work.

## NUTS III – 16+ Population Labour Market Structure 2013

Table 3

Thousands/Percentage

	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
<b>Employee (000's)</b>	57	55	111	76	81	157	86	84	170	42	46	88	72	84	156	333	350	682
<b>Self-employed (000's)</b>	9	*	10	13	7	20	19	7	27	14	*	17	30	6	36	85	25	109
<b>In employment (000's)</b>	67	57	123	90	88	178	106	93	199	58	51	109	104	91	195	426	380	805
<b>In full-time employment (000's)</b>	57	33	90	78	51	128	94	54	148	52	29	80	92	58	150	372	224	597
<b>In part-time employment (000's)</b>	9	23	32	13	37	50	12	39	51	*	22	28	12	33	44	51	154	206
<b>Unemployed (000's)</b>	*	*	8	8	*	12	9	*	11	13	*	18	10	*	15	45	19	64
<b>Economically Active (000's)</b>	72	60	132	98	92	190	115	96	211	71	56	127	114	96	210	471	399	869
<b>Economic activity rate (%)</b>	68.4	52.0	59.8	67.4	57.3	62.2	66.5	53.3	59.8	65.4	50.7	58.0	69.9	56.8	63.3	67.6	54.4	60.8
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>	*	*	6.2	8.2	*	6.3	7.4	*	5.3	18.3	*	14.0	9.0	*	7.2	9.6	4.8	7.4
<b>Employment rate (%)</b>	63.5	49.4	56.1	61.9	54.9	58.3	61.6	51.8	56.6	53.4	46.4	49.9	63.6	54.0	58.8	61.1	51.8	56.4
<b>Economically inactive - wanting or seeking work (000's)</b>	*	6	10	*	*	9	*	7	10	*	7	11	*	*	11	20	31	51
<b>Economically inactive - neither wanting nor seeking work (000's)</b>	30	49	78	43	63	107	55	77	131	34	47	81	44	67	111	206	303	509
<b>Total Economically Inactive</b>	33	55	88	48	68	116	58	84	142	38	54	92	49	73	122	225	334	559
<b>Total Aged 16 +</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>1,429</b>

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

<sup>1</sup> 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 – 16-64 Population Labour Market Structure 2013**

**Table 4**

Thousands/Percentage

	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
<b>Employee (000's)</b>	56	54	110	75	78	153	84	82	166	41	45	87	71	82	153	327	341	668
<b>Self-employed (000's)</b>	8	*	9	12	6	19	17	7	24	13	*	16	27	*	33	77	23	101
<b>In employment (000's)</b>	66	56	122	88	85	173	102	90	192	58	50	108	99	88	188	412	369	781
<b>In full-time employment (000's)</b>	56	33	89	76	50	127	92	53	144	52	29	80	88	57	145	363	221	585
<b>In part-time employment (000's)</b>	9	22	31	11	35	46	10	37	47	*	21	27	11	31	42	47	147	193
<b>Unemployed (000's)</b>	*	*	8	8	*	12	9	*	11	13	*	18	10	*	15	45	19	64
<b>Economically Active (000's)</b>	71	59	130	96	89	185	111	92	203	71	55	125	110	93	203	457	388	846
<b>Economic activity rate (%)</b>	80.3	64.3	72.1	78.1	69.7	73.8	79.8	66.1	72.9	74.8	59.2	67.1	82.2	69.2	75.7	79.2	66.2	72.7
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>	*	*	6.3	8.4	*	6.5	7.7	*	5.5	18.5	*	14.2	9.4	*	7.4	9.9	4.9	7.6
<b>Employment rate (%)</b>	74.4	61.0	67.6	71.5	66.6	69.0	73.7	64.2	68.9	61.0	54.1	57.6	74.5	65.7	70.0	71.4	63.0	67.2
<b>Economically inactive - wanting or seeking work (000's)</b>	*	6	10	*	*	8	*	7	9	*	7	11	*	*	10	18	30	48
<b>Economically inactive - neither wanting nor seeking work (000's)</b>	14	26	41	23	34	57	25	41	66	20	31	51	20	36	55	102	168	270
<b>Total Economically Inactive</b>	17	33	50	27	39	66	28	47	75	24	38	61	24	41	65	120	198	318
<b>Total Aged 16-64</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>1,163</b>

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

<sup>1</sup> 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 aged 16-64 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 (34.3%) of all persons in employment in NI. Public services represent the major employment industry for each of the NUTS III regions with its impact varying from 39.7% of total employment in Outer Belfast to 31.0% in the West & South of NI. The other major industries in terms of NI employment were Distribution, hotels & restaurants (21.4%), Manufacturing (11.0%) and Banking & finance (10.9%).

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 14.7% 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 (3.4% of total employment) it accounts for 7.8% of the employed from the West & South of NI.

Given that Belfast is the financial capital of NI it is no surprise that Belfast (14.2%) and Outer Belfast (14.1%) have the highest proportion of employment in the banking and finance sector compared to other regions (NI average = 10.9%).

### NUTS III – 16-64 Employment by Industry 2013

Table 5

Thousands / Percentage

Industry Sector	Belfast	Outer Belfast	East of NI	North of NI	West & South of NI	Northern Ireland
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*	*	*	*	7.8	3.4
Energy and water	*	*	*	*	*	1.5
Manufacturing	6.7	6.7	14.7	12.7	12.8	11.0
Construction	5.1	4.1	7.6	8.8	9.9	7.2
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	24.5	22.1	21.9	18.5	20.0	21.4
Transport and communication	8.8	5.3	5.2	6.8	4.0	5.7
Banking and finance	14.2	14.1	9.9	9.4	7.8	10.9
Public admin, education and health	35.9	39.7	32.4	33.2	31.0	34.3
Other services	*	6.1	5.1	*	3.6	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>773</b>

\* 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 'Professional occupations' group at 14.4%.

Professional occupations comprise of Science, Research, engineering & technology professionals, health professionals, teaching and educational professionals and business media and public service professionals. It is noticeable that this grouping formed a higher proportion of the total workforce in regions in Outer Belfast (19.2%) and Belfast (18.1%), compared to 10.9% of people in the East of NI working in these occupations.

Conversely, the skilled trade professionals have a higher proportion in West and South of NI (20.2%) and North of NI (17.6%) compared to Belfast (8.2%) and Outer Belfast (6.9%).

### 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 (25.2%) of the NI population as a whole, with North of NI (35.2%) recording the largest proportion and Outer Belfast (21.2%) the lowest – see Table 7. In contrast, approximately one third (34.7%) of the population in Outer Belfast were in the managerial and professional classifications, compared to just 19.3% in the North of NI.

### Education

The proportion of the working age population in NI with no discernible qualifications was 17.4% in 2013. Again this figure varies by region with 22.4% of those from the West & South of NI having no qualifications, compared with 12.6% of those from Outer Belfast of NI – see Table 8.

## NUTS III – 16-64 Employment by Occupation in Main Job 2013

Table 6

Thousands/ Percentage

Occupation	Belfast	Outer Belfast	East of NI	North of NI	West & South of NI	Northern Ireland
<b>1 - Managers, Directors and Senior Officials</b>	10.9	17.0	12.6	8.9	12.0	12.7
<b>2 - Professional Occupations</b>	18.1	19.2	10.9	11.1	13.0	14.4
<b>3 - Associate professional and Technical Occupations</b>	15.4	10.3	12.4	11.1	9.1	11.4
<b>4 - Administrative and Secretarial Occupations</b>	10.0	12.8	11.8	11.2	10.2	11.3
<b>5 - Skilled Trades Occupations</b>	8.2	6.9	13.2	17.6	20.2	13.3
<b>6 - Caring Leisure and Other Service Occupations</b>	9.4	10.0	10.9	10.8	8.6	9.9
<b>7 - Sales and Customer Service Occupations</b>	10.9	8.4	8.0	8.5	6.9	8.3
<b>8 - Process, Plant and Machine Operatives</b>	*	4.1	9.6	8.2	8.4	7.0
<b>9 - Elementary Occupations</b>	13.2	11.3	10.5	12.5	11.6	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>773</b>

Total excludes those who do not state occupation

**NUTS III – 16-64 Socio-Economic Classification 2013**

**Table 7**

Thousands/ Percentage

	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	13.2	7.1	10.1	16.1	11.3	13.6	9.6	5.9	7.8	8.0	*	5.4	6.5	6.8	6.6	10.5	7.0	8.7
Lower managerial and professional	18.6	19.2	18.9	20.9	21.3	21.1	15.6	20.2	17.9	10.2	17.7	13.9	15.7	21.0	18.4	16.3	20.1	18.2
Intermediate occupations	*	15.5	11.1	6.6	16.9	11.9	6.8	15.7	11.3	*	12.3	8.9	*	13.3	8.4	5.8	14.9	10.3
Small employers and own account workers	7.3	*	4.0	9.4	*	6.0	11.0	4.5	7.8	12.9	*	7.7	19.0	*	11.3	12.3	3.0	7.6
Lower supervisory and technical	9.4	*	6.2	5.4	*	3.9	12.2	*	7.9	9.1	*	6.6	9.5	*	6.4	9.2	3.3	6.2
Semi-routine occupations	9.5	17.9	13.8	11.1	18.6	15.0	14.7	17.0	15.9	8.6	14.9	11.7	9.9	16.0	13.0	11.0	16.9	14.0
Routine occupations	11.2	*	8.0	9.2	5.7	7.4	10.3	6.9	8.6	12.9	8.1	10.5	16.0	10.5	13.2	12.0	7.3	9.6
Never worked, unemployed, and nec	24.1	31.5	27.9	21.3	21.1	21.2	19.7	26.0	22.9	32.6	37.9	35.2	20.1	25.3	22.7	22.9	27.5	25.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>1163</b>

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

**NUTS III – 16-64 Highest Level of Education Attained 2013**  
**Table 8**

Thousands/Percentage

	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
<b>NVQ level 4 and above<sup>1</sup></b> (%)	34.6	35.6	35.1	36.0	36.5	36.2	23.6	28.7	26.2	17.7	22.4	20.0	20.0	30.3	25.2	26.0	30.9	28.5
<b>NVQ below level 4</b> (%)	50.7	49.5	50.1	49.4	52.7	51.1	59.5	55.8	57.7	59.3	58.7	59.0	55.8	49.0	52.4	55.2	53.0	54.1
<b>No Qualifications</b>	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.6	10.8	12.6	16.9	15.5	16.2	23.0	18.9	21.0	24.2	20.6	22.4	18.8	16.1	17.4
<b>All 16-64 (000's)</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>1,141</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes degree level and above

# 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 2013 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 Northern Ireland Statistics Research Agency (NISRA) 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).

Please note that data for the 11 New District Council Areas (LGD14) are not currently available on the LFS.

**NUTS III REGION**

**CONSTITUENT DISTRICT COUNCILS**

**BELFAST**

**Belfast**

**OUTER BELFAST**

**Carrickfergus  
Castlereagh  
Lisburn  
Newtownabbey  
North Down**

**EAST OF NI**

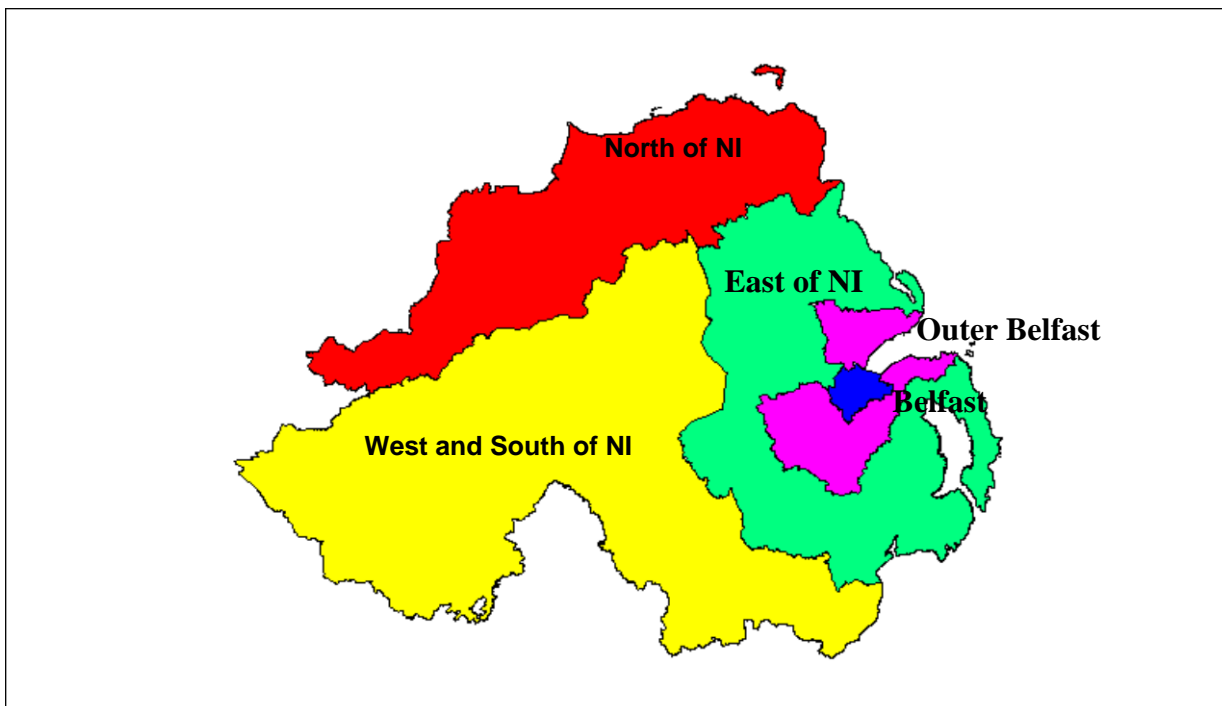
**Antrim  
Ards  
Ballymena  
Banbridge  
Craigavon  
Down  
Larne**

**NORTH OF NI**

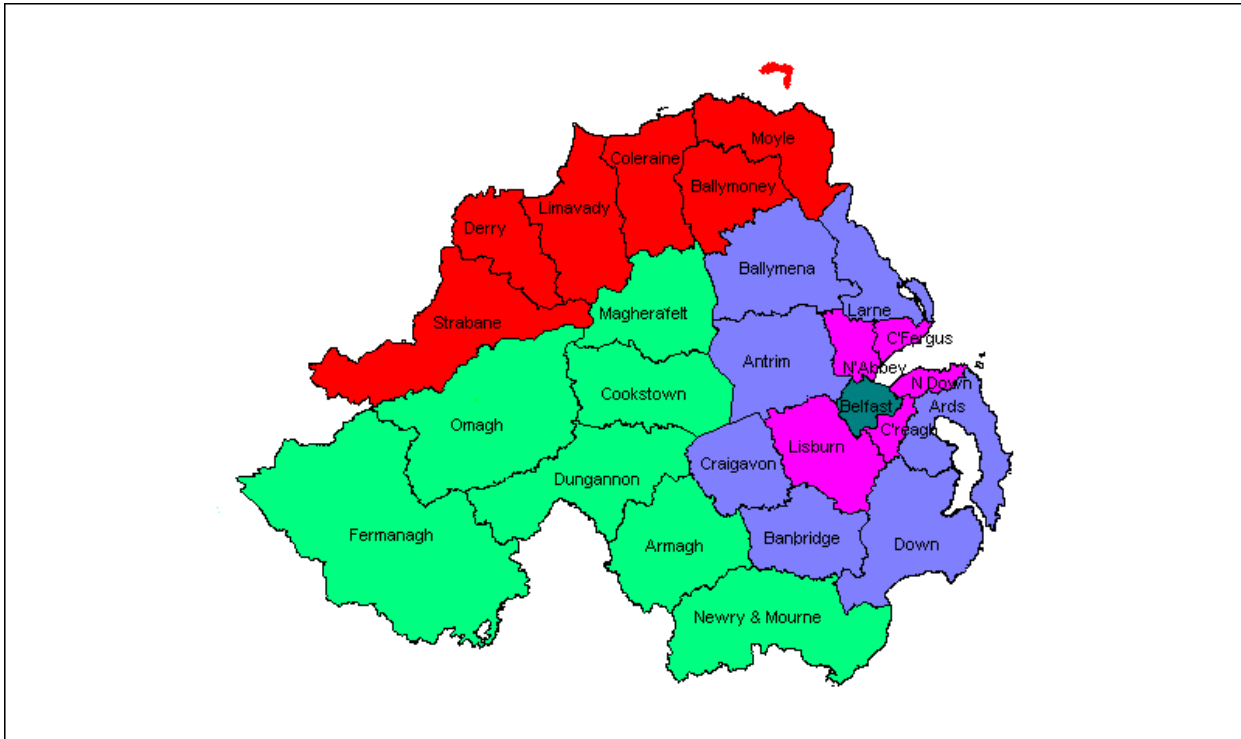
**Ballymoney  
Coleraine  
Derry  
Limavady  
Moyle  
Strabane**

**WEST & SOUTH OF NI**

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



## Northern Ireland District Council Areas (DCAs)



### Variables in LADB

There are 8 key variables relating to each individual in the sample of the LADB, these are listed below:

Variable	Categories
<b>Sex</b>	Male Female
<b>Age-group</b>	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
<b>Economic activity</b>	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)**

Agriculture, forestry and fishing  
Energy and water  
Manufacturing  
Construction  
Distribution, hotels and restaurants  
Transport and communication  
Banking and finance  
Public administration, education and health  
Other Services

**Occupation group in main job  
(all in employment)**

1 – Managers, Directors and Senior Officials  
2 – Professional Occupations  
3 – Associate professional and Technical Occupations  
4 – Administrative and Secretarial Occupations  
5 – Skilled Trades Occupations  
6 – Caring Leisure and Other 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

**Qualifications**

NVQ level 4 and above  
Below NVQ level 4  
No qualifications

## Definitions

### Working Age

The 'working age' definition, used in the calculation of employment and economic inactivity rates, has been changed recently to include those aged from 16 to 64 for both men and women. Previously these rates were based on upper age limits of 59 for women and 64 for men, reflecting the state pension ages in the UK. However, between 2010 and 2018, the state pension age for women is increasing (by one month every two months) from 60 to 65, thereby making a change to the definition necessary.

The change in definition followed a UK wide public consultation on the issue and the approach being applied to Northern Ireland labour market statistics mirrors the approach that the Office for National Statistics (ONS) are applying to other UK regions.

### In Employment

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

### Employment Rate

The percentage of people of a specified age who are in employment.

### Employees/Self-employed

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

### Full-time/Part-time

The classification of employees, self-employed, those on government work-related training programmes and unpaid workers in their main job as full-time or part-time is on the basis of self-assessment. People on government-

supported training and employment programmes who are at college in the survey reference week are classified as part-time.

### Unemployment

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

### Unemployment Rate

The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed.

### Industry

The classification of respondents' industry of employment is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007: SIC(07)

### Occupation

The classification of respondents' occupations are based on the SOC2010 (Standard Occupational Classification) codes adopted since January – March 2011. These estimates are based on a different classification from those used previously and as a result, are not directly comparable.

### Further Information

Further information about the survey can be obtained by:

writing to:

Andrew Mawhinney

Department of Finance and Personnel,  
Economic and Labour Market Statistics Branch,  
Netherleigh, Massey Avenue,  
Belfast BT4 2JP

telephoning: (028) 9052 9668

textphone: (028) 9052 9304

fax: (028) 9052 9658

e-mailing: [andrew.mawhinney@dfpni.gov.uk](mailto:andrew.mawhinney@dfpni.gov.uk)

Publication now available on visiting web site:

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

# Appendices: 95% Confidence Intervals

## 5

### NUTS III – 16-64 Confidence Intervals 2013

Thousand / Percentage

	Belfast		Outer Belfast		East of NI		North of NI		West & South of NI		Northern Ireland	
	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-
<b>Employee (000's)</b>	110	7	153	7	166	8	87	8	153	8	668	17
<b>Self-employed (000's)</b>	9	3	19	4	24	4	16	5	33	6	101	10
<b>In employment (000's)</b>	122	7	173	7	192	8	108	8	188	8	781	16
<b>Unemployed (000's)</b>	8	3	12	4	11	4	18	3	15	4	64	8
<b>Economically active (000's)</b>	130	7	185	6	203	7	125	7	203	7	846	15
<b>Economic activity rate (%)</b>	72.1	3.6	73.8	3.3	72.9	2.9	67.1	2.6	75.7	2.6	72.7	1.3
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>	6.3	1.7	6.5	2.1	5.5	1.4	14.2	1.2	7.4	1.5	7.6	0.7
<b>Employment rate (%)</b>	67.6	3.8	69.0	3.5	68.9	3.1	57.6	2.7	70.0	2.8	67.2	1.4
<b>Economically inactive – wanting or seeking work (000's)</b>	10	3	8	3	9	3	11	3	10	3	48	7
<b>Economically inactive – neither wanting nor seeking work (000's)</b>	41	7	57	7	66	8	51	8	55	8	270	17
<b>Total economically inactive (000's)</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>18</b>

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

### NUTS III – 16+ Confidence Intervals 2013

Thousand / Percentage

	Belfast		Outer Belfast		East of NI		North of NI		West & South of NI		Northern Ireland	
	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-	Estimate	+/-
<b>Employee (000's)</b>	111	8	157	7	170	9	88	9	156	9	682	19
<b>Self-employed (000's)</b>	10	3	20	4	27	5	17	5	36	6	109	10
<b>In employment (000's)</b>	123	8	178	7	199	9	109	9	195	9	805	19
<b>Unemployed (000's)</b>	8	3	12	4	11	4	18	3	15	4	64	8
<b>Economically active (000's)</b>	132	8	190	7	211	9	127	9	210	9	869	19
<b>Economic activity rate (%)</b>	59.8	3.6	62.2	3.2	59.8	3.0	58.0	2.6	63.3	2.7	60.8	1.3
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>	6.2	1.4	6.3	1.8	5.3	1.2	14.0	0.9	7.2	1.2	7.4	0.6
<b>Employment rate (%)</b>	56.1	3.7	58.3	3.3	56.6	3.0	49.9	2.6	58.8	2.8	56.4	1.4
<b>Economically inactive – wanting or seeking work (000's)</b>	10	3	9	3	10	3	11	3	11	3	51	7
<b>Economically inactive – neither wanting nor seeking work (000's)</b>	78	8	107	7	131	9	81	9	111	9	509	19
<b>Total economically inactive (000's)</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>19</b>

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

## District Council – 16+ & 16-64 Confidence Intervals 2013

Thousand / Percentage

District Council	16+ Economically active		16+ In employment		16+ Economically inactive		16+ Economic activity rate		16+ Employment rate		16-64 Economic activity rate		16-64 Employment rate	
	Estimate (000's)	+/- (000's)	Estimate (000's)	+/- (000's)	Estimate (000's)	+/- (000's)	Estimate (%)	+/- (pps)	Estimate (%)	+/- (pps)	Estimate (%)	+/- (pps)	Estimate (%)	+/- (pps)
Antrim	31	4	31	4	10	4	75.0	8.4	74.0	8.5	84.2	7.9	83.0	8.1
Ards	34	4	33	4	30	4	53.4	6.2	51.5	6.2	74.7	6.3	72.0	6.5
Armagh	32	3	29	3	14	3	69.5	6.4	62.4	6.8	85.3	5.5	76.3	6.7
Ballymena	33	3	31	3	17	3	66.1	6.4	60.9	6.6	75.4	6.4	69.3	6.8
Ballymoney	15	2	14	2	9	2	63.3	8.2	59.0	8.4	71.4	8.2	66.5	8.6
Banbridge	23	3	21	3	14	3	61.3	8.2	56.4	8.3	70.7	8.4	64.8	8.8
Belfast	132	8	123	8	88	8	59.8	3.6	56.1	3.7	72.1	3.7	67.6	3.8
Carrickfergus	21	3	20	3	9	3	69.0	8.6	66.3	8.8	77.4	8.6	74.2	9.0
Castlereagh	39	3	38	3	15	3	72.7	5.9	71.4	6.0	81.5	5.5	79.9	5.7
Coleraine	22	3	21	3	18	3	54.7	7.5	50.5	7.6	65.5	8.1	60.4	8.3
Cookstown	17	3	15	3	12	3	58.1	9.0	53.5	9.1	67.9	9.4	62.5	9.7
Craigavon	43	5	41	5	34	5	55.9	5.9	53.9	5.9	68.4	6.2	66.0	6.3
Derry	49	3	40	3	34	3	58.9	5.9	48.3	6.0	68.0	6.1	55.7	6.4
Down	31	3	28	3	25	3	55.9	6.9	51.0	7.1	70.0	6.7	63.6	7.0
Dungannon	32	3	31	4	16	3	65.9	7.1	63.5	7.2	77.0	7.2	74.2	7.6
Fermanagh	31	2	29	2	18	2	62.6	9.0	57.8	9.1	72.7	9.9	66.9	10.3
Larne	15	2	14	2	12	2	56.5	9.3	53.2	9.3	68.5	10.0	64.2	10.3
Limavady	14	5	12	5	12	5	52.5	5.1	47.3	5.2	63.8	5.4	57.4	5.6
Lisburn	56	4	52	5	36	4	60.7	5.4	56.2	5.5	69.7	5.6	64.4	6.0
Magherafelt	21	3	19	3	14	3	59.7	8.6	55.4	8.7	78.0	8.3	72.2	9.0
Moyle	6	2	*	*	6	2	51.6	13.0	*	*	59.1	13.8	*	*
Newry & Mourne	55	5	51	5	27	5	66.9	5.8	62.4	5.9	77.4	5.6	72.2	6.0
Newtownabbey	40	5	37	5	29	5	58.2	6.7	53.6	6.8	70.6	6.9	64.8	7.2
North Down	34	5	31	5	27	5	56.3	8.1	51.1	8.2	74.6	8.2	67.6	8.8
Omagh	23	3	21	3	19	3	53.9	8.2	49.5	8.2	66.7	9.0	60.6	9.3
Strabane	21	3	17	3	13	3	62.6	8.8	51.2	9.1	69.1	9.1	56.0	9.8
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.