Northern Ireland Labour Market

Update

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Workforce Jobs

Employee Jobs + Government Supported Trainees + Self-employed



54,700 fewer workforce jobs in June 2012 relative to June 2008 – a fall of 6.4% (only updated annually)

NI Workforce in Employment Jobs



13,500 fewer self-employed jobs in June 2012 relative to June 2008 – a fall of 11% (only updated annually in Sept)

NI Self-Employment Jobs



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NI has not experienced the jobs recovery that has occurred within the UK (only updated annually in September)



UK workforce jobs are just 0.5% below their June 2008 peak whereas NI has not recouped any of its job losses



NI & UK Workforce Jobs (as of June 2012)

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Quarterly Employment Survey (QES)

QES is an employer survey (@ 5,500 companies) that measures the actual number of jobs (employees in employment) as opposed to the number of individuals in employment (as in the Labour Force Survey). The QES excludes the self-employed but is the preferred measure of employment within Northern Ireland

Summary Table – Quarterly Employment Survey

Northern Ireland Employees Jobs (Seasonally Adjusted)						
	Construction	Services	Manufacturing	Total		
2007 Q1	43,460	567,150	83,850	715,510		
Q2	44,710	571,050	84,100	720,750		
Q3	45,320	575,090	83,960	725,440		
Q4	46,820	578,950	83,440	729,380		
2008 Q1	45,860	582,910	83,710	732,620		
Q2	44,860	584,430	83,390	733,050		
Q3	43,500	581,240	82,260	727,440		
Q4	41,670	579,670	80,080	721,460		
2009 Q1	39,420	577,660	78,180	715,220		
Q2	38,210	576,980	75,340	710,440		
Q3	36,780	577,460	74,070	708,110		
DISCONTINUITY IN DATA SERIES ↓ New Series ↓		← Old Series ← DISCONTINUITY IN DATA SERIES ↓ New Series ↓				
Q4	37,120	581,210	73,280	711,430		
2010 Q1	36,960	579,640	73,070	709,510		
Q2	36,200	578,950	73,090	707,870		
Q3	35,790	576,290	73,010	704,890		
Q4	33,610	573,890	73,790	701,120		
2011 Q1	33,370	573,040	73,590	699,840		
Q2	32,780	570,620	73,510	697,180		
Q3	32,930	569,150	73,850	695,930		
04	31 640	565.050	75 420	691 900		

75,420 Q431,640 565,050 691,900 2012 Q1 31,460 564,910 74,680 690,850 Q2 31,320 565,590 75,360 692,190 *Q3* 31.010 566.220 75.360 692,460 0.0% Latest Quarter Q/Q % Change -1.0% 0.1% 0.0% -5.8% -0.5% 2.0% -0.5% Latest Quarter Y/Y % Change Fall from peak - Nos* -15,810 -18,210 -8,740 -40,590 Fall from peak % Change* -10.4% -33.8% -3.1% -5.5% Source: DFP, **Peak to trough fall does not strictly use comparable data and is indicative only

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NI posts second quarterly rise since Q2 2008 in Q3 2012 (Q4 2009 represents start of new series & therefore not a Q/Q rise)



Current employment levels back at late 2004 levels

Northern Ireland Employee Jobs



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Service sector: 2 successive quarters of modest growth



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Service sector employment is back to late 2006 / early 2007 levels

Northern Ireland Services Employee Jobs



Manufacturing employment unchanged in Q3



Recent manufacturing employment gains are within a longer-term trend of job losses

NI Manufacturing Employee Jobs Levels



Construction sector has witnessed employment declines in 17 of the last 18 quarters



Construction employment back to 1999 levels

NI Construction Employee Jobs Levels



Northern Ireland's Job losses, recovery and current (net) position 2007/08-2012



No meaningful jobs recovery outside of manufacturing



Utilities post largest annual % gain with manufacturing the largest numerical gain

Broad Industrial Group	Net Job Change	% Change
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	140	10.9%
Arts, entertainment & recreation	1,250	9.0%
Administrative & support service activities	1,160	2.8%
Professional, scientific & technical activities	1,120	2.8%
Manufacturing	1,490	2.0%
Accomodation & food service activities	360	0.9%
Real estate activities	60	0.8%
Transport & storage	10	0.0%
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	-330	-0.3%
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	-120	-1.0%
Other service activities	-150	-1.1%
Education	-940	-1.4%
Human health & social work activities	-1,930	-1.6%
Information & communication	-280	-1.7%
Public administration & defence; social security	-960	-1.7%
Mining & quarrying	-30	-1.8%
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	-120	-2.5%
Construction	-1,920	-5.8%
Financial & insurance activities	-1,610	-7.9%
Total	-3,290	-0.5%

Northern Ireland Employment Change (Ranked by % change) September 2011 - September 2012

Utilities, manufacturing & tourism related sectors

Construction / property related

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Construction /

property

related

Utilities,

manufacturing

& tourism

related sectors

Property related sectors & manufacturing have seen the biggest job losses over the last 4 years

Northern Ireland Employment Change (Ranked by % change)

Broad Industrial Group	Net Job Change	% Change			
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	230	19.3%			
Real estate activities	730	11.2%			
Arts, entertainment & recreation	1,360	9.8%			
Human health & social work activities	590	0.5%			
Other service activities	30	0.2%			
Education	-250	-0.4%			
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	-150	-1.2%			
Professional, scientific & technical activities	-400	-1.7%			
Information & communication	-280	-1.7%			
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	-180	-3.7%			
Administrative & support service activities	-1,610	-3.7%			
Accommodation & food service activities	-1,980	-4.5%			
Public administration & defence; social security	-2,640	-4.5%			
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	-6,940	-5.4%			
Transport & storage	-1,390	-5.4%			
Financial & insurance activities	-1,360	-6.8%			
Manufacturing	-7,060	-8.6%			
Mining & quarrying	-470	-22.0%			
Construction	-12,490	-28.7%			
Total	-34,260	-4.7%			
Source: DFP - Quarterly Employment Survey (Seasonally Unadjusted), Excludes self-employed					

September 2008 - September 2012

Utilities

Construction / property related

Utilities

Construction / property related

Northern Ireland's 'Employment Recessions' & Recoveries Compared 1980s 1990s

2008-2012



Longest period of job losses but not as deep as the 1980s. But returning to peak is likely to take longer than 1980s (10yrs)



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Manufacturing job losses have been nowhere near what they were like in the 1980s but recovery may be similar



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Construction is experiencing the fastest & deepest recession in terms of job losses. A 1980s-style recovery is expected



Service sector is experiencing its longest & deepest recession. Unfortunately recovery will be weaker than 1980s



NI Public Sector v Private Sector Employment Levels & Growth



Headline public & private sector growth rates are misleading due to reclassification of some institutions as public sector

NI Public v Private Sector Employment Growth



Adjusting for the movement from private to public sector presents a slightly different picture

NI Public v Private Sector Employment Growth



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Private sector employment has stabilised.. But will it last?

NI Private Sector Employee Jobs



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Public sector employment boom has been & gone. A sustained period of job losses is anticipated going forward

NI Public Sector Employee Jobs Levels



Private sector employment has fallen by an estimated 6.2% since peak with public sector down around 4.1%

NI Public & Private Sector Employment % Change Q2 2008 - Q3 2012



NI V UK Employment Performance Employee Jobs

The UK posts growth in 3 of the last 4 quarters



NI has not posted year-on-year employment growth since Q3 2008



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Employment growth has been lacking in both NI & the UK construction sectors



NI's construction sector experienced sharper rises and falls relative to the UK



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Both NI & UK manufacturing employment growth flat in Q3



NI experienced a shallower employment recession in the 1980s relative to the UK. History has not repeated itself



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UK service sector has posted employment gains in 4 of the last 6 quarters, NI has managed just 2 quarters



NI's service sector diverged from the UK in the 1990s UK recession & is diverging in the current one too



Apart from manufacturing, NI's job losses have been more severe than in the UK

Employee Jobs Q3 2012 relative to recent peaks



NI & UK Employee Jobs Full-Time & Part-Time

Employment boom was predominantly part-time jobs while employment gloom is largely full-time



More than twice as many full-time jobs lost as part-time

NI Employee Jobs Q3 2012 relative to recent peaks



...leading to a change in NI's employment mix



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NI outperformed the UK in the boom but is underperforming in the recovery



NI's full-time employment back to 2004 levels



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NI lags the UK in part-time employment growth too



Ulster Bank Northern Ireland Purchasing Managers Index (PMI)

November 2012 Survey Update

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PMI Surveys

Purchasing Managers' Indexes (PMIs) are monthly surveys of private sector companies which provide an advance indication of what is happening in the private sector economy by tracking variables such as output, new orders, employment and prices across different sectors.

Index numbers are calculated from the percentages of respondents reporting an improvement, no change or decline on the previous month. These indices vary from 0 to 100 with readings of 50.0 signalling no change on the previous month. Readings above 50.0 signal an increase or improvement; readings below 50.0 signal a decline or deterioration. The greater the divergence from 50.0 the greater the rate of change (expansion or contraction). The indices are seasonally adjusted to take into consideration expected variations for the time of year, such as summer shutdowns or holidays.

< 50.0 = Contraction 50.0 = No Change > 50.0 = Expansion

Data at a sector level are more volatile and **3-month moving averages** have been used to more accurately identify the broad trends.

Northern Ireland's rate of decline in employment levels eases sharply in November



... all NI sectors post employment declines over last 3 months although manufacturing posts growth in November



After the North West, Northern Ireland posts the steepest decline in employment over the last month ...



Employment Levels

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...and steepest decline over the last 3 months...



...and over the last 12 months



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Northern Ireland Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) V Markit Economics / Ulster

Markit Economics / Uister Bank PMI

PMI has been a reliable indicator of employment trends



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Services PMI more negative in Q2 & Q3 than QES. Q4 PMI signals further job losses albeit marginal



Manufacturing PMI suggested employment levels stabilised in Q3



The PMI & official QES numbers have pointed to job losses throughout downturn. PMI suggests further job losses in Q4



Unemployment

NI dole queue still lengthening on a monthly basis



...the overall dole queue is now at 64,700



No jobs for the boys? It's been a 'Mancession'

NI 12 Monthly Change in Claimant Count



Rise in male unemployment accelerating again



Unemployment a major problem within the <25s



No. of under 25s claiming the dole is 1/3rd above GFA levels



Not all sun, sea and sangria for NI's Club 18-34: the first-time buyers of today and tomorrow

NI Unemployment by Age



Rise in claimant count across all occupation types

Claimant Count Levels & Growth by Occupation (Ranked by % Growth)

Occupation	November 2012 Levels	Increase in Numbers Nov 2007 - Nov 2012	% Change
Sales & Customer Service Occupations	10,720	8,015	296%
Personal Service Occupations	4,715	3,370	251%
Skilled Trades Occupations	12,030	8,150	210%
Associate Professional & Technical Occupations	3,290	2,180	196%
Managers & Senior Officials	735	1,120	191%
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	8,135	5,255	182%
Administrative & Secretarial Occupations	4,720	2,940	165%
Professional Occupations	1,865	1,100	144%
Elementary Occupations	16,290	8,930	121%
Source: ONS, refers to occupation sought by claimants			

NI-UK Unemployment Differential is returning where it was before the NICE Decade



NI-UK unemployment rate differential widening

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NI has the second highest unemployment rate using the claimant count



NI's unemployment rate in line with the UK's (although we view NI ILO figure flatters true NI position) but remains well below that of the Rol



UK, NI & Rol Unemployment Rates

Source: ONS, Labour Force Survey & CSO Live Register

... but only 4 regions have a lower rate using the ILO unemployment rate



And the employment rate is the lowest in the UK



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NI's economic inactivity rate remains the highest within the UK



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