



## A Statistics Research Branch Publication

### NORTHERN IRELAND CENSUS OF EMPLOYMENT SEPTEMBER 2003

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- The total number of employee jobs in September 2003 was 672,910, an increase of 21,490 (3.3%) since September 2001.
- Just over half (51.3%) of all employee jobs are held by females.
- Over two-thirds (68.2%) of the increase in jobs between 2001 and 2003 is accounted for by the growth in part-time work. Similarly, two-thirds (66.6%) of the increase in jobs is accounted for by posts held by females.
- Some 8 out of every 10 male jobs are full-time whilst female jobs are evenly split between full-time and part-time (i.e. 5 out of every 10 female jobs are full-time).
- Northern Ireland jobs continue to be primarily located in the Service sector, which accounts for almost four out of every five posts.
- Between September 2001 and September 2003, the Service sector grew by 6% (30,015 jobs), compared to a decline of 8% (8,302 jobs) in Manufacturing, while jobs in the Construction sector (a fall of 0.2% or 79 jobs) and Other Industries (a fall of 0.7% or 144 jobs) remained fairly stable.
- 21 out of 26 District Council Areas (DCAs) recorded an increase in the number of employee jobs since 2001.
- The largest percentage increase in jobs was recorded in Cookstown DCA (+11%), while Newtownabbey DCA experienced a 6% decline in non-agricultural jobs.
- Almost two-thirds of the 21,490 rise in jobs between September 2001 and September 2003 was due to rises in public sector jobs.
- The most recent estimate of employee jobs (September 2004) at Northern Ireland level is available from the Quarterly Employment Survey, which is published in the monthly Labour Market Statistics Bulletin.

# Northern Ireland Census of Employment September 2003

DETI Statistics Research Branch

22<sup>nd</sup> December 2004

## BACKGROUND

This bulletin presents data from the 2003 Census of Employment, which is conducted by Statistics Research Branch of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI).

The Census of Employment is conducted every two years in Northern Ireland and provides survey information on the nature and characteristics of non-agricultural businesses, which are primarily identified on the basis that they have either a VAT or PAYE registration. The reference date for the Census is 1<sup>st</sup> September 2003 and taken in conjunction with the June 2003 Farm Census (which is conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development), the combined total provides an estimate of the total number of employee jobs in Northern Ireland. The Census allows changes in the structure of employment in Northern Ireland to be tracked over time by counting the number and type of jobs as distinct from the number of persons with a job. The Census reached some 50,000 workplaces and achieved a 98% response.

The Census allows for employee jobs estimates below Northern Ireland level (ward level and above) and also provides detailed breakdowns by industrial activity (5-digit SIC and above).

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**1. Introduction**

This bulletin provides information from the 2003 Census of Employment for Northern Ireland. The Census provides detailed employee jobs estimates for Northern Ireland as a whole, sub-NI level data (i.e. District Council Area, Parliamentary Constituency and ward level) and detailed industrial activity breakdowns.

It should be noted that the survey counts the number of jobs rather than the number of persons with jobs. For example, a person holding both a full-time job and part-time job, or someone with two part-time jobs, will be counted twice.

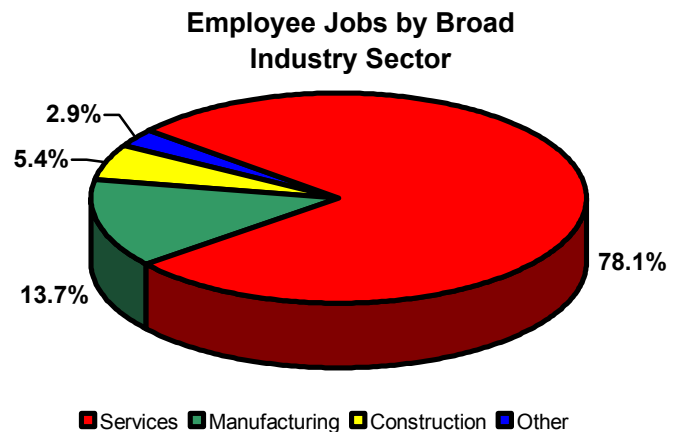
Sample Design

The units to be surveyed were drawn from the IDBR (Inter Departmental Business Register), which is a register held by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), combining information from the VAT based business register and the Inland Revenue's computerised PAYE system. All units considered to be live at September 2003 were selected and the effective response rate for actual live units was 98%. Employment for non-respondents was estimated on the basis of previous returns and/or information held on the Interdepartmental Business Register (IDBR).

**2. Main Results - September 2003**

The September 2003 Census of Employment employee jobs figure stands at 672,910, an increase of some 21,490 jobs (or 3.3%) compared to the previous Census held in September 2001.

At September 2003, the Service sector accounted for 78.1% of jobs in Northern Ireland. Manufacturing (13.7%), Construction (5.4%) and Other Industries (2.9%) accounted for the remainder of the employee jobs.



**3. Changes 2001-2003**

The overall rise between September 2001 and September 2003 was 21,490 jobs. Over 68% of this increase has been in part-time work and two-thirds (66.6%) of the increase occurred in female jobs.

There was an increase of 30,015 in the Service Sector, a fall of 8,302 in Manufacturing, while jobs in Construction and Other Industries remained fairly stable.

Almost two-thirds of the 21,490 rise in jobs between September 2001 and September 2003 was due to rises in public sector jobs. Indeed, female public sector jobs (+10,829) accounted for just over half of the total rise in employee jobs over the two-year period.

**4. Sub-NI results**

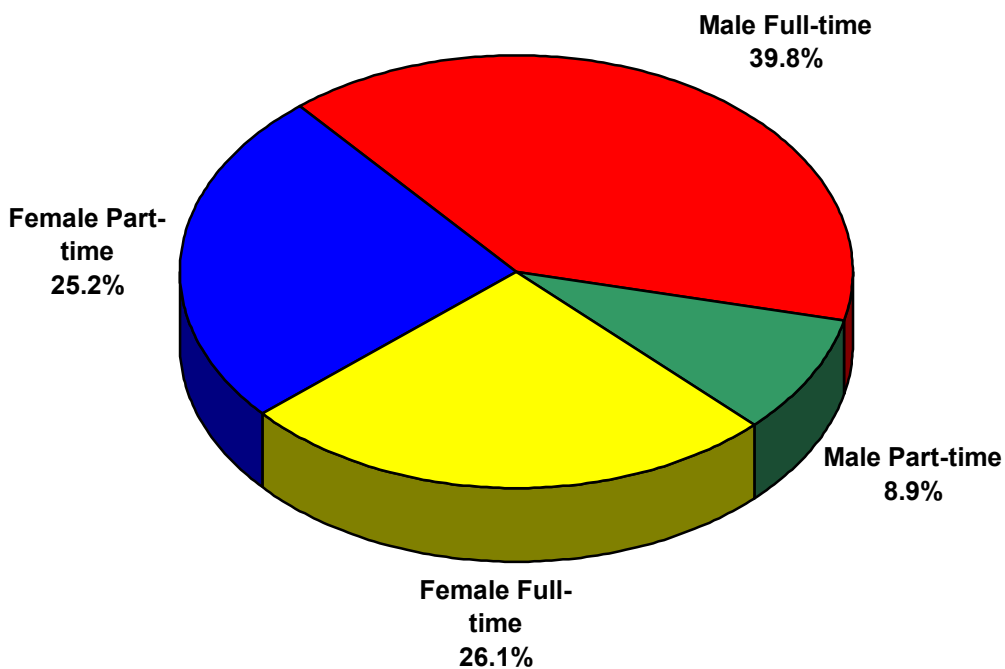
Twenty-one District Council Areas showed an increase in employee jobs since the last Census in 2001, with seventeen of these showing a percentage rise in jobs above the Northern Ireland average of 3.3%.

The changes between 2001 and 2003 ranged from a 6% fall in Newtownabbey DCA, to an 11% increase in Cookstown DCA.

## EMPLOYEE JOBS SEPTEMBER 2003

At September 2003 the **total** number of employee jobs in Northern Ireland was 672,910. This represents an increase of some 21,490 jobs (or 3.3%) compared to the last Census of Employment held in September 2001. The 2003 jobs total comprised 267,771 male and 175,820 female full-time employee jobs and 59,782 male and 169,537 female part-time employee jobs (see Figure 1).

**FIGURE 1 COMPOSITION OF EMPLOYEE JOBS AT SEPTEMBER 2003**



At September 2003, approximately two in every three jobs were full-time (i.e. they were held by an employee who worked over 30 hours per week). Male full-time employees accounted for the largest proportion of jobs (39.8%), with female full-time jobs representing the next largest category (26.1%). In 2003, some 8 out of every 10 male jobs were full-time whilst female jobs were evenly split between full-time and part-time (i.e. 5 out of every 10 female jobs are full-time).

## CHANGES IN EMPLOYEE JOBS SINCE 2001

Table 1 contains the results of the 2001 and 2003 Census of Employment by sex and working pattern. Over 68% of the increase in employee jobs since 2001 has been in part-time work and two-thirds (66.6%) of the increase occurred in female jobs. There has been an 8.8% increase in male part-time employee jobs and a 2.6% increase in female full-time jobs. However, these changes have done little to alter male predominance in full-time jobs and female predominance in the part-time job market.

**TABLE 1 - EMPLOYEE JOBS, MALE/FEMALE, FULL/PART-TIME SPLIT**

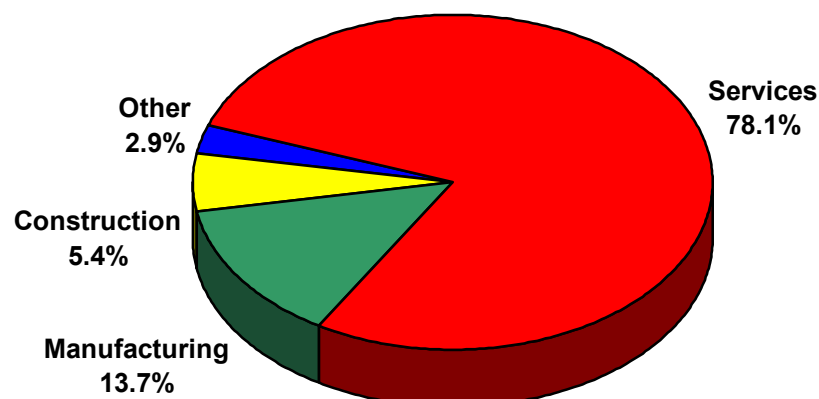
|                                   |                        | Census<br>September<br>2001 | Census<br>September<br>2003 | Change         | %<br>Change  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| <b>MALE:</b>                      | FULL-TIME              | 265,432                     | 267,771                     | +2,339         | +0.9%        |
|                                   | PART-TIME <sup>1</sup> | 54,952                      | 59,782                      | +4,830         | +8.8%        |
|                                   | TOTAL                  | 320,384                     | 327,553                     | +7,169         | +2.2%        |
| <b>FEMALE:</b>                    | FULL-TIME              | 171,316                     | 175,820                     | +4,504         | +2.6%        |
|                                   | PART-TIME <sup>1</sup> | 159,720                     | 169,537                     | +9,817         | +6.1%        |
|                                   | TOTAL                  | 331,036                     | 345,357                     | +14,321        | +4.3%        |
| <b>ALL<br/>EMPLOYEE<br/>JOBS:</b> |                        | <b>651,420</b>              | <b>672,910</b>              | <b>+21,490</b> | <b>+3.3%</b> |

<sup>1</sup> Persons working 30 hours or less per week are normally regarded as part-time.

## EMPLOYEE JOBS BY SECTOR – SEPTEMBER 2003

Figure 2 illustrates the breakdown of employee jobs in Northern Ireland by broad industry sector. At September 2003, the Service sector accounted for almost four out of every five jobs in Northern Ireland. Manufacturing (13.7%), Construction (5.4%) and Other Industries (2.9%) accounted for the remainder of the employee jobs.

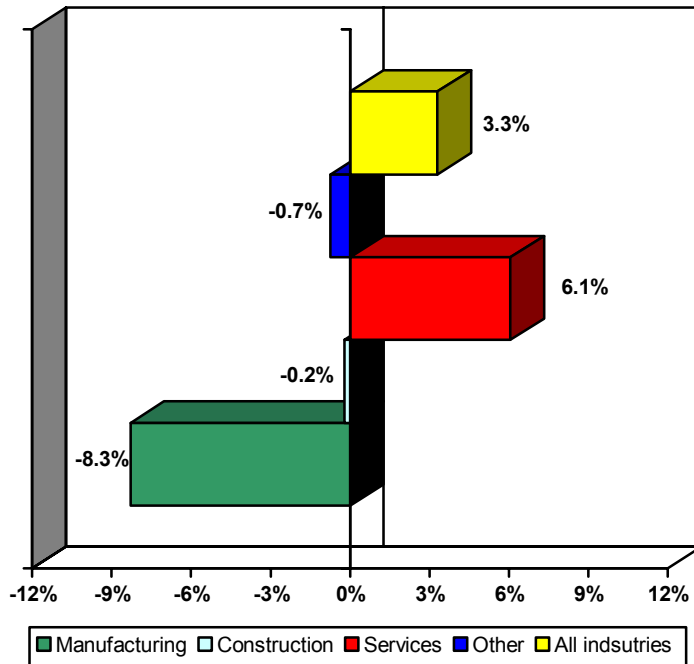
**FIGURE 2 EMPLOYEE JOBS BY BROAD INDUSTRY SECTOR AT SEPTEMBER 2003**



## CHANGES IN EMPLOYEE JOBS BY SECTOR SINCE 2001

Figure 3 illustrates the percentage change in the number of employee jobs by broad industry sector.

**FIGURE 3 CHANGES IN EMPLOYEE JOBS BY BROAD INDUSTRY SECTOR, SEPTEMBER 2001 TO SEPTEMBER 2003**



Between September 2001 and September 2003 the number of employee jobs increased by 21,490 (3.3%).

There was an increase of 30,015 (6.1%) in the Service Sector, a fall of 8,302 (-8.3%) in Manufacturing, while the numbers in Construction (-79 jobs or -0.2%) and Other Industries (-144 jobs or -0.7%) remained fairly stable.

**TABLE 2 EMPLOYEE JOBS AT SEPTEMBER 2001 AND 2003 BY SECTOR**

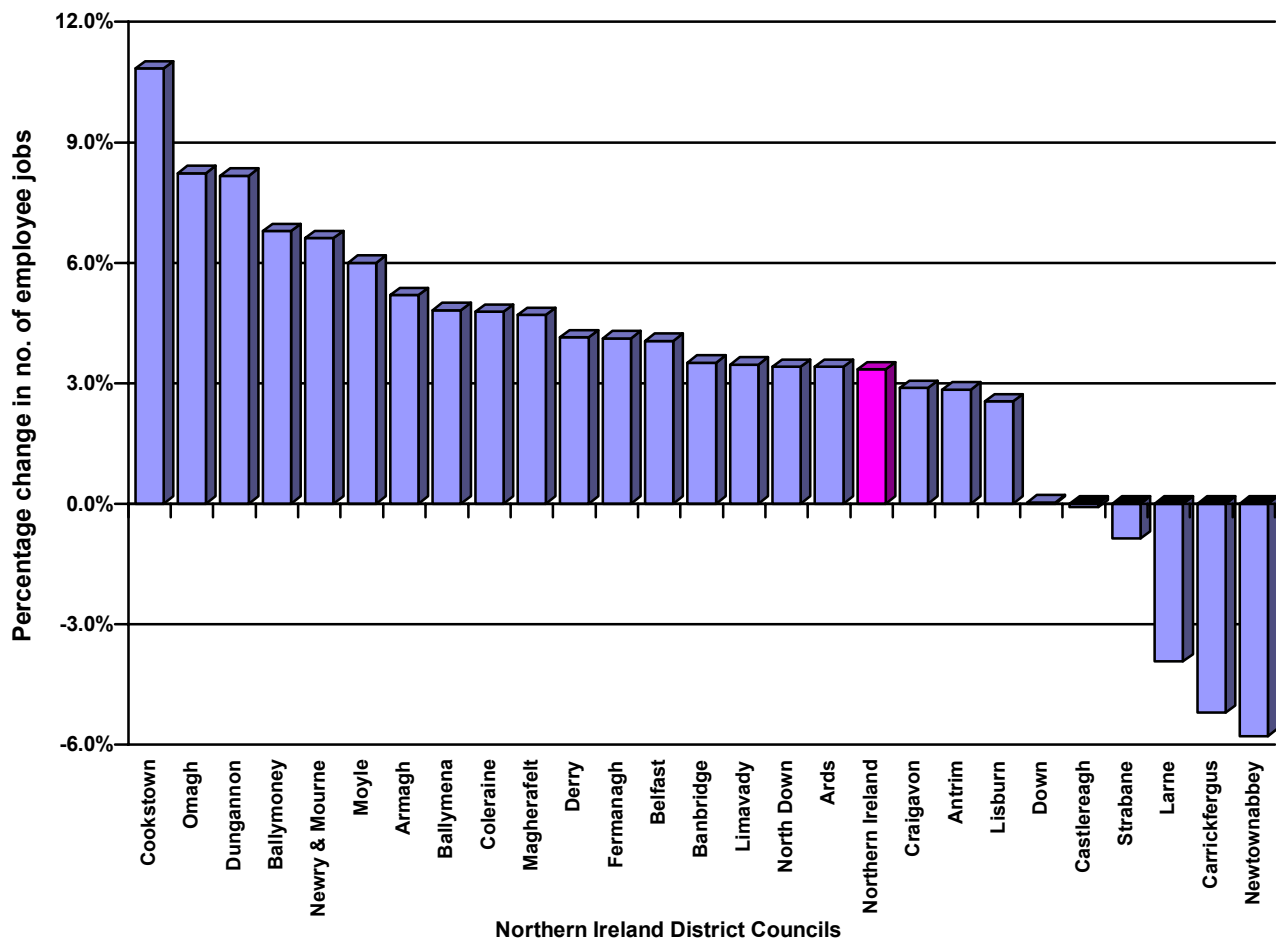
|                       | SIC Section | Census September 2001 | Census September 2003 | Change         | % Change     |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| MANUFACTURING         | D           | 100,186               | 91,884                | -8,302         | -8.3%        |
| CONSTRUCTION          | F           | 36,089                | 36,010                | -79            | -0.2%        |
| SERVICES              | G-O         | 495,518               | 525,533               | +30,015        | +6.1%        |
| OTHER <sup>1</sup>    | A, B, C & E | 19,627                | 19,483                | -144           | -0.7%        |
| <b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b> | <b>A-O</b>  | <b>651,420</b>        | <b>672,910</b>        | <b>+21,490</b> | <b>+3.3%</b> |

<sup>1</sup> Covers Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing, Mining & Quarrying and Electricity, Gas & Water supply.

## EMPLOYEE JOBS BY DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA (DCA)

Twenty-one District Council Areas showed an increase in employee jobs since the last Census in 2001 (see Figure 4). The inter-censal changes ranged from a 6% fall in Newtownabbey DCA, to an 11% increase in Cookstown DCA. There were five District Councils that recorded a decrease in the number of employee jobs since the last Census, namely Castlereagh, Strabane, Larne, Carrickfergus and Newtownabbey.

**FIGURE 4 PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEE JOBS BY DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA, SEPTEMBER 2001 TO SEPTEMBER 2003**



The Census is based on the actual location of the jobs or the location where pay records are held, not on the home address of employees. The re-location or change of reporting procedures by large employers can therefore affect the Census of Employment sub-NI analysis when making inter-censal comparisons. Table 3 overleaf includes results from the 2001 and 2003 Census of Employment by District Council Area (DCA). The total for all District Councils differs from the Northern Ireland total quoted earlier as any sub-NI analysis from the Census of Employment excludes the Agriculture estimates from the Farm Census (see Notes to Editors for further details).

**TABLE 3 CHANGE IN EMPLOYEE JOBS<sup>1</sup> BY DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA  
SEPTEMBER 2001 TO SEPTEMBER 2003**

| <b>DISTRICT<br/>COUNCIL<br/>AREAS</b> | <b>Census<br/>September<br/>2001</b> | <b>Census<br/>September<br/>2003</b> | <b>Change</b>  | <b>% Change</b> |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Antrim                                | 22,291                               | 22,925                               | +634           | +2.8            |
| Ards                                  | 16,567                               | 17,132                               | +565           | +3.4            |
| Armagh                                | 16,796                               | 17,668                               | +872           | +5.2            |
| Ballymena                             | 25,776                               | 27,018                               | +1,242         | +4.8            |
| Ballymoney                            | 6,644                                | 7,095                                | +451           | +6.8            |
| Banbridge                             | 9,734                                | 10,076                               | +342           | +3.5            |
| Belfast                               | 182,576                              | 189,979                              | +7,403         | +4.1            |
| Carrickfergus                         | 8,363                                | 7,927                                | -436           | -5.2            |
| Castlereagh                           | 25,047                               | 25,024                               | -23            | -0.1            |
| Coleraine                             | 20,931                               | 21,932                               | +1,001         | +4.8            |
| Cookstown                             | 8,908                                | 9,874                                | +966           | +10.8           |
| Craigavon                             | 33,589                               | 34,556                               | +967           | +2.9            |
| Derry                                 | 39,063                               | 40,680                               | +1,617         | +4.1            |
| Down                                  | 17,145                               | 17,150                               | +5             | +0.0            |
| Dungannon                             | 16,802                               | 18,175                               | +1,373         | +8.2            |
| Fermanagh                             | 18,576                               | 19,341                               | +765           | +4.1            |
| Larne                                 | 7,858                                | 7,549                                | -309           | -3.9            |
| Limavady                              | 8,519                                | 8,814                                | +295           | +3.5            |
| Lisburn                               | 35,248                               | 36,147                               | +899           | +2.6            |
| Magherafelt                           | 12,192                               | 12,765                               | +573           | +4.7            |
| Moyle                                 | 3,148                                | 3,337                                | +189           | +6.0            |
| Newry & Mourne                        | 26,549                               | 28,304                               | +1,755         | +6.6            |
| Newtownabbey                          | 30,092                               | 28,349                               | -1,743         | -5.8            |
| North Down                            | 20,149                               | 20,837                               | +688           | +3.4            |
| Omagh                                 | 15,802                               | 17,103                               | +1,301         | +8.2            |
| Strabane                              | 9,168                                | 9,088                                | -80            | -0.9            |
| <b>ALL DCAs</b>                       | <b>637,533</b>                       | <b>658,845</b>                       | <b>+21,312</b> | <b>+3.3</b>     |

<sup>1</sup> Figures exclude Agriculture but include animal husbandry service activities and hunting, trapping and game propagation.

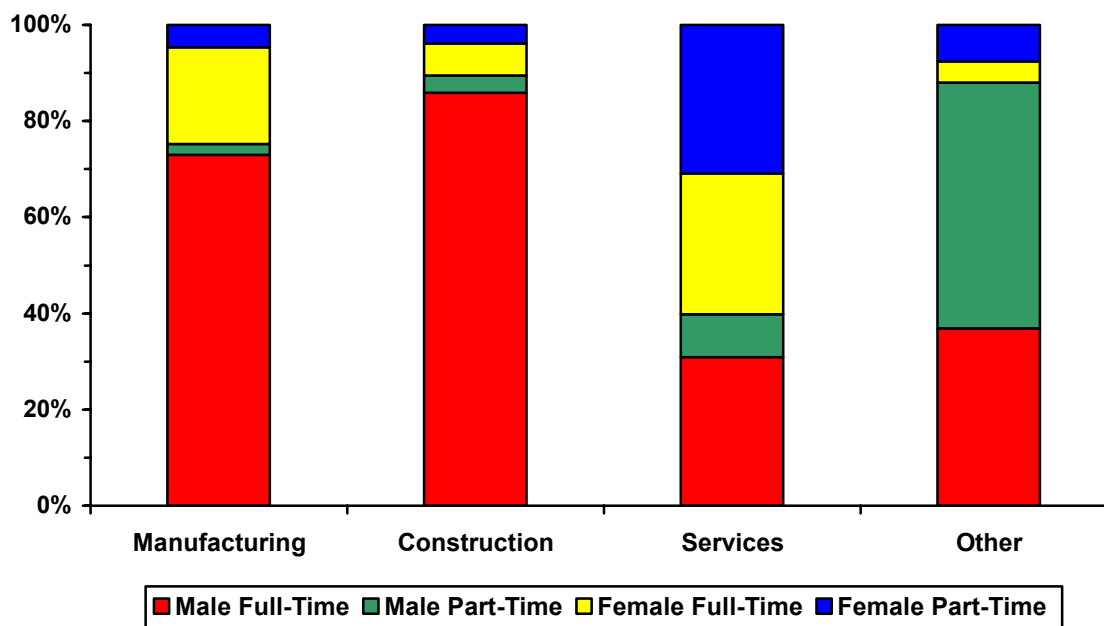
Five District Councils showed a decrease in the number of jobs since the previous Census – Carrickfergus, Castlereagh, Larne, Newtownabbey and Strabane. The total of these five decreases amounted to 2,591 jobs. Over two-thirds of this fall (67.3%) was accounted for by Newtownabbey District Council Area. Seventeen District Councils had a percentage rise in the number of non-agricultural employee jobs above the Northern Ireland average of 3.3%.



## EMPLOYEE JOBS BY SEX, WORKING PATTERN & SECTOR – SEPTEMBER 2003

Figure 5 shows the male/female, full-time/part-time split for each broad industry sector within Northern Ireland. It highlights the large proportion of employee jobs in the Manufacturing and Construction Sectors that are occupied by male full-time employees (72.9% for Manufacturing, 85.8% for Construction). In contrast, females occupy 60.2% of the 525,533 employee jobs within the Service Sector. These female jobs within Services are in turn divided evenly between full-time (48.7%) and part-time (51.3%) workers.

**FIGURE 5 EMPLOYEE JOBS MALE/FEMALE, FULL-TIME/PART-TIME SPLIT, SEPTEMBER 2003**



**TABLE 4 EMPLOYEE JOBS - SEPTEMBER 2003\***

|                       | SIC03 Section | Male Full-time | Male Part-time <sup>1</sup> | Female Full-time | Female Part-time <sup>1</sup> | Total          |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| MANUFACTURING         | D             | 67,026         | 2,085                       | 18,441           | 4,332                         | 91,884         |
| CONSTRUCTION          | F             | 30,914         | 1,305                       | 2,412            | 1,379                         | 36,010         |
| SERVICES              | G-O           | 162,657        | 46,423                      | 154,114          | 162,339                       | 525,533        |
| OTHER <sup>2</sup>    | A, B, C & E   | 7,174          | 9,969                       | 853              | 1,487                         | 19,483         |
| <b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b> | <b>A-O</b>    | <b>267,771</b> | <b>59,782</b>               | <b>175,820</b>   | <b>169,537</b>                | <b>672,910</b> |

<sup>1</sup> Persons working 30 hours or less per week are normally regarded as part-time.

<sup>2</sup> Covers Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing, Mining & Quarrying and Electricity, Gas & Water supply.

\* For a more detailed breakdown of 'Services' and 'Other' see Table 9 (Annex 1).

## EMPLOYEE JOBS BY SEX, WORKING PATTERN & SECTOR – SEPTEMBER 2003

Table 5 shows the male/female, full-time/part-time split for public and private sector jobs within Northern Ireland at each of the last two Censuses and the change between these dates. The table highlights that 31.7% of jobs in Northern Ireland at September 2003 are public sector jobs. This proportion has increased slightly since September 2001 where 30.6% of all employee jobs were in the public sector. There is a noticeable difference between males and females in the proportion of jobs in the private sector. At September 2003, 76.3% of all male jobs were in the private sector, whereas 60.8% of female jobs in Northern Ireland were in the private sector.

**TABLE 5 EMPLOYEE JOBS, MALE/FEMALE, FULL/PART-TIME SPLIT  
SEPTEMBER 2001 TO SEPTEMBER 2003 BY PUBLIC/PRIVATE SECTOR**

|                                   | Census<br>September 2001 |         |         | Census<br>September 2003 |         |         | Change  |         |         |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                   | Public                   | Private | Total   | Public                   | Private | Total   | Public  | Private | Total   |
| <b>MALE:</b>                      |                          |         |         |                          |         |         |         |         |         |
| FULL-TIME                         | 64,868                   | 200,564 | 265,342 | 66,743                   | 201,028 | 267,771 | +1,875  | +464    | +2,339  |
| PART-TIME <sup>1</sup>            | 9,637                    | 45,315  | 54,952  | 10,959                   | 48,823  | 59,782  | +1,322  | +3,508  | +4,830  |
| TOTAL                             | 74,505                   | 245,879 | 320,384 | 77,702                   | 249,851 | 327,553 | +3,197  | +3,972  | +7,169  |
| <b>FEMALE:</b>                    |                          |         |         |                          |         |         |         |         |         |
| FULL-TIME                         | 66,676                   | 104,640 | 171,316 | 71,452                   | 104,368 | 175,820 | +4,776  | -272    | +4,504  |
| PART-TIME <sup>1</sup>            | 58,031                   | 101,689 | 159,720 | 64,084                   | 105,453 | 169,537 | +6,053  | +3,764  | +9,817  |
| TOTAL                             | 124,707                  | 206,329 | 331,036 | 135,536                  | 209,821 | 345,357 | +10,829 | +3,492  | +14,321 |
| <b>ALL<br/>EMPLOYEE<br/>JOBS:</b> | 199,212                  | 452,208 | 651,420 | 213,238                  | 459,672 | 672,910 | +14,026 | +7,464  | +21,490 |

<sup>1</sup> Persons working 30 hours or less per week are normally regarded as part-time.

The table also shows where the increases have occurred in the period between the two Censuses. The overall rise between September 2001 and September 2003 was 21,490. Almost two-thirds of this (14,026 or 65.3%) was due to rises in public sector jobs. Indeed, the table shows that the rise in the number of female public sector jobs (10,829) accounted for just over half (50.4%) of the total rise in employee jobs over the two-year period.

Almost all (6,651 or 97.2%) of the increase in male and female full-time jobs since September 2001 (6,843) was due to rises in the number of public sector full-time jobs. Indeed, the number of private sector female full-time jobs actually fell slightly (-272) between September 2001 and September 2003 although this is masked by the large increase in female full-time public sector jobs.

## HISTORICAL DATA – EMPLOYEE JOBS SEPTEMBER 1993 TO SEPTEMBER 2003

Table 6 shows headline results for each Census since 1993.

**TABLE 6 EMPLOYEE JOBS, MALE/FEMALE, FULL/PART-TIME SPLIT  
SEPTEMBER 1993 TO SEPTEMBER 2003**

|                    | Male Full-time | Male Part-time | Males   | Female Full-time | Female Part-time | Females | All jobs |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------|------------------|------------------|---------|----------|
| <b>Census 1993</b> | 238,606        | 37,425         | 276,031 | 157,167          | 115,337          | 272,504 | 548,535  |
| <b>Census 1995</b> | 243,522        | 42,118         | 285,640 | 159,037          | 128,661          | 287,698 | 573,338  |
| <b>Census 1997</b> | 252,076        | 47,292         | 299,368 | 161,548          | 140,181          | 301,729 | 601,097  |
| <b>Census 1999</b> | 262,297        | 51,641         | 313,938 | 165,601          | 150,589          | 316,190 | 630,128  |
| <b>Census 2001</b> | 265,432        | 54,952         | 320,384 | 171,316          | 159,720          | 331,036 | 651,420  |
| <b>Census 2003</b> | 267,771        | 59,782         | 327,553 | 175,820          | 169,537          | 345,357 | 672,910  |

The number of jobs has risen in each category (male/female, full-time/part-time) between each Census in the ten-year period 1993-2003. However, there have been some notable shifts in the structure of employee jobs over the period. In September 1993, there were more male jobs (276,031 or 50.3%) than female jobs (272,504 or 49.7%). The opposite has been the case in every Census since, and at September 2003, there were some 17,804 more female jobs than male jobs. However, much of this has been due to a significant increase in female part-time jobs over the ten-year period (a rise of 54,200 or 47%). Indeed there has been a larger increase in male full-time jobs (29,165 or 12.2%) than in female full-time jobs (18,653 or 11.9%) between September 1993 and September 2003.

**TABLE 7 EMPLOYEE JOBS, MALE/FEMALE, FULL/PART-TIME SPLIT BY SECTOR,  
SEPTEMBER 1993 TO SEPTEMBER 2003**

|                    | Manufacturing | Construction | Services | Other  | All jobs |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|--------|----------|
| <b>Census 1993</b> | 99,629        | 24,537       | 399,573  | 24,796 | 548,535  |
| <b>Census 1995</b> | 103,968       | 23,743       | 421,685  | 23,942 | 573,338  |
| <b>Census 1997</b> | 107,924       | 28,138       | 442,299  | 22,736 | 601,097  |
| <b>Census 1999</b> | 105,810       | 33,100       | 470,417  | 20,801 | 630,128  |
| <b>Census 2001</b> | 100,186       | 36,089       | 495,518  | 19,627 | 651,420  |
| <b>Census 2003</b> | 91,884        | 36,010       | 525,533  | 19,483 | 672,910  |

Table 7 shows that the industry breakdown of jobs in Northern Ireland has also changed over the ten-year period. Jobs in the Service sector have risen steadily over the period and the considerable rise in all jobs between 1993 and 2003 of 124,375 is primarily due to the increase in this sector (125,960). However, different patterns of change can be seen in the other sectors. Manufacturing jobs peaked in 1997 and there were over 16,000 fewer jobs in the sector in Northern Ireland in September 2003 than at the peak, while Construction jobs have increased by 46.8% (or 11,473 jobs) since September 1993.

## REVISED QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

The Census results provide a benchmark for the Quarterly Employment Survey employee jobs series, which had previously estimated the September 2003 employee jobs figure to be 670,596. Table 8 shows that the Census figure is 2,314 (0.3%) higher than the previous published Quarterly Employment Survey estimate for September 2003.

**TABLE 8 REVISED QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES**

|                          | SIC Section          | Previously Published Quarterly Estimate for September 2003 | Census of Employment September 2003 | Difference    | % Difference |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| <b>MANUFACTURING</b>     | <b>D</b>             | 91,972   | 91,884                              | -88           | -0.1%        |
| <b>CONSTRUCTION</b>      | <b>F</b>             | 35,423   | 36,010                              | +587          | +1.7%        |
| <b>SERVICES</b>          | <b>G-O</b>           | 523,504  | 525,533                             | +2,029        | +0.4%        |
| <b>OTHER<sup>1</sup></b> | <b>A,B,C &amp; E</b> | 19,697   | 19,483                              | -214          | -1.1%        |
| <b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>    | <b>A-O</b>           | <b>670,596</b>   | <b>672,910</b>                      | <b>+2,314</b> | <b>+0.3%</b> |

<sup>1</sup> Covers Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing, Mining & Quarrying and Electricity, Gas & Water supply.

The quarterly estimates for the period December 2001 to September 2003 will be revised in light of these Census results and the new estimates will be published in the Labour Market Statistics (LMS) publication on Wednesday 16 March 2005. In addition, following these Census results, the QES sample will be reselected and revised estimates for the period December 2003 to March 2005 will be published on Wednesday 15 June 2005.

## FURTHER INFORMATION

More detailed results from the 2003 Census of Employment, including information booklets on District Council Areas (DCA's) and Parliamentary Constituency Areas (PCA's) are also now available and can be downloaded from the branch website as given below. Further data, including detailed industrial breakdowns (disaggregated Standard Industrial Classification data) and ward level totals will be available early in the New Year via the website, subject to confidentiality constraints. If you require further help, please contact:

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## ANNEX 1

**TABLE 9 NORTHERN IRELAND EMPLOYEE JOBS BY SIC 2003 SECTION AT SEPTEMBER 2003**

|  | SIC 03 Section | Male Full Time | Male Part Time | Male           | Female Full Time | Female Part Time | Female         | Total          |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING | A/B            | 2,955          | 9,923          | 12,878         | 388              | 1,434            | 1,822          | 14,700         |
| MINING AND QUARRYING                       | C              | 1,659          | 31             | 1,690          | 177              | 39               | 216            | 1,906          |
| <b>MANUFACTURING</b>                       | <b>D</b>       | <b>67,026</b>  | <b>2,085</b>   | <b>69,111</b>  | <b>18,441</b>    | <b>4,332</b>     | <b>22,773</b>  | <b>91,884</b>  |
| ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY          | E              | 2,560          | 15             | 2,575          | 288              | 14               | 302            | 2,877          |
| <b>CONSTRUCTION</b>                        | <b>F</b>       | <b>30,914</b>  | <b>1,305</b>   | <b>32,219</b>  | <b>2,412</b>     | <b>1,379</b>     | <b>3,791</b>   | <b>36,010</b>  |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIRS        | G              | 38,496         | 13,557         | 52,053         | 22,757           | 37,512           | 60,269         | 112,322        |
| HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS                     | H              | 7,628          | 9,447          | 17,075         | 7,451            | 16,055           | 23,506         | 40,581         |
| TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION       | I              | 18,493         | 2,495          | 20,988         | 4,717            | 2,545            | 7,262          | 28,250         |
| FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION                   | J              | 5,436          | 264            | 5,700          | 8,097            | 3,327            | 11,424         | 17,124         |
| REAL ESTATE, RENTING & BUSINESS ACTIVITIES | K              | 23,574         | 5,478          | 29,052         | 16,144           | 12,729           | 28,873         | 57,925         |
| PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE          | L              | 31,870         | 2,478          | 34,348         | 23,098           | 6,064            | 29,162         | 63,510         |
| EDUCATION                                  | M              | 13,660         | 4,020          | 17,680         | 23,576           | 28,106           | 51,682         | 69,362         |
| HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK                     | N              | 13,488         | 3,937          | 17,425         | 40,830           | 47,146           | 87,976         | 105,401        |
| OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES                   | O              | 10,012         | 4,747          | 14,759         | 7,444            | 8,855            | 16,299         | 31,058         |
| <b>SERVICES</b>                            | <b>G-O</b>     | <b>162,657</b> | <b>46,423</b>  | <b>209,080</b> | <b>154,114</b>   | <b>162,339</b>   | <b>316,453</b> | <b>525,533</b> |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                               | <b>A-O</b>     | <b>267,771</b> | <b>59,782</b>  | <b>327,553</b> | <b>175,820</b>   | <b>169,537</b>   | <b>345,357</b> | <b>672,910</b> |

## NOTES TO EDITORS

1. A Census of Employment was conducted annually between 1971 and 1978. However, in order to reduce costs and the form-filling burden on businesses, a Census is now only carried out every 2 years.
2. The Census of Employment is conducted by means of a postal enquiry and a full response is sought in order to obtain an accurate count of the number of employee jobs at the Census date. Census forms are sent to the addresses where employers hold their pay records and employers are asked to return the numbers of employees and the business activity for each address where they have employees. The latest Census of Employment relates to September 2003.
3. For the September 2003 Census, the units to be surveyed were drawn from the IDBR (Inter Departmental Business Register), which is a register held by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), combining information from the VAT based business register and the Inland Revenue's computerised PAYE system. All units considered to be live at September 2003 were selected and the effective response rate for actual live units was 98%. Employment for non-respondents was estimated on the basis of previous returns and/or information from the Inland Revenue's PAYE system.
4. Quarterly employment estimates for sectors other than Agriculture are based on the Quarterly Employment Survey, which is also a postal survey. From December 1992, the survey was extended to cover smaller firms and the sample size has been chosen in order that estimates of total employment should be accurate to within +/- 1% of the Census total. Quarterly Employment Survey estimates are published in DETI's monthly Labour Market Statistics Bulletin.
5. Overall employment (i.e. employee and self-employment) estimates for the agricultural sector are provided, on an annual basis, from the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development's (DARD) Farm Census. This employee figure includes all workers in agricultural businesses other than (a) part-time farmers and partners and (b) farmers' spouses. It includes full-time, part-time and casual workers, both paid and unpaid.

The Farm Census estimate for Agriculture is only included in the employee jobs figures for the whole of Northern Ireland. It is not included in the District Council Area estimates on pages 7 and 8.

6. Sub-Northern Ireland analysis from the Census of Employment is primarily based on the location of the jobs, not on the home address of the employees. However, in a small number of instances where employers were not able to provide figures by actual location, the employees were allocated to the address where pay records were held.
7. Both the Census of Employment and the Quarterly Employment Survey record jobs rather than the number of people in these jobs. Thus an employee who has a full-time and a part-time job with different employers will be recorded under both.