

Northern Ireland Business Register and Employment Survey 2014



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Key Points

- The total number of employee jobs in Northern Ireland in September 2014 was 721,183, made up of 82% in the Services industry, 11% in the Manufacturing industry, 4% in the Construction industry and 3% in the 'Other' industry.
- Employee jobs increased by 17,310 jobs (2.5%) since September 2013. This increase was driven mainly by an increase in employee jobs in the Services industry which was responsible for 84% of the total increase.
- In September 2014, 48% of employee jobs were occupied by males and 52% by females; 64% of employee jobs were full-time and 36% were part-time.
- Over the year to September 2014 both male and female jobs increased, by 9,003 (3%) and 8,308 (2%) respectively; and both full-time and part-time jobs increased, by 3,867 (1%) and 13,444 (5%) respectively.
- In September 2014, 29% of employee jobs were in the public sector and 71% of employee jobs were in the private sector.
- Between September 2013 and September 2014, there was a decrease in jobs in the public sector (-3,174 jobs or -1%) and a rise in jobs in the private sector (20,484 jobs or 4%).
- All 11 district councils recorded an increase in the number of employee jobs since 2013, the largest increase being in Belfast (4,326 or 2%) to 214,750 jobs and the smallest increase being in Causeway Coast and Glens (208 or 1%) to 39,540 jobs.

This Business Register and Employment Survey bulletin contains the following chapters:

1. Summary
2. Context
3. Total employment including working proprietors
4. Employee jobs by Broad Industry
5. Composition of Employee Jobs
6. Employee jobs by Public/Private Sector split
7. Employee jobs by District Council Area
8. Background Notes
9. Contact Details

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You can also find National Statistics on the internet – go to www.statistics.gov.uk

1

Summary

The Northern Ireland Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) estimates that at September 2014

- The total number of employee jobs in Northern Ireland was 721,183
- Employee jobs were compiled of 82% in the Services industry, 11% in the Manufacturing industry, 4% in the Construction industry and 3% in the 'Other' industry.

Table 1: Employee jobs by Broad Industry, September 2013 to September 2014

Broad Industry	2013	2014	Change	% Change
Construction	29,382	29,981	599	2.0%
Manufacturing	75,031	76,851	1,820	2.4%
Services	577,389	591,901	14,512	2.5%
Other	22,071	22,450	379	1.7%
Total	703,873	721,183	17,310	2.5%

*Figures may not sum due to rounding

Change over year

BRES estimates show that over the year to September 2014 employee jobs increased by 17,310 jobs (2.5%) from 703,873 in September 2013. The increase was driven mainly by an increase in employee jobs in the Services industry.

Over the year to September 2014 employee jobs;

- increased in all four broad industries (Construction, Manufacturing, Services and 'Other'),
- increased by 599 (2.0%) in the Construction industry,
- increased by 1,820 (2.4%) in the Manufacturing industry,
- increased by 14,512 (2.5%) in the Services industry,
- increased by 379 (1.7%) in the 'Other' industry.

Composition of Employee Jobs

BRES estimates showed that at September 2014;

- 48% of employee jobs were occupied by males and 52% by females.
- 64% of employee jobs were full-time and 36% were part-time.

Change over year

BRES estimates show that between September 2013 and September 2014;

- both male and female jobs increased, by 9,003 (2.6%) and 8,308 (2.3%) respectively.
- both full-time and part-time employee jobs increased by 3,867 (0.9%) and 13,444 (5.4%) respectively.
- these increases were driven largely by increases in the Services industry, particularly an increase in female part-time jobs in the Services industry (10,034 jobs or 5.8%).

Employee Jobs by Public/Private Sector Split

BRES estimates showed that at September 2014;

- 29% of employee jobs were in the public sector (209,791).
- 71% of employee jobs were in the private sector (511,392).

Change over year

BRES estimates show that between September 2013 and September 2014;

- there was a decrease in jobs in the public sector (3,174 jobs or -1.5%) and a rise in jobs in the private sector (20,484 jobs or 4.2%).
- a large proportion of the increase in private sector jobs comprised male full-time employee jobs (10,394 jobs or 51%).

Employee Jobs by District Council Area

BRES estimates showed that at September 2014;

- the District Council Areas with the highest number of employee jobs in Northern Ireland were Belfast (214,750) and Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon (69,805).
- the District Council Areas with the lowest number of employee jobs in Northern Ireland were North Down & Ards (37,611), Causeway Coast & Glens (39,540) and Fermanagh & Omagh (39,827).

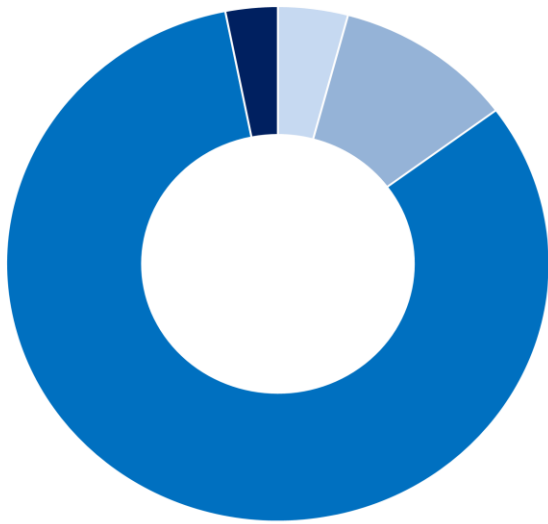
Change over year

BRES estimates show that between September 2013 and September 2014;

- all 11 district councils recorded an increase in the number of employee jobs since 2013.
- the largest increase (2.1%) was seen in Belfast (up 4,326 jobs to 214,750 jobs) and the smallest increase (0.5%) was seen in Causeway Coast & Glens (up 208 jobs to 39,540 jobs).

NISRA LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Business Register and Employment Survey Employee Jobs in Northern Ireland September 2014

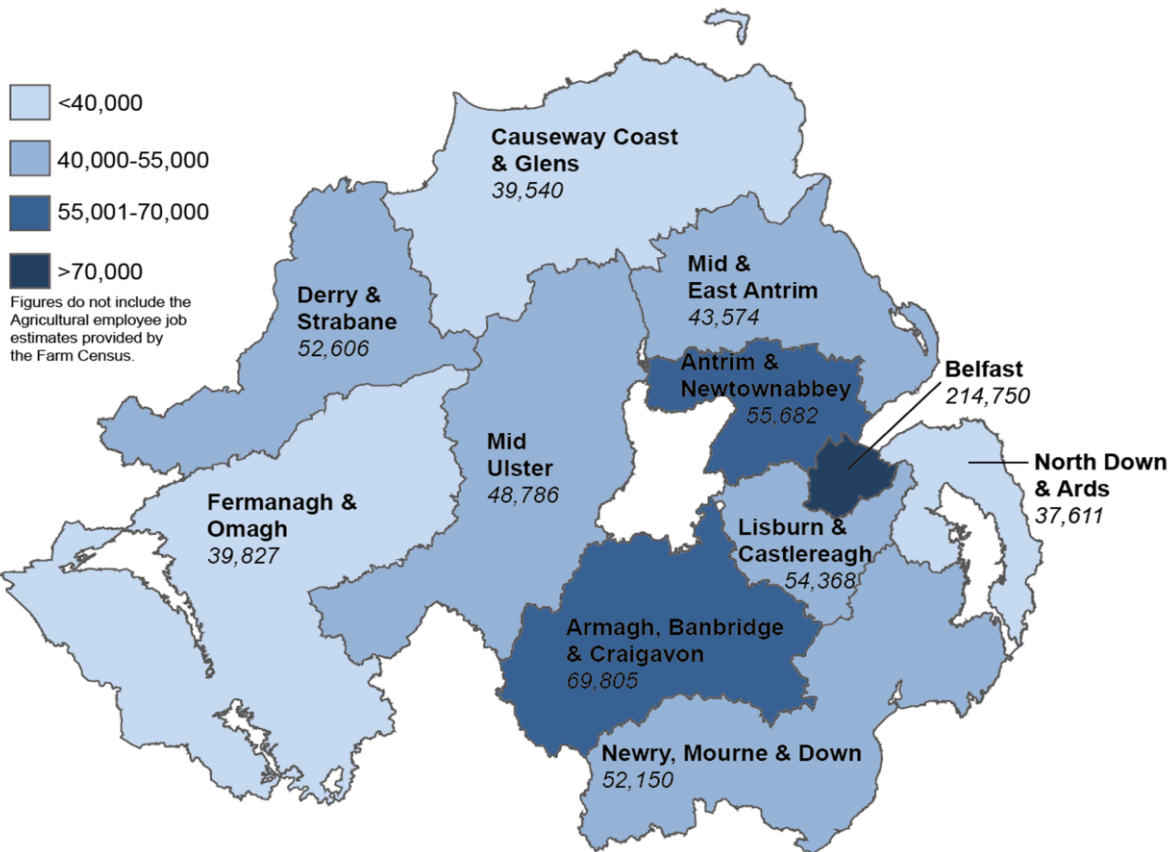


- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Services
- Other

721,183
September 2014



+17,310 from
September 2013



- <40,000
 - 40,000-55,000
 - 55,001-70,000
 - >70,000
- Figures do not include the Agricultural employee job estimates provided by the Farm Census.

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This bulletin provides information from the Northern Ireland Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2014. BRES is conducted every two years; in alternate years the Northern Ireland Census of Employment is carried out by surveying a larger sample of businesses.

BRES is a sample survey and in 2014, approximately 12,000 businesses were sampled. Further information on the selection process can be found in note 2 of chapter 8. The effective response rate for BRES 2014 was 94 per cent. Confidence intervals are published for all results and are available on the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) Economic and Labour Market Statistics website (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/elms>).

The survey collects information on the number of males and females in full-time and part-time employment by business activity. A person working more than 30 hours per week is normally regarded as in full-time employment; a person working 30 hours or less per week is normally regarded as in part-time employment. Employee jobs occupied by males are referred to as male jobs; employee jobs occupied by females are referred to as female jobs. In this way, BRES is able to provide employee job estimates for Northern Ireland as a whole, split by male/female and full-time/part-time working pattern and by the four broad industries; Construction, Manufacturing, Services and 'Other'. The 'Other' industry consists of employee jobs in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; Mining and Quarrying; Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply; and Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities sections (as defined by the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 2007). The number of employee jobs in the Agriculture section (within the 'Other' industry) is provided by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) in their Farm Census (<https://www.dardni.gov.uk/articles/agricultural-census-northern-ireland>). The estimates from BRES are combined with the estimates from the Farm Census to provide an overall estimate of the total number of employee jobs in Northern Ireland. These Northern Ireland employee job estimates are then split by gender and working pattern and by public and private sector. BRES also provides employee job estimates for each of the District Council Areas. Estimates of agricultural employee jobs from the Farm Census are not included in the District Council Area splits. Results from the Northern Ireland BRES are incorporated into the results from the GB BRES (produced by the Office for National Statistics) in order to provide relevant comparisons for the UK as a whole (see <http://www.ons.gov.uk>).

It should be noted that BRES does not include the self-employed in its employee job estimates. In addition, BRES counts the number of jobs rather than the number of persons with a job. As a result, a person holding both a full-time job and a part-time job, or someone with two part-time jobs, will be counted twice.

BRES is only one of the employment measures for Northern Ireland. Other measures include the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) and the Labour Force Survey (LFS). QES is a business survey providing short-term employee job estimates for Northern Ireland to identify job trends from quarter to quarter and year to year. Employee job figures produced from BRES and QES Quarter 3 are comparable.

LFS is a household sample survey carried out by interviewing individuals about their personal circumstances and work. In contrast to BRES and QES, LFS counts the number of persons with jobs rather than the number of employee jobs.

There are differences in the estimates of employee jobs between BRES and LFS. These differences arise due to a variety of factors, primarily due to employment being measured in different ways. First, as noted above BRES surveys businesses, whereas LFS is a household based survey. Second, LFS includes those who are employed, self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on Government supported training programmes. BRES excludes the self-employed.

A set of associated tables have been provided and are available at the following link:
<https://www.detini.gov.uk/publications/bres-publications-and-tables-2014>

3

Total Employment including working proprietors

An employee job is a job occupied by anyone that is aged 16 years or over and that an organisation pays directly from its payroll(s), in return for the employee carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme in Northern Ireland.

A working proprietor is a sole trader; or an owner, partner or director of a business who is not paid via PAYE (Pay As You Earn).

Total employment is the number of employee jobs added to the number of working proprietors.

Key findings:

- In September 2014 total employment in Northern Ireland was 755,736
- This is made up of 721,183 employee jobs and 34,553 working proprietors
- This represents an increase of 2.4% in total employment from September 2013
- The number of working proprietors increased by 564 (1.7%) from September 2013

Table 2 Change in total employment in Northern Ireland from September 2013 to September 2014

	2013	2014	Change	% Change
Employee jobs	703,873	721,183	17,310	2.5%
Working proprietors	33,988	34,553	564	1.7%
Employment total	737,861	755,736	17,875	2.4%

4

Employee jobs by Broad Industry

The figures in this chapter include the Agriculture employee job estimates provided by the Farm Census. These employee jobs are included within the 'Other' broad industry.

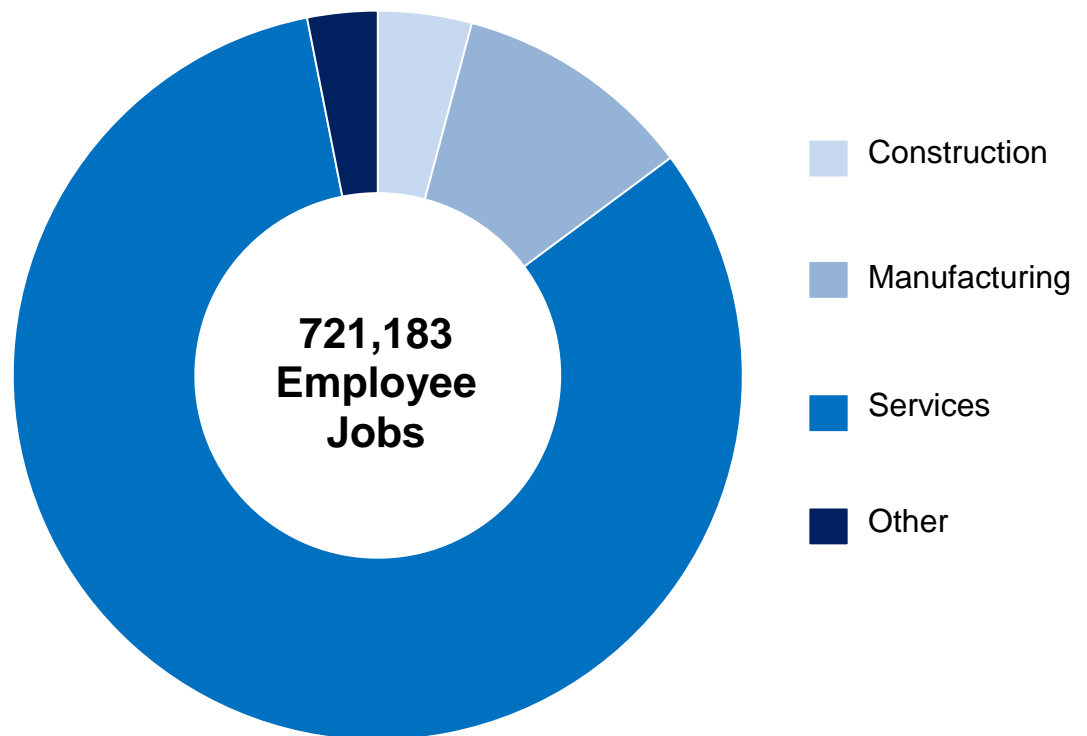
An employee job is a job occupied by anyone that is aged 16 years or over and that an organisation pays directly from its payroll(s), in return for the employee carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme in Northern Ireland.

BRES counts the number of jobs rather than the number of persons with jobs. Therefore a person holding both a full-time and a part-time job, or someone with two part-time jobs, will be counted twice. Full-time equivalents are not used.

Key findings

- In September 2014, there were 721,183 employee jobs in Northern Ireland, an increase of 17,310 since 2013 (2.5%)
- Similar percentage point increases were experienced across all four sectors, ranging from 1.7% in 'Other' to 2.5% in Services

Figure 1 Percentage of employee jobs by broad industry as at September 2014



The 721,183 employee jobs in 2014 were made up of:

- 82% (591,901) of employee jobs in the Services industry
- 11% (76,851) of employee jobs in the Manufacturing industry
- 4% (29,981) of employee jobs in the Construction industry
- 3% (22,450) of employee jobs in the 'Other' industry

Change over year

BRES estimates show that between September 2013 and September 2014:

- All four sectors showed a similar percentage point increase on 2013 figures, ranging from 1.7% in 'Other' to 2.5% in Services
- Services showed a growth in employee jobs of 2.5% (14,512)
- Manufacturing showed an increase in employee jobs of 2.4% (1,820)
- Construction showed an increase in employee jobs of 2.0% (599)
- 'Other' showed an increase in employee jobs of 1.7% (379)
- The proportions of the main sectors remain unchanged over the year

5

Composition of Employee Jobs

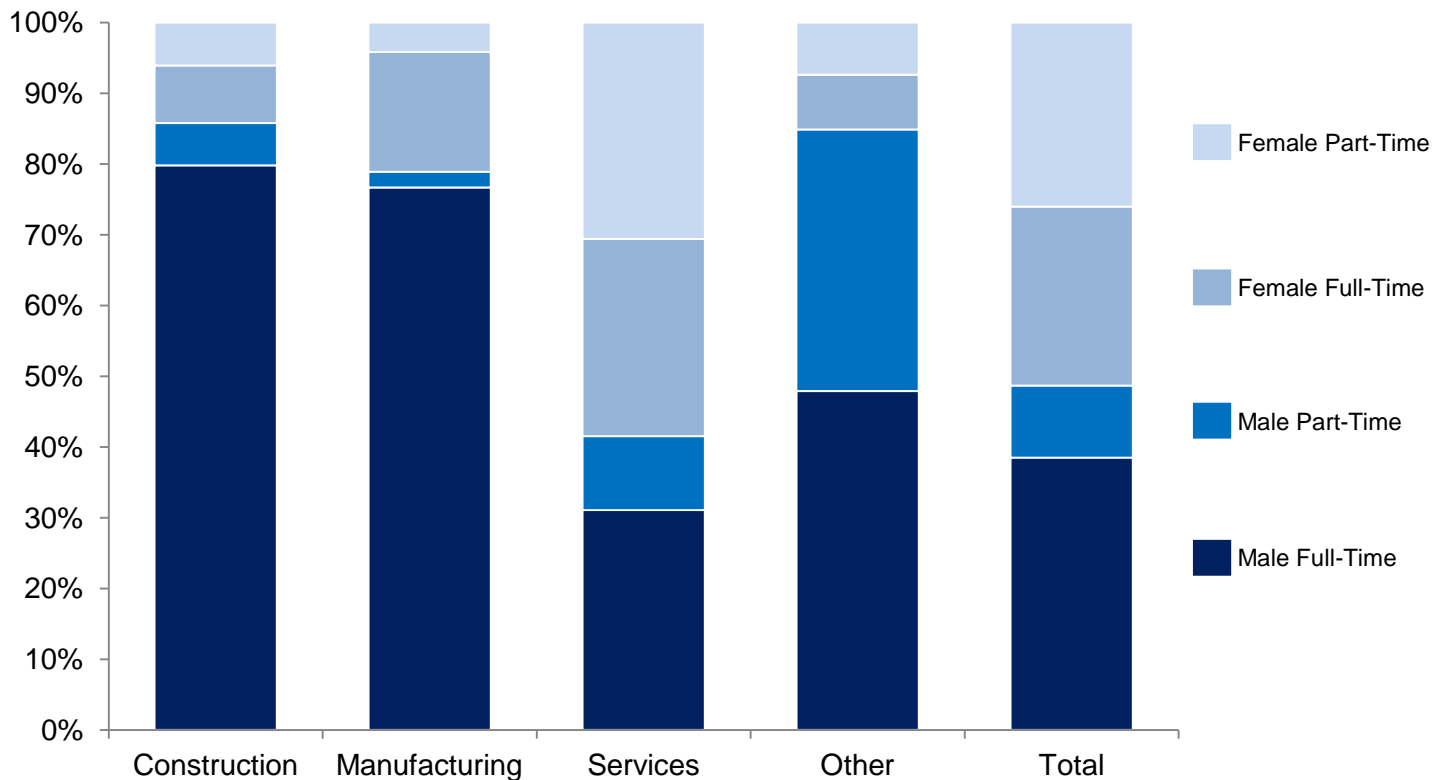
The figures in this chapter include the Agriculture employee job estimates provided by the Farm Census. These employee jobs are included within the 'Other' broad industry.

Persons working more than 30 hours per week are normally regarded as in full-time employment
 Persons working 30 hours or less per week are normally regarded as in part-time employment
 Employee jobs occupied by males are referred to as male jobs
 Employee jobs occupied by females are referred to as female jobs

Key findings

- **48% of employee jobs were occupied by males and 52% by females**
- **64% of employee jobs were full-time and 36% of employee jobs were part-time**
- **Both male and female jobs increased since 2013, by 9,003 (2.6%) and 8,308 (2.3%) respectively**
- **Both full-time and part-time jobs increased since 2013, by 3,867 (0.9%) and 13,444 (5.4%) respectively**

Figure 2 Percentage of employee jobs as male/female, full-time/part-time September 2014



BRES estimates highlight that in September 2014:

- Male jobs accounted for 48% (349,278) and female jobs accounted for 52% (371,906) of employee jobs.
- Full-time jobs made up 64% (458,350) of all employee jobs, and part-time jobs made up 36% (262,834) of all employee jobs.
- A large proportion of Construction (80%) and Manufacturing (77%) employee jobs were male full-time jobs. Males also occupy a large proportion (85%) of employee jobs in the 'Other' industry, divided relatively evenly between full-time (48%) and part-time (37%).
- Females occupy approximately 59% of employee jobs within the 'Services' industry. These jobs are divided relatively evenly between full-time (28%) and part-time (31%) workers.

Change over year

BRES estimates show that between September 2013 and September 2014 there was:

- an increase in male jobs of 2.6% (9,003 jobs) since 2013
- an increase in female jobs of 2.3% (8,308 jobs) since 2013
- an increase in full-time jobs of 0.9% (3,867 jobs) since 2013
- an increase in part-time jobs of 5.4% (13,444 jobs) since 2013

6

Employee jobs by Public/Private Sector Split

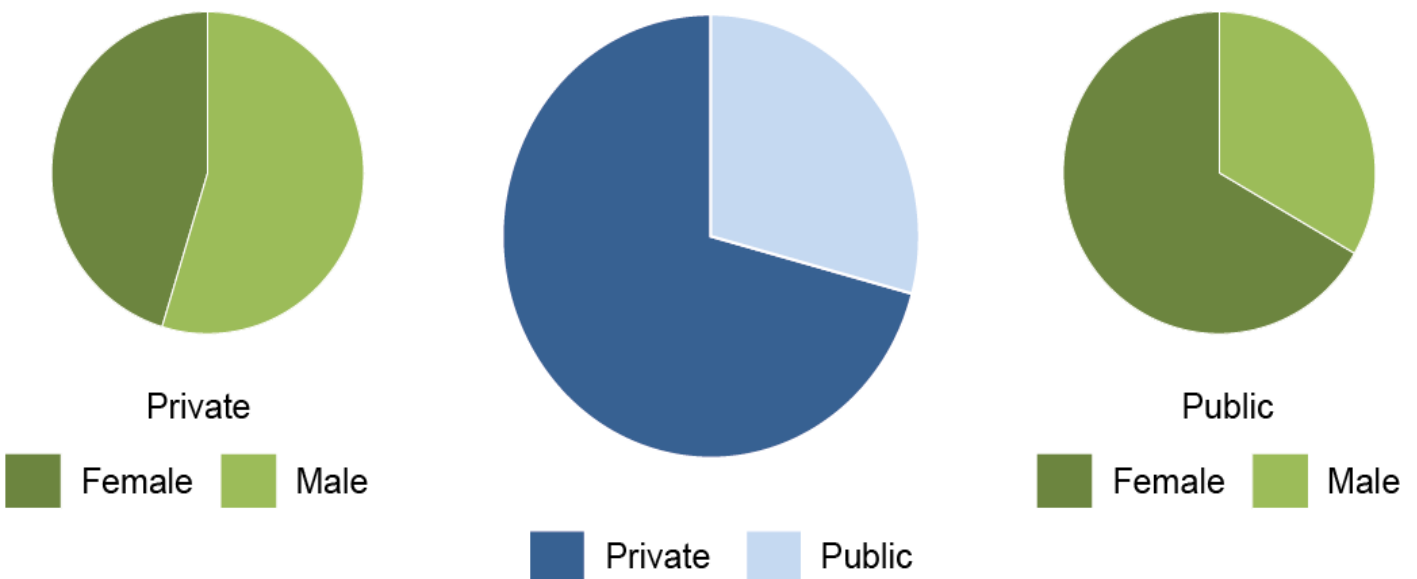
The figures in this chapter include the Agriculture employee job estimates provided by the Farm Census. These employee jobs are included within the 'Other' industry.

Persons working more than 30 hours per week are normally regarded as in full-time employment
 Persons working 30 hours or less per week are normally regarded as in part-time employment
 Public sector employee jobs are defined as Central and Local Government (primarily SIC2007 section 'O') and public corporations. For further information on the definition of the public sector, please see note 6 in chapter 8.

Key findings:

- 29% of employee jobs were in the public sector, 71% of employee jobs were in the private sector
- Private sector showed an increase of 20,484 (4.2%) employee jobs since 2013; and there was a decrease of 3,174 (-1.5%) in public sector employee jobs

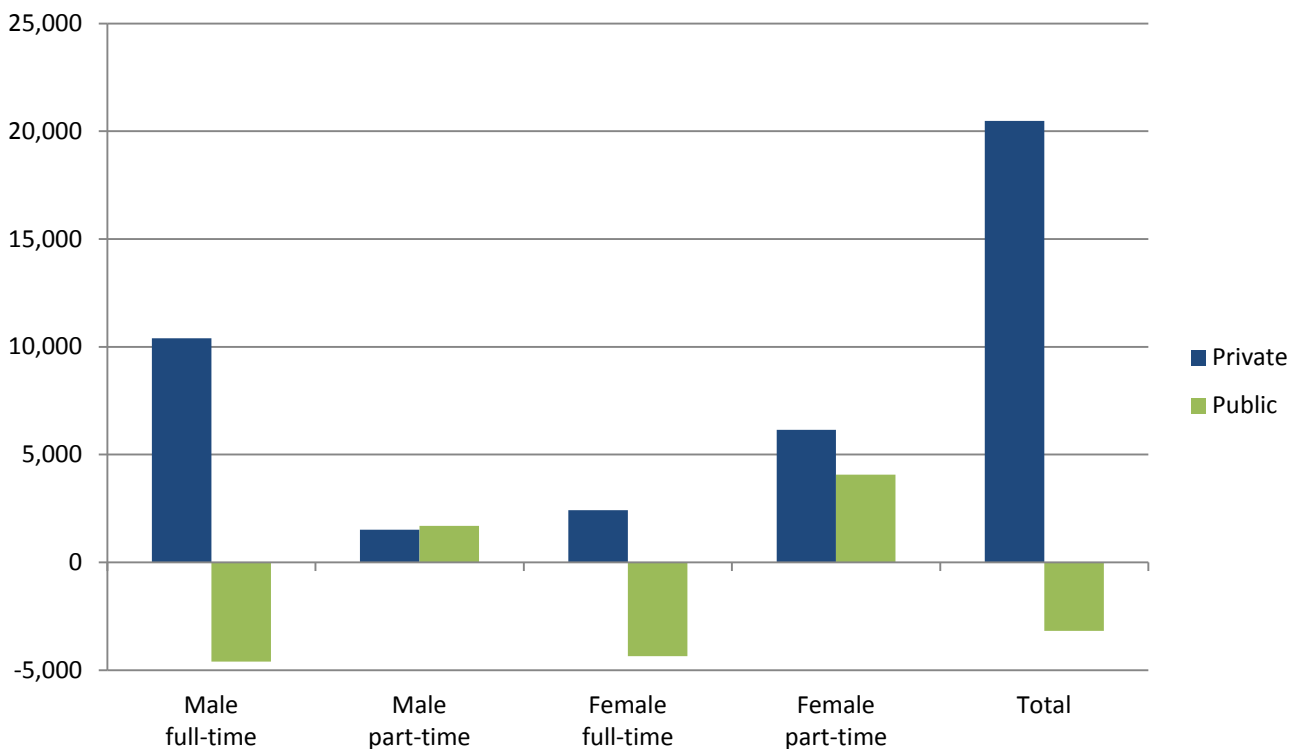
Figure 3 Proportion of public and private sector employee jobs September 2014



- Public sector jobs accounted for 29% (209,791) and private sector jobs accounted for 71% (511,392) of employee jobs in 2014.
- Of public sector jobs, 67% were female. Private sector jobs were more evenly split with males accounting for 55% of private sector employee jobs and females accounting for 45% of private sector employee jobs.
- The overall proportion of public and private sector jobs has remained relatively unchanged between 2013 and 2014 (for comparison, the public sector accounted for 30% and the private sector accounted for 70% of employee jobs in 2013).
- The majority of public sector employee jobs (96%) are within the services industry.

Change over year

Figure 4 Change of public and private sector employee jobs by gender and work-pattern, Sept 2013 to Sept 2014



BRES estimates show that between September 2013 and September 2014 there was:

- a decrease in public sector jobs of 1.5% (3,174 jobs)
 - a decrease in full-time public sector jobs of 6.4% (8,947 jobs)
 - an increase of part-time public sector jobs of 7.8% (5,773 jobs)
- an increase in private sector jobs of 4.2% (20,484 jobs)
 - an increase of full-time private sector jobs of 4.1% (12,814 jobs)
 - an increase of part-time private sector jobs of 4.4% (7,671 jobs)

7

Employee jobs by District Council Area

The figures in this chapter exclude the Agriculture employee job estimates provided by the Farm Census but include animal husbandry services and hunting, trapping and game propagation.

Persons working 30 hours or less per week are normally regarded as in part-time employment

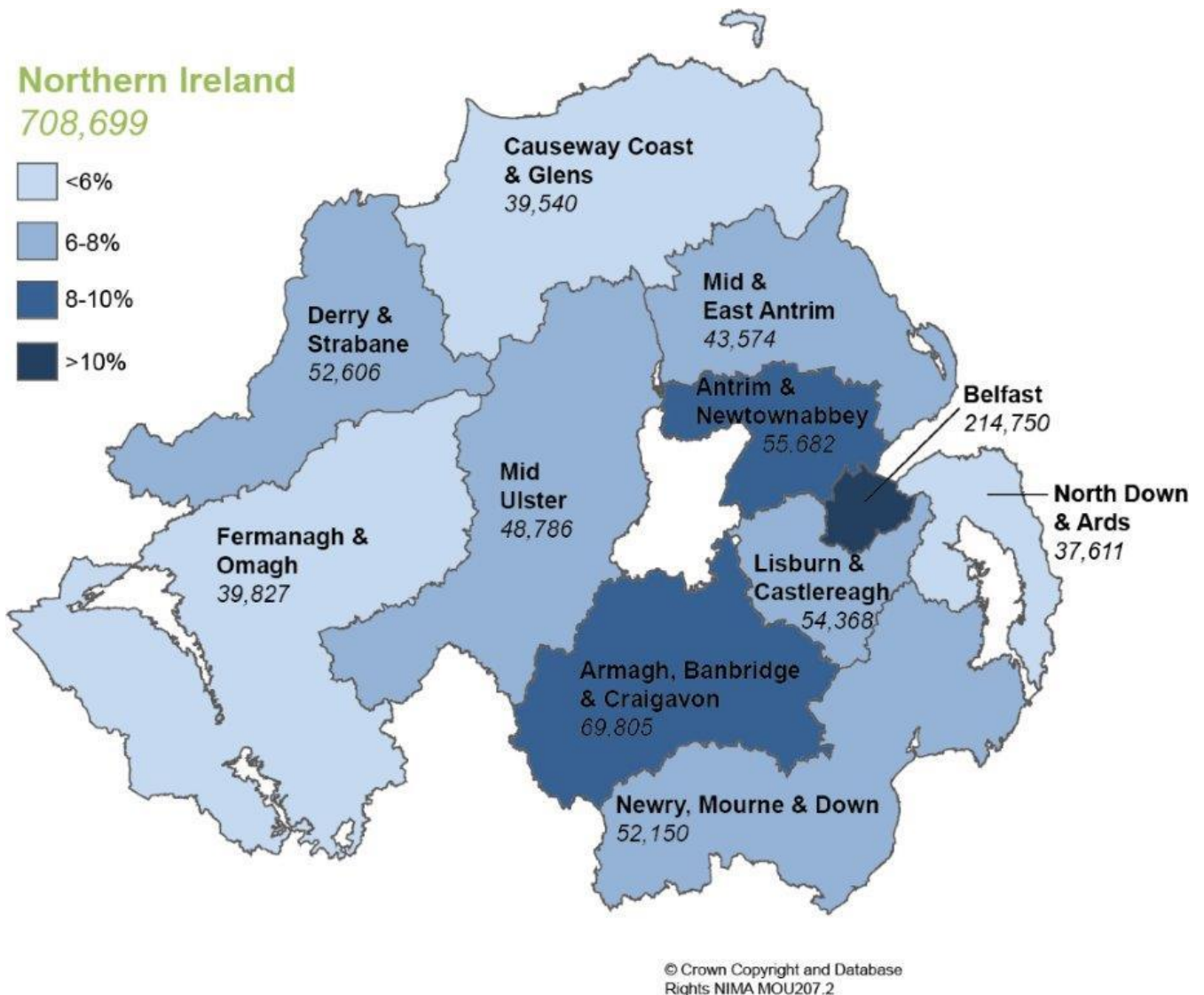
The figures provided are based on the new district councils in Northern Ireland that came into operation in April 2015

The figures in this chapter are primarily based on the location of the jobs, not on the home address of the employees (see note 4, chapter 8 for further details)

Key findings:

- **The District Council Areas with the highest number of employee jobs in Northern Ireland were Belfast (214,750 jobs) and Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon (69,805 jobs)**
- **The District Council Areas with the lowest number of employee jobs in Northern Ireland were North Down & Ards (37,611 jobs), Causeway Coast & Glens (39,540 jobs) and Fermanagh & Omagh (39,827 jobs)**
- **There was an increase in employee jobs within each District Council Area since 2013**
- **The largest increase of employee jobs was in the Belfast District Council Area, of 4,326 jobs (2.1%)**
- **The smallest increase of employee jobs was in the Causeway Coast & Glens District Council Area, of 208 jobs (0.5%)**

Figure 5 Employee jobs within each District Council Area of Northern Ireland September 2014

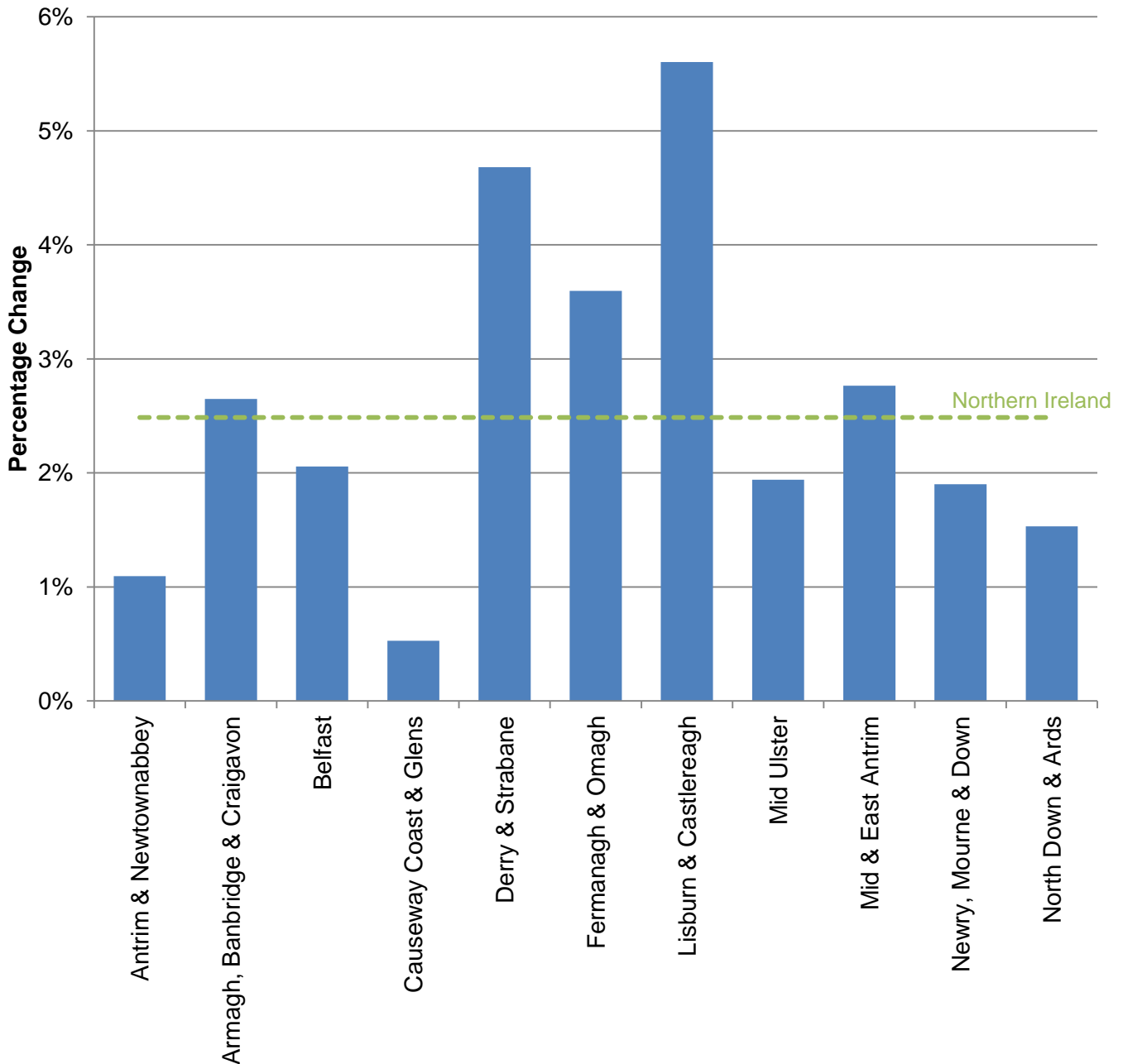


- The District Council Area with the highest number of employee jobs in Northern Ireland was Belfast with 214,750 jobs, representing 30% of jobs in Northern Ireland.
- Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon accounted for the second highest number of employee jobs in Northern Ireland (69,805 jobs or 10% of jobs).
- The District Council Areas with the lowest number of employee jobs in Northern Ireland were North Down & Ards (37,611 jobs or 5% of jobs), Causeway Coast & Glens (39,540 jobs or 6% of jobs) and Fermanagh & Omagh (39,827 jobs or 6% of jobs).
- Of all employee jobs in the Mid Ulster District Council Area, 27% are in the Manufacturing broad industry, much higher than any other District Council Area, and the Northern Ireland average of 11%. These employee jobs represent 17% of the total Manufacturing broad industry employee jobs in Northern Ireland.
- The majority of employee jobs in each District Council Area are in the services broad industry sector (from 62% in Mid Ulster to 92% in Belfast); of all employee jobs in Northern Ireland in the services broad industry, 33% are located in Belfast District Council Area.

An interactive map with more information is available at: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/ELMS/BRES/LGD11BRES2014.html>

Change over year

Figure 6 Percentage change in the number of employee jobs by District Council Area Sept 2013 to Sept 2014



BRES estimates show that between September 2013 and September 2014;

- All District Council Areas had an increase in the number of employee jobs since 2013.
- The annual changes ranged from a 0.5% increase in Causeway Coast & Glens to a 5.6% increase in Lisburn & Castlereagh.
- The overall increase for Northern Ireland was 2.5%.

Further employee jobs analysis by District Council Area and Industry sector and public/private split are available on the NISRA Economic and Labour Market Statistics branch website

(<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/elms>).

Note 1 – Business Register and Employment Survey

The 2014 Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) was the third conducted in Northern Ireland. It is conducted every two years and alternates with the Census of Employment.

Note 2 - Methodology

BRES is conducted by means of a postal enquiry and a full response rate is sought in order to obtain an accurate count of the number of employee jobs at the BRES date. BRES 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 BRES 2014 figures relate to 1 September 2014.

For the September 2014 BRES, the units to be surveyed were drawn from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR), which is a register held by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), combining information from the VAT based business register and the HM Revenue and Customs' computerised PAYE system. Units considered to be live at September 2014 were sampled. The 2014 BRES was a sample survey of approximately 12,000 businesses, including all units in the public sector and all private sector units with more than 20 employees or more than one site/business activity. For comparison, the 2011 Census of Employment was a full census of all businesses in Northern Ireland, while the 2013 Census of Employment was a sample of approximately 30,000 businesses in Northern Ireland. The effective response rate for 2014 for actual live units was 94 per cent. Employment for non-respondents was estimated on the basis of previous returns and/or information already held on the IDBR.

Note 3 – Agriculture employee jobs

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 and splits by broad industry, gender and working pattern and public/private sector (chapters 1-6). It is not included in the District Council Area estimates in chapter 7.

Note 4 – Location of jobs

Sub-Northern Ireland analysis from the BRES 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. The re-location or change of reporting procedures by large employers can therefore affect the BRES sub-NI analysis when making annual comparisons.

Note 5 – Bank staff in Health and Social Care Trusts

In BRES 2014, estimates of bank employees working on 1 September 2014 were included in the employee job estimates for the five Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Trusts. This change in approach can affect the BRES sub-NI analysis when making annual comparisons, particularly for the District Council Areas which have a Health and Social Care Trust presence.

Note 6 – Public sector definition

BRES defines public sector employee jobs as Central Government (including bodies under the aegis of Central Government) and Local Government (primarily SIC2007 section 'O') and Public Corporations. Please note that for comparison purposes, in October 2013 the Public Sector Classification Committee (PSCC) announced that Royal Mail plc had been reclassified to the private sector. It is, therefore, included in the public sector employee jobs estimates for September 2013 (and earlier years), but not for subsequent years. In December 2013 a further announcement by the PSCC reclassified Lloyds Banking Group and its subsidiaries to the private sector and are, therefore, included in public sector employee job estimates in September 2013 but not in subsequent years.

Note 7 – Employee jobs versus persons employed

BRES counts the number of jobs rather than the number of persons with a job. As a result, a person holding both a full-time job and a part-time job, or someone with two part-time jobs, will be counted twice.

Note 8 – Self-employed

BRES does not include the self-employed in its employee job estimates.

Note 9 – Methodology Changes

In BRES 2014, estimates have been recalibrated in an attempt to provide results which are more coherent with other short term measures such as the Quarterly Employment Survey. This is part of an ongoing attempt to provide more coherent employee job estimates each year.

Further information and more detailed results from the 2014 Business Register and Employment Survey may be made available, subject to confidentiality constraints, by contacting the Economic and Labour Market Statistics Branch. If you require further help, please contact:

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