

Northern Ireland Quarterly Employment Survey

Theme: Labour Market

Frequency: Quarterly

Geographical area: Northern Ireland

Reference period: Quarter 3 (September) 2024

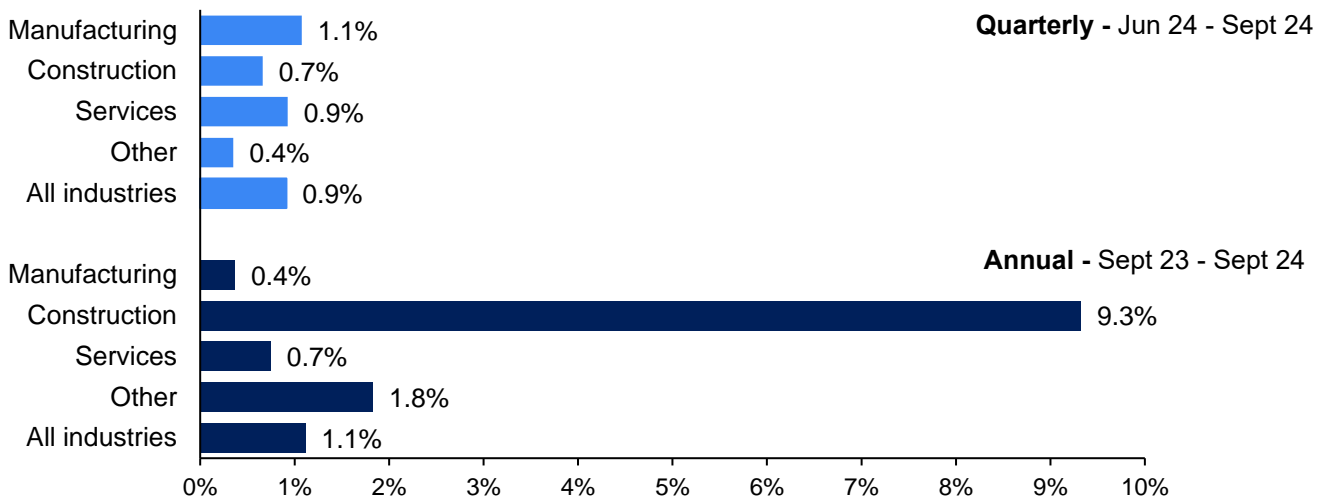
Employee jobs estimates are calculated from the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) aspect of the Quarterly Business Survey (QBS). The QES has a sample size of approximately 6,000 and covers all employers with 25 or more employees, all public sector employers, all businesses with more than one industry activity and a representative sample of smaller firms.

The survey date for Quarter 3 was 2 September 2024. All figures are adjusted for seasonality, unless stated otherwise.

Key Points

- There were an estimated 831,780 employee jobs in Northern Ireland in September 2024.
- This was an increase of +7,530 jobs (+0.9%) over the quarter and an increase of +9,170 jobs (+1.1%) over the year. The change over both the quarter and the year was not statistically significant¹.
- Changes in the employee job numbers over the quarter were driven mainly by the services sector. The annual change was mainly driven by the services and construction sectors.

Figure 1: **Quarterly** and **Annual** Changes in Employee Jobs at Section Level



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Key Points

Quarter 3 2024	Total jobs	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Other Industries	Public	Private
	831,780	89,970	39,410	677,510	24,900	226,010	605,950
Quarterly change	+0.9% +7,530	+1.1% +960	+0.7% +260	+0.9% +6,220	+0.4% +90	+0.5% +1,070	+0.9% +5,130
Annual change	+1.1% +9,170	+0.4% +330	+9.3% +3,360	+0.7% +5,030	+1.8% +450	+0.1% +190	+1.5% +9,000

¹ This means the estimated change did not exceed the expected variability from our sample survey and is unlikely to reflect real change.

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Accredited Official Statistics

[Accredited official statistics](#) are official statistics that have been independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation. These accredited official statistics were independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation in August 2010. They comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#) and should be labelled 'accredited official statistics'.

Producers of accredited official statistics are legally required to ensure they maintain compliance with the Code. Accredited official statistics are called National Statistics in the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007.

The full [assessment](#) of Quarterly Employee Jobs estimates is available on our website.

Since the assessment by the UK Statistics Authority, we have continued to comply with the Code of Practice for Statistics, and have made the following improvements:

- Quantified the level of uncertainty around estimates by providing confidence intervals for headline estimates;
- Removed pre-release access to enhance trustworthiness and also brought the publication date forward as a result;
- [Consulted users](#) at Labour Market User Groups and streamlined outputs in line with the UK series;
- Reduced [business burden](#) by offering the option of online data returns.
- Improved accessibility of Labour Market Statistics by [changing publication practices](#) so that reports are [no longer released on public holidays](#) and amended the format and structure of reports in line with accessibility regulations.
- Changed [timing of release](#) in line with change in ONS release practices in response to COVID-19.
- [Consulted users](#) on streamlining the QES statistical bulletin.

Our statistical practice is regulated by OSR. They set the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics that all producers of official statistics should adhere to. You are welcome to contact us directly with any comments about how we meet these standards. Alternatively, you can contact OSR by emailing regulation@statistics.gov.uk or via the [OSR website](#).



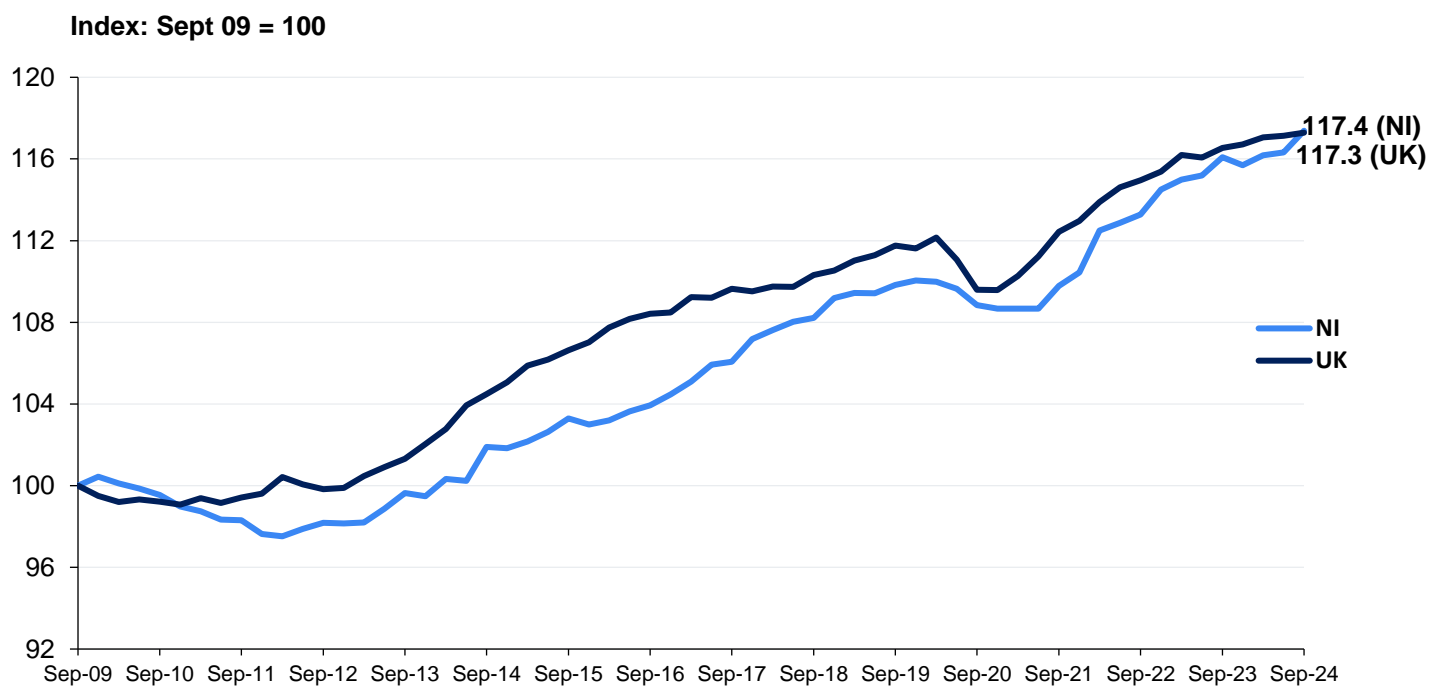
Index of Employee jobs

The latest employee jobs estimate for Northern Ireland (NI) as of September 2024 was 831,780 (+/-6,850)².

Figure 2 shows estimated employee jobs, indexed to allow comparison between NI and the UK. NI employee jobs increased by +0.9% over the quarter (+7,530 jobs). Employee jobs have reached a new series high in September 2024 of 831,780 jobs. Over the year (September 2023 to September 2024), employee jobs have increased by +1.1% (+9,170 jobs). The increase in employee jobs over the quarter was mainly driven by changes in the services sector, whilst annual increases were mainly driven by the services and construction sectors.

The UK reported an increase in employee jobs over both the quarter (+0.1%) and the year (+0.6%) to reach a series high in September 2024.

Figure 2: Index of Employee Jobs for Northern Ireland and the UK, September 2009 – September 2024



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Following the 2008 downturn, the UK series reached its lowest point in December 2010, more than a year before the NI low in March 2012. NI jobs are now +20.4% (or +140,750 jobs) above the low point in March 2012 while UK jobs are +18.4% (or +5.02 million jobs) above their December 2010 level.

During the Covid-19 pandemic (beginning in March 2020), total NI jobs declined over five quarters until June 2021 before showing signs of recovery in September 2021. By comparison, the UK only showed a reduction in total employee jobs between June 2020 and December 2020, with quarter-on-quarter increases seen every quarter since then, except in June 2023. UK jobs have reached a new series-high of 32.3 million jobs.

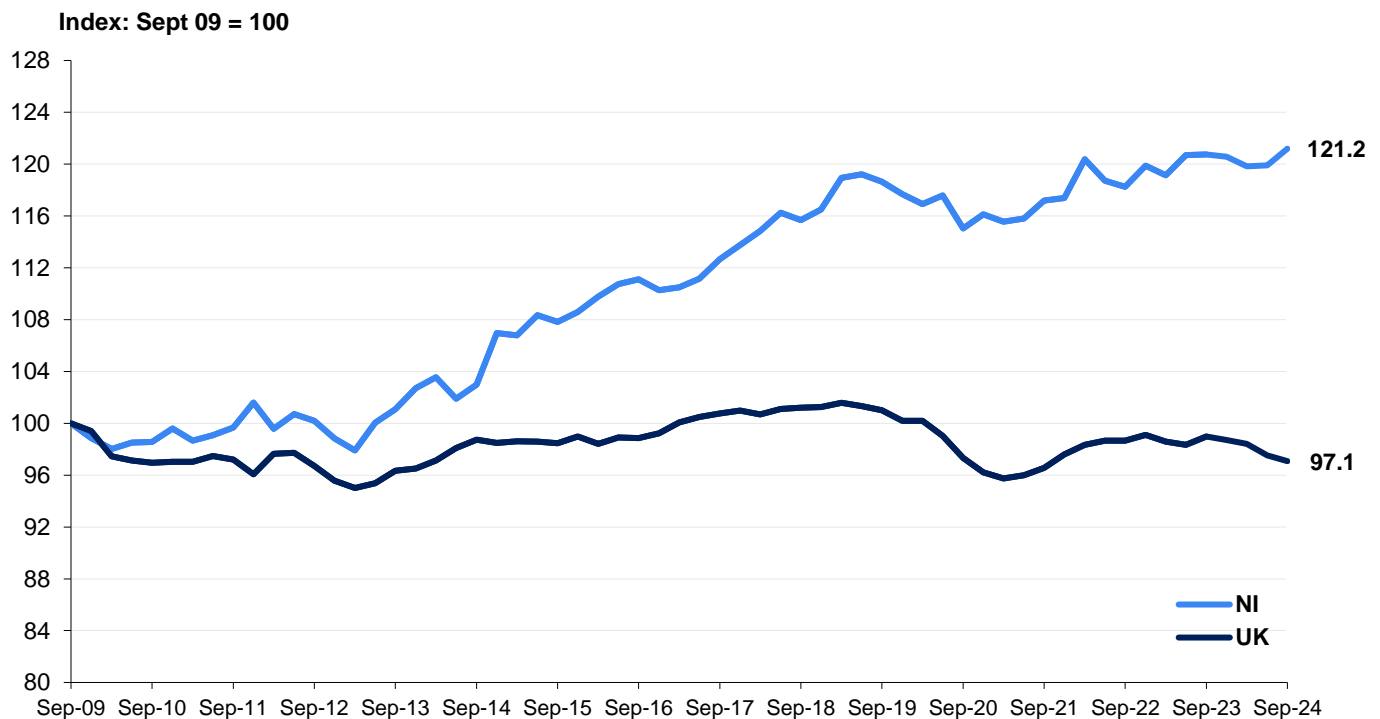
² Represents 95% confidence interval around estimate. More information is available in the [QES Confidence Intervals User Guidance PDF](#)

Manufacturing

Manufacturing sector: contains businesses which produce merchandise for use or sale. It also contains businesses with activity of printing and reproduction of recorded media and businesses that repair and install machinery and equipment. Manufacturing is part of the broader production sector.

NI manufacturing sector jobs increased over the quarter (+1.1% or +960 jobs) to September 2024 (89,970 jobs). The UK manufacturing sector experienced a decrease over the same period (-0.5% or -11,000 jobs). Over the year the number of employee jobs in the NI manufacturing sector increased by +0.4% (+330 jobs), with the UK manufacturing sector decreasing by -1.9% (-47,000 jobs).

Figure 3: Index of manufacturing employee jobs for Northern Ireland and the UK, September 2009 – September 2024



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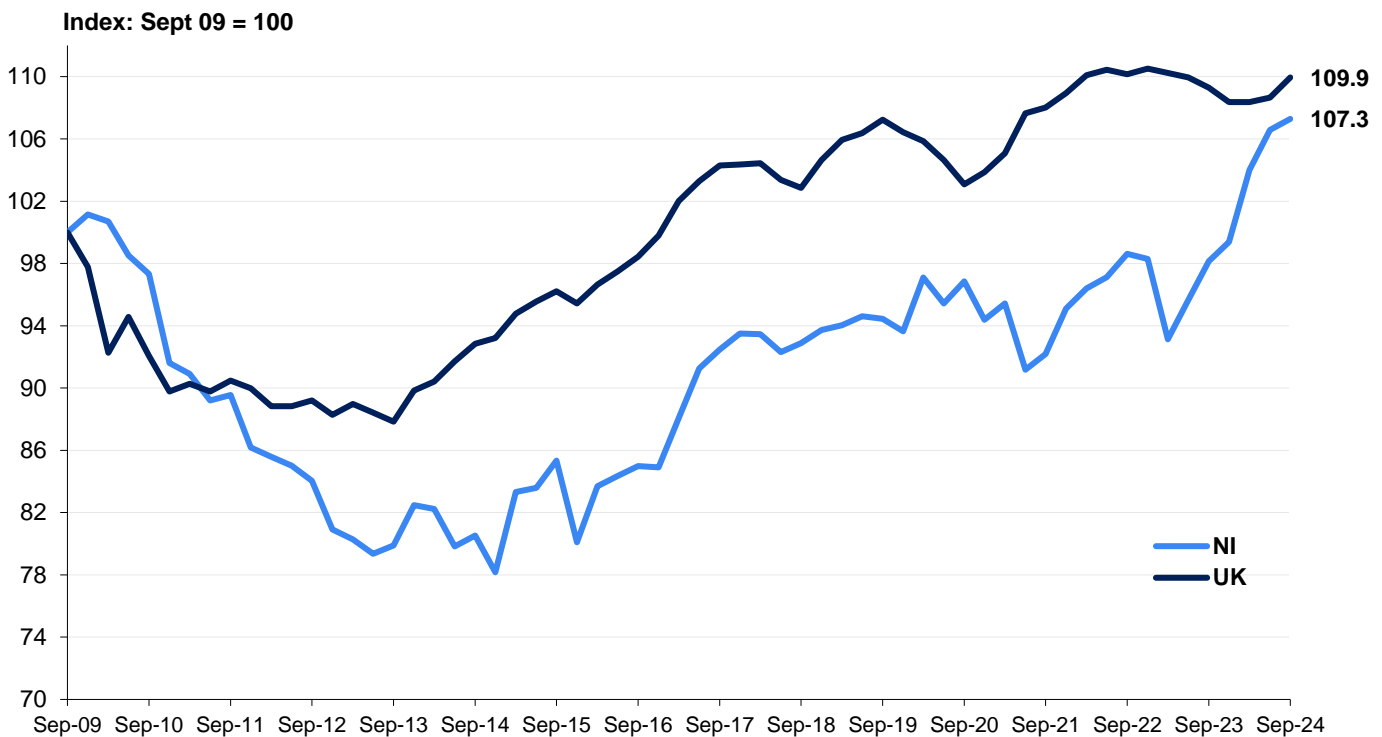
Both NI and the UK followed a similar trend in reaching a series low in March 2013. However, from then the two series begin to diverge, with NI showing stronger growth in the manufacturing sector compared to the UK. Manufacturing jobs in NI are currently +23.8% (+17,290 jobs) above the March 2013 low point, whilst UK manufacturing jobs are currently +2.2% (+51,000 jobs) above their low point.

Construction

Construction sector: construction is the process of creating and building infrastructure or a facility. It differs from manufacturing in that manufacturing typically involves mass production of similar items without a designated purchaser and construction is typically done on location for a known client. The construction sector consists of businesses with activity in the construction of buildings, civil engineering or specialised construction activities.

NI construction sector jobs showed an increase over the quarter to September 2024 (+0.7% or +260 jobs) and an increase over the year (+9.3% or +3,360 jobs) to reach a new series high. The UK construction sector jobs also increased over the quarter by 1.2% (+18,000) and increased over the year by +0.6% (+9,000 jobs).

Figure 4: Index of construction employee jobs for Northern Ireland and the UK, September 2009 – September 2024



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The series low in NI construction sector jobs was in December 2014 (28,710 jobs). The latest estimates show a +37.3% (+10,690 jobs) improvement on this level; with NI construction jobs reaching a new 15 year high in September 2024 (39,410 jobs).

For the UK, the series low was in September 2013; however since then UK construction sector jobs have recovered by +25.2% (+309,000 jobs).

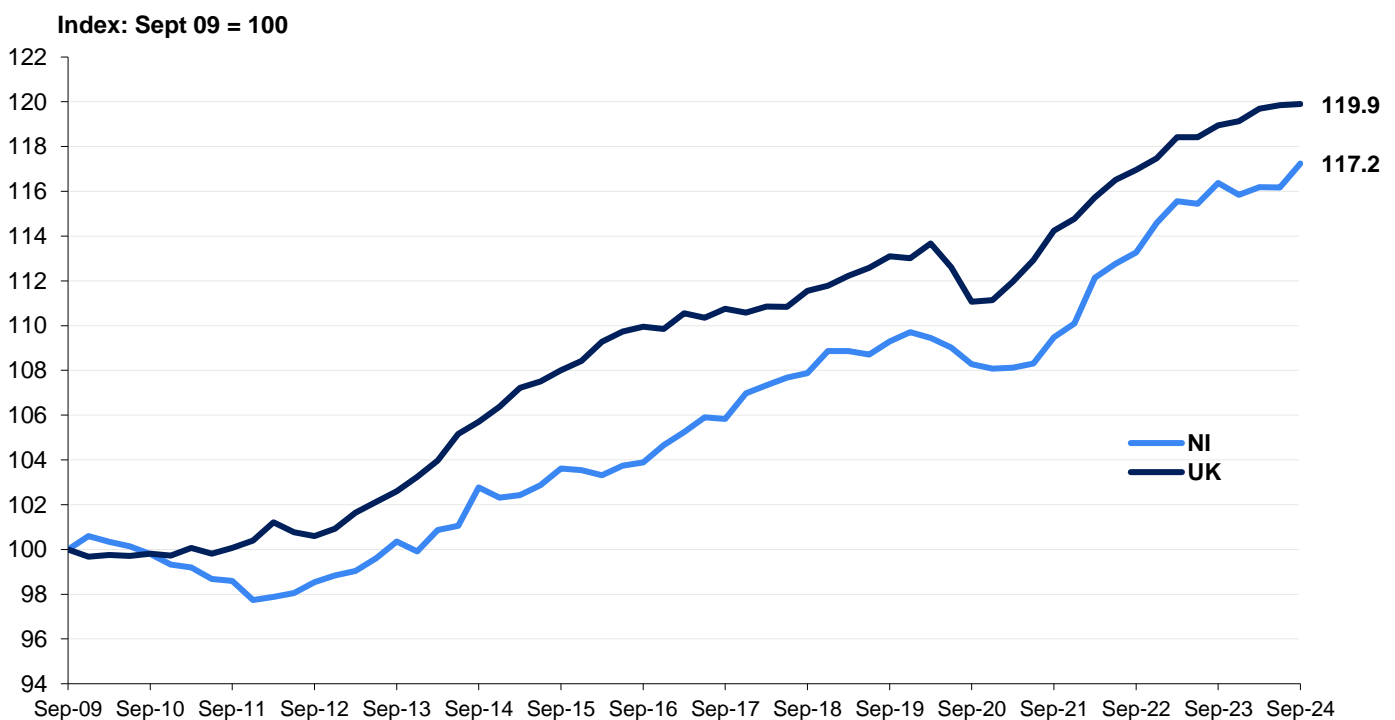
Services

Services sector: the services sector contains businesses which sell services and skills; and includes education, public administration and health and social work activities. A full list of the industry sections G-S which are included in the services sector can be found in table 5.5 within the supplementary tables on the [Economic and Labour Market Statistics website](#).

Services sector jobs in NI experienced an increase over the quarter (+0.9% or +6,220 jobs) to 677,510 jobs in September 2024. This marks a new series high for service sector jobs in NI. Over the year the number of employee jobs in the services sector has increased by +0.7% (+5,030 jobs).

The UK experienced marginal change in service sector jobs over the quarter (+0.0% or +12,000 jobs) and increased over the year (+0.8% or +221,000 jobs) to reach a series high in September 2024 of 27.8 million jobs.

Figure 5: Index of services employee jobs for Northern Ireland and the UK, September 2009 – September 2024



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Throughout the Covid-19 pandemic NI services jobs declined each quarter from March 2020 through to December 2020, before beginning to recover in March 2021. In contrast, UK services jobs began to recover much sooner, after only two quarters of decline from June 2020 through to September 2020.

Since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic (March 2020), the number of service jobs in NI have increased by +7.1% (+44,990 jobs). Similarly, UK service sector jobs have increased by +5.5% (+1.4 million jobs).

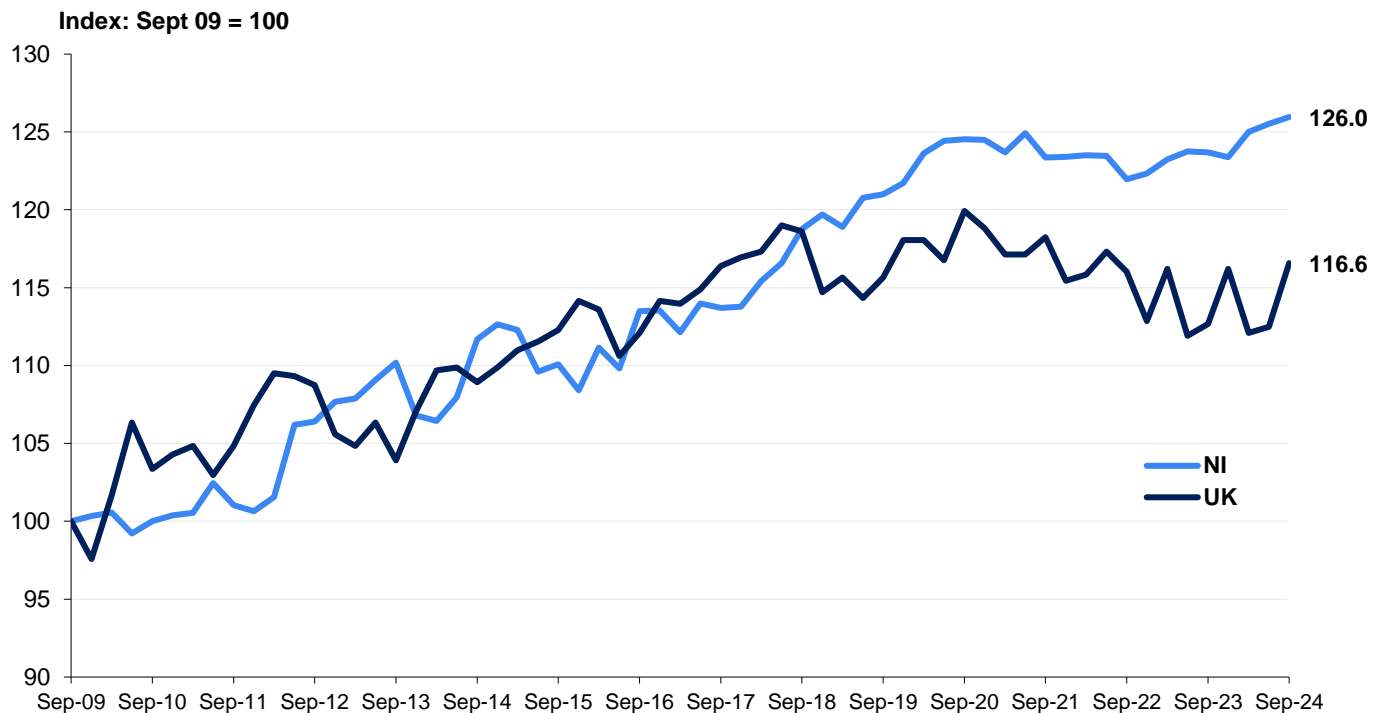
Other industries

Other industries sector: this sector contains businesses with activity in agriculture, forestry and fishing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (industry sections A,B,D and E).

Estimates from the annual Farm Census are included in industry section A (accounting for approximately 90% of the employee jobs in the section). The Farm Census figures are published annually in January and relate to the previous September.

Other industry sector jobs experienced a marginal increase over the quarter (+0.4% or +90 jobs) to reach a new series high of 24,900 jobs in September 2024. Over the year, other industry sector jobs also increased by +1.8% (+450 jobs). Other industry sector jobs for the UK increased by 3.6% (+22,000 jobs) over the quarter and increased over the year by +3.5% (+21,000 jobs).

Figure 6: Index of other industries employee jobs for Northern Ireland and the UK, September 2009 – September 2024



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Over the last 10 years the other industries sector in NI and the UK increased overall. The number of employee jobs in the NI other industries sector increased by +12.8% (+2,820 jobs) over the 10-year period to September 2024. UK other industry jobs increased by +7.0% (+41,000 jobs) over the same period.

Public & Private sector jobs

Public sector: the NI public sector can be broken down into five areas:

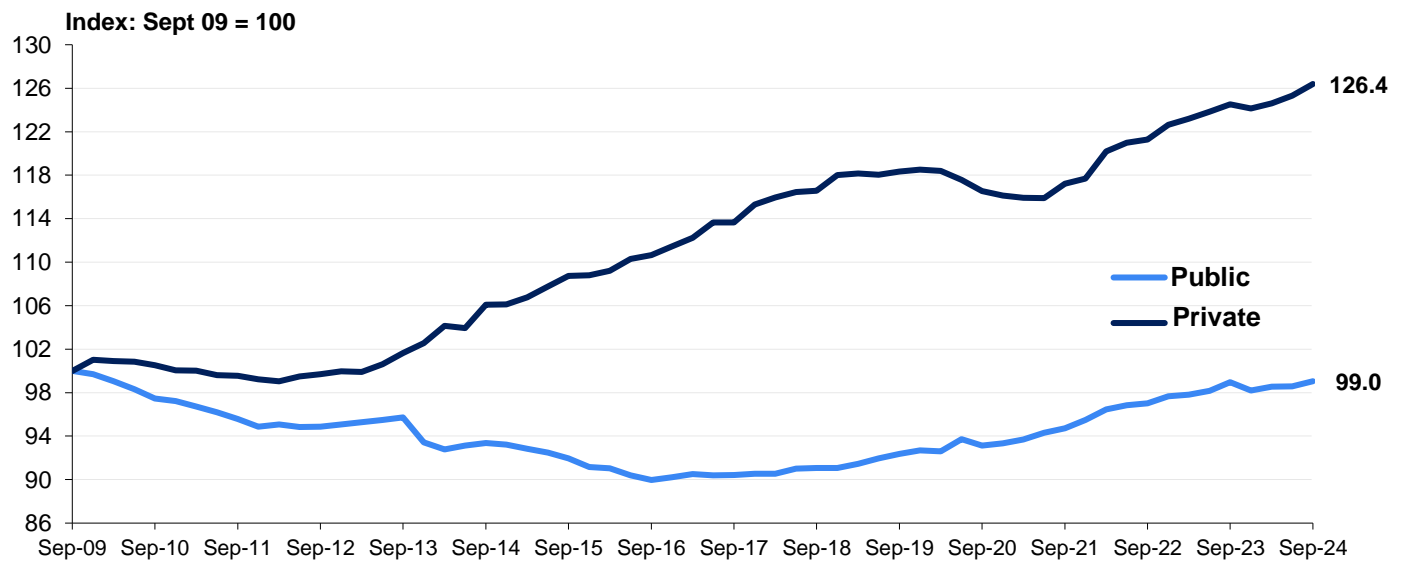
1. NI central government
2. Bodies under aegis of NI central government
3. UK central government employees based in Northern Ireland
4. Local government
5. Public corporations³

Private sector: the private sector encompasses all for-profit businesses (not owned or operated by the government) and the voluntary sector, which includes charities and other non-profit organisations.

Public sector jobs increased by +0.5% (+1,070 jobs) over the quarter and increased by +0.1% over the year (+190 jobs) to 226,010 jobs.

Private sector jobs increased by +0.9% (+5,130 jobs) over the quarter and increased by +1.5% (+9,000 jobs) over the year to 605,950 jobs. Private sector jobs have reached a new series high in September 2024.

Figure 7: Index of Public and Private sector employee jobs for Northern Ireland, September 2009 – September 2024



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The NI public sector made up 27.2% of all employee jobs in September 2024, while the private sector made up 72.8%⁴.

Northern Ireland has consistently had a higher proportion of public sector jobs per population than the whole of the UK. In September 2024, NI public sector jobs as a proportion of the population were 11.8%, which compares to 8.7% for the whole of the UK.

³ From 1 June 2024 Natwest Group plc including Ulster Bank Limited was reclassified from the public to the private sector. As a result, from Q2 2024 employee estimates for Ulster Bank are classed under the private sector. See [ONS Economic statistics classifications and developments: July 2024](#).

⁴ The Public and Private sector jobs series are individually seasonally adjusted and as a result the sum of both series may not equal the Northern Ireland total employee jobs estimates and percentage breakdowns may not equal 100.

Full-Time & Part-Time jobs

Part-time: part-time means those who normally work 30 hours a week or less.

Full-time: full-time means those who normally work more than 30 hours a week.

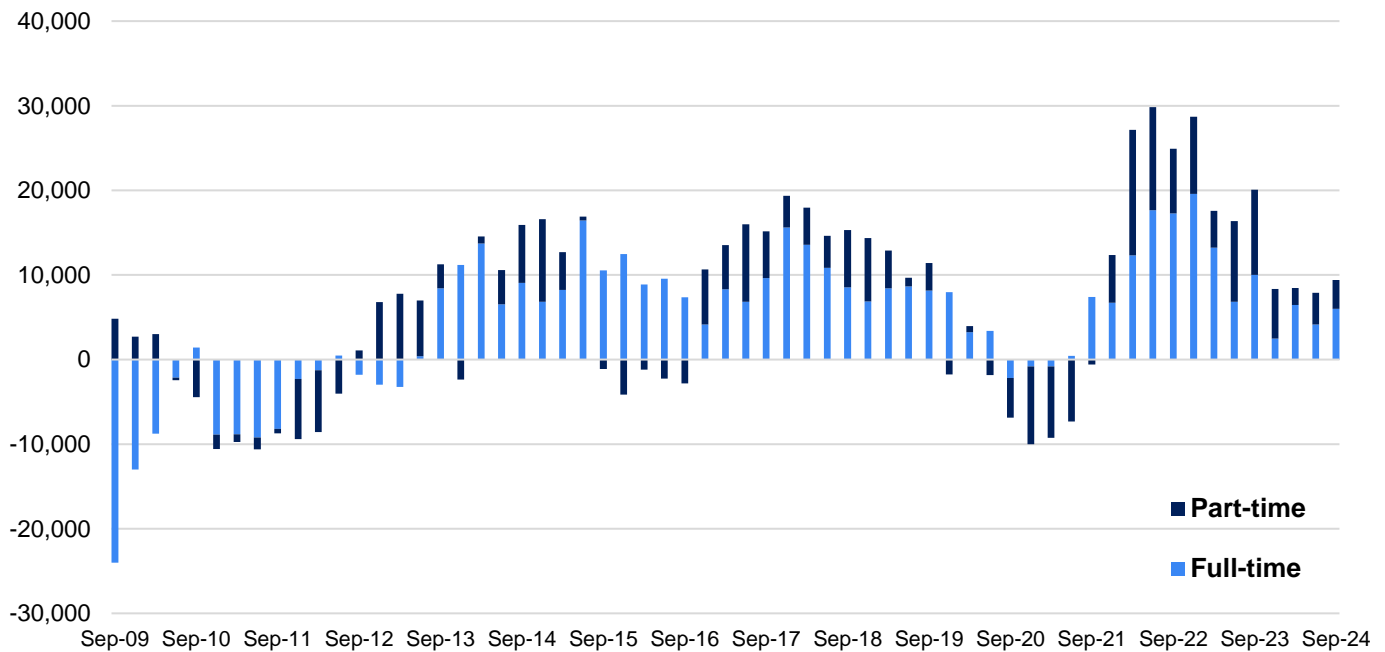
Please note that data in this section have not been adjusted for seasonality.

Full-time employee jobs increased by +1.0% (+5,590 jobs) over the quarter to September 2024, reaching a new series high of 546,190 jobs.

Part-time employee jobs also increased over the same period by +0.1% (+330 jobs) to reach a new series high of 283,530 jobs.

Over the year, both full-time (+1.1% or +5,990 jobs) and part-time jobs (+1.2% or +3,400 jobs) have increased.

Figure 8: Annual change in Full-time and Part-time employee jobs, September 2009 – September 2024



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Throughout the series the low point for full-time jobs was seen in March 2013. Since then, the number of full-time jobs has increased by +22.6% (+100,860 jobs) to September 2024.

The series low for part-time jobs was in March 2012, and since then there has been an increase in part-time jobs of +17.4% (+41,970 jobs) to September 2024. Part-time jobs currently account for 34.2% of all employee jobs.

Section level

Section level: Employee jobs are reported at Broad sector level which covers Manufacturing, Construction, Services and Other Industries. Each of these broad industries can be further disaggregated into 'Section level' as follows.

Manufacturing: Section C

Construction: Section F

Services: Sections G-S

Other industries: Sections A, B, D, E

Further details on the section hierarchy can be found online at [Standard Industrial Classification](#).

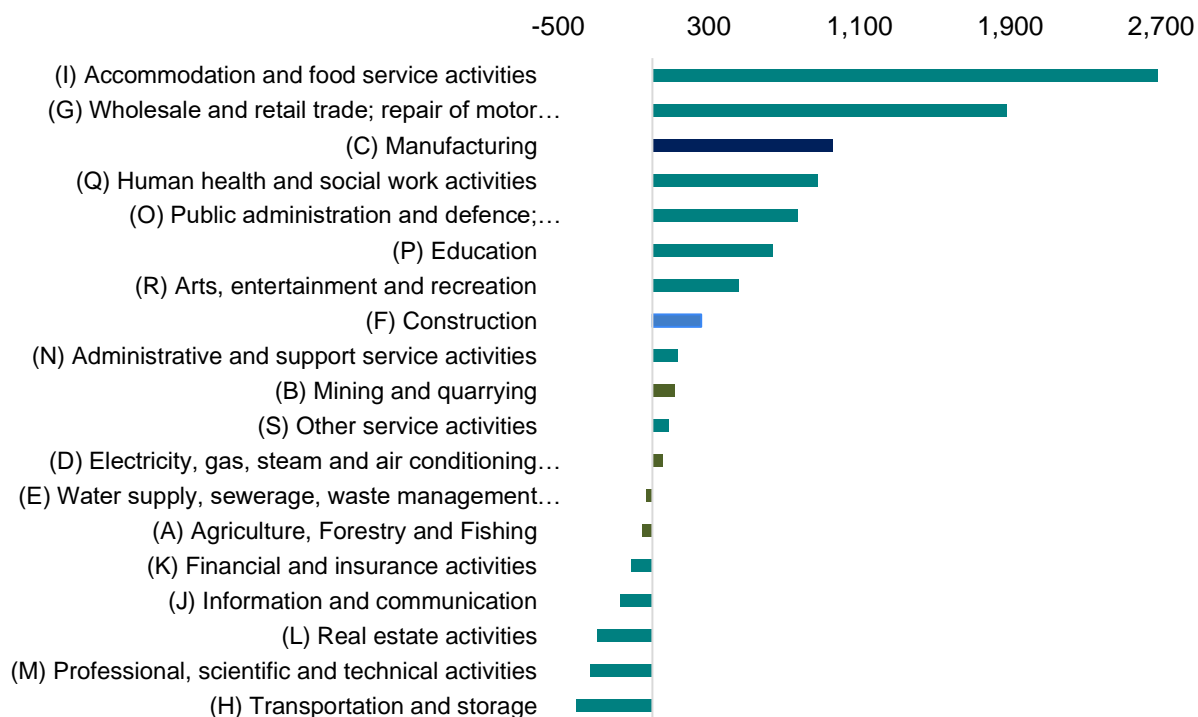
Figure 9 shows the changes over the quarter (June 2024 to September 2024) by Section. The services sector makes up 80.7% of total employee jobs in Northern Ireland and as a result in September 2024, the majority of the largest changes were seen within the services sector.

The largest increase over the quarter was seen in Section I, Accommodation and food service activities, which increased by +4.7% (+2,690 jobs) between June 2024 and September 2024.

The next largest increase was seen in Section G, Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles which increased by +1.5% (+1,880 jobs). This was followed by Section C, Manufacturing which had an increase of +1.1% (+960 jobs).

The largest decrease was seen in Section H, (H) Transportation and storage which decreased by -1.4% (-410 jobs).

Figure 9: Quarterly changes in employee jobs by Section across manufacturing, construction, services, and other industries (ranked by numerical change)



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Further Information

Data published within this bulletin is available to download from our [website](#) and the new [NISRA Data Portal](#).

Detailed background information documents and methodology information have also been published [online](#) for users to refer to for more detailed information on the QES.

We have also published information on revisions to the QES series which users can access on our [website](#).

Figures from the QES are included in the [Labour Market Report](#) alongside figures from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The Quarterly Employment Survey measures the number of jobs, not the number of people with jobs. A person can have more than one job and some jobs may be shared by more than one person. This differs to the concept of employment measured by the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which defines employment as the number of people in work. LFS employment figures are also based on a rolling three-month period whereas QES measures the number of jobs on a particular day.

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As a user of these statistics, we would welcome feedback on this release, in particular on the content, format and structure.

If you wish to receive regular Quarterly Employment Survey updates via email, please contact:

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