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Labour Market

Statistics Bulletin

Northern Ireland Census of Employment September 2005

20 December 2006

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Fax: 01633 652747
Letters: Room 1015, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport,
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Northern Ireland Census of Employment September 2005

20 December 2006

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Northern Ireland

Census of Employment

September 2005

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- 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 total number of employee jobs in September 2005 was 695,415, an increase of 22,505 (3.3%) jobs since September 2003.
- At September 2005, the Service Sector accounted for 79.3% of jobs in Northern Ireland. Manufacturing (12.6%), Construction (5.5%) and Other Industries (2.6%) accounted for the remainder of the employee jobs.
- Between September 2003 and September 2005, the Service sector grew by 5% (over 26,000 jobs), jobs in the Construction sector increased by 6% (2,329 jobs), while there was a decline of 5% (4,187 jobs) in Manufacturing.
- Almost three-quarters (72.6%) of the 22,505 rise in jobs between September 2003 and September 2005 was due to rises in private sector jobs.
- Over two-thirds (68%) of the increase in employee jobs since 2003 has been in full-time work.
- Some three-fifths (60.5%) of the total increase in jobs is accounted for by posts held by females.
- 25 of the 26 District Council Areas (DCAs) recorded an increase in the number of employee jobs since 2003, with fourteen of these showing a percentage rise in jobs above the Northern Ireland average.

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Executive Summary

1

1. Introduction

This Bulletin provides information from the 2005 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.

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 HM Revenue and Customs' computerised PAYE system.

All units considered to be live at September 2005 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 IDBR.

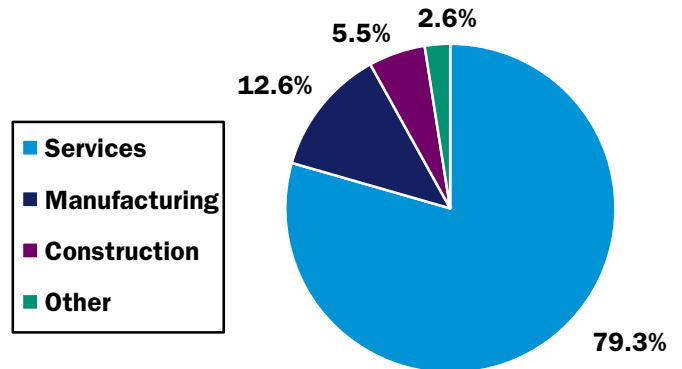
It should be noted that the survey counts the number of jobs rather than the number of persons with jobs. For example, a person holding both a full-time job and part-time job, or someone with two part-time jobs, will be counted twice.

2. Main Results - September 2005

The September 2005 Census of Employment employee jobs figure stands at 695,415, an increase of some 22,505 jobs (or 3.3%) compared to the previous Census held in September 2003.

At September 2005, the Service sector accounted for 79.3% of jobs in Northern Ireland. Manufacturing (12.6%), Construction (5.5%) and Other Industries (2.6%) accounted for the remainder of the employee jobs.

Fig 1.1: Employee Jobs by Broad Industry Sector



3. Changes 2003-2005

The overall rise between September 2003 and September 2005 was 22,505 jobs. 68% of this increase has been in Full-time work and approximately three-fifths (60.5%) of the increase occurred in female jobs.

There were increases of 26,085 and 2,329 in the Service Sector and Construction Sector, while there were falls of 4,187 and 1,722 in the Manufacturing and Other Sectors respectively.

Almost three-quarters (72.6%) of the 22,505 rise in jobs between September 2003 and September 2005 was due to rises in private sector jobs. Indeed, male private sector jobs (+8,680) accounted for almost all (97.7%) of the total increase in Male employee jobs over the two-year period.

4. Sub-NI results

25 of the 26 District Council Areas (DCAs) showed an increase in employee jobs since the last Census in 2003, with fourteen Council Areas showing a percentage rise in jobs above the Northern Ireland average.

The changes between 2003 and 2005 ranged from a 2.6% fall in Strabane DCA, to a 9.8% increase in Magherafelt DCA.

Employee Jobs September 2005

2

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.

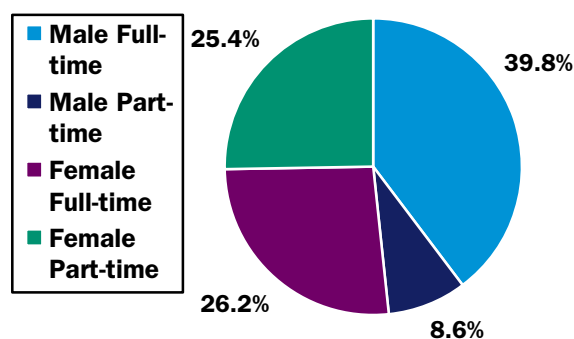
The reference date for the Census is 5th September 2005 and taken in conjunction with the June 2005 Farm Census (which is conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development), the combined total provides an estimate of the total number of employee jobs in Northern Ireland.

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 survey collects information on the number of males/females in full-time and part-time employment by business activity. The results are then collated into industry classes using the 2003 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 2003).

At September 2005 the total number of employee jobs in Northern Ireland was 695,415. This represents an increase of 22,505 jobs (or 3.3%) compared to the last Census of Employment held in September 2003. The 2005 jobs total comprised 276,616 male and 182,287 female full-time employee jobs and 59,825 male and 176,687 female part-time employee jobs (see Fig 1.2).

Fig 1.2: Composition of Employee Jobs at September 2005



Approximately two in every three jobs at September 2005 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 (26.2%). In 2005, over eighty percent (82.2%) of male jobs were full-time whilst female jobs were quite evenly split between full-time and part-time.

Changes in Employee Jobs Since 2003

3

Table 1 contains the results of the 2003 and 2005 Census of Employment by sex and working pattern. 68% of the increase in employee jobs since 2003 has been in full-time work with approximately three-fifths (60.5%) of the total increase occurring in female jobs. There has been very little change in the number of male part-time employee jobs; in contrast, female part-time jobs increased by 4.2%. This continues the trend of 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

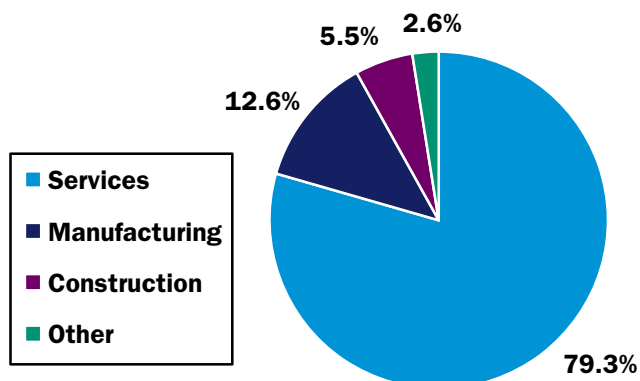
		Census September 2003	Census September 2005	Change	% Change
Male:	Full-Time	267,771	276,616	+8,845	+3.3
	Part-Time*	59,782	59,825	+43	+0.1
	Total	327,553	336,441	+8,888	+2.7
Female:	Full-Time	175,820	182,287	+6,467	+3.7
	Part-Time*	169,537	176,687	+7,150	+4.2
	Total	345,357	358,974	+13,617	+3.9
All Employee Jobs		672,910	695,415	+22,505	+3.3

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

Employee Jobs by Sector – September 2005

Fig 1.3 illustrates the breakdown of employee jobs in Northern Ireland by broad industry sector. At September 2005, the Service sector accounted for almost four out of every five jobs in Northern Ireland. Manufacturing (12.6%), Construction (5.5%) and Other Industries (2.6%) accounted for the remainder of the employee jobs.

Fig 1.3: Employee Jobs by broad Industry Sector at September 2005



Changes in Employee Jobs by Sector Since 2003

Fig 1.4: Changes in Employee Jobs by Broad Industry Sector, September 2003 to September 2005.

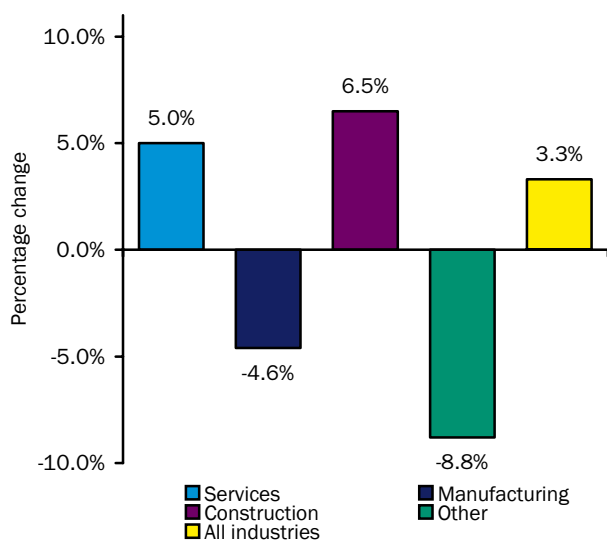


Fig 1.4 illustrates the percentage change in the number of employee jobs by broad industry sector.

Between September 2003 and September 2005 the number of employee jobs increased by 22,505 (3.3%).

There was an increase of 26,085 (5%) and 2,329 (6.5%) in the Service Sector and Construction Sector respectively, while there was a fall of 1,722 (-8.8%) and 4,187 (-4.6%) in the Other Sector and Manufacturing Sector respectively.

The majority of the fall in the Other Sector was due to a decrease in jobs in SIC Section A; Agriculture. This fell by 1,707 employee jobs over the two year period.

Table 2: Employee Jobs at September 2003 and 2005 by Sector

Sector	SIC 2003 Section	Census September 2003	Census September 2005	Change	% Change
Manufacturing	D	91,884	87,697	-4,187	-4.6%
Construction	F	36,010	38,339	+2,329	+6.5%
Services	G-O	525,533	551,618	+26,085	+5.0%
Other*	A, B, C & E	19,483	17,761	-1,722	-8.8%
All Industries	A-O	672,910	695,415	+22,505	+3.3%

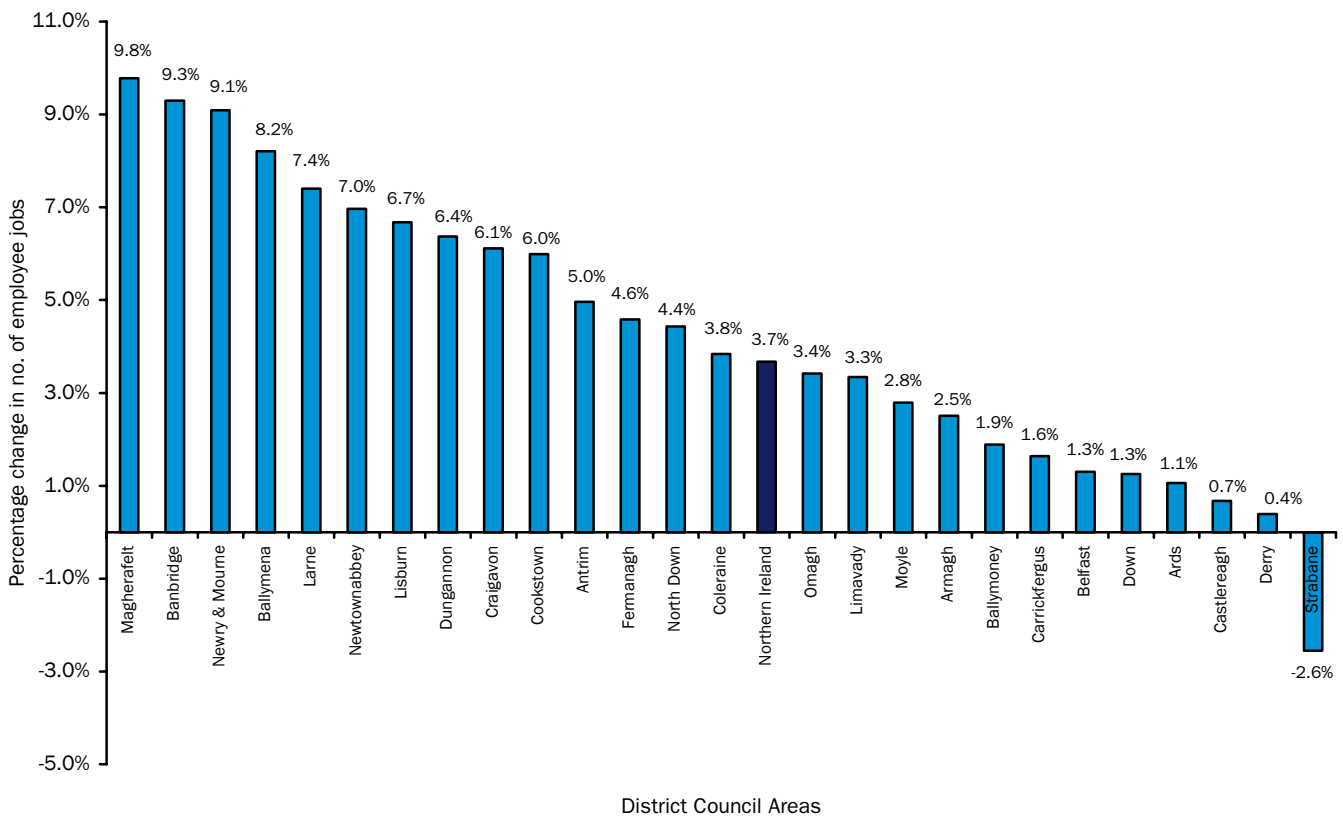
* Covers Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing, Mining & Quarrying and Electricity, Gas & Water supply.

Employee Jobs by District Council Area (DCA)

4

All District Council Areas (DCAs) except Strabane showed an increase in employee jobs since the last Census in 2003, see Fig 1.5. The inter-censal changes ranged from a 2.6% fall in Strabane DCA, to a 9.8% increase in Magherafelt DCA. Fourteen District Councils showed a percentage rise in jobs above the Northern Ireland average of 3.7% (figure excludes agriculture).

Fig 1.5: Percentage Change in the Number of Employee Jobs* by District Council Area, September 2003 to September 2005



* Figures exclude Agriculture but include animal husbandry service activities and hunting, trapping and game propagation.

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 2003 and 2005 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* by District Council Area September 2003 to September 2005

District Council Area	Census September 2003	Census September 2005	Change	% Change
Antrim	22,925	24,061	+1,136	+5.0
Ards	17,132	17,313	+181	+1.1
Armagh	17,668	18,111	+443	+2.5
Ballymena	27,018	29,236	+2,218	+8.2
Ballymoney	7,095	7,229	+134	+1.9
Banbridge	10,076	11,013	+937	+9.3
Belfast	189,979	192,447	+2,468	+1.3
Carrickfergus	7,927	8,057	+130	+1.6
Castlereagh	25,024	25,192	+168	+0.7
Coleraine	21,932	22,774	+842	+3.8
Cookstown	9,874	10,465	+591	+6.0
Craigavon	34,556	36,667	+2,111	+6.1
Derry	40,680	40,840	+160	+0.4
Down	17,150	17,365	+215	+1.3
Dungannon	18,175	19,332	+1,157	+6.4
Fermanagh	19,341	20,227	+886	+4.6
Larne	7,549	8,108	+559	+7.4
Limavady	8,814	9,109	+295	+3.3
Lisburn	36,147	38,560	+2,413	+6.7
Magherafelt	12,765	14,013	+1,248	+9.8
Moyle	3,337	3,430	+93	+2.8
Newry & Mourne	28,304	30,876	+2,572	+9.1
Newtownabbey	28,349	30,325	+1,976	+7.0
North Down	20,837	21,760	+923	+4.4
Omagh	17,103	17,688	+585	+3.4
Strabane	9,088	8,856	-232	-2.6
All DCAs	658,845	683,054	+24,209	+3.7

* Figures exclude Agriculture but include animal husbandry service activities and hunting, trapping and game propagation.

Strabane was the only District Council Area to show a decrease in the number of jobs since the previous Census. This DCA showed a fall of 868 employee jobs in the Manufacturing sector in the two year period, although this was somewhat offset by increases in the following sectors: Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities (258), Construction (122), Wholesale & Retail Trade (96) and Health & Social Work (95).

Fourteen District Councils had a percentage rise in the number of non-agricultural employee jobs above the Northern Ireland average of 3.7%.

Employee Jobs by Sex, Working Pattern and Sector – September 2005

5

Fig 1.6 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 (75.1% for Manufacturing, 85.9% for Construction).

In contrast, females occupy 60.3% of the 551,618 employee jobs within the Service Sector. These female jobs within Services are in turn divided evenly between full-time (48.9%) and part-time (51.1%) workers.

Ninety-nine percent of the part-time males in the Other Sector are employees in SIC Sector A; Agriculture.

Fig 1.6: Employee jobs Male/Female, Full-time/Part-time split, September 2005.

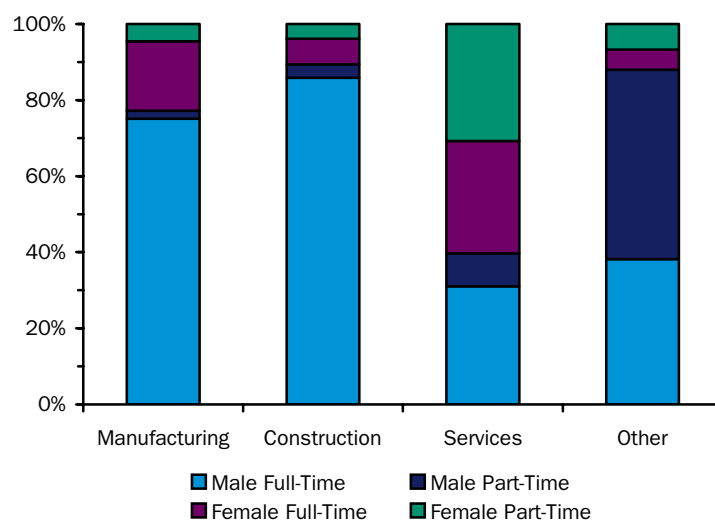


Table 4: Employee Jobs – September 2005*

Sector	SIC 2003 Section	Male Full-time	Male Part-time ¹	Female Full-time	Female Part-time ¹	Total
Manufacturing	D	65,847	1,850	16,076	3,924	87,697
Construction	F	32,920	1,348	2,577	1,494	38,339
Services	G-O	171,062	47,779	162,691	170,086	551,618
Other ²	A, B, C & E	6,787	8,848	943	1,183	17,761
All Industries	A-O	276,616	59,825	182,287	176,687	695,415

¹ Persons working 30 hours or less per week are normally regarded as in part-time employment.

² 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).

Private/Public Sector Split

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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. From the table we can see that 31.5% of jobs in Northern Ireland at September 2005 were public sector jobs. This proportion has remained fairly constant since September 2003 where 31.7% of all employee jobs were in the public sector. Of those employees in the public sector, 64.5% were females compared to 35.5% of males in September 2005.

There is a noticeable difference between males and females in the proportion of jobs in the private sector. At September 2005, 76.8% of all male jobs were in the private sector, whereas 60.6% of female jobs in Northern Ireland were in the private sector. There were almost twice as many full-time male employees (209,665) than full-time female employees (107,777) in the private sector at September 2005.

Table 5: Employee Jobs, Male/Female, Full/Part-Time Split, September 2003 to September 2005 by Public/Private Sector

	Census September 2003			Census September 2005			Change		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Male:									
Full-Time	66,743	201,028	267,771	66,951	209,665	276,616	+208	+8,637	+8,845
Part-Time*	10,959	48,823	59,782	10,959	48,866	59,825	0	+43	+43
Total	77,702	249,851	327,553	77,910	258,531	336,441	+208	+8,680	+8,888
Female:									
Full-Time	71,452	104,368	175,820	74,510	107,777	182,287	+3,058	+3,409	+6,467
Part-Time*	64,084	105,453	169,537	66,983	109,704	176,687	+2,899	+4,251	+7,150
Total	135,536	209,821	345,357	141,493	217,481	358,974	+5,957	+7,660	+13,617
All Employee Jobs:	213,238	459,672	672,910	219,403	476,012	695,415	+6,165	+16,340	+22,505

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

The table also shows where the increases have occurred in the period between the two Censuses. The overall rise between September 2003 and September 2005 was 22,505. Almost three-quarters (16,340 or 72.6%) of this was due to rises in private sector jobs. Of the 16,340 increase in the private sector, 53.1% (8,680) was due to an increase in the number of male employee jobs and 46.9% (7,660) was due to an increase in female jobs over the two-year period.

Almost all (5,957 or 96.6%) of the increase in the public sector was due to rises in female employee jobs.

99.4% (7,150) of the increase in part-time jobs since September 2003 (7,193) was due to rises in the number of female part-time jobs. Indeed, male public sector part-time jobs actually stayed the same between September 2003 and September 2005.

Historical Data – Employee Jobs September 1993 to September 2005

7

Table 6 shows headline results for each Census since 1993.

Table 6: Employee Jobs, Male/Female, Full/Part-Time Split September 1993 to September 2005

	Male Full-time	Male Part-time	Males	Female Full-time	Female Part-time	Females	All jobs
Census 1993	238,606	37,425	276,031	157,167	115,337	272,504	548,535
Census 1995	243,522	42,118	285,640	159,037	128,661	287,698	573,338
Census 1997	252,076	47,292	299,368	161,548	140,181	301,729	601,097
Census 1999	262,297	51,641	313,938	165,601	150,589	316,190	630,128
Census 2001	265,432	54,952	320,384	171,316	159,720	331,036	651,420
Census 2003	267,771	59,782	327,553	175,820	169,537	345,357	672,910
Census 2005	276,616	59,825	336,441	182,287	176,687	358,974	695,415

The number of jobs has risen in each category (male/female, full-time/part-time) between each Census in the twelve-year period 1993-2005. 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 2005, there were some 22,533 more female jobs than male jobs. However, much of this has been due to a significant increase in female part-time jobs over the twelve-year period (a rise of 61,350 or 53.2%). Indeed, male full-time jobs and female full-time jobs have increased at the same rate of 16% between September 1993 and September 2005 (38,010 and 25,120 respectively).

Table 7: Employee Jobs, Male/Female, Full/Part-Time Split by Sector, September 1993 to September 2005

	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Other	All jobs
Census 1993	99,629	24,537	399,573	24,796	548,535
Census 1995	103,968	23,743	421,685	23,942	573,338
Census 1997	107,924	28,138	442,299	22,736	601,097
Census 1999	105,810	33,100	470,417	20,801	630,128
Census 2001	100,186	36,089	495,518	19,627	651,420
Census 2003	91,884	36,010	525,533	19,483	672,910
Census 2005	87,697	38,339	551,618	17,761	695,415

Table 7 shows that the industry breakdown of jobs in Northern Ireland has also changed over the twelve-year period. Jobs in the Service sector have risen steadily over the period and the considerable rise in all jobs between 1993 and 2005 of 146,880 is primarily due to the increase in this sector (152,045). However, different patterns of change can be seen in the other sectors. Manufacturing jobs peaked in 1997 and there were over 20,000 fewer jobs in this sector in Northern Ireland in September 2005 than at the peak, while Construction jobs have increased by 56.2% (or 13,802 jobs) since September 1993. Employee jobs have fallen steadily in the Other Sector (by 7,035 or 28.4%) over the same period.

Revised Quarterly Employment Estimates

8

The Census results provide a benchmark for the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) employee jobs series, which had previously estimated the September 2005 employee jobs figure to be 693,280. Table 8 shows that the Census figure is 2,135 (0.3%) higher than the previous published Quarterly Employment Survey estimate for September 2005.

Table 8: Revised Quarterly Employment Estimates

	SIC 2003 Section	Previously Published Quarterly Estimate for September 2005	Census of Employment September 2005	Difference	% Difference
Manufacturing	D	86,668	87,697	+1,029	+1.2%
Construction	F	38,129	38,339	+210	+0.6%
Services	G-O	550,781	551,618	+837	+0.2%
Other*	A, B, C & E	17,702	17,761	+59	+0.3%
All Industries	A-O	693,280	695,415	+2,135	+0.3%

* Covers Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing, Mining & Quarrying and Electricity, Gas & Water supply.

The quarterly estimates for the period December 2003 to September 2005 will be revised in light of these Census results and the new estimates will be published in the Labour Market Report (LMR) publication on Wednesday 14 March 2007. In addition, following these Census results, the QES sample will be reselected and revised estimates for the period December 2005 to March 2007 will be published on Wednesday 13 June 2007.

Further Information

More detailed results from the 2005 Census of Employment are now available, including information on District Council Areas (DCA's) which 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 web-site, subject to confidentiality constraints. If you require further help, please contact:

Census Section
Statistics Research Branch
Department of Enterprise, Trade & Investment
Netherleigh
Massey Avenue
Belfast
BT4 2JP
Telephone: (028) 9052 9379
Fax: (028) 9052 9459
E-mail: statistics@detini.gov.uk
Web Site: www.statistics.detini.gov.uk

Annex 1: Employee Jobs by SIC 2003 Section

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Table 9: Northern Ireland Employee Jobs by SIC 2003 Section at September 2005

	SIC 2003 Section	Male Full Time	Male Part Time	Male	Female Full Time	Female Part Time	Female	Total
Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry & Fishing	A/B	2,657	8,787	11,444	445	1,106	1,551	12,995
Mining & Quarrying	C	1,768	48	1,816	195	49	244	2,060
Manufacturing	D	65,847	1,850	67,697	16,076	3,924	20,000	87,697
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	E	2,362	13	2,375	303	28	331	2,706
Construction	F	32,920	1,348	34,268	2,577	1,494	4,071	38,339
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	G	40,168	14,768	54,936	23,589	40,399	63,988	118,924
Hotels & Restaurants	H	8,348	9,272	17,620	8,305	16,055	24,360	41,980
Transport, Storage & Communication	I	19,033	2,483	21,516	4,817	2,489	7,306	28,822
Financial Intermediation	J	5,821	334	6,155	8,183	3,602	11,785	17,940
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities*	K	29,706	5,608	35,314	18,987	13,890	32,877	68,191
Public Administration and Defence*	L	29,533	2,301	31,834	21,847	6,263	28,110	59,944
Education	M	13,481	4,166	17,647	24,304	30,647	54,951	72,598
Health & Social Work	N	14,433	4,080	18,513	44,838	47,429	92,267	110,780
Other Service Activities	O	10,539	4,767	15,306	7,821	9,312	17,133	32,439
Services	G-O	171,062	47,779	218,841	162,691	170,086	332,777	551,618
Total	A-O	276,616	59,825	336,441	182,287	176,687	358,974	695,415

* For the September 2005 Census, Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) employees were re-classified from SIC 75120 (Section L) to SIC 70209 (Section K) following recent advice from the Public Sector Classifications Committee.

Notes to Editors

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Note 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.

Note 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 figures relate to 5th September 2005.

Note 3

For the September 2005 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 HM Revenue and Customs' computerised PAYE system. All units considered to be live at September 2005 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 already held on the IDBR.

Note 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 Report.

Note 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 5 and 6.

Note 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.

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.

Note 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.