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Northern Ireland Census of Employment September 2009

8 December 2010



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Department of Enterprise,
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Northern Ireland Census of Employment September 2009

8 December 2010

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Northern Ireland

Census of Employment

September 2009

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The Census of Employment is conducted every two years in Northern Ireland and is the only detailed source of survey information on the geographical and the industrial characteristics of non-agricultural businesses. Businesses are primarily identified on the basis that they have either a VAT or PAYE registration, the self employed are not included.

- The total number of employee jobs in September 2009 was 704,851, a decrease of 17,209 (2.4%) jobs since September 2007.
- Between September 2007 and September 2009, jobs in the Construction sector decreased by 18.9% (8,546 jobs), while there was a decline of 11.9% (10,001 jobs) in the Manufacturing sector and the Service sector grew by 0.5% (2,612 jobs).
- Between September 2007 and September 2009, the Public sector grew by 1.8% (3,847 jobs), while there was a decline of 4.2% (21,056 jobs) in the Private sector.
- Full-time jobs decreased by 24,073 while part-time jobs increased by 6,864.
- The total decrease in male jobs (-17,259) was greater than the net decrease in jobs (-17,209).
- Of the 26 District Council Areas twenty-three recorded a decrease in the number of employee jobs since 2007, with fifteen of these showing a percentage fall in jobs greater than the Northern Ireland average.
- Limavady District Council was the worst affected District Council with a decrease of 19.3% (1,838 jobs) and Castlereagh District Council recorded the highest increase of 3.0% (778 jobs).
- Of the 18 Parliamentary Constituency Areas fifteen recorded a decrease in the number of employee jobs since 2007, with eight of these showing a percentage fall in jobs greater than the Northern Ireland average.



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Executive Summary

1

1. Introduction

This Bulletin provides information from the 2009 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.

Over 30,000 units considered to be live at September 2009 were selected and the effective response rate for actual live units was 89%. 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.

The 2009 Census of Employment is a sample survey and confidence intervals are published for all results and are available on the DETI Statistics Branch Website. Some results may not sum due to rounding.

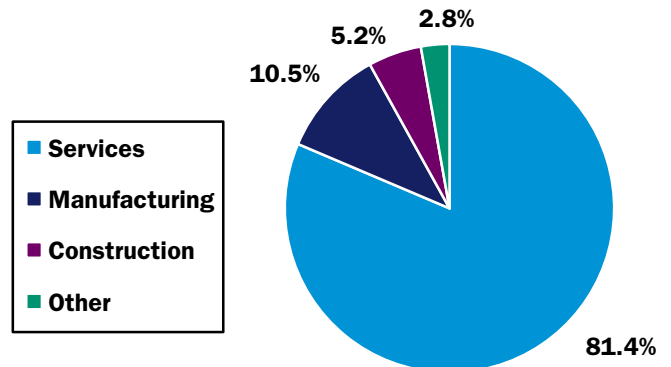
For the first time in 2009 a sample element was introduced, to help reduce the burden on business and improve the efficiency of the survey process. This comprised a census of all businesses with five or more employees and a sample of businesses with less than five employees (see background notes for more details)

2. Main Results - September 2009

The September 2009 Census of Employment employee jobs figure stands at 704,851, a decrease of some 17,209 jobs (or 2.4%) compared to the previous Census held in September 2007.

At September 2009, the Service Sector accounted for 81.4% of jobs in Northern Ireland. Manufacturing (10.5%), Construction (5.2%) and Other Industries (2.8%) accounted for the remainder of the employee jobs.

Fig 1.1: Employee Jobs by Broad Industry Sector



3. Changes 2007-2009

The overall fall between September 2007 and September 2009 was 17,209 jobs. Full-time jobs fell by 24,073 (5.0%), while part-time jobs increased by 6,864 (2.8%).

There was an increase of 2,612 in the Services Sector, while there were falls of 10,001, 8,546 and 1,273 in the Manufacturing, Construction and Other Sectors respectively.

The net fall in jobs of 17,209 (2.4%) between September 2007 and September 2009 was due to decreases in private sector jobs. The decrease of 21,056 (4.2%) in private sector jobs was in contrast to the change in the public sector which showed an increase of 3,847 (1.8%) between September 2007 and September 2009.

4. Sub-NI results

All but three of the 26 District Council Areas (DCAs) showed a decrease in employee jobs since the last Census in 2007, with fifteen Council Areas showing a percentage fall in jobs greater than the Northern Ireland average.

The changes between 2007 and 2009 ranged from a 19.3% decrease in Limavady DCA, to a 3.0% increase in Castlereagh DCA.

Employee Jobs September 2009

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.

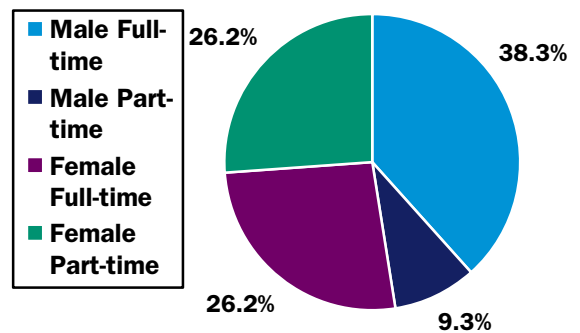
The reference date for the Census is 7th September 2009 and taken in conjunction with the June 2009 Farm Census (which is conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development), the combined total provides an estimate of the total number of employee jobs in Northern Ireland.

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 30,000 workplaces and achieved an 89% 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 2007 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 2007).

At September 2009 the total number of employee jobs in Northern Ireland was 704,851. This represents a decrease of 17,209 jobs (or 2.4%) compared to the last Census of Employment held in September 2007. The 2009 jobs total comprised 269,873 male and 184,713 female full-time employee jobs and 65,894 male and 184,371 female part-time employee jobs (see Fig 1.2).

Fig 1.2: Composition of Employee Jobs at September 2009



Nearly two in every three (64.5%) jobs at September 2009 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 (38.3%), with female full-time jobs and female part-time jobs representing the next largest categories (26.2% each). In 2009, over eighty percent (80.4%) of male jobs were full-time whilst female jobs were evenly split between full-time and part-time.

Changes in Employee Jobs Since 2007

3

Table 1 contains the results of the 2007 and 2009 Census of Employment by sex and working pattern. While there was an overall decrease in employee jobs since September 2007 of 17,209, there was a decrease of 24,073 full-time employee jobs whereas the number of part-time employee jobs has increased by 6,864. There was a decrease of 1.9% in the number of female full-time employee jobs, whereas there was an increase of 2.1% in the number of female part-time employee jobs, resulting in a net increase of 50 female employee jobs between September 2007 and September 2009.

Table 1: Employee Jobs, Male/Female, Full/Part-Time Split

		Census September 2007	Census September 2009	2009 95% Confidence Interval	2007-2009 Change	% Change
Male:	Full-Time	290,273	269,873	±748	-20,400	-7.0
	Part-Time*	62,753	65,894	±363	3,141	5.0
	Total	353,026	335,767	±825	-17,259	-4.9
Female:	Full-Time	188,386	184,713	±502	-3,673	-1.9
	Part-Time*	180,648	184,371	±688	3,723	2.1
	Total	369,034	369,084	±803	50	0.01
All Employee Jobs		722,060	704,851	±1,005	-17,209	-2.4

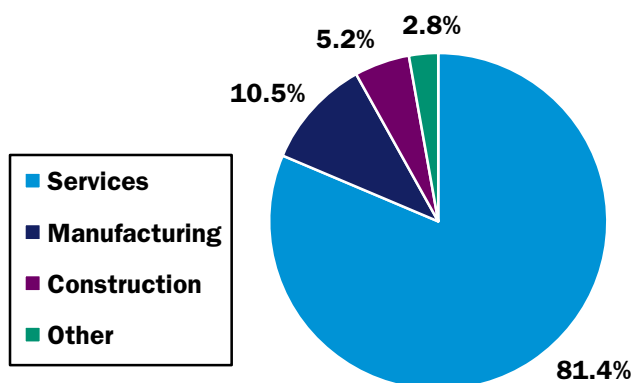
2009 Data may not sum due to rounding

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

Employee Jobs by Sector – September 2009

Fig 1.3 illustrates the breakdown of employee jobs in Northern Ireland by broad industry sector. At September 2009, the Service sector accounted for more than four out of every five jobs in Northern Ireland. Manufacturing (10.5%), Construction (5.2%) and Other Industries (2.8%) accounted for the remainder of the employee jobs.

Fig 1.3: Employee Jobs by broad Industry Sector at September 2009



Changes in Employee Jobs by Sector Since 2007

Fig 1.4: Changes in Employee Jobs by Broad Industry Sector, September 2007 to September 2009.

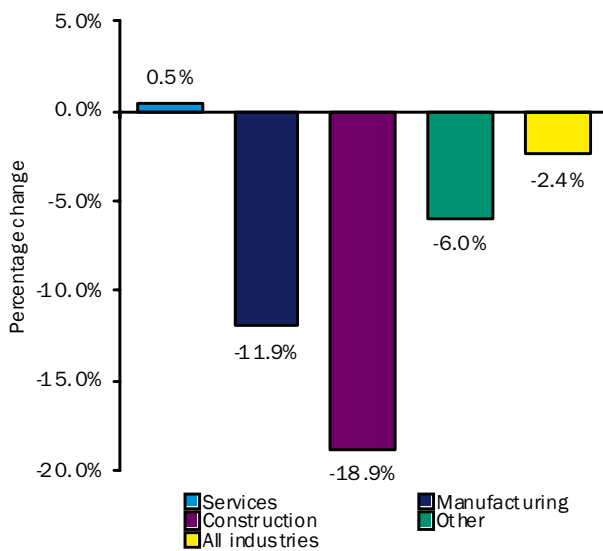


Fig 1.4 illustrates the percentage change in the number of employee jobs by broad industry sector.

Between September 2007 and September 2009 the number of employee jobs decreased by 17,209 (2.4%).

There was an increase of 2,612 (0.5%) in the Service Sector, while there were falls of 10,001 (-11.9%), 8,546 (-18.9%) and 1,273 (-6.0%) in the Manufacturing, Construction and Other Sectors respectively.

Within the Construction Sector the construction of domestic buildings fell by 2,977 (28.0%); Building completion and finishing fell by 1,939 (27.9%) and Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities fell by 1,783 (15.8%). These falls account over for three quarters of the total fall in the Construction Sector overall.

Table 2: Employee Jobs at September 2007 and 2009 by Sector

Sector	SIC 2007 Section	Census September 2007	Census September 2009	2009 95% Confidence Interval	Change	% Change
Manufacturing	C	84,282	74,281	±227	-10,001	-11.9
Construction	F	45,324	36,778	±229	-8,546	-18.9
Services	G-S	571,383	573,995	±952	2,612	0.5
Other*	A, B, D & E	21,071	19,798	±0	-1,273	-6.0
All Industries	A-S	722,060	704,851	±1,005	-17,209	-2.4

2009 Data may not sum due to rounding

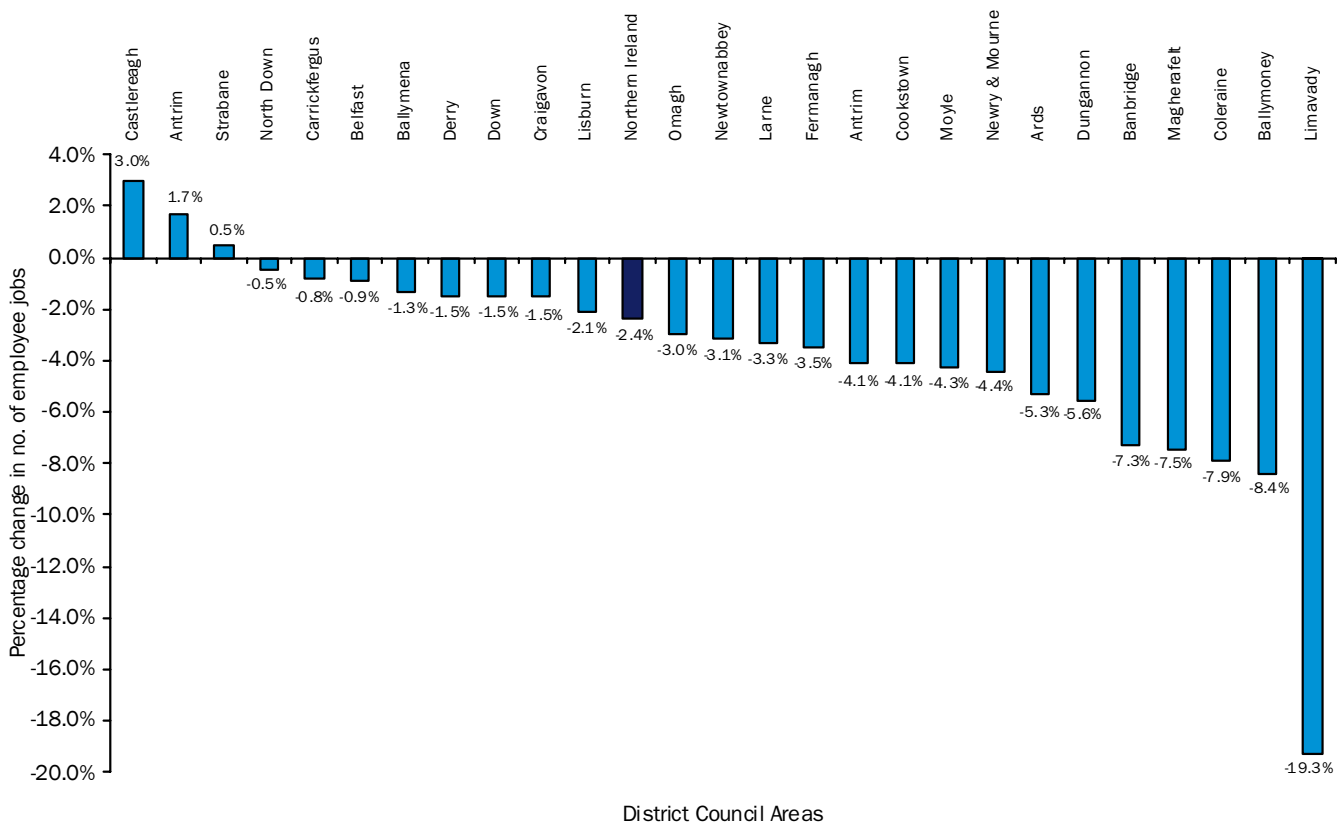
* Covers Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, Mining & Quarrying, Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning supply and Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities.

Employee Jobs by District Council Area (DCA)

4

Twenty-three District Council Areas (DCAs) showed a decrease in employee jobs since the last Census in 2007, see Fig 1.5. The inter-censal changes ranged from a 19.3% decrease in Limavady DCA, to a 3.0% increase in Castlereagh DCA. Fifteen District Councils showed a percentage fall in jobs greater than the Northern Ireland average of -2.4% (figure excludes agriculture).

Fig 1.5: Percentage Change in the Number of Employee Jobs* by District Council Area, September 2007 to September 2009



* 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 2007 and 2009 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 2007 to September 2009

District Council Area	Census September 2007	Census September 2009	2009 95% Confidence Interval	Change	% Change
Antrim	24,637	25,055	±143	+418	+1.7
Ards	17,668	16,735	±103	-933	-5.3
Armagh	20,005	19,191	±159	-814	-4.1
Ballymena	29,924	29,543	±134	-381	-1.3
Ballymoney	7,542	6,905	±43	-637	-8.4
Banbridge	11,847	10,983	±69	-864	-7.3
Belfast	198,796	196,931	±783	-1,865	-0.9
Carrickfergus	8,439	8,372	±45	-67	-0.8
Castlereagh	25,694	26,472	±123	+778	+3.0
Coleraine	22,881	21,068	±138	-1,813	-7.9
Cookstown	11,744	11,260	±74	-484	-4.1
Craigavon	37,517	36,942	±206	-575	-1.5
Derry	42,710	42,090	±207	-620	-1.5
Down	18,182	17,914	±114	-268	-1.5
Dungannon	21,687	20,468	±163	-1,219	-5.6
Fermanagh	21,595	20,845	±132	-750	-3.5
Larne	8,576	8,292	±59	-284	-3.3
Limavady	9,538	7,700	±49	-1,838	-19.3
Lisburn	40,196	39,353	±208	-843	-2.1
Magherafelt	14,751	13,641	±114	-1,110	-7.5
Moyle	3,445	3,298	±0	-147	-4.3
Newry & Mourne	33,528	32,053	±181	-1,475	-4.4
Newtownabbey	30,524	29,589	±160	-935	-3.1
North Down	21,996	21,889	±138	-107	-0.5
Omagh	18,277	17,734	±97	-543	-3.0
Strabane	8,939	8,984	±56	+45	+0.5
All DCAs	710,638	693,308	±1,005	-17,330	-2.4

May not sum due to rounding

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

Of the 26 District Council Areas twenty-three showed a decrease between 2007 and 2009, while three showed an increase. Fifteen District Councils had a percentage fall in the number of non-agricultural employee jobs greater than the Northern Ireland average of -2.4%. Further employee jobs data by combined District Council Area and Industry sector are available on the DETI Statistics Branch Website.

Employee Jobs by Sex, Working Pattern and Sector – September 2009

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 (75.4% for Manufacturing, 83.0% for Construction).

In contrast, females occupy 60.1% of the 573,995 employee jobs within the Service Sector. These female jobs within Services are in turn divided evenly between full-time (48.4%) and part-time (51.6%) workers.

Fig 1.6: Employee jobs Male/Female, Full-time/Part-time split, September 2009.

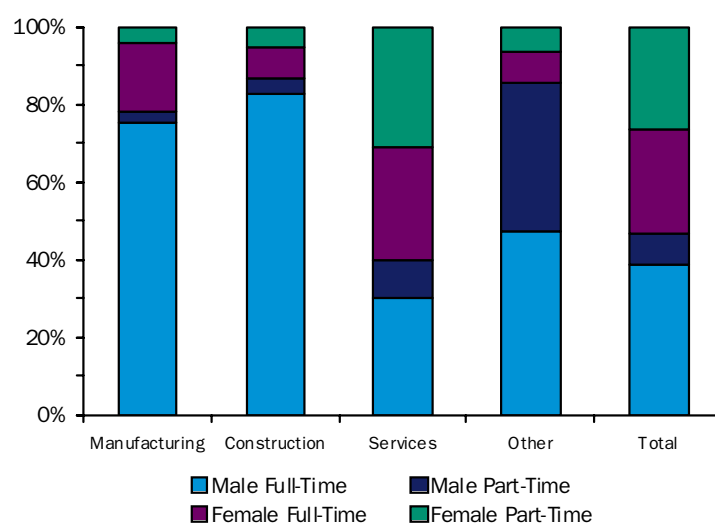


Table 4: Employee Jobs – September 2009*

Sector	SIC 2007 Section	Male Full-time	Male Part-time ¹	Female Full-time	Female Part-time ¹	Total
Manufacturing	C	55,986	1,917	13,085	3,292	74,281
Construction	F	30,521	1,397	2,967	1,893	36,778
Services	G-S	174,003	54,951	167,144	177,896	573,995
Other ²	A, B, D & E	9,363	7,629	1,517	1,289	19,798
All Industries	A-S	269,873	65,894	184,713	184,371	704,851

May not sum due to rounding

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

² Covers Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, Mining & Quarrying, Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning supply and Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities.

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

Private/Public Sector Split

6

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 it can be seen that 31.4% of jobs in Northern Ireland at September 2009 were public sector jobs. This proportion has increased since September 2007 where 30.1% of all employee jobs were in the public sector. Of those employees in the public sector, 65.3% were females in September 2009.

There is a noticeable difference between males and females in the proportion of jobs in the private sector. At September 2009, 77.1% of all male jobs were in the private sector, whereas 60.8% of female jobs in Northern Ireland were in the private sector. There were almost twice as many full-time male employees (205,046) than full-time female employees (108,358) in the private sector at September 2009.

Table 5: Employee Jobs, Male/Female, Full/Part-Time Split, September 2007 to September 2009 by Public/Private Sector

	Census September 2007			Census September 2009			Change		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Male:									
Full-Time	65,293	224,980	290,273	64,827	205,046	269,873	-466	-19,934	-20,400
Part-Time*	11,348	51,405	62,753	11,958	53,936	65,894	610	2,531	3,141
Total	76,641	276,385	353,026	76,785	258,982	335,767	144	-17,403	-17,259
Female:									
Full-Time	74,668	113,718	188,386	76,355	108,358	184,713	1,687	-5,360	-3,673
Part-Time*	66,365	114,283	180,648	68,381	115,990	184,371	2,016	1,707	3,723
Total	141,033	228,001	369,034	144,736	224,348	369,084	3,703	-3,653	50
All Employee Jobs:	217,674	504,386	722,060	221,521	483,330	704,851	3,847	-21,056	-17,209

2009 Data may not sum due to rounding

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

The table also shows where the increases and decreases have occurred in the period between the two Censuses. The overall fall between September 2007 and September 2009 was 17,209. All of this was due to falls in private sector jobs, which was reduced by a rise of 3,847 in public sector jobs. Of the 21,056 decrease in the private sector, 82.7% (17,403) was due to a decrease in the number of male employee jobs and 17.3% (3,653) was due to a decrease in female jobs over the two-year period.

Almost all (3,703 or 96.3%) of the increase in the public sector was due to rises in female employee jobs.

82.8% (19,934) of the decrease in full-time jobs since September 2007 (24,073) was due to decreases in the number of private sector male full-time jobs.

Historical Data – Employee Jobs September 1995 to September 2009

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Table 6 shows headline results for each Census since 1995.

Table 6: Employee Jobs, Male/Female, Full/Part-Time Split September 1995 to September 2009

	Male Full-time	Male Part-time	Males	Female Full-time	Female Part-time	Females	All jobs
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
Census 2007	290,273	62,753	353,026	188,386	180,648	369,034	722,060
Census 2009	269,873	65,894	335,767	184,713	184,371	369,084	704,851

2009 Data may not sum due to rounding

For the first time the number of jobs has not risen in each category (male/female, full-time/part-time) between each Census in the fourteen-year period 1995-2009, indeed the overall number of employee jobs showed a decrease. Full-time employee jobs decreased for both males and females, while part-time jobs showed an increase.

Table 7: Employee Jobs, Split by Public and Private Sector, September 2007 to September 2009

	Public			Private			All Jobs
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Census 1997	78,489	118,446	196,935	220,879	183,283	404,162	601,097
Census 1999	75,642	119,846	195,488	238,296	196,344	434,640	630,128
Census 2001	74,505	124,707	199,212	245,879	206,329	452,208	651,420
Census 2003	77,702	135,536	213,238	249,851	209,821	459,672	672,910
Census 2005	77,910	141,493	219,403	258,531	217,481	476,012	695,415
Census 2007	76,641	141,033	217,674	276,385	228,001	504,386	722,060
Census 2009	76,785	144,736	221,521	258,982	224,348	483,330	704,851

2009 Data may not sum due to rounding

Table 7 shows that the Public and Private breakdown of jobs in Northern Ireland has changed little over the twelve-year period. The share of Public Sector Jobs ranges from 32.8% in 1997 to 30.1% in 2007. The figures for the 2009 Census show the first decrease in the number of Private sector jobs between censuses with the majority (82.7%) of decrease in Private Sector jobs accounted for by male jobs.

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 2009 employee jobs figure to be 699,000. Table 8 shows that the Census figure is 5,851 (0.8%) higher than the previous published Quarterly Employment Survey estimate for September 2009.

Table 8: Revised Quarterly Employment Estimates

	SIC 2007 Section	Previously Published Quarterly Estimate for September 2009	Census of Employment September 2009	Difference	% Difference
Manufacturing	C	73,940	74,281	341	0.5%
Construction	F	36,700	36,778	78	0.2%
Services	G-S	568,550	573,995	5,445	1.0%
Other*	A, B, D & E	19,810	19,798	-12	-0.1%
All Industries	A-S	699,000	704,851	5,851	0.8%

* Covers Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing, Mining & Quarrying and Electricity, Gas & Air conditioning supply and Water supply, Sewerage, Waste management and remediation activities.

The quarterly estimates for the period December 2007 to September 2009 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 16 March 2011. In addition, following these Census results, the QES sample will be reselected and revised estimates for the period December 2009 to March 2011 will be published on Wednesday 15 June 2011.

Further Information

More detailed results from the 2009 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:

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Annex 1: Employee Jobs by SIC 2007 Section

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Table 9: Northern Ireland Employee Jobs by SIC 2007 Section at September 2009

	SIC 2007 Section	Male Full Time	Male Part Time	Male	Female Full Time	Female Part Time	Female	Total
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	A	2,986	7,471	10,457	515	1,090	1,605	12,062
Mining & Quarrying	B	*	*	1,626	197	57	254	1,880
Manufacturing	C	55,986	1,917	57,903	13,085	3,292	16,378	74,281
Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning Supply	D	*	*	907	372	33	405	1,312
Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	E	3,889	113	4,002	433	109	542	4,544
Construction	F	30,521	1,397	31,918	2,967	1,893	4,860	36,778
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles	G	39,974	17,560	57,533	24,087	43,688	67,775	125,309
Transport & Storage	H	16,949	2,734	19,682	3,025	2,266	5,291	24,974
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	I	8,935	9,999	18,933	7,995	16,216	24,210	43,144
Information & Communication	J	9,775	771	10,546	3,752	1,590	5,342	15,888
Financial & Insurance Activities	K	6,753	362	7,115	8,522	3,924	12,446	19,561
Real Estate Activities	L	2,655	326	2,981	2,419	1,228	3,648	6,629
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	M	9,433	875	10,308	8,844	3,952	12,797	23,105
Administrative & Support Service Activities	N	16,247	6,109	22,356	8,150	9,881	18,032	40,388
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	O	28,280	2,648	30,928	21,127	6,907	28,034	58,962
Education	P	12,865	3,947	16,812	24,462	29,321	53,784	70,596
Human Health & Social Work Activities	Q	14,940	4,917	19,858	48,182	49,511	97,693	117,551
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	R	4,121	2,892	7,013	2,829	4,138	6,968	13,980
Other Service Activities	S	3,077	1,812	4,889	3,748	5,273	9,021	13,910
Total	A-S	269,873	65,894	335,767	184,713	184,371	369,084	704,851

Background Notes

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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. The 2009 Census of Employment was a sample survey of over 30,000 businesses.

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 7th September 2009.

Note 3

For the September 2009 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. Units considered to be live at September 2009 were sampled and the effective response rate for actual live units was 89%. 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.

Note 8

Previously the Census of Employment selected all businesses on the IDBR with a live local unit or live PAYE and all VAT only businesses with a birth date after the previous Census.

The 2009 Census of Employment selected all units in the Public Sector, Private Sector Units with more than five employees, Private sector units with more than one site/activity and all Private sector businesses in SIC2007 Sections A, B, D & E.

A sample of the remaining businesses was stratified by District Council Area and SIC2007 Section. The sample element used a Neyman Allocation designed to provide estimates with a 95% confidence interval of 2% for combined District Council Area and SIC 2007 Section.

Further details on the sample methodology are available at:

<http://www.detini.gov.uk/stats-pubs-19>